THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

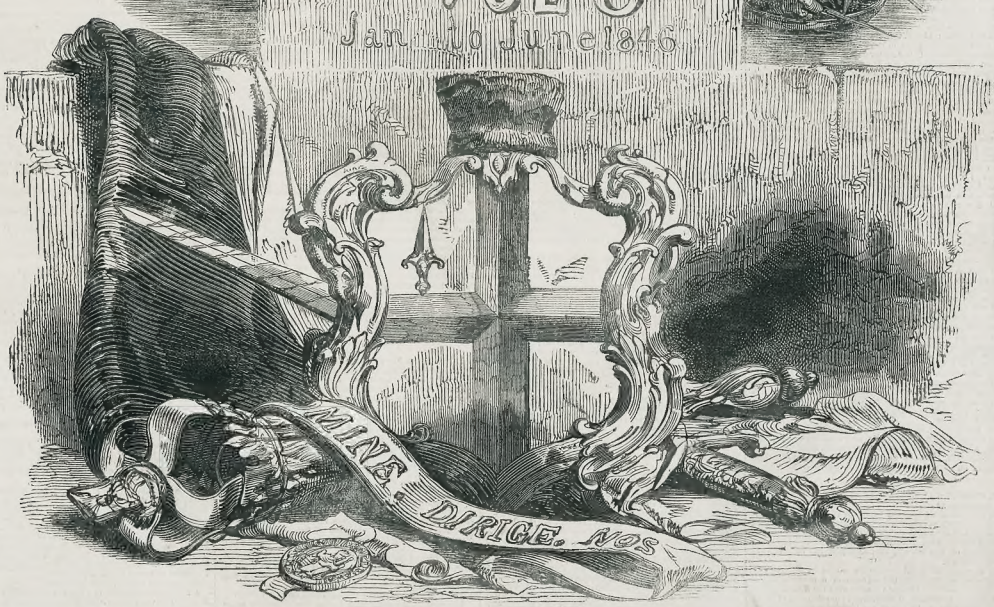
BEING NO. I. OF A SERIES OF VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPAL CAPITALS IN EUROPE

PRESENTED GRATIS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

VOL 8

Jan. to June 1846



LONDON:

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CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1846.

JANUARY.

1. News received in Paris of the loss of the *Papin* steamer, and 73 persons, off the coast of Morocco.—Upwards of £70,000 subscribed in one week, in consequence of an Anti-Corn-law Meeting at Manchester.—Garnnored calling out of the Militia of the United Kingdom.

2. Destructive inundations at Ghent and other parts of Belgium.—The British Navy consisted of 240 ships in commission.—Frightful collision on the Carlsruhe and Manheim Railway; upwards of 23 persons killed.

3. Return of the Peel Ministry to office, with four new members—the Earls of Dalhousie, Ellenborough, and St. Germans, and Mr. Gladstone.—Free Trade Address presented to the Queen at Windsor, from the Corporations of London and Dublin.—Fifteen persons drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Zivelle, in Holland.—Fiery discussions on the Oregon question, in the Congress of the United States.—News of a frightful steam-boat explosion on the Ohio, on Dec. 18; upwards of 50 persons killed.

4. Opening of the Venice and Vienna Railway.—Great scarcity of provisions throughout Sweden.

5. Anti Corn-law Meeting of Farm-Labourers in Wiltshire.—Martha Browning and Samuel Quennell executed for murder.—Great loss of the French army in Algiers by the effects of frost.—The great forest of Tschetschenze in the Caucasus cut down and burnt by Gen. Freitag.

6. Death of the Earl Granville, the distinguished diplomatist.—Continued war between the French and Spanish at St. Domingo.

7. A train of 120 tons run on the Great Western Railway, averaging 47 miles per hour.—News of the loss of the Bombay ship *City of Shiraz*, off Socotra; 37 persons perished.—The thermometer 15 degrees below the freezing point, at Lyons.—The *Boscobel* wrecked off Liverpool; 13 lives lost.—The *Francis Spaight* wrecked in Table Bay, in sight of shore; 18 lives lost.

8. Smart shock of earthquake at Aleppo.

9. "Protection Meetings" in various parts of the country, against the repeal of the Corn Laws.

10. Fall of the great Barentin viaduct on the Rouen and Havre Railway.—Railway steam experiments concluded; broad 30½, narrow 22, miles per hour.

11. The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg, from his tour to the South.

12. The freedom of Glasgow presented to Lord John Russell.—The centenary birth-day of Pestalozzi celebrated at Birr, in Switzerland.—Great overflow of the Vistula: whole villages submerged to the roofs.

13. Several Poles arrested for treason in the duchy of Posen.—Affray between the Kaffirs and Colonial troops at Post Victoria.

14. Terrific explosion at the Risca colliery, near Monmouth; upwards of 28 persons killed.

15. Apprehended famine in Sweden.

17. Earthquake at Gaudaloupe.

18. The cold at St. Petersburg 29 deg. below zero.

19. News of the threatened invasion of the Indo-British dominions by the Sikhs: great rise in the price of rice.—Attempted insurrection in the Grand Duchy of Posen.—A farm-house in France burnt by a meteor.—The Motala river, in Sweden, suddenly fell, so as to be nearly dry.

20. Large Free-trade meetings in Westminster and Marylebone.—Great rise in the price of bread: nearly twice as dear as in Jan., 1845.—Important case in the Court of Exchequer, Barnett v. Burdett; verdict for the former, proving the liability of provisional railway committees.

21. News of the disasters of the French army in Algiers. News from New Zealand: Heki still unconquered.—Mount Hecla again in Eruption.

22. Parliament opened by her Majesty in person. The Address in the House of Lords moved by the Earl of Home, seconded by Lord de Ros; in the Commons, moved by Lord Francis Egerton, seconded by Mr. E. B. Denison. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell then explained the causes of the recent Ministerial changes.

23. Professor Faraday gave, at the Royal Institution, his first demonstration of his important discoveries in magnetism and light.—Sharp shock of Earthquake at Naples.—A double Comet seen by Professor Challis, at Cambridge.

25. Frightful storm in the Black Sea: two corn-ships and their cargoes lost.—The Caspian frozen hard.—Severe cold in Sweden: 14 deg. below zero.—The Duke of Wellington gave an explanation in the House of Lords of the late Ministerial crisis.—40,000 Telegrammas of diseased potatoes seized at Marseilles by the French authorities.—Nineteen persons sentenced to death, for conspiracy, at Girona, in Spain.—The sale of railway scrip declined in part, on a trial in the Court of Exchequer.—Accounts of grand festivities at Cairo, on the marriage of Mehemet Ali's daughter with Khalil Pacha.—Accounts of hostile demonstrations of States between the populace and civic authorities.—A printer arrested at Wurtzburg, for placing in an almanack the name of the Bishop of Wurtzburg before those of the King and Royal Family of Bavaria.

27. The Ministerial policy for the reduction of duties on corn, timber, &c., announced in the House of Commons.—Meetings held at various places, to protest against calling out the Militia.—News received in Paris of Marshal Bugeaud's returnment from operations against Abd-el-Kader.—Destructive inundations at Cherbourg, Liege, &c.—Great overflow of the Rhine at Cologne.

28. The Elbe rose, at Dresden, 13 feet above its ordinary level.—Murders and attempted assassinations frequent about this time, in various parts of Ireland.—Accounts from Warsaw of 1,600 Russian troops cut to pieces or taken prisoners by the Circassians on Dec. 20.—Affray on the Thames between the agents of the Watermen's Steam-boat Company and the Civil authorities, owing to the former continuing to pier on the river-bank.—Sir Robert Peel's new Corn-law protested against by the Agricultural Protection Societies, and the Anti Corn-law League, the latter commencing to urge the "total and immediate repeal of the Corn and Provision Laws."—A double launch of two first-class iron steamers at Liverpool.

29. News from the river Plate of the defeat of Gen. Rossa, by the English and French troops, on Nov. 20.—Accounts of the opening of a railway from Algiers to Spanish Town, in Jamaica.—Ronge, the Catholic reformer, forbidden to enter the Saxon territories.—Great mortality amongst the French troops in Algeria.

30. Death of Mr. Carpue, the surgeon, F.R.S.—Five persons killed in an explosion at a firework-maker's in Lambeth.

31. A great number of the constituents of Sir Robert Peel at Tamworth, resolved to oppose his return at the next election, on account of his Anti-Protection measures.

FEBRUARY.

1. Occultation of Mars by the Moon.—Yucatan declared its independence of Mexico.

2. News received of grand festivities at Hong-Kong on the British authorities entertaining the Commissioner Keying.—News of assassinations by the Kaffirs in Cape colony.—The British Government disclaimed all intention of calling out the Militia on the present law.—Insurrection in Tuscany: several arrests.

3. Hawthorns' great locomotive engine manufactory at Newcastle destroyed by fire.—Death of a centenarian at Greenock.—News of further victories over the Sikhs.

4. Riot at Inverness, in consequence of the exporting of potatoes.—Accounts of the loss of the *Cataragus* emigrant ship, at the entrance to Bass' Straits: 414 lives lost.—Lord Morpeth returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—Lord Ashley retired from the representation of Dorsetshire.—Great political agitation in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

5. News of the invasion of the British East-Indian territory by the Sikh army, and of the battles of Moodkee and Ferozepore.—The City of London petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the Corn-laws.—Capt. Johnstone tried at the Central Criminal Court, for the murders on board the ship *Tory*, and acquitted next day on the ground of insanity.—A railway opened from Dusseldorf to Duisburg.

6. A comet discovered in Eridanus, by Father Di Vico, at Altona.—The South-Eastern Railway opened to Canterbury.—A mad dog killed in Belgium aged 106 years.

9. The debate upon the proposed alterations in the Corn-Laws commenced in the House of Commons: a great number of petitions presented in its favour.—Death of Mr. Hallidy Knight, M.P.—The Parliamentary Commissioners reported the potato crop in Ireland to be lamentably deficient.

10. Lord Lincoln appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle.—Great meeting of agricultural labourers in Wiltshire, in favour of the repeal of the Corn-Laws.—Resignation of the Khan of Narvaez' Spanish Ministry.—Total defeat of the Sikhs at Subraon, with the loss of 67 pieces of artillery, and 10,000 men killed and wounded.

11. News of a revolution in Mexico on December 29.

12. The town of Carpentolis (2500 houses) entirely burnt.—Violent debate in the American Senate, on the Oregon question; majority of 109 for the peace notice.

13. Death of Mr. Loder, the violinist.

14. The opening of the Wilton Iron works celebrated by 650 of the workmen.—Death of M. Philip Dupin, the friend Advocate.—Conspiracy at Posse: several Poles arrested.

15. Death of General Sir W. Clinton.—Grand Tournament at Naples, in honour of the Emperor of Russia.—Death of Otto von Rotzebue, the celebrated navigator, at Revel.

16. At Camberwell, Philarete Herman, having murdered his two sons, committed suicide.—A master shot by his apprentice, in Drury-lane.—Continued affrays between the Kaffirs and colonists of the Cape of Good Hope.

17. The Duke of Newcastle addressed the electors of South Nottingham, against the return of his son, Lord Lincoln.—Great fire in Back Gorea, Liverpool: loss, £150,000.

18. Action against Earl Perrers, for breach of promise of marriage, terminated, after four days' trial, by the withdrawal of the case by the plaintiff, Miss M. A. Smith.—General Sir De Lacy Evans returned M.P. for Westminster, vice the Hon. Captain Ross.—Death of Mr. Hawes, the musical composer.—The Three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Luther celebrated with great pomp in Prussia.—Insurrection in the Republic of Cracow.

19. Abd-el-Kader defeated in Algiers by Marshal Bugeaud.—The revolt suppressed in Western Gallicia.—Alarming illness of the Pope.

22. Grant and Baldwin's sugar refinery, St. George's-in-the-East, destroyed by fire.—All foreign Jews commanded to quit the Russian territory within three months.—Lahore taken by the British authorities, and termination of the war in the Punjab.

23. Great meeting of labourers, in Hampshire, against Corn-Law Protection.—39 persons killed or drowned in a steam-boat collision, Nashville, U. S.

24. Mr. Hildyard returned for South Nottinghamshire, vice Lord Lincoln.—Terrific explosion of a powder magazine on the South-Eastern Railway, at Folkestone; 18 lives lost.—News from India, of the battles of Moodkee and Ferozepore; the lamented deaths of Sir Robert Sale and Sir John M'Caskill.—Loss of the *Great Liverpool* steamer off Cape Finisterre.

25. Corn riots at Piacenza: several persons killed and wounded.—Sanguinary duel between two newspaper editors in Richmond, (Virginia), with pistols and bowie-knives: one killed.—Frightful accounts from Western Gallicia of the massacre of the nobles, at the instigation of the Austrian authorities.

26. Close of the Debate on the Corn-laws, in the House of Commons: majority for Ministers, 97.—Dissolution of the Belgian Ministry.

MARCH.

1. Sixty-six persons killed and injured on the Paris and St. Etienne Railway.—Arrest of several conspirators in the Roman States.—Shaver's brewery, at St. Malo, destroyed by fire; loss 65,000 francs.

2. Thanks of both Houses of Parliament voted to the Army for their recent victories in India.—The first stone of the Victoria Yacht Club-house, at Ryde, laid by Prince Albert.—Earthquake at Comrie, N.B.—A police order issued at Berlin for taxing sightjacks kept in cages.—Cracow captured by the Austrian troops.

3. Re-opening of Her Majesty's Theatre, most superbly embellished.—The village of St. Henorine Dufay, in Burgundy, entirely burnt.

4. M. P. A. Lalor died at Chaumont, aged 99.

6. Lieut. Pym tried at Portsmouth for aiding the murder of Capt. Sturt, in a duel at Gosport: acquitted.—New Comet seen at Shrewsbury.

7. Town and Gown riots at Cambridge.

8. The Cracow troops continued to execute extensive razzias in Algeria.—Suicide of Capt. M'Leod, of the *Great Liverpool* steamer.

9. Frightful accounts of anticipated famine in Ireland.—The cheap postage system proposed in the French Chamber of Deputies.—Four persons killed at Mons by a gunpowder explosion.

10. Mr. Duncombe's motion in Parliament, for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartists, negatived by a majority of 165.—Another African Expedition sailed from Liverpool.—Cracow garrisoned by Prussian and Russian troops.

11. Earthquakes at Mytelene and Smyrna.

12. Continued depression of the railway share market.—Resignation of the Spanish Ministry: Narvaez entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.—The *Calcutta*, 84-gun ship, fitted out at Devonport in thirty-six hours.—The debate in the American Senate, on the Oregon question, became more puglie than hitherto.

16. New Ministry in Spain, headed by Narvaez.—Several executions of Polish nobles and citizens at Warsaw.—Several anti-corn-law affecting the responsibility of railway directors and provisional committee-men, decided about this time, mostly against the latter.—Violent personal attack of Mr. Disraeli on Louis Philippe, in the Chamber of Deputies.—Commencement of the railway committee business of the session.

17. Prince Lucien Bonaparte arrived at Liverpool from New York.—News of an expected rupture between Mexico and the United States.—Intelligence from New Zealand, to Nov. 29: Heki still rejected the British terms.—An Inquest held, by the Coroner for the City of London, as to the cause of a fire in Gracechurch-street.—A wretch executed at Montpelier, for the murder of his father.—The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince of Saxe Coburg arrived at Algiers.—Death of Bessel, the celebrated astronomer.

18. Very severe snow-storm in the North of England.—Four thousand mechanics in the building-trades at Manchester advertised for.

19. The Corn-laws and the Liberty of the Press in Spain suspended by Royal decrees.—Leamington Steeple Chases run in a snow-storm.—A maniac at Coalnor Park, Derby, strangled his daughter, and then hung himself.

20. A wretch hanged at Reading for the murder of his wife: 6000 persons present.—Increased Railway litigation: Coulmer v. Toby, at the Exeter Assizes; verdict for the former, deciding the liability of allottees.

21. Two young men hanged at Longford for murder.—A sloop foundered off Shoreham: 4 lives lost.—Fifth Commission in Gallicia.—Otho, King of Greece, proved to be a mere puppet in the hands of French intriguers.

22. Death of Mr. Liston, the comedian, in his 70th year.

23. A sort of challenge between the French troops and Arabs, near Tlemcen; the latter defeated, and 200 killed.—A new Military Board in Belgium established.—Lord Grey's motion, in the House of Lords, for an Address to the Queen on the state of Ireland, negatived by 61 to 17.—Railway Committees of the House of Lords commenced sitting.—Fire in Crawford-street, Marylebone; four persons burnt to death.

24. Royal Commission issued on Metropolitan Railway Termini.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, witnessed a day performance at Astley's Amphitheatre.—570 persons imprisoned at Cracow, for the late revolt.—President Polk recommended a large increase of the Navy and Army of the United States.

25. The Irish Members resolved to oppose the Coercion Bill by attempting to retard the passing of the Corn Bill.—The barque *Belfast*, of Liverpool, lost on the nort-east coast of Scotland—13 persons perished; and on the same night, near the above, the brig *Admiral*, of Sunderland, was lost with crew and passengers.

26. Intelligence of another victory over the Sikhs by the British, at Aliwal.

27. Trial of M. Bonavallon, at Rouen, for killing M. Dujarier, in a duel; acquitted, but sentenced to pay a fine of 20,000 francs to the mother and nephew of the deceased.—Great Political excitement at Madrid; Narvaez unpopular.

28. Government sales of Indian Corn and Meal commenced in Cork.—The Austrian Government prohibited the export of corn from Gallicia.—Vesuvius in eruption, with a river of lava, unequalled since 1830.—Severe shock of Earthquake at Malta.—Two very violent shocks of Earthquake at Malta, Sicily, Zante, Corfu, Mytelene, Rhodes, Smyrna, and Alexandria.

31. Steam-boiler explosion at Blackburn; several lives lost.

APRIL.

2. The Thanks of the House of Commons voted to our Indian army for their recent successes.—Appalling records of evictions of tenantry in Roscommon and Galway.—Intrigues against Narvaez, at Madrid.—Letters from Iceland stated the eruption of Mount Hecla to have ceased for a fortnight.

4. The Freedom of the City of London presented to the British heroes in India.—Bichez, the famous rope-dancer, died at Swindon, aged 73.—Forty-five persons drowned by the upsetting of a ferry-boat at Werden, in France.—Debates in the American Senate, on Oregon, of a pacific tendency.

5. A deficiency of £1,191,504 in the Revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.—The Reformed Jews of Berlin inaugurated their new grand synagogue.—The Emperor of Morocco prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions.—Proceedings against M. Ronge, the Catholic Reformer, suspended by order of the King of Prussia.

7. Sir H. Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough raised to the Peerage, for their recent triumphs in India.—Model lodging-houses completed by the Society for Improving the Labouring Classes.—Fracas in the Chamber of Representatives at Athens.

8. The railroad adjudications in France continued to exite great interest.—The Senate of Brunswick dissolved suddenly, for not approving of Government railway construction.

10. Great fire at Lunehouse; 14 houses destroyed or injured.—The Neva broke up, having been impassable for only 117 days.

11. The foundation-stone of a Church for the Seamen of the Port of London laid by Prince Albert.

12. New Spanish Ministry formed by Senor Isturitz.—The cholera penetrated into Russia from Persia.

13. Stoppage of Latham's bank, at Dover.—Nearly 30,000 persons visited the British Museum on this day.—Mount Kemmerines, in Hungary, 1800 feet high, split, and fell into the stream beneath.—The South-Eastern Railway opened to Ramsgate.

14. Great foot race between Butler and Westhall, for the championship and £200—won by the former.—A balloon ascended from the Borghese Gardens, at Rome; the inflation being with hydrogen gas.

15. Explosion at Pemberton's coal and iron works, Sandford: five persons killed.—General Narvaez, banished from Madrid, arrived in Paris.—19 workmen drowned from coals by the falling in of some railway tunnel works at Courcelles, in France.

16. Shock of Earthquake at Malta.—Death of Dragonetti, the celebrated violoncellist.—Serious provision riots at Kilsheelan, between Tipperary and Waterford.—Attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe at Fontainebleau; two shots were fired, one of which passed just over the head of the King.—Close of the American debate on the Oregon Question.

17. Eastern Gallicia in commodion, and the country overrun with troops.—In the Canadian Parliament, the Governor's Address was carried by a majority of 2.—Cholera in Germany.—Revolutionary movements in Portugal: agrarian disturbances in Minho.

20. Several Peace Associations urged the prevention of war with the United States.

21. Death of Mr. Legg, the publisher, of Cheapside, aged seventy-two.—The American Senate and House of Representatives at issue upon the Oregon Question; but at length agreed: the Oregon Question laid aside.

22. News of the final termination of the Indian War, and of a convention with the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh on the 12th of February.—Earthquakes in Catania.—The Punjab and Scinde remained tranquil.

23. Consecration of a church at Beawood, near Wokingham, built at his own expense of £7,000 by Mr. Legg.—Sale by auction of Miss Linwood's needlework pictures.

24. Sanguinary engagement at Coruna, between the Queen's troops and the insurgents; twelve of the officers taken prisoners, shot.

25. Partial eclipse of the Sun.—A lithographic printer shot by a boy in Drury-lane.

26. Sir R. Peel's stringent resolutions for the regulation of Railway Bills agreed to in Parliament.

27. Ibrahim Pacha received in Paris.—French green peas sold in Covent Garden Market at £2 10s. per peck.—Sir Moses Montefiore interceded with the Emperor of Russia for redress of the Jews in his dominions.—Continued war between the United States and Mexican armies.

30. Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, for refusing to serve on a Railway Committee.—Gregory, of the *Satirist*, newspaper, sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, for libels on the Duke of Buccleuch.—An electric communication proposed between the British and French coasts.—Grand festivities at Burghley, to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Burghley.—Accounts from Grenada of the persecution of the Albanian Catholics by the Turks.

MAY.

1. The Prince Royal of Denmark applied to be divorced from his wife, on the ground of insurmountable aversion, according to the Lutheran religion.—The *Kjoebenhavn*, a Swedish Indiaman, wrecked off Matanzas; 115 lives lost.

2. Lord Lincoln returned to Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs.

3. The Royal Academy Exhibition allowed to be finer than any hitherto known.

4. Evolutions of the Fleet before the Board of Admiralty, at Spithead.—Pensions voted by Parliament to Lords Hardinge and Gough, for their brilliant services in the Punjab.—The first stone laid of the Middlesex House of Detention, in Cold-bath-fields.

5. The King's Birth-day *Fêtes* at Paris celebrated with great splendour: numerous congratulations to the King on his recent escape.—Grand ceremonial at Lahore on the pacification of the Punjab, and disbanding of the Sikh army.—Account received of the massacre of the captain, officers, and eleven of the crew of the *Angelina* whaler, about eight months previously, by the natives of the island of Cayenne.

6. M. Ledru, the barrister, sentenced to be struck off the rolls, for having prosecuted a priest upon false evidence.—Miss Hugina Leslie, the last of the Leslies of Lindores, died in Conway, aged 100 years, 5 weeks, 3 days.

7. Continued excitement in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

9. Ibrahim Pacha entertained with great splendour at the Hôtel de Ville, at Paris.—A vessel of Wilful Murder returned by a Coroner's Jury at Runcorn, against a mother, for having poisoned her two children.—Continued insurrectionary movement in Portugal.

11. The *Great Britain* steam-ship sailed from Liverpool, having been newly rigged, and fitted with a new screw.

12. John Tagoon found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of stealing luggage from the Great Western Railway, and sentenced to seven years transportation.—Intelligence from Madagascar of the continued opposition of the Queen to the French and English.—Frightful persecution of the Catholic Albanians by the Porte.

13. The proprietors of East India stock confirmed the resolution of the Court of Directors to grant an annuity of £5000 to Viscount Hardinge and of £2000 to Lord Gough.—Various railway meetings to consider as to the suspension or prosecution of the schemes.

14. The *Caledonia* brought pacific intelligence from New York.

15. The Corn Bill read a third time in the House of Commons after several nights' debate: majority, 98.—Advices received from Tahiti: the natives still hostile to their French protectors.

16. Termination of the Great Book Fair at Leipzig.—A man shot himself in the pit of the Royal Theatre at Vienna.

17. The Chantilly Spring Races very brilliantly attended.

18. The Director of the *Gazette de France* sentenced to a fine of 3000 francs and four months' imprisonment for a libel on Louis Philippe.—The first reading of the Corn Bill moved in the House of Lords: the Charitable Trusts Bill rejected by a majority of 1.

19. Accounts of the continued occupation of Lahore by the British troops.—The Customs' Duties Bill passed in the House of Commons.—Four children mysteriously poisoned at Happisburgh, near Norwich.—Coal pit explosion at Swansea; five lives lost.

20. The Lace Factories Bill, limiting the hours of labour, rejected by a majority of 85 in the House of Commons.—The first stone of the north wing of University College Hospital laid by Lord Brougham.

21. Spread of the insurrection in Portugal: Lisbon in great excitement.—The Corn Law debated in the Greek Chamber: the corresponding quarter of last year.—The Reformed Jews of Berlin inaugurated their new grand synagogue.—The Emperor of Morocco prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions.—Proceedings against M. Ronge, the Catholic Reformer, suspended by order of the King of Prussia.

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JUNE.

1. The French Chamber of Deputies, in the late Session, voted upwards of £60,000 to support the drama.—Orders for the reinforcement of the French squadron in the Gulf of Mexico.—A British Railway train extended nearly half a mile, and contained 4000 persons.—A naval board of construction appointed by the Admiralty for superintending the building of ships.—Pius IX. succeeded Gregory XVI. died at Rome, aged 81, in the 16th year of his reign.—Massacre of French troops in Algeria.

2. A pageant held at Petersham from hydropathic treatment: a verdict of manslaughter returned against the physician: subsequently tried and acquitted.

3. Important Decision of the Court of Exchequer (Henry v. Goldney), fixing the liability of provisional directors, jointly and severally.—Two labourers died near Liverpool, from sun-stroke.

4. Nine persons lost in attempting to cross Ulverstone Sands.—Revolutionary crisis at Lisbon.—Fabian and Faulkner committed for trial at the Criminal Court, for forging scrip of the Buckinghamshire Railway.—Intelligence of war declared against the Kaffirs by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. The Government in a minority of 12, on Lords Hardinge and Gough's Annuity Bills, in the House of Lords.—Arrival of Ibrahim Pacha at Portsmouth.—A man in Hindostan committed suicide, having first strangled his wife.—Lecomte tried, and found guilty of attempting to assassinate Louis Philippe.—The splendid experimental squadron arrived at Cork.

6. Great blast on the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway works.

7. The railway from Paris to Sceaux opened with much pomp.

8. The Brighton Extension Railway opened to Lewes and Chichester.—Lecomte executed at Paris, at six A.M.—Ibrahim Pacha and suite arrived in London.—The Railway Bills in the House of Lords this Session authorised the raising of eighty millions capital.

9. Her Majesty's birthday celebrated.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Portsmouth.—Dreadful hurricane at Honduras, particularly: 4000 trees uprooted.

10. Prince Albert dined with his fellow Benchers at Lincoln's Inn.—The Board of Trade reported on the Railway Gauges, with few exceptions, recommended the Narrow Gauge.—Intelligence of the defeat of the American troops by the Mexicans.—The Emperor of Russia's new schooner yacht launched at Cowes.

11. Ascot Races brilliantly attended: Ibrahim Pacha present: the Emperor's Cup won by Alarm.—A monster demonstration at South O'Brien, at Limerick.—Opening of the Eastern Union Railway from Colchester to Ipswich.

13. Experimental trip on the Great Western (Broad Gauge) Railway: Birdcage Walk, seventy miles per hour.—Ibrahim Pacha visited Birmingham.

14. The Great Northern Railway of France (from Paris to Brussels) opened with great pomp.

16. The Queen Dowager left London for the Continent.—The first stone of the Laboratories of the Royal College Chemistry laid by Prince Albert.—Great Cricket Match between Marylebone and the Northern Counties; won by the former.—Cardinal Mastai elected Pope.

17. News of the defeat of the Mexicans by the American forces.—A self-accused robber and murderer sentenced by the Central Criminal Court to seven years transportation.

18. The youth tried at the Central Criminal Court for shooting a man in Drury-lane, and acquitted.—Intelligence of the cholera raging at Aden.—News of the capture of the Fish of Kawiti and Heki, at New Zealand.—Great heat: the thermometer 83° in the shade.—The North British Railway opened from Edinburgh to Berwick.—The ship *Novara* Turnbour, 2000 tons, burnt at Marseilles.

20. Ibrahim Pacha visited Liverpool.

22. The Thermometer in Paris 94 in the shade; at London, 130 in the sun.—Fatal suicide at Mr. Hoyton, the historical painter.—Great skirt race at Newcastle, won by Newell.

23. Great alarm at Paris, at the dreaded approach of the cholera.—News of a decisive defeat of the Mexicans by the Americans at Matamoras.—Overland Mail arrived; cholera raging fearfully in the Bombay presidency.—News from Borneo; insurrection at Sarawak.—Intelligence of the death of Bonpland, the traveller, at Corrientes.

24. Alderman Challis and Mr. Kennard elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—Violent thunder-storms in various parts of the country.

25. The Corn Importation Bill passed in the House of Lords.—The Ministry defeated in the Commons on the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill, by a majority of 73.

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DIRECTION TO THE BINDER.

The LARGE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN to face the Title-page of the present Volume.

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THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The unresting shadow on the dial of Time has again completed its circle; and, careless as we are of the lapse of weeks and months, there are few who do not pause with some degree of reflection, when that shadow has marked the revolution of a year. No man does the parting year leave as it found him, but changed—often, it may be hoped, for the better—still oftener, it may be feared, for the worse. Of little account as a year may be in the history of a nation, even on a whole people it frequently exercises a mighty influence. A few days have changed a dynasty, overturned a throne that stood on the foundation of centuries, and forced on the lips of those who "dwelt in Kings' houses" the bitter bread of exile. A few weeks have witnessed whole nations overrun by hostile hosts, spoiled and devastated, and, save in memory, blotted from the map of kingdoms.

The smaller sections of time may work in ourselves, and all about us, an inexpressible change; but those of the larger almost defy comprehension. From history alone can we gather the mutations of a century. To comparatively few of the children of men is it given to see those of half that space; and, even then, the gathering coldness of age makes them often think every change they remember has been one for the worse. A long lapse of time confounds events with each other, and renders all dim and indistinct; but the incidents of a shorter period memory can recall with the utmost vividness. That retrospection is often forced on the most indifferent, and at no time more seriously than when we stand between the Old Year and the New.

The closing days of the Old Year have been marked by political changes as extraordinary as they were unexpected. The Peel Ministry, that seemed "whole as the marble, founded as the rock," was suddenly broken up, and its weak opponents called on to supply its place. But they could not perform the task: whether it was personal quarrels among the leaders, or difference upon points of policy, matters not—the attempt of the Whigs to form a Government was a failure. What produced the crisis? We believe it to have been the political foresight of the Premier, that enables him to perceive more clearly than his fellows, that the time has come when a complicated and restrictive system of commerce cannot be maintained; cities and towns that, a generation ago, could be numbered by thousands, are growing to millions: they must be fed, at all hazards; and, to be fed, they must be employed. To govern such masses is an awful responsibility; and with such an enormous comparative population to deal with, the mere shadow of approaching or impending scarcity, compels rulers to act. They cannot sit still with folded arms, and say, we can do nothing. There is an imperious necessity behind them driving them forward. It is that necessity, seen by the Premier, but, perhaps, escaping the observation of his colleagues, that has caused the breaking up of the Cabinet. We believe him, firmly, to be far above any of the lower influences that make statesmen tenacious of office for its own sake; but that he loves the power, the position, and the place in history, that the *de facto* ruler of England must always possess, is apparent. Would he sacrifice all these for a danger that existed only in imagination? It is very usual, among many of his own party, to attempt to prove that the fear is unfounded; we dare say the Premier would be but too happy to be able to entertain the same opinion.

The responsibility of office obliges a man to see things under a very different aspect from those who have little or no anxiety about results; who, at all events, are not answerable for them should they prove disastrous. It is these social difficulties, always interwoven with commercial questions, that have of late years become more and more pressing; they have now grown to be the stumbling-block of Ministries and Cabinets. Formerly, we have seen Governments overthrown on questions of religious and political principle; the Church, the Tithes, the Franchise, have all been questions on which power has been gained and lost; but that a Cabinet should be overthrown on what is intrinsically but a question of the policy of trade, of the working of commerce, and the effect of the intercourse of nations, was reserved for the departing year, 1845. The question may be considered as having reached its culminating point; it must now, of necessity, approach nearer and nearer to its solution. Whether that decision will be satisfactory or not depends on the degree of wisdom and courage with which those who have the power in their hands may meet it; but that it cannot be distant is certain. The suddenness with which a remedy is applied often bears no proportion to the time the evil has existed; the old close borough system arose from the natural changes of centuries causing one place to rise and flourish while another went to decay. But within the compass of two years came the storm that swept the whole system away, destroying the mockeries of representation and establishing the reality in its place. The policy commenced in 1842 may probably find its completion in 1846.

But there is nothing certain, save the irrevocable past; though we do not, like *Hamlet*, absolutely "defy augury," yet we hold it to be—in the movements of politicians especially—unprofitable: leaving the future, then, to that past let us return.

Perhaps the best peculiarity of the past year is, that it stands distinguished by no striking, or, what History would register as a great event. These are so often found to have been great calamities—wars, battles, revolutions, and other chances that must have been accompanied with intense human suffering—that men should always congratulate themselves when they are furnished with no opportunity of giving what is called a brilliant, but which is really a bloody page to their chronicles. Let us welcome our future obscurity with thankfulness, since it denotes that we had that "peace in our time," which should be one of the first objects of the Christian's prayer. This calamity we have at least been spared—may it long be spared us! The past year opened for us amid general tranquillity, and in peace we meet its successor. For thirty years the nations of Europe have not turned their arms against each other, to the great increase of the happiness and prosperity of all of them. The lesson of the last great conflict has not been forgotten; and though they have not yet shaken off mutual jealousies, nor are yet able to dispense with those formidable bodies of trained force, which still denote war to be a possibility, yet we hope that the moderation of rulers, the decrease of that mania for regulating the Governments of other people which once possessed all the powerful Courts of Europe, and, still more, the effects of closer communication and the better knowledge of each other that it brings, will continue to keep this great evil from again infecting the world with its miserable madness. Within the last few years, questions have arisen which there can be little doubt would have kindled the flame of destruction between people and people; yet they have been settled amicably, with no disadvantage to either party. So may it be for the future; so, we trust, will the "little cloud" that has arisen between us and America pass away. War between two such people seems too hideous to be contemplated; we are kindred in blood and language, and war, "foul as in the best it is," would, between them, be, indeed, "most foul, strange, and unnatural."

Notwithstanding the fears and perplexities that have darkened the closing days of the departed year, it has had its share of brightness too. Whatever may be anticipated, no general calamity has fallen on us; the year cannot be termed other than a prosperous one. The population has been employed and fed, whatever may be the fears as to the supply of labour and food for the future. Indeed, the nation has displayed an energy that could only have arisen from the consciousness of possessing mighty resources. Abused as the spirit of enterprise has been, by mere schemers and sharpers, still what other country in the world could undertake such gigantic operations as the railways that there is no doubt will be carried to completion? Even after the disappearance of those bubbles already exploded, and of those that will not be approved by the legal authority, enough will be left to task the wealth of every nation of Europe to the utmost, while England will accomplish them with ease; and yet have a vast sum to spare for the assistance of her neighbours. We no longer squander our wealth in war, that great gulf which would absorb more than human effort could accumulate. The vast increase of her funds, secured by the untiring industry of England, enables her to do what others could not dream of attempting. That speculation may be, and has been carried to excess cannot be denied; but the mischief is passing away; the returning confidence of the public shows that the de-

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, DOWNING-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

velopment of our internal communications is the best purpose to which capital can be applied. A new stage in that progress, a new railway era, may be dated from 1845.

The transition from the old year to the new is marked by a suspension of that political excitement which a short time ago prevailed. But the most anxious expectation still exists; and the opening of the Session of 1846 is looked forward to with extraordinary interest. Are we really entering on a new era, or only going to find a modification that can scarcely be called a change of an old one? The oracles are perversely silent, but the first moon of the New Year will not have "changed her horns" before some certain indications must be given; let them be given in good faith and honesty of purpose, and there can be no fear of the result.

Through whole ages of bad Government the native energy of Englishmen has risen triumphant, elastic beyond the power of all the weight of ignorance in its rulers to keep down. When we look back on the public corruption and personal profligacy of statesmen and rulers for the hundred and fifty years preceding the opening of the present century, we may well congratulate ourselves on the change for the better that later years exhibit. It would be impossible for any man to attain a high political position in this country whose public motives were suspected or private character impeached. The tone of public morals is higher than of old, and the pettiness of mere party intrigue is abandoned; the theories of Government now must be founded on the general welfare of the people. In this and the indomitable energy of the people themselves lie the best of hopes; may the NEW YEAR see their fulfilment!

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES, DOWNING-STREET.

We resume our illustrations of these Establishments with a view of Downing-street, a very "nook and corner" of office. The first plain-fronted house on the right is the office of the First Lord of the TREASURY. Here, too, are the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Colonial Department; and the Foreign Office, occupying Nos. 15, 16, and 17. The whole place, *a cul de sac*, if it lack architectural pretension, has, at least, the welcome quiet of a retreat; though subject to the insolations incident to the possession of power and place.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The great event of the week has been the opening of the Legislative Session by the King in person. The principal hall was disposed for the Royal reception. The King looked exceedingly well, though he is evidently getting older, and the Royal Family appeared in excellent spirits. The diplomatic tribune was entirely filled by the diplomatic body; that of the public was filled by elegantly dressed females. The Pope's Nuncio, the Ambassador of Austria, and the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, were present; our Ambassador, Lord Cowley, was absent, in consequence of an accident which he had met with. Among the most striking features in this scene was an Indian, dressed in the most superb style. His diamonded dagger and splendid cashmeres were quite dazzling: he was the very type of Eugene Sue's *Djalma*.

At one o'clock precisely the cannonading of the Invalides resounded through the air, the usual signal for Louis Philippe to leave the Tuileries. He was accompanied by his four sons. The National Guard formed a line on the right of the King; at the left were the troops of the line. His Majesty was observed to turn out, with loud acclamations. The Queen entered her tribune, bidding by the hand the Comte de Paris, and was received with enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Reine!" Then followed the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours, the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Princess Adelaide. The Peers, as usual, occupied the seats on the right section: those on the left, were filled with upwards of three hundred and fifty Deputies, all dressed in full black. The deputations of the Council of State, and the great dignitaries of the Legion of Honour, were seated at the back of the throne. On each side of the throne were the Ministers; Soult looked worried, and Guizot anxious. The King wore the uniform of the National Guard, the Dukes de Nemours and Aumale the uniforms of lieutenant-generals, the Prince de Joinville that of vice-admiral, and the Duke de Montpensier that of the chief of the squadron of artillery. At a signal given by him the King, the audience seated themselves. Then *the* Speech was given. It went off capitally, and was admirably delivered—plain, sensible, and clear. There were three rounds of applause during its enunciation. At the departure of the Royal Family, shouts echoed through the several halls. The *cortége* returned in the same order to the Tuileries, amidst the reports of fresh salvos of artillery.

A rather curious circumstance occurred to Halevy the composer a few days since. The composer had been directing the rehearsals of his new opera, which is shortly to be produced at the Opera Comique. Amidst every appearance of a romance had excited considerable enthusiasm. Returning to his residence full of the pleasurable emotions elicited by flattering applause, on mounting the stairs, he suddenly stopped, a prey to the most lively anxiety. A sudden cloud darkened his previously sunny brow. What could have caused the sudden change? Above his head sat perched a carpenter, humming a romance—the very melody which had obtained so marked a success at the rehearsal. Was this inexplicable chance could one of his most valued motives become known to the said carpenter? Could the composition which he believed to be the most orig nal of his work be but a reminiscence—an involuntary plagiarism which had fixed itself upon his memory? Addressing the singer, he inquired of him how long he had known the air he had been singing, and where he had learnt it. "Isn't it charming?" why, the fact is, I have been at work at restoring the theatre of the Opera Comique, and have been at a good many of the rehearsals of the new opera, and this tune appeared to me so pretty, and pleased me so much, that I can't drive it out of my head for the life of me." The face of Halevy soon gained its former pleasant expression, and he gave the man a five-franc piece, as a testimony of his refined taste and melodic appreciation. Among the various squibs which appeared on the subject of the Duke of Wellington's forbidding smoking in the mess-room, the following has appeared:—

SMOKING PROCLAMATION.

SOLDIERS,—All the misfortunes which have occurred to the army since the drowning of Pharaoh and his troops in the bottle of Aboukir, have resulted directly from the use of smoking tobacco. Eve was tempted by a cigar; and all the evils which have afflicted human nature came from the pipe of Pandora, which people have called a box. Be careful then!

A true soldier knows but the smoke of glory. Who now smokes? Savoyards and chimneys. The envised world now repudiates Maryland, and eschews Virginia. The use of the pipe is limited to the canaille employed in indoors scrubbing and red-bricking—humiliating for the brave men who trail the pike or carry the musket!

Spitting excites thirst—thirst, drinking: there may be exceptions, but they are rare. Thirst provokes an appetite for liquids, and the liquids of the pot-house are ordinarily Old Tom and heavy-wet, ale and hot punch.

Old Tom, heavy wet, ale, and hot punch, are excellent things in themselves, but when in the head they lead to follies the excited warriors. Two comrades seize each other's noses, then they clutch the hair, and then they are marched off to the guard-house. They meet the corporal on the way, who corrects, smacks, and damns the officers. This conduct, out of all rules of discipline, causes their being carried before a court-martial, which condemns them to the lash or to death. Their comrades of the regiment, in the fine, are obliged to buy and make Scotch kilts of their respectable trousers, and shout, "Huzza, O'Connell! and down with Wellington."

They fight, they kill, they mutiny, and there is no longer an army, no longer

fit them out, and borrowed three pounds, as he said, to pay for the goods. This he said, he would return to him in the morning, but from that time to the present he had not got it back. This and other circumstances induced him (witness) to make inquiries about Mr Mead, the acceptor of the bill placed in his hands for security, and discovered that it was mere waste paper. He next made application to an attorney, who recommended him to give the prisoner into custody on a charge of fraud. He, in consequence, went to the residence of the prisoner, Hope Cottage, Mull-street, Lambeth, and, on seeing him, he asked if he was going to return his money and bill? He replied that he could not do so then, but should in a fortnight, when he then gave him into custody.

In reply to the questions of Mr. Henry, the witness said he had made inquiries at 43, Moorgate-street, about the prisoner, and was told there that he had merely occupied an apartment there, and had nothing whatever to do with the railway company there, though he wrote his letters upon the paper belonging to the company, and having this description in copper-plate at the top. His (witness) himself had called at the Stamp Office, and searched for Mead and Co., but could find no such railways as those mentioned by the prisoner on the list.

William Grant, who described himself as a clerk to Mr. Roching, a solicitor, said he had made inquiries about the prisoner, and found that in fact he was a regular railway stag, and the prisoner it appeared carried on an extensive business in the bill-drawing and accepting way.

The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said his name was Benjamin Brown, and that he was in the service of Mr. Aquila, who had formerly been a Spanish merchant, but was now a civil engineer and projector of railways. His offices were at 94, Cheapside, 4, Charlotte-street, Manchin Horse-street, and 43, Moorgate-street, the latter being the principal office; and prisoner was employed to carry messages to and from the directors. By business he was a carpenter and builder, but had not done anything at his trade for some time. He had not returned at the Adelphi Theatre three years ago, and paid as much as £300 a year for it. He had previously lived at 35, Duke-street, Adelphi, of which house he had a lease, and afterwards bought and sold furniture at 310, Strand. The prisoner mentioned the names of several railway projectors, to whom he said he had been well known, and concluded by declaring he had not told the prosecutor nor his witness that the railways projected by him were registered, but merely said he was about to register them.—The prisoner was remanded till Monday

On that day no was again examined, when some confirmatory evidence was given, and the case was remanded to a future day, Mr. Henry intimating that he should commit for the obtainment of money by false pretences.

At the close of the proceedings a showily-dressed young man presented himself as a volunteer witness, handing in his card, inscribed Sir Francis Smith, Bart. He stated that the prisoner Brown had been employed by his brother merely as a "railway inquirer,"—that is a person who inquired into the position of persons app ying for allotments Witness said, with an air of importance, that he himself followed the same pursuit. It turned out that he had a short time ago belonged to the metropolitan police.

On Wednesday the prisoner Brown was again examined. Some correspondence and other evidence were adduced, but there was nothing material in each.

Mr. Games asked the prosecutor if anything particular took place on the occasion of his paying the prisoner £50, at No. 43, Moorgate-street?—Prosecutor: Yes: the prisoner, while he was telling the fifty sovereigns on the desk, requested I would not make a noise

Mr Games: He seemed afraid that the other projectors of railroad schemes in the adjoining rooms would hear the pleasing sound of the gold?—Prosecutor: He seemed so.

Mr. Gunnis: Did anything else happen about the room door?—Prosecutor Yes; the prisoner took the key out of the door, and shut the small hall door softly, before I began to pay him the money.

Mr. Henry: And all this did not excite your suspicion?—Prosecutor: No, sir, unfortunately it did not.

Mr. Henry here said he should commit the prisoner to take his trial for receiving the money under false pretences.

THE DASHING SWINDLER KELLY.—This individual, who, under the name of *Captain Kelly*, has swindled vast numbers of persons, was re-examined at MARLEBONE office, last Monday As account of his previous examination appeared in our paper last week. On Monday the following additional evidence was adduced:—Mrs Oakey stated that she was a widow, and that one day in August last, and while the prisoner was her lodger, she missed a gold watch from a trunk in her room. She mentioned the circumstance to him, and he kept coming down stairs soon after the discovery of her loss, said to her, "You look very pale; what's the matter?" She then told him she had lost her husband's watch. He then went away, and finding some pawnbroker's duplicates in a drawer she went into his room, when she missed the razor she had lent him —Mr Driscoll, pawnbroker, Lower Jo n-street, Golden-square, produced the gold case of a watch pledged by the prisoner on the 4th of September last, in the name of John Mead, 8, Boyd-street; shortly after the pawning he (the prisoner) came again to the shop, said he had lost the ticket, and upon his applying for a duplicate for a declaration of the loss of it, a printed form was given him —Sergeant Gray produced the said declaration, which he found amongst other property at the prisoner's apartment in Boyle-street, Mrs. Oakey identified the case as being hers, and said that the watch which it formed a part had been in her family upwards of forty years.—Prisoner: I know nothing about the watch.—He had before denied having seen the razor, and asserted that the spoon which he took by accident was that of the female without his authority —Mr. Bardell, a wine and spirit merchant at Chisham, said that some time ago the prisoner and his so-called wife took of Mrs. Richardson, Gadshill, Kent, a furnished cottage for a month. Another gentleman said that the prisoner had obtained from Messrs. Storr and Mortimer a quantity of plate and jewellery, which he took the earliest opportunity of pledging the tickets of the property to a pawnbroker subsequently obtained from him —The prisoner was fully committed for trial upon three charges; and, on his being taken to the cell, by Mitchell, the gaoler, he was saluted by a number of persons with "Now, Kelly, you're caught at last; good bye, we shall see you no more for at least ten years."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF COLONEL GURWOOD

An Inquest was held before F H. Gell, Esq., Coroner for East Sussex, on Monday morning, at 120, King's-road, Brighton, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Colonel John Gurwood, who had terminated his existence on the previous Saturday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The unfortunate deceased was a Colonel on the unattached list. He was at the battle of Waterloo on the staff of the Duke of Wellington; he likewise filled the post of Private Secretary to the Duke, and besides Deputy Constable of the Tower of London. Of late years he had been engaged in editing the "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington," and it was to the arrangement of these latter documents, and their literal labours, that his death was attributed. The following witnesses were examined at the inquest:—

Sarah, the wife of George Collins, of 120, King's-road, lodging-house-keeper deposed that last Tuesday morning Colonel and Mrs. Gurwood and their three daughters came there to reside. They brought no servants, and witness waited upon them. On Saturday last she went into the drawing-room at 10 o'clock, and then she went up to bring down the luncheon, when she saw Mrs. Gurwood dressed, as if she were going out for a walk. At a quarter past two o'clock a boy brought the newspaper, which witness took into the drawing-room, and she stirred the fire, and was going down stairs, when she glanced into the dressing-room, where the Colonel and Mrs Gurwood had slept the night before, in consequence of the violence of the wind, and thought she saw the Colonel's legs lying on the floor She did not take much notice, however, as she understood the Colonel was to fill she then resumed her work down-stairs, and afterwards mentioned what she had seen to her daughter. It then occurred to her that she might have been mistaken, as on second thoughts she considered it very strange that a gentleman should be stre ched along the floor. She accordingly went up, and coughed at the dressing-room door. No notice being taken, she went in and stirred the fire. She then coughed again, and finding that the Colonel did not speak, she pulled the door of the dressing-room open, and then saw him on the floor in a pool of blood, acting, as she supposed, from his having broken a blood-vessel. She had previously arranged with her husband that if everything was not right she was to ring, and she now rang the bell accordingly, and her husband came up. They both, after a few seconds of whether or not they should go in, and which was that her husband ran out for Mr E J. Turner, a surgeon, residing in King's-road, who came in about five minutes afterwards

Mr. E J Turner, surgeon, deposed that he was called on about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon by the husband of the last witness, who said that a gentleman was at his house very ill., he believed dying. Witness went immediately to the house, and was shown into the bedroom of a gentleman, who he was informed was Colonel Gurwood The Colonel was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. On lifting him up, witness found a razor grasped in his right hand, and a wound on the left side of the throat, four inches long, and from six inch to an inch and a half deep. In his opinion, this wound caused death, and he had no doubt that the death was instantaneous

Mr. Sir Henry Webster, a Lieutenant Colonel in the army, residing at 44, Brunswick-square, Brighton, deposed that he had known Colonel Gurwood for thirty years. About a month since the witness heard that he was unwell He accordingly visited him, and found him out of doors, and recommended him to come to Brighton for a change. Witness heard from Colonel Gurwood's medical attendant that he was in a weak low way; and, with the sanction of that gentleman, suggested that the Colonel and his family should take lodgings, and stay with him as long as he pleased. He came down accordingly, and remained with witness a few days. Witness and his family endeavoured to divert the Colonel's mind as much as possible by lively conversation, and getting him to walk as much as they could. After a few days, Mrs. Gurwood and his three daughters came down, and they took a lodging in the King s-road.

Coroner: Did you form an opinion as to the state of his mind?—Witness: From his conversation upon politics, as well as on general subjects, I found that he was in a very weak and desponding way.

Can you assign any cause for it?—I have no doubt it was all caused by the relaxation of the nerves, in consequence of his great work, the "Despatches of the Duke of Wellington," having been concluded. As long ago as a month I had seen a change in him.

Dr. George Hall, of the Old Steyne, Brighton, said he was called in some time since to attend Colonel Gurwood, and prescribed for him, after which he rallied, and got a little better. But lately he had fallen into a very desponding mood, indeed, and witness treated him accordingly, and had great hopes that he would get better. His despondency, however, returned, and he believed that such despondency was sufficient to cause temporary insanity in any one

This being all the evidence, the Coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself while in a temporary state of insanity."

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS THROUGH DESTITUTION.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr Wakley, M P, held an inquest at the Ben Jonson, Great Wilde-street, Drury-lane, upon the body of John Grainger, a blacksmith aged 27, who committed suicide, and attempted to kill his wife and brother, under the following distressing circumstances.

The Jury viewed the body of deceased, which lay at No. 9, Lincoln-court, in a room wretched in the extreme, and completely destitute of furniture.

Ann Grainger, the wife of deceased, is a young woman. She stated: The deceased, herself, and his brother, lived together Her husband was out of work, and all they had to live upon was what his brother earned, which did not exceed 18s a week. On the Saturday preceding his death they lay in bed all day, as they had nothing to eat During that week he attempted thrice to cut her throat and his brother's while asleep. His brother leaped into the street out of the window to save his life. He hanged them unawares, and hung himself. Last Christmas Eve he got a quarter day's work, for which he was paid two shillings. When he returned home he exclaimed, "All I have are two shillings, and I have not had a farthing. They will not trust me." What will become of you?" She endeavoured to comfort him, but in vain. About nine o'clock at night he took his brother with him to purchase, as he said, two ounces of salts, but would not tell his brother go into the druggist's shop with him. He returned home in three minutes, and getting two glasses he diluted the half of one package in each cup. He then said to witness, "I am going to take some salts. I have got an ounce for you, and an ounce for myself. It will do you good." He drank off his cup, and, fastening the door, seized her, threw her on the bed, holding in his hand an open razor, and exclaimed, "I am not going to leave you here after I die." She implored of him to spare her life, and called for help, when he said, "If you cry out, I will dash your brains out" Witness at length released herself from his grasp, and succeeded in opening the door, and procuring assistance. He however pulled her back, and kissed her, after which he made an effort to snatch the remainder of the poison from the landlady, but she threw it into the fire. A doctor was sent for, but he was a corpse before his arrival. They were in the deepest poverty, for the last article she pawned was her apron, for sixpence, and she had to borrow the dress in which she then appeared. The poor creature, during her evidence, was in a paroxysm of grief.

Coroner: Why did you not apply for relief to the parish? The law will not allow people to starve.

Bayley, the assisting officer, said, that if her husband had no work, or even half employment, the parish would have relieved him.

Richard Grainger, brother of deceased, was next examined, and confirmed the last witness's evidence. Although he was only twenty years of age, so stinted in his growth and so poverty-stricken was he, that he appeared to be not more than twelve years of age

Deceased's landlady gave him, his wife, and brother, a most excellent character

Verdict, "Insanity."

The Coroner and Jury raised a subscription for the relief of the wretched woman and her brother-in-law.

THE CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The execution of the two criminals, Martha Browning and Samuel Quennell, who were convicted of murder at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, will take place on Monday next; the former at the usual spot in front of the gaol of Newgate, and the latter on the top of the Surrey county gaol, at Horsemonger-lane. Within the last few days a petition has been sent to the Home Secretary by the relations of Quennell, praying for a commutation of the sentence on account of the state of his mind; but as there did not appear to be any evidence of facts to warrant the conclusion that his mind was affected an answer was returned from the Home-office, stating that the case was of such a character as would not warrant any interference on the part of the authorities with the sentence of the law, and that it must, therefore, take its course. An application was also made on behalf of the other culprit, Martha Browning, by some members of the Society of Friends and others who are averse to the principle of capital punishment, praying such a similar commutation of her sentence; but as the wretched young woman has unburdened her mind by making the confession which appeared last week, she has been much more resigned and composed; and in the course of some conversation she had on Sunday last with the Rev. Mr Cotton, she expressed an opinion that the spectacle of her being publicly executed would be calculated to have the effect of preventing others from committing a similar crime

With regard to the duties of the miserable criminals, it appears that since his removal to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, he has continued to exhibit the same sullen demeanour that he evinced at the trial.

Owing to the alteration in the law, and the great diminution in the number of capital punishments, there has been for a good many years only one official executioner, who performs the office in all parts of the country. The authorities, considering that the spectacle might not be desirable for the two executions that are to take place together at the Old Bailey, made the alteration in the sentence to the effect that Quennell should be executed within the county where his offence was committed; and as it will be impossible for the executioner to be present at Newgate when he will have to remain until nine o'clock, which is the usual time for the infliction of the capital punishment at Horsemonger-lane, the hour for the execution of Quennell has been altered to ten o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.—On Wednesday, an inquiry took place before William Carter, Esq., the deputy-coroner of the residence of the Earl of Portarlington, in the Kennington-road, as to the death of that nobleman. The Jury having viewed the body, which was lying in an adjoining room, Mr Carr was examined. He said he was a surgeon, and had resided with her and her father for the last two years: his age was about sixty-three. On Sunday last he had been writing in the drawing-room, and observing a boy selling oranges in the street, he made a remark that he thought it ought not to be permitted. He appeared then in excellent health, and afterwards went to his bed-room to wash his hands. While there she thought she heard a gurgling noise, and proceeded her to go to the door, and he appeared to have fallen down as if in a fit. Mr. Nairne, the surgeon, was sent for, and came immediately, but he said he was quite dead.—Mr. Charles Nairne, of 8, Chiles-terrace, Kennington, surgeon, deposed that about two o'clock on Sunday a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the deceased's residence, as he was in a fit He did so immediately, but on his arrival found him dead. There was an external mark of violence, and nothing to indicate the cause of death. Witness had since made a *post mortem* examination in the presence of Mr. Wildbore and Mr. Parrett. On opening the chest he found the large vessels of the heart greatly ossified (hardened), and nothing to that quite healthy. There was congestion of the vessels of the brain, and considerable effusion of serum in the ventricles The state of the heart and brain was quite sufficient to cause very sudden death. There was no mark of violence, nothing to indicate anything.—The Jury returned immediately a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

THE YARMOUTH MURDER.—Yarham, the man who was apprehended in Gloucestershire, on suspicion of being the actual murderer, underwent a second private examination before the magistrates at Yarmouth on Tuesday, and was again remanded for a week. Yarham, it will be remembered, was arrested in consequence of the Crown at the trial and his apprehension raised a legal question whether a witness for the Crown could be afterwards prosecuted. According to the confession alleged by Mrs. Dick to have been made to her husband, it appears that about two o'clock on Sunday a very urgent message was sent to him to go to the deceased's residence, as he was in a fit He did so immediately, but on his arrival found him dead. There was an external mark of violence, and nothing to indicate the cause of death. Witness had since made a *post mortem* examination in the presence of Mr. Wildbore and Mr. Parrett. On opening the chest he found the large vessels of the heart greatly ossified (hardened), and nothing to that quite healthy. There was congestion of the vessels of the brain, and considerable effusion of serum in the ventricles The state of the heart and brain was quite sufficient to cause very sudden death. There was no mark of violence, nothing to indicate anything.—The Jury returned immediately a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

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THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORFOLK RAILWAY.—On Friday (last week) Mr. R E Clarke, Coroner for the borough of Thetford, had an inquest at that place, relative to the accident on the Norfolk railway, on the 22nd ult., by which several persons were killed or injured. Only a few of the witnesses were examined, but there was no distinct proof as to the cause of the train going off the rails. As the guards with the train were too much injured to attend, the inquest was adjourned to Monday next. Some of the slightly injured One of his legs was torn from it, and broken in three places. The poor fellow died in great agony, begging the persons around him to deprive him of life in order to terminate his sufferings The inquest was resumed on Tuesday, at Thetford. The evidence did not add anything material; but two witnesses who saw the train immediately before the accident said it was travelling at a much faster rate than usual. John Arrett, a farmer's bailiff, said he remarked that the fire was flying about in great quantities, and immediately after the engine jumped off the rail. William Coldman, the guard, maintained that the speed was not much, if any, faster than usual, and said it did not exceed forty miles an hour. The inquiry was again adjourned.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE WALWORTH-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire, attended with a very serious conflagration, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr Hacker, a hat merchant, carrying on business at 80, Crosby-row, Walworth-road, within a short distance of Camberwell. At nough the flames secured themselves in such a manner as to confine the flames to the premises in which they began, and whilst they were working, the conflagration extended first to the right and then to the left, setting the premises on either side in flames. By Inspector twelve o'clock, however, they happily succeeded in getting the mastery over the flames. At that period the whole of Mr. Hacker's stock in trade was consumed; the valuable stock of Mr. Picking, parasol manufacturer, was reduced to ashes; his adjoining premises and stock of linendrapery, severely damaged; and the building and contents of Mr. Gunning's grocer, are very extensively injured by fire and water. The total damage is very considerable

THE GUN TRADE, BIRMINGHAM.—Not long since an order for 40,000 stand of arms was received in Birmingham, from Government, in consequence of which, and other orders of a similar character, the gun trade there is in a state of high prosperity. Most of the guns ordered, it is said, are to be put in store at the barracks at Weedon.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JANUARY

EASY CHAIRS

The immense popularity and cheapness of the easy chair [illegible] perhaps than the variety of its models In every respectable counting-house, attorney's office, or, in fact, any place of sedentary employment among the middling classes, there the easy chair expands its swelling lap, full of the balance-sheet. We dozed last night in the mere close [illegible] partment, the clerk's office; but pursue the valuable client into the confidential room of the man of business; there, gathered in snug divan round a limited table, each with the well-lined open portfolio spread [illegible] he chairs wherein the firm are wont to concert their [illegible] dowsy pink of the blotting page; not the square-bevel solidity of the [illegible] ckstands, garnished with their quivers full of the grey or green of portly back of the ledger itself, convey such a realisation of golden dreams as the sleek contour of these well-stuffed comforters. Look at the contrast [illegible] by an old-fashioned set of legal chambers [illegible] ere the quaint, straight, black-leather arm-chair, with its oval back board and row of cork-looking nails and the grease, ink, and dust of times or four pranc ess beginning to [illegible] ccident for bare hard rolls of Chancery suits. Piles of parchments, [illegible] cobwebs without, but fair black and white within, lumber its seat; while the yard or two of red tape dangling across the arm, shows the stiff creases of a knot which the Court of Chancery may have tied a century back. Peep into any of the "chambers," "rooms," or "apartments," where Young England sits, pondering the sublime idea of a nation redeemed by its youth; will you not find him in shooting-jacket, and [illegible] novel, cigar, and—*easy chair?* There is no place, perhaps, where ingenuity perplexes itself so luxuriantly in versatility of device in these chairs as at our Universities. Whether your friend be a fast or reading man he knows the value of an easy chair; the morning after a hunting supper party, or the evening after a hard day's Aristotle. If he be out when you call, there it stands with the anti-Macassar on its crown; the empty shooting-jacket reclining on its shoulder; the extended cigar-case on its seat; as good a *sonsoire* altogether of his presence as any but a dun could desire.—*The Union Magazine, No. 1.*

THE NEW YEAR.

It is a very happy thing for us when the chimes of the new year have called us up into the steeple before many of them have been rung in. It is always a delightful moment when we may shape our future counters by our past. When, at all events, we are enabled to start with some capital, an occasional turn by temptation or folly will not break us. We have still something to fall back on; the stock-in-trade is not exhausted. "All my accounts are closed," reckoned to the idle business of my little garden, and to the reading of idle books, where the mind is seldom called on." This was the condition of Chesterfield—old, angry, and deaf—in his parsonage at Blackheath He had gold, indeed, at his call, but it was of a base currency, and without the legal superscription. Bacon had not one good coin in his pocket when he made the desolate and desperate appeal to James I., *Si is dormis, parcens.* How many happier the sensation given by Henry Sidney to his son! "Bless you, my sweet boy! *Pergo, pergo*, my Robin, in the filial fear of God, and in the meanest imagination of your duty, and earnestly labouring to be a noble and an inspired man, after the Grecian story of piety and affection thus transferred to a different country, and fulfilled in a different object; to see the time that is gone continually brought back to cherish, to comfort, and to support the time that is come; to feel the wasted virtue of our manhood invigorated by the life-giving current of our youth, the decrepitude and exhaustion of the parent refreshed by the glowing season of the child. Thus, in a higher sense than even the poetic eye foresaw in its rapture and prophecy, may the child become the father of the man.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ARTIST.

It would be as superfluous, as it is impossible, to point out how every period and condition of human life furnishes its measure to the enjoyment of the artist: how manhood, and especially old age—the healthy and the invalid—the dreams and the waking world—the poor and the rich—the citizen and the countryman—whether men of genius and of power, or humbler in their habits and desires, how each and all of these supply some materials to the imagination. It should be observed, however, that to the eye of the artist, what seem to others a barren heath in human character, presents an idiosyncrasy of its own, that marks it out from the world around it. It is here which sees what is hidden to the vulgar eye, and invents, under unpromising forms, to discover the immortal. Besides this, what is likewise distinctive of art, it can extract from the disagreeable, if not the revolting, one or more elements of interest. In short, nothing is there in life that may not, with consummate skill, be made attractive in art. Wherever there is a human heart, there is something to love, more, perhaps, to pity, and compassionate, if also (would that it were otherwise!) something to loath and condemn.—*Lowe's Edinburgh Magazine, No. 1.*

THE UNITED STATES

This is the great fact about America. Her present population live and breathe in an age of labour. To found cities, to establish communes on wide foreign countries, to plant the arts of ages, and the light for the future, is the noble abomination of desolation," is the mission of these millions. To sow the pastures of the buffalo and the wild horse with the seeds of human food—to spread over the rude soil the sun like ones that are the fierce and fruitful glandes, catamount—to plant broad human hearths where the bear and the wild boar had their lairs of old—to launch forests forth, shup-shaped, upon every sea—these are their ambitious projects, and their human purposes for hundreds of millions: A thousand years from now, how proud their descendants will be of having had such an ancestry!—*Bolman's Magazine.*

CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.—(BY A RESIDENT.)

We believe all New Zealand is healthy, but our climate is possibly altogether the finest and most agreeable. We have rain enough for agriculture, and sunshine enough for enjoyment. As far as our experience goes, the winter weather is far more delightful than summer. We have had, since May last, with perfect calm, warm sun, and literally cloudless sky. The disagreeables are the coldness of night after the warmth of day, and the occasional violence of the seasons in the more unsettled parts of the settlement. We have heard Mr. Fidler, the last to be a hard master, declare that for a whole year his men were prevented from working by bad weather only twenty-three days.—*Colonial Magazine.*

COLMAN THE YOUNGER.

Colman, when a boy at school, having, together with one of his class-fellows, been guilty of the unusual crime of getting through a certain portion of his duties in a more than ordinary creditable manner, the two received, as a reward, permission, if they chose it, to omit writing their usual evening's exercise. On the master going out, Colman said to his comrade, "Well, what shall we do?" The other replied, "Oh, I shall write my exercise, what's your?" "On the contrary," replied Master George, "I shall exercise my right."—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

POPULAR ENGLISH PASTIMES

As the principle of woodcraft is proved by the naturalist to be free from all cruelty, so the spirit of our national sports now, whatever it might have been, is without approach to coarseness or cause for reproach Show me in the turf pursued as a recreation, aught of which the great human need be ashamed? Is not hunting a sport befitting the gentle? and is not yachting a pastime of which an English noble may well be proud? How soon will many of our games of cricket! and is there one among us, even to the uttermost of those grandmammas already apostrophized, who would not rather see the only boast of her of their house and name snatch in a gale of wind from Cowes to Westminster to Putney, with less than the substance of a pill-box between him and eternity, than a smooth proper prig, with his hair always combed down on his forehead, hands always clean, and without spot or blemish, as the white thread stockings We had fain see the cause of manliness and natural taste flourish and increase; and we are the pledged advocates of our popular pastimes, because we believe they work in the end, as we have already written—anywhere, weal out from them all that is base or mean; let them be frank and gentle, and our word for it they find a friend in every English heart, wether it beat beneath a sober coat or a plaid or plush. Shame no [illegible] of honest character; let their properties be difficulty, distress, danger; but not the struggle on which one looks, while another suffers. The spirit of English sporting mostly redeems that of which generally we have the less, than any nation, should that [illegible] obtained among mankind. It is for the days in which we live to perfect this glorious work. Will they not earn such immortality?—*New sporting Magazine.*

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

If the testimony were wanted of King George the Fourth's regard for letters, his action in the Scott affair would be conclusive world [illegible] Baillie. There is, however, a little picture, not so well known as it deserves to be, which exhibits him in a most pleasing light. The picture we refer to is contained in a letter written in 1825, and addressed by the King Bath to the late Sir William Knighton:—

"Dear Friend,—A little circumstance of popular interest has come to my knowledge into the distresses of poor old O Keefe, now ninety years of age, and stone-blind, whom I knew a little of formerly, having occasionally met him at parties of my juvenile recreation and hilarity, to which he then contributed a little. Sorely pressed as it is for the present moment, and the dividend [illegible] comfort as he is represented to be, then I do conceive that there can be no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRIESTE.—THE HARBOUR.

TRIESTE.

Trieste, the chief town of the Austrian Littora, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most flourishing town in the Austrian dominions, has lately been brought into notice by Lieut. Waghorn having achieved his more rapid conveyance of the Overland Mail by this route. It may, therefore, be reasonably inferred that when the arrangements are completed, Trieste will become a place of much greater importance and interest to the English than hitherto.

The town, once a Roman colony (Tergeste), lies at the north-eastern extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It owes its prosperity to the Emperor Charles VI., who, in 1719, made it a *free port*, and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. Its population, at that time, was about 4000: it has gradually increased to upwards of 60,000 (76,561 in 1839); it has completely supplanted Venice, and it may be said to engross the entire trade of the Adriatic. It is, indeed, to Southern, what Hamburg is to Northern Germany, and is daily advancing in trade, wealth, and population.

The harbour is formed by a pier (*Molo*) of solid masonry, 60 feet wide, stretching from the extreinity of the town, along a reef of half-sunken rocks, about 2200 feet into the sea. At its extremity is a lighthouse. There is not space within it for more than 40 or 50 vessels of large tonnage. The *Mole* is a pleasant walk.

The town is divided into old and new; the former occupies the slope of a hill, which is surmounted by the Castle, near which is the Cathedral of San Giusto, in the round or Byzantine style; the interior richly dight with mosaics. Winkleinann, the antiquary, is buried in the adjoining cemetery; he was murdered in an inn here, by an Italian, whose cupidity he had excited by showing the gold medal he had received at Vienna as a reward for his learned researches; the assassin, having failed in an attempt to strangle him, despatched him with a knife.

Between the old and new town runs the *Corso*, the principal thoroughfare, including the best shops and *cafés*, and communicating with two squares, Piazza Grande and Börsenplatz.

The new town consists of broad streets, of handsome white houses, and occupies the level space near the harbour. A broad canal runs up from the water through a quarter of the town, and by means of it vessels of large burthen can be unloaded almost at the merchant's doors. At its extremity stands the modern church of St. Antony, built in 1830. The Exchange, the finest building in Trieste, stands in the centre of the Börsenplatz. There are two theatres. Outside of the town, on the seashore, is the New Lazaretto, one of the largest and best arranged in Europe. It has a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once: it contains lodgings for 200 persons, and is surrounded by a wall 24 feet high.

"The inhabitants of Trieste are a motley race, derived from all parts of the world; some of the richest merchants are Greeks, Jews, and English. Among the town's-people may be found Germans, Americans, Italians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, &c.; the sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians. The original inhabitants are Italians; the country-people who frequent the markets Sclavonians of Illyrian origin. The Italian is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice; but all the other tongues are spoken: in the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Sclavonian dialect. The streets of Trieste were formerly remarkable for the variety and strangeness of the costume which they presented, but these are fast disappearing, owing to the quantity of British goods poured into the free port. The Greeks are very numerous here, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. The houses of Carciotti, whose sole property, when he first landed at Trieste, consisted of a bag of cotton, which he had improved into a princely fortune before he died, leaving a palace extending to three streets—those of Griot and of Chiozza, are the most splendid private buildings in the town. The Greeks have two fine churches here, in which their service is performed with great splendour. The Greek Church at the end of the great canal is the handsomest religious edifice here. The English settled here are numerous enough to have a chapel for their own church service, in the Contrade del Fontanone, which is attended by about 140 persons, including sailors. Service begins at ten. The British Consul-General to the Austrian States resides here."—*Murray's Hand-Book of Northern Germany.*

Consuls of almost every nation in Europe reside at Trieste: it has 19 banks and insurance companies, 1000 merchants, and 700 brokers. Its commerce was much increased by the commercial treaty concluded with Greece in 1835, and by the new institution of the Austrian Lloyd's, which is supported by the Government. The number of ships engaged in the commerce of Trieste is great: of large merchantmen there are about 1500 arrivals, of all nations, and the number of arrivals of coasting vessels is not less than 8000. Several steamers ply between Trieste and Venice, and the Austrian Lloyd's has a regular communication by steamers with Greece and Egypt. The harbour is defended by a strong battery on the New Mole.

Trieste is a seaport for a very large tract of country, the south of Germany, the Illyrian and part of the Sclavonian provinces; in short, for the whole of the Austrian territories from the Tyrol to Transylvania. Among the exports are the productions of the mines of Idria, those of Hungary, linens, tobacco, and woollens from different parts of the Austrian dominions, and printed calicoes from Switzerland. The imports are cotton from Egypt; hides, raisins, silks, rice, and oil from the Levant; wheat from Odessa; and all kinds of tropical and colonial produce from the West Indies and Brazil. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the ship-builders of Trieste are so much esteemed for their skill, that designs for vessels of various kinds are sent as models to many foreign parts.

After the treaty of Vienna in 1809, Trieste, with its territory, was annexed by Napoleon to Illyria. In 1814, it returned to the dominion of Austria; and in 1818 received the title of "Città Fedelissima."

Our Illustrations represent the Harbour, a View in the Environs, and the immense Hotel on the Quay.

TRIESTE.—THE ENVIRONS.

WILL OF THE LATE MRS JAFFRAY. The late Mrs. Jaffray, the widow of Captain Jaffray, late of the East India Company's service, has left personal property amounting to nearly £60,000. She made her will about a fortnight before her death, bequeathing her property as follows:—To Mr. M'Cabe, physician, Hastings, £2000; to her man servant, £2000; to two female servants, £1000 each; to her god-daughter, Blanche, the daughter of the late Mr J. Cox, £2000; to his widow, £500; and his son, £500; to Mrs. R. M. Orme, £500; and to the testatrix's nephew, Henry N. Nugent, of the Hon. East India Company's Medical service, £200. The residue, between £40,000 and £50,000, she leaves to her executors, Mr. Francis Smith, banker, and Mr Eli West Stubbs, cleanist, both of Hastings, for their own absolute use. The will is dated Nov. 11, 1845.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday evening, a party of the tradesmen of the village of Hendon, Middlesex, met at the Greyhound Inn, pursuant to annual custom, to partake of the hospitality of the landlord, on which occasion Mr. Charlesley, an independent inhabitant, presided; and having helped the company, he was about to take some refreshment himself, when he suddenly left the room, and in a few minutes he was a corpse. He has left a widow and six children to lament his loss. He was very jocular, and appeared to be in the best of heal h

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRINT WORKS AT WIGTON.—On Wednesday (last week), the extensive calico print-works at Wigton, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Halliley and Co., and which formed, in fact, the only description of manufacture carried on in the place, took fire, and in the course of a few hours were almost totally destroyed. The works were carried on in two or more separate buildings, the two principal being connected with wooden gangways. The total loss has not yet been ascertained, but the destruction has certainly been very great. The premises, machinery, and goods were insured in the Sun Fire Office. Almost all the printing machines, with their engraved copper rollers, which are very costly, have been destroyed, or rendered totally unfit for service. The fire first broke out in a machine-room in a western portion of the building, but its origin is as yet unknown. No one, it is stated, had been working in that room after dusk, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that the fire was other than accidental. These print-works were old established, and afforded employment to nearly 200 persons, many of whom have, of course, families dependent upon them for support; and some idea of the loss which the tradesmen of the town must suffer may be estimated from the fact that about £200 was weekly expended in wages. It is one of the greatest calamities that ever befel Wigton. The most melancholy part of the affair, perhaps, is the number of people dependent upon their daily labour for support, whom the accident must necessarily throw out of employment at this inclement season of the year.

TRIESTE.—THE HOTEL.

THE RIVER PLATE.

A Correspondent, on board H.M.S *Gorgon*, has favoured us with the annexed spirited Sketch of the English and French ships of war before the town of Colonia, situated on the north bank of the River Plate, and nearly opposite Buenos Ayres. The view shows the combined squadron, with the respective positions of the vessels after their capture of the town.

The latest accounts from the Plate come down to the 29th of October; when everything remained nearly in the same state as by previous advices. The *Chargés d'Affaires* of the United States and of Portugal at Buenos Ayres, had protested against the blockade.

The combined squadrons had, it appears, prohibited even neutral vessels of war from anchoring in the inner roads at Buenos Ayres. A Brazilian corvette having come to there, was ordered into the outer roads, but the Captain refused to do so, and immediately proceeded to Monte Video to apprise his Commander-in-Chief of the occurrence, which caused some little sensation there and at Rio.

The Message of President Oribe to the Legislative Chambers of the Oriental Republic has been received. The occasion of its delivery was the re-assembling of the Legal Chambers for the first time since their dispersion in 1838. The document is lengthy: it adverts in good set terms to "the scandalous intervention of the French agents" in the above year, and glances at the President's emigration to Buenos Ayres.

We pass over a great deal of intermediate matter, and come to the following remarks on the present state of affairs in the Oriental Republic:—

"The Government, as was natural, refused decidedly to obey the dictation of the English and French Ministers, and resolved to sustain, at all risks, the independence of the nation against any foreign power. The blockade of the port of Buceo has taken place in consequence, and will, no doubt, be followed by that of the other ports of the Republic; but, honourable senators and representatives, the Government repeats to you that it is resolved to defend the rights and independence of the country to the last extreme, not to yield one atom of what belongs to its dignity, and to maintain itself in spite of whatever consequences may arise to the State from its firm determination either to perish or assure its political existence.

"The Ministers of England and France announced a mission of peace, and are giving rise to a bloody and desolating war, with the independence of the Republic constantly in their mouths. They are blockading our ports for not humbling ourselves before their nod. They may give their own colouring to these acts in Europe, but here it is well known that the legal President has with him the whole nation; that he is only its mouthpiece; and that the obstructions offered to his measures are therefore attacks upon it. They profess great solicitude for the interests of humanity and commerce, whilst they are notoriously sacrificing both now, and preparing for them a future still more fearful.

"An apprehension is affected less the Argentine Government, which acts only in virtue of a natural alliance, and in accordance with the law of nations, should have some views upon the independence of the Oriental State, and this, in spite of the solemn denials of that Government, and in spite of its known determination to abstain from any interference in its internal administration; and yet, while affecting this, the English and French Cabinets, their diplomatic envoys, their naval commanders, without any cause, or right, or direct interest, think themselves entitled to interfere in every thing—to exact, to blockade, to attack the independence of both Republics—and the Admirals go so far as to say, they will take the rebels under their protection, and defend them by all the means in their power.

"This, hon. gentlemen, proves that they wish to exercise a despotic dominion over these countries, which it is our duty to resist at every hazard, whatever be the mask under which it is hidden. The Government is resolved to do so, and doubts not that, supported by your patriotic decision, it will succeed in so glorious an object.

(Signed) "MANUEL ORIBE."

NAPOLEON'S MAMELUKE.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A WHIG MINISTRY.—Mr. Macaulay has written a letter to a friend in Edinburgh, from which it clearly appears that the cause of the non-formation of a Whig Ministry was the determination of Lord Grey not to belong to a Cabinet of which Lord Palmerston formed a part. Mr. Macaulay, in his letter, says "All our plans were frustrated by Lord Grey. I hope that the public interests will not suffer. Sir Robert Peel must now undertake the settlement of the question. It is certain that he can settle it. It is by no means certain that we could have done so. For we shall to a man support him; and a large proportion of those who are not in office would have refused to support us. On my own share in these transactions I reflect with unmixed satisfaction. From the first, I told Lord John that I stipulated for one thing only—total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws; that my objections to gradual abolition were insurmountable; and that if he declared for total and immediate repeal, I would be, as to all other matters, absolutely in his hands; that I would take any office or no office, just as suited him best; and that he never should be disturbed by any personal pretensions or jealousies on my part. If everybody else had acted thus, there would now have been a Liberal Ministry. However, as I said, perhaps it is best as it is. I do not think that, if we had formed a Government, we should have entertained the question of paying the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland. I cannot answer for others; but I should have thought it positive insanity to stir the matter."

CLERKS' CHRISTMAS FUND.—On the day before Christmas-day, Mr. Kirby, who is, we understand, one of the principal clerks in Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co.'s banking house, received a note signed S. J. Loyd, enclosing a draft. The following is a copy of the note:—"Dear Mr. Kirby—The enclosed draft for £1000 I request you will place to the credit of the Clerks' Christmas Fund. At the close of the first year since my accession to the head of this concern, I am desirous of offering to those through whose assistance I have been enabled to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion, some substantial proof of my sense of those services and of the interest which I feel in all that concerns their comfort and happiness. The year now closing has been marked by some circumstances of an accidental and temporary character, which have tended to throw an unusual degree of labour and trouble on the clerical department of the office. Of the readiness with which this difficulty has been met and overcome, I am very sensible, and for this, as well as for the uniform zeal and integrity with which the general duties of the office are discharged, I beg that the clerks will accept my grateful acknowledgments, and that you and they will believe me to be the faithful friend of you all. —S. J. LOYD. Lothbury, Dec. 24, 1845." Comment is unnecessary upon such a communication.

ROUSTAN, THE MAMELUKE OF NAPOLEON.

Another name which belongs to history has just departed; it does not owe so much, perhaps, to Clio, as to the muse, if there be one who presides over the recording of events by painting; in this respect, the name of Roustan, the Mameluke, is eminently historical. Who has not seen him amid that group of brilliant warriors of the staff always gathered round the Emperor in all the paintings of his battles—the same at Eylau as at Austerlitz. His turban and fur-trimmed robe were too tempting to an artist, puzzled by uniformity of costume, to be omitted; and whether in the battle field or not, he is always found in the painting of it: he was picturesque, and thus the pencil has handed him down to posterity. But writers have neglected him; and, with an Eastern indifference to literature, he has done nothing for himself. The hair-dresser of Maria Antoinette wrote *memoires* of his life and times; we have *souvenirs* innumerable by valets, and cooks, and footmen—by all the little men who have lived dependent on the great ones. We have searched through a whole library of such works, but Roustan has disdained to tell us what Napoleon seemed to him.

For once the mountain has escaped measurement by the scale of inches; perhaps familiarity had made it nothing remarkable, and he thought of Napoleon merely as Roustan's master, not the world's! He served him faithfully, and deemed that enough; the world will easily pardon the bad book the less which it might have had but for his forbearing to gossip of the much he must have seen, and the little he could comprehend. But, from the same cause, little or nothing is known of his own personal history, save that, for many years, he was, in good fortune and bad, a favoured attendant of the Emperor, till his fall and exile. Even the French journals, for whom the associations of his name might have some interest, record his death in two brief lines. The munificence of his master had placed him in easy circumstances, and he had for years retired on an income of more than £200 a year, derived from the sale of gifts and presents; he had long resided at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise), where he died on Sunday, the 7th ult. Our authorities do not say at what age, but he must have been advanced in years.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SQUADRON OFF COLONIA, PLATE RIVER.

MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL PRESENTS
TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS.

GRAND PICTURE EXHIBITIONS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are, at the commencement of a New Year, again enabled to make one of those joyous announcements to our readers, which are ever sources of pleasure to ourselves in the proportion in which their fulfilment tends to the profit and enjoyment of the Public, "for whom we live"—or, at least, of that portion of it with whom we are in weekly and friendly communion.

The perfect honesty of principle and purpose with which this Journal has *continued* its career, has maintained for it the undeviating confidence of those who placed reliance upon its early promise, and have had no reason to regret their trust. This is our boast; and it will be seen that we uphold our right to it.

It was in this spirit that—destined little to profit, but much to please—we prepared those magnificent commemorations of our early patronage, and afterwards confirmed prosperity—the GRAND VIEW OF LONDON—and superb PANORAMA OF THE THAMES—presented, at fitting intervals, to our readers.

It is in the same spirit that *now*—with foot firm in the stirrup—gratitude inspiring, and confidence insured—we announce our intention to present our readers with Noble Pictures, in appropriate form, and with the best genius and illustration that modern art can afford, and without a thought of expense,

MAGNIFICENT PICTURES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

It is not more our determination that their production shall surprise all who receive them, than that the faithful Illustrations themselves shall become so many records and monuments of what the good-will and hearty friendship of the public enabled the first Illustrated Newspaper in the Nineteenth Century to achieve. Edinburgh and Dublin put forth their sister claims with London; and we may well aspire to reflect on a grand scale, the Chiefest Cities of Europe, when *not* Europe, nor any territory short of the whole known world, is able to affix a limit to our circulation.

The minute details of our plan, in presenting these Magnificent Pictures to our Subscribers, will be immediately placed at their disposal. For the present, we are glad to believe that there is not one of them who will not feel confidence and pleasure in its plain ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Number of our Journal, with the Presentation Print, price 6d. No extra charge will be made. The first Print, a VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, will be presented early in the present year.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4.—Second Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.
TUESDAY, 6.—The Epiphany, instituted in 813, to commemorate the manifestation of the infant Saviour to the wise men of the East.—Old Christmas Day.—Days and Nights paid.
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Princess Charlotte of Wales born, 1796.
THURSDAY, 8.—St. Lucian.
FRIDAY, 9.—Cape of Good Hope taken, 1800.
SATURDAY, 10.—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending JANUARY 10.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.
7	28	7	56	8	28	9	3	9	37	10	13
10	57	11	31	0	0	0	4	0	32	0	58

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*N. L.*" *Bristol.*—Caustic is an effectual, though troublesome, remedy for warts: the juice of the common spurge plant, and the bark of the willow-tree burnt to ashes, are also popular applications.

"*Southfield Club Cattle show.*"—*Mr. Bramwell requests us to state that he executed the working drawings, and superintended the construction of the iron roof, of the new building; but that Mr. W. Bonnicis was the architect.*

"*J. C.*" *Bedford-square. Declined.*

"*O. S. H.*" *The cholera first appeared in England in* 1831: *we have not the return of deaths in Bristol.*

"*M. C. S. P.*" *Worcester, is thanked for the hint.*

"*N. Z.*"—*The Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand is George Gray, Esq.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Dr Buckland, the celebrated geologist, in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons a few years since, quoted and approved of a passage from "Babwell's Geology," in which it is stated that the coal-beds in South Wales are alone sufficient to supply the whole demand of England with coal for* 2000 *years.*

"*The Last Ripening Sunbeam.*"—*It appears that this beautiful work of art, by Lance, was not sold at Lansdown Tower, as we stated; but is now in the possession of a gentleman at Liverpool, who purchased it for sixty-five guineas, at the close of the last exhibition at the British Institution. Mr. Bedford's picture was, therefore, some other Fruit-piece painted by Lance.* "*C. H.*" *of Manchester, is thanked for the correction.*

"*Politics.*"—*We have not at hand the Election Returns of the present Parliament, for quotation of the Bury poll.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*In our Journal of Nov.* 8, *it is stated that the steam-engine was first adopted on the Darlington Railway in* 1820; *whereas Mr. Parkin, of Leeds, informs us that the Blenkinsop engine started in the year* 1816, *to convey coals from the Middleton Collieries to Leeds.*

"*Madeleine,*" *Dover.*—*We regret that the poetry will not suit.*

"*J. H.,*" *Truro.*—*The Reform Bill was passed by the House of Lords, June* 4, 1832, *the Coronation of Earl Grey. The Municipal Corporation Reform Bill* [illegible] *Sept.* 7, 1835, *under the Administration of Viscount Melbourne.*

"*P. C.*" *Bel, ial.*—*Gutta Percha is of a pale yellowish or rather dirty white colour; it appears to be really a modification of caoutchouc. See a paper in the forthcoming Year-Book of Facts,* 1846, *pp* 72—74.

"*B.*"—*Mercator's Charts were invented by Mercator, the geographer, in* 1556. *In them, the meridians and parallels of latitude cut each other at right angles, and are both represented by straight lines, which has the effect of enlarging the degrees of latitude, as they recede from the equator.*

"*A Templar.*"—*Not at present.*

"*R. G.*" *Lewes, may obtain the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK *of any bookseller in Lewes.*

"*M. H.*"—*The Stanzas for music will not suit.*

"*J. H.*" *St. Paul's Churchyard.*—*No.* 118 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *contains a fine Portrait of the late Dr. Dalton.*

"*Nauseator.*"—*To prevent Sea Sickness, pass a broad belt round the body, and place within it, on the region of the stomach, a pad stuffed with wool or horse-hair; this, when tightly braced, will restrain the involuntary motion of the stomach, occasioned by the lurching of the vessel. There may be purchased at a medicine vendor's an embrocation for the above purpose; but the freezing mixture in any seasickness preventive is attended with danger.* "*Monk Lewis*" *died through its unwholesome use.*

"*Silex,*" *Bath.*—*Belgian window-glass may be purchased of any dealer in English glass.*

"*Juvenis.*" *Brighton.*—*Study, hard reading, and close observation, will aid a political aspirant, who when duly qualified, should try his hand in a contribution to one of the public journals.*

"*Quæstor,*" *Aylesford.*—*Some kind of structure across the Thames at London is said to have existed A.D.* 978. *A bridge was built of wood* 1091. *The late old London Bridge was commenced about* 1176.

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bristol.*—*The population of London, by the late Census, was* 1,950 ,*21*; *of Liverpool,* 286,487, *or about one-seventh of that of the metropolis.*

"*Vincent.*"—*Address Mr. Buckstone, The Hay-market Playhouse.*

"*D. N.,*" *Manchester.*—*The healthiest part of the suburbs of London is Hampstead. Brompton is, however, much recommended to persons in delicate health.*

"*A. O. C. R.*"—*The population of Ireland, at the last Census, was* 8,175,124. *Who is Mrs. Sanderson?*

"*D. D.*" *Dorchester.*"—"*The Prisoner at the Bar*" *implies a person arraigned in a Court of Justice for trial.*

"*Enquirer,*" *Alloa.*—*The paper in question is not excluded from France.*

"*E. C.,*" *Tower-street, is thanked.*

"*Cantab*" *is thanked: the statement as to the* "*Lunar Rainbow*" *was corrected by two Correspondents in our Journal of last week.*

"*G. A. H. D.*" *Chapter Coffee-house, should procure Spackman's Analysis of Railways, just published by Longman and Co.*

"*A Subscriber from May* 14, 1842"—*Instructions for painting the slides of a Magic Lantern will be found in "The Boy's Book of Sports," lately published.*

"*L. Z. A. X.*"—*Orris root is used to sweeten the breath. Or, rinse out the mouth with a little clean water, to which a few drops of solution of chloride of lime, or chloride of soda, has been added.*

"*C. T.*" *Boston.*—*We have not room.*

"*Curiosa.*"—*Freemasonry is affirmed, by masons, to have existed* "*ever since symmetry began, and harmony displayed her charms.*" *It is traced by some to the building of Solomon's Temple. Its introduction into England has been fixed at A. D.* 674: *though much earlier by other authorities.*

"*J. D.*"—*There are two methods of measuring vessels for tonnage—the old and the new. By the old measure, the extreme length is taken from a line dropped from the fore side of the stem, and measured along the rabbet of the keel, (not the bottom of it), to the after side of the stern-post: any rake in the stern-post, be it much or little, is not measured, and the breadth is taken in the broadest part (exclusive of mouldings. Thus, a vessel measuring* 35*ft.* 11*in.* between the perpendiculars, (i.e. measured as above), by 11*ft.* 11*in.* beam, would be 24 58-94 tons. *The same vessel, if measured by the new method, would measure less, or more, according to the form of her; for if rated by the new measure, it is what she will actually carry, —which is ascertained by a series of admeasurements externally.*

"*Two Subscribers.*"—*In Ireland it is not essential to a Marriage in the Established Church, that there should be either the license of the Consistorial or Diocesan Court, or any publication of the bans, provided a certificate be obtained from the Registrar of the District in which the Church where the ceremony is to take place. Such certificate may be obtained from the Registrar after a notice to him of* 21 *days from one of the parties who has resided seven days in his District. On production of the certificate, the Clergyman is bound to marry forthwith. The parties may, however, be married in the Registrar's office in Ireland, by his license, after seven days from the notice given to him. A special license from the Primate or his officers may be had without delay, and a marriage in a Surrogate, after a seven days' notice from one of the parties who has resided seven days in the parish mentioned in the notice.*

"*Ana.*"—*When the affidavit of his debt, and his belief of the debtor being bankrupt, and the bond conditional to prove this, are delivered by the petitioning creditor at the Bankrupt Office, an entry is made in a book called the Docket Book, and the creditor is then said to have "struck a docket" against the trader.*—*The last Civil War in this country was so as to have been the invasion of Prince Charles Edward into England in* 1746, *which war was terminated by the retreat, and the defeat at Culloden in the same year.*

"*J. B.*"—*Charles Nicholson, the celebrated Flute Player, died March* 27*th,* 1837, *in the* 43*rd year of his age.*

"*L. M. D.*"—*We do not recommend the studying of music without a master; but if our Correspondent be bent on its acquirement, let him apply to Whittaker and Co., who publish Herbert Rodwell's Instructions.*

"*A. Thomas*"—*The Countess is certainly well received in the musical world.*

"*Terpsichore.*"—*Waltz is the English and accurate mode of pronunciation, but the affected at Almack's and elsewhere, pronounce the word* Valce, *or* Valtze.

"*Junius.*"—*The* 3*rd and* 4*th of William IV., c.* 27, *s.* 2, *enacts that, after the* 31*st of December,* 1833, *no person shall make an entry or distress, or bring an action to recover any land or rent, but within twenty years next after the time at which the right to make such entry or distress, or to bring such action, shall have first accrued to some person through whom he claims; or, if such right shall not have accrued to any person through whom he claims, then within twenty years next after the time at which the right to make such entry or distress, or to bring such action, shall have first accrued to the person making or bringing the same. See also sects* 15 *and* 16 *of the same act, and the* 1*st of Victoria, c.* 28. "*Junius*" *can easily apply this law to the circumstances of his own case. The purchaser's attorney has a right to look at the conveyance; indeed, the vendor is bound to furnish the purchaser with every facility of knowing whether there is a good title or not.*

"*A Member of the South Herts Yeomanry Cavalry.*"—*Yes, he is clearly exempt from serving personally, or from providing a substitute in the militia, while he belongs to a corps of yeomanry. This is pursuant to the* 44*th of George III., c.* 54, *s.* 4.

"*A. D. M.*"—*Not one farthing of the* £5 *goes to the poor girl whose arm was broken; but the whole sum belongs to the county rate. By having the case adjudicated before a magistrate, he greatly benefits himself from proceeding any further at law, either for damages or to punish the offender, provided the policeman pays for fuel.*

"*R. H.*," *Limerick, is thanked.*

"*A Subscriber*" *-Lord R., Percy Cross, Fulham.*

"*J. R.*"—*Bowness, wishes to ascertain how the Cameo of Tiberius Claudius, found by Bonaparte, was got?*

"*A. P. F.*," *Cheltenham.*—*A small work on Anatomy applied to Art is published by Hughley and Son, Fleet-street.*

"*Amicus,*" *Salisbury.*—*Apply to W. H. Carpender, Esq., Print Department, British Museum.*

"*Alpha.*"—*The wages of an engine-driver is about* 18*s. per week.*

"*Scotia.*"—*Seethe Key to the large View of London in* 1845.

"*A Sufferer,*" *Chelsea.*—*We do not comprehend your Correspondent's grievance.*

"*J. P.*"—*The office of the Waterloo Bridge Company is at* 8, *Beaufort-buildings, Strand.*

"*A Novice.*"—*Ten per cent. must be deposited before application can be made to Parliament for a Railway Bill. Should the Act not be obtained, no further call can be made.*

"*Pro Bono Publico.*"—*We have not room for the paper on the late Steam-boiler Explosion at Bolton.*

"*A. L.*" *Wasling, is thanked for the Sketch.*

"*C. H. W.*" *should apply to an Army Agent.*

"*J. K. T.*" *Wreath.*—*Declined.*

"*O. Z.*," *Angel Inn.*—*Mr. James Brougham was first returned to Parliament in* 1826.

"*A Z*" *should state the street, &c. in a Solicitor.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Carwick-on-Shannon.*—*The Patentees of the Revolving Window-Shutters are Messrs Bunnett and Corpe,* 26, *Lombard-street.*

"*Miss M'o*" *communications is declined.*

"*A Railway Victim.*"—*As the Company alluded to by our Correspondent does not appear in our list, we think that the plans were not deposited at the Board of Trade.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We avoid giving opinions respecting Public Companies.*

"*S. D.*"—*Both the stocks mentioned by our Correspondent are in good repute.*

"*U. F. Z.*"—*Not being fully acquainted with the arrangements upon which the annuities are based, we do not feel competent to give an opinion.*

"*An Enquirer.*"—*Yes, the demand can be made, but there is no power to compel the Company to give the information required.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A broker in London must have a license from the Corporation.*

"*Augustus.*"—*The duty upon Corn is arranged from the average prices of six weeks.*

We have received an early copy of Captain Fremont's Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, and California—an important and well-timed work, which we intend to notice next week.

INELIGIBLE—*Lines to E. W. H.*

*** With our next Number will be presented, Gratis, A SUPPLEMENT, containing the Title-page and Indexes to Vol. VII. of our Journal; with a Chronology of the last Six Months.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

In this season of acknowledgments, we cannot suffer the Old Year to depart, without recording an open and direct expression of our gratitude for the extensive and still increasing support we have received throughout that period. Our publication has called a new class of newspaper correspondents into existence—the contributors of sketches of interesting places and events. For the many freewill offerings of this kind we feel most grateful. These sketches, made at the moment and on the spot, enable us to "illustrate" the "news" of the day with extreme fidelity; and we beg those who have so frequently furnished us with them, to accept our thanks for them; we need not add that a continuation of their efforts, should occasion suggest them, will be most welcome. We first address those contributors who are resident within the kingdom; but we are still more bound to acknowledge the voluntary offerings which have been forwarded to us from the most distant parts of the world. From "China to Peru," there is not a climate or region of the earth, from which we have not received these useful and cheering contributions. Their utility is obvious: they are cheering, inasmuch as they prove the widely-spread interest excited by our enterprise for in the great majority of cases, the contributors were wholly unknown to us. We have thus received sketches of strange scenery, of strange people and costumes, of events on flood and field, and of incidents of battle and wreck, which, without the aid of the pencil and sketch-book employed on the spot, would have left no graven record after them. Often have these sketches exhibited great artistic excellence; but it may encourage some, timid, perhaps, from the consciousness of not having reached a certain point of ability, that perfect finish we do not require; the faithful sketch, not the elaborated picture, is what is wanted. Fidelity, exactness, and authenticity of detail, are the great essentials. It is always pleasing to receive these favours, and those to whom we owe them may rest assured they are both appreciated and remembered.

THE foreign intelligence is interesting—at least to politicians, though for the mass of mankind it presents no striking incident. The Chambers of the French and Spain have been opened by the respective Monarchs with all due ceremonial; and about the same time we are apprised of the opening of the Legislature of the Sandwich Islands, in the account of which solemnity, the forms and language of European Courts being closely adhered to, there is a rich air of burlesque most appropriate to the season of pantomime. Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, are there; all the dignitaries of our Royalties are reproduced in the bosom of the distant seas; the "gracious Speech from the Throne" is an exact copy of others nearer home; and is a credit to the state of civilization these distant regions have attained. If we may judge from its context, the interests of the community will not suffer in the hands of the successor of King Tamehama.

With much more cause, the Royal Addresses of our European neighbours are not so grandiloquent. The King of the French is delighted to record the capture or death of Abd-el-Kader—an event so earnestly desired, the state of things in Algeria becoming more and more embarrassing. The French do not seem to consider the war with the Arabs any war at all—since the King felicitates the Chambers on the preservation of "general peace." Certainly, the repose of Europe has not been disturbed; and it is pleasing to see the fact so dwelt on, as well as the good feeling existing between Louis Philippe and our own gracious Queen. Long may it continue! and we wish we could think it extended in the same degree to the mass of the people in both countries. In the preliminary and formal proceedings of the French Chamber, which are made a kind of trial of strength between the Ministry and the Opposition, M. Guizot has been successful, and the political campaign of the Session has commenced rather auspiciously.

The Spanish Cortes have also been formally called to the exercise of their annual functions; but, for some time to come, individual will and energy are likely to have much more influence on public affairs than constitutional forms. The casting out of the many vices with which the Spanish Government is infected, can only be done by the strong hand, and a strong hand seems to have been found to do it. The great want of the Spanish people for the next generation has been a leader, a man of head to take the command. Narvaez is such a man, though somewhat rough and coarse in manners; his determination is unquestionable, and the power to act was the thing wanted.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—Our announcement respecting Lord Ellenborough is completely confirmed His Lordship will return to office as First Lord of the Admiralty. The Duke of Buccleuch is to succeed the late Lord Wharncliffe, as President of the Council. Lord Haddington has accepted the Privy Seal, in the room of the Duke of Buccleuch. The Earl of St. Germans has succeeded Lord Lonsdale, as Postmaster-General.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR
Windsor, Thursday Evening.

Her Majesty's new year's gifts to the poor and needy families residing within the borough, were distributed this morning in the New Riding School, at the Royal Mews. In the centre of the Riding School was a table, between fifty and sixty feet in length, upon which were displayed the numerous joints of beef, weighing about fifteen cwt., ornamented with holly and evergreens. The blankets for distribution were ranged upon long tables along the north and south sides of the building, and either end were tables upon which were displayed half a ton of plum-pudding, and a ton weight of bread in four pound loaves.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert (who were present to be spectators of the gratifying scene) arrived at the Riding-school shortly after eleven, and took their stations in the gallery at the eastern end of the building. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Per-l, &c. Amongst those who were also present were the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, the Hon. Miss Devereux, the Hon. Miss Napier, Sir George and Lady Cowper, Colonel Phipps, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lord Rivers, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, &c.

The recipients of the Royal bounty, to the number of between 700 and 800, entered by the western door of the Riding-school, passed to the centre of the building, and leaving at the opposite door, beneath the Queen's Gallery

The objects of the Royal bounty, according to the arrangements made by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, and the parochial clergy, were divided into four classes; the Meat and Plum pudding being distributed as follows: 1st class (to 56), five pounds of meat, and four pounds of plum-pudding; 2nd class (to 160), four pounds of meat, and three pounds of pudding; 3rd class (to 160), two pounds of meat, and two pounds of pudding; and 4th class (to 116), one pound of meat, and the same quantity of pudding

One hundred and forty pairs of blankets (supplied by Royal command, by Mr. Sharman and Mr. Caley) were also given away, in pairs and single blankets, and like wise thirty-three scarlet cloaks, flannel and calico, together with potatoes and coals. The presentation of tickets for Ale, this year, was discontinued, agreeably to the suggestion of the Rev. Stephen Hawkey; who, with the Rev. Isaac Gosset, the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Gould, the Rev J Hawkey, and the Rev. John Cleaver, were present to superintend the proceedings

Very few persons, and those only admitted by tickets signed by Col. Bowles, the Master of the Household, were allowed to be present, with the exception of the Parochial Clergy, the Mayor and Magistrates of the Borough, and the Churchwardens and Overseers.

From the Queen's gallery, the interior of which was tastefully ornamented with holly and laurel, were suspended two beautiful wreaths, surmounted with the Royal Arms The chandeliers in the centre of the building, and also the gas branches along the sides of the Riding School, were similarly ornamented.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the whole of the Royal visitors and members of the Household, remained until the conclusion of the gratifying proceedings, which occupied about an hour and a half.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and by Lady Peel, walked across the Quadrangle of the Royal Mews, this morning, to witness the distribution of the New Year's gifts, in the New Riding School, to upwards of 700 of the Windsor poor. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived from Frogmore House, and joined her Majesty and the Prince, who were attended by several of the Members of the Royal Household. Her Majesty afterwards promenaded in the private grounds, and the infant Princes were taken out, at the same time, for their usual airings in the Home Park. The Prince Consort left the Castle this morning shortly before twelve o'clock, attended by Lord Rivers and Mr. G. E. Anson, and went by train with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the vicinity of Horton. The Prince returned to the Castle to luncheon. The royal dinner party this evening included Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness De Speth, Lady Fanny Howard, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, Viscountess Jocelyn, the Honourable Miss Devereux, the Honourable Miss Napier, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, the Honourable William Gladstone, Lord Rivers, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Major-General Wemyss, Major-General Sir Edward Bowarter, Colonel Sir George and Lady Cowper, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. and Rev. C L. Courtenay, and Colonel Bowles The band of the 2nd Life Guards performed during the banquet. Her Majesty's private band of musicians were in attendance during the remainder of the evening in the Red Drawing-room.

THE PROPOSED RETURN OF THE COURT TO CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a portion of the Royal Family, is expected to leave Windsor, at an early period, for Claremont, there to remain for a week or ten days, to give the Prince Consort the opportunity of enjoying the sport of shooting over the extensive preserves of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, for the first time during the present season. The Court, which has not visited Claremont since May last, upon which occasion her Majesty's birthday was there celebrated, is expected to return to the Castle a few days before the meeting of Parliament, the day at present fixed upon for the departure of her Majesty from Windsor to Buckingham Palace being Tuesday.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Last week the Honourable Robert Daly was married to the Honourable Miss A Court, at Castlerock church (Ireland). After the ceremony, which was performed by the uncle of the bridegroom, the Lord Bishop of Cashel, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant entertained a party at a sumptuous dejeuner.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord John Russell passed Jedburgh on Tuesday, on his way to MAIN HOUSE. His Lordship's arrival being expected, and it being market day, a considerable crowd gathered round and cheered him as he entered the Earl of Minto's carriage.

PROJECTED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—G. T. W. Sibthorpe, Esq., son of Colonel Sibthorp, is about to be married to Miss Cracroft, of Hackthorne. The wedding is to be kept up with great spirit at Hackthorne, and the bride and bridegroom will spend the honey-moon at Ripley Castle, the seat of Sir Wm. Ingilby, Bart.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is an official list of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, as it is at present constituted :—

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.
Sir J. R. G. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.
The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord President of the Council.
The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.
The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
The Earl of Haddington, Lord Privy Seal.
The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control.
The Right Hon. H. Goulb rn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Granville Somerset Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Earl Lovelin, Vice-Commissioner of Woods and Forests.
The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet :—
The Earl of Dalhousie, President of the Board of Trade.
The Earl of Ellenborough, First Lord of the Admiralty.
The Earl of St. Germains, Postmaster-General.
The Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies.

COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Her Majesty will hold a Court at Windsor Castle, at half-past two o'clock to-day, when the Addresses of the Corporations of London and Dublin on the subject of the Corn-laws will be presented.

COLONEL REID AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Colonel Reid, M.P., has just addressed a letter to his constituents at Windsor, in which he states, on the subject of his having retired on half-pay from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 3rd Life Guards, that he has relinquished his military command because he feels that, in these critical times, (when constituents have a right to expect from their representatives the truest and most watchful attention to the legislative duties which they have undertaken), it would be difficult for him to discharge the two important functions with equal care and assiduity. Colonel Reid further states that in thus severing himself from the distinguished regiment in which he has served nearly eight-and-twenty years, and to which he is naturally most deeply attached, he offers to his constituents the best proof of the sincerity of his intention to devote his energies, during the time allotted exclusively, to the protection and furtherance of their political and local interests.

THE LATE COL. GURWOOD.—The mortal remains of the late Col. Gurwood have been removed for interment, from the Ordnance, to the Tower, where he obsequies will take place. The appointment of Lieut.-Governor of the Tower, which has become vacant by his demise, is in the gift of the Duke of Wellington.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD DODSWORTH BAST.—We have to notice the decease of Sir Edward Dodsworth, Bart., which took place on Wednesday, at Thornton Hall his seat, near Bedale, Yorkshire. He was died without issue the baronetcy and estates of Thornton Hall and Newland Park devolve to his brother, Mr. Charles Dodsworth, now Sir Charles, born in 1775, and married in 1808 to Miss Armstrong, only daughter of Mr John Arm-trong, of Lisgold, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Blayney.

DEATH OF DR. MOLLER, THE CONCHOLOGIST.—Accounts have been received of the death of this gentleman, well known for his work on the Mollusca of Greenland, a work which at once established him as one of the most eminent conchologists of his time. Shortly after finishing his studies, two years ago, he was appointed Governor of East Greenland, and had just returned from that inhospitable climate to his native country, when he incurred the intention of visiting England for the purpose of making himself personally acquainted with our conchologists and their collections, and was to have arrived by the end of last month, but he died, after a few days' illness, at Rome. He had sent a nearly complete collection of the shells he had described to the British Museum, shortly after the publication of his work.

THE NAVAL RETRENCHMENT.—The number of captains of the Royal Navy who have volunteered to retire under the offer of the 1st of August last having amounted to no more than 267 and the number required to make the measure of retrenchment effectual being 300, it is somewhat remarkable that they cannot accept of the list for retirement as it now stands, but the whole subject is still under consideration.

A MAN CUT IN TWO ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY. A shocking accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway on Monday evening, by which a railway labourer, named Henry Constable, an aged man, was completely cut asunder. The unfortunate man appears to have been drinking pretty freely with another at the Roebuck, Tinsley-green; and when they left the public-house, the night being dark, the landlady lent them a lantern. They both got on the line, just as the express train was coming down, and unfortunately encountered the train, but Constable himself was knocked down, and the wheels went over his body, completely severing it. The engine-driver fancied that he felt a slight obstruction, but, supposing it to be a sheep, he did not examine the train till he reached Brighton. He then looked at the wheels, when he found part of a man's hat in the gear, and observed the pocket and waistband of a pair of trousers, with a brass pin in the pocket, adhering to the under part of the body of Constable, which was found in a dreadfully mutilated state, was put into a wheelbarrow, and wheeled into the adjoining country

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND LINE.—On Thursday morning a very serious accident occurred upon the above line. The train left York a little before ten o'clock, A.M., and on arriving at the Thirsk station, it was detained a few minutes, in consequence of a luggage train having preceded it. For some days engineers have been working experimental lines on the Great North of England line, and on that portion between Thirsk and Northallerton more particularly, to the actual exclusion of any of the that could be attended. On Thursday a new engine was brought out, drawing carriages weighted to 70 tons, and at half-past nine o'clock, away went the train like an arrow, reached Thirsk station in about the time expected was increased to a great degree momentum, and when about 400 yards beyond the station, a gentleman who was standing on the bridge observed a violent oscillatory motion, which increased every yard, until the train was fairly rocked over, and thrown upon her broad side against a slight cutting, upon which some of the carriages were thrown, and all more or less damaged. One of the solid beams had seemingly been shivered with as much ease as one would break a reed; the front wheels of another had been carried away, and the buffers tilted up and driven through the side of another. Two men had been fearful, and yet the engineers, most providentially, escaped injury, one man only, the poor fireman, was thrown on his head upon the composite rails, and so seriously injured, that he was not expected to survive very long.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE NORFOLK RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning Major-General Pasley, the Government Inspector-General of Railways, arrived at Thetford to institute his official inquiry respecting the late overturning of an engine and train on the Norfolk Railway, whereby the engineer and stoker lost their lives. In order to frame his report of the catastrophe for the guidance of the Board of Trade.—On his reaching the station of Thetford, he immediately proceeded to that part of the line where the accident happened—which passes through Brettenton Valley—attended by Mr. Duff, the chairman of the Company; Mr Till, the secretary; Mr. Marshall, the locomotive superintendent; and Mr Merritt, the contractor for the permanent way—and commenced the investigation by inquiring into the state of the road where the engine went off Mr Marshall and Mr. Merritt conducted him about two hundred and fifty feet from where the engine was lying to the broken chair, and then pointed out the exact point, which was twenty-two feet distant. The course of the engine was then minutely described to him. He took a note of these facts, as also the appearance of the rails which had been torn up, and which laid on the side of the line. The engine formed the next object of his inquiry. The principal witnesses, Coldman, the guard who had charge of the train, Todder, the second one, as also the plate-layers, were in attendance to be examined by the General. He, however, did not take their evidence. It was expected that General Pasley would have gone on to Norwich, where the shattered carriages of the train had been taken, as it is his general practice to inspect the effect of an accident, if possible. An important engagement in the north of England, it was understood, prevented him, and he left for London about five o'clock. He did not give any opinion as to the cause of the accident. Since the Inquest, the bodies of the men have been interred at Ely. They were married, and Hedger's widow had only been confined a day or two prior to his dreadful fate

THE ACCIDENT FROM THE BURSTING OF A WATER TANK AT LIVERPOOL.—In great part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the bursting of a tank at the Harrington Water-works, in Rock-street, Liverpool, on Christmas-day, which caused the deaths of five persons, and injured several others. On Wednesday an inquest was held on Mary Ann Smith, Sarah Eliza Smith, Catherine Gibson, John Devaney, and Catherine Gibson, the five persons killed.—Mr. Jameson appeared on the part of the Corporation; Mr. Stanforth on that of the Harrington Company; and Mr. Miller on that of the Hawarden Company. Five witnesses were examined to prove the finding of the bodies and the cause of the deaths. We subjoin such portion of the additional evidence as will be of general interest.—Thomas Thompson sworn: I am manager and chief clerk to the Liverpool and Harrington Water Company. During the summer of 1844, the directors of the company resolved upon having a tank made capable of containing 200,000 gallons of water, for their station in Water-street. The object of the company in having so large a tank was to have an abundant supply of water in case of fire, so that the mains might be filled at a moment's notice, and to supply the shipping at that end of the town. The Hawarden Company had previously done a great deal of work for the Harrington Company, and always very satisfactorily. The tender of the Hawarden Company was accepted. Water-street put in the contract which was entered into between the two Companies.—Witness.—Mr Howell, who is the manager of the Harrington Company, made a plan of a tank, which was adopted by the Harrington Company. Plans comprising the tank were brought over to our yard at various periods when they were ready, and they were put together under the direction of Mr. Howell and his clerk, Mr. Mason. The tank was completed in the early part of last summer, and to two months ago and the reason it was not immediately used was because Mr Howell had to make some service and other pipes not connected with the contract, which prevented it from being ready for use. On Saturday, Mr Maine waited upon me on Christmas-eve, about eight o'clock, and said all was now quite right, and he requested me to attend at the yard the following morning at nine o'clock to see it filled, and also to see what an excellent job they had made of it. I was prevented from attending at the yard of the company the following morning, and did not hear of the accident until half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. One of our own workmen informed me of it. There was no roof to the cistern. I proceeded to the premises, and there saw the houses in Rock-street demolished, and both sides of the tank gone. I had my own opinion as to the cause of the accident, but it was a mere opinion. By Mr. Miller.—The tank was to be erected on a foundation to be prepared by the Harrington Company, and that foundation fixed the situation. The length, breadth, and depth of the tank, showed the quantity of water it was to contain. Christmas-day is a sort of half-holiday at our works. Witnesses were then examined, who corroborated the account we have already given, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held at the Packed Egg, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on the body of Mr. John Cundale, of the firm of Cundale and Morgan, Italian warehousemen, 43, Anwell-street, Pentonville. On Tuesday last, the inhabitants of Hilford-square were greatly alarmed by the sound of a pistol-shot. Marryat, police-constable 31 G, being on duty, and hearing the report, ran to the house, No. 34, in the square, whence it proceeded. On entering the first floor front room, he was shocked at the spectacle which lay before him. The floor and one of the windows were besmeared with blood; the upper part of the head was quite blown off, and the skull emptied of its contents. The inquest was adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A YOUTH AT SCHOOL.—Late on Wednesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., Coroner, held an inquest at the Six Bells, Hammersmith, on the body of Mr George Hampton Trenchard, aged nineteen years, who committed suicide by prussic acid on the night of Sunday last.—Mr William Simpson deposed that he lived at Benjamin Hicks, Hammersmith, and was a surgeon. Deceased was witness' pupil, and was nineteen years of age. He was a member of a highly-respectable family. Deceased was found dead by witness on the night of Sunday last, about half-past eleven o'clock, in the premises, at the bottom of witness' garden. After a lengthened inquiry, the Coroner briefly summed up the evidence, remarking on the unusually distressing and painful circumstances of the case; and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict "That the deceased destroyed himself by taking prussic acid while in an unsound state of mind."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—Owing to the boisterous weather, the Paris papers of Wednesday did not reach us till a late hour yesterday afternoon. It appears from them, that the Conservative party has triumphed in all the ballots. The Opposition have thus been thoroughly defeated in their determined attempts to embarrass the Ministry. The *Journal des Débats*, adverting to these successes, says:—"Thus, the success of the Conservative party is complete. The Opposition has been beaten in all the ballots, and by such a majority as we could scarcely have hoped for. With all our desire to be modest, we can no longer conceal its defeat; and, what is most unfortunate for the Opposition is, that it can now find no pretext for palliating this defeat. It is not the right or left wing, or the centre, that is enraged: the entire corps d'armée has been in action. It was impossible to begin the campaign more disastrously, and nearly all the journals of the Opposition here, had the humour to confess it. The journal of M. Thiers (the *Constitutionnel*) is the only one that does not despair, and that seeks to delude itself as to this unhappy début. It appeals from the secret ballot to persons in the discussion of the budget in open Court. In the present state of affairs we experience no pain in leaving to this journal the possession of these philosophical consolations. The victory obtained by the Ministry had a considerable effect on the Bourse. Funds rose and railway shares followed the upward movement. Count Roy has been appointed President of the Committee on the Address in the Chamber of Peers. The adjudication of the Creil and St. Quentin Railway has been confirmed by a Royal Ordinance. The *Débats* of Wednesday states that the new Ambassador from Morocco has been received by Louis Philippe, to whom he made a speech, which was answered by his Majesty. For the benefit of our country friends it may be as well to state that the Ambassador's name is Si-el-Barij Abd-el-Kader Ben Mohammed Achache.

HOLLAND.—A letter from the Hague of the 26th ultimo, contains the following:—"We have lately had great changes at Court. One of the King's *aides-de-camp* and two of the Queen's Chamberlains have been dismissed. The *aide-de-camp* is Admiral Arriens, who was tutor to Prince Henry, the King's third son, who is now a full Captain. The King is said to have been highly dissatisfied with the manner in which he has brought up this young Prince, whose cavalier manners show that he has been neglected, and too much indulged. It is also remarked that Admiral Arriens had in a degree the off-set of the Minister of Marine, but, in disregard of this, it was given to Admiral Ryk; upon which Admiral Arriens so far forgot himself as to suffer discontent to result in expressions personally irreverent towards the King. The dispute at Baron de Mackay, the Queen's Chamberlain, arose in the following manner:—At the inauguration of the statue of William the Testiturn, the Queen and Prince-ses viewed the ceremony from the balcony of the Baron. A slight rain came on, and the Queen requested the Baron, who was behind her, to procure her an umbrella. According to Court etiquette, it was the Baron's duty to go himself, bring the umbrella, open it, and hold it over her Majesty's head. The Chamberlain, however, ordered a lacquey to do what he himself ought to have done. The Queen said no thing at the time, but very shortly after the ceremony Baron de Mackay received his dismissal from office. The third dismissal is that of M. Van Brienen Jun., the other Queen's Chamberlain, and who is indebted for it to his having, while with the Court, at its last visit to Luxemburg, appeared at the Court entertainments without his official costume and insignia."

RAILWAY LEVELLING SUPERSEDED.—An invention has been put forth by Mr. Ezra Coleman, which, if it be capable of performing what it presents to, will open a new era in the railway system. It is a contrivance for ascending and descending inclined planes with the locomotive engine, and the inventor asserts that by means of it a locomotive engine may ascend or descend 400 feet in a mile or 1 foot in 13, with perfect facility and safety, taking up or down any load that the engine is capable of drawing on a level, at the rate of 15 miles an hour. The invention consists of a central rail, or double rail, upon which are placed a series of friction rollers turning horizontally, with sufficient space between them for the thread of a spiral or endless screw on a drum of large dimensions, which is placed in the direction of the rails, under the engine, and to which motion is given from the driving wheels, by means of bevelled cogs. Besides this central rail there is on the inclined plane an inner track of rails raised a few inches higher than the outer rails; and the increased weight is borne by a series of wheels of smaller diameter, which lift the outer wheels off the main track and bring the whole power of the engine upon the endless screw. The novelty of the invention consists in the principle of working upon the thread of the endless screw between the friction rollers as a substitute for the female screw, and the extra track of rails to bring it into action. It is stated that the cost of the apparatus will not exceed £10,000 in addition to the ordinary construction on the ordinary levels, whereas some of the tunnels have cost £167,000 a mile, and the greater part of the heavy cuttings and embankments will be rendered unnecessary.

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

Proud Nature, mother of the New-born YEAR,
To WINTER brings her youngest charge of love,
And, for his dawn of brightest seasons here,
With a stern (fruteful fervour points above.
"Not ever," so the full oracular tone
Swalleth her prophet voice—"not ever so
Shall the strong fabric nestle near the throne,
Old hoary monarch of the realm of snow!

"Thy home is but one of the tombs of Time,
And he shall soar above it on the wing,
That bears him from his cradle to his prime,
When youth and beauty mashed over his king.
First the SPRING's glory dawns on his young eyes,
Next SUMMER's heat boils high his fiery blood;
Then AUTUMN gluts him with her harvest skies,
And bathes his wearying limbs in Plenty's flood.

"Thus far I am his Herald on with Time
Life's seed—Life's growth Life's harvest shall he see,
Then freezing downward to thy cellar clime
His corpse shall—oh Winter King—be thee.
Back to the dreary regions of thy nest
Old and decrepit shall this fledgeling fly,
I give him now the Cradle of thy Sire,
Thou watcher of his birth shalt see him die."

Silent the Mother's voice—but still her hand
Is upward pointing to the realms of light,
Where HEALTH and PEACE and PLENTY form a band
To woo the Cherub on his early flight.
SPRING with her dainty blossoms and her dew,
With bow of HEALTH and Kisses in her quiver,
SUMMER—sweet goddess!—the idol of the true
With her soft dove that coos of PEACE for ever.

AUTUMN—the garded CERES of the year—
With gleaner's sickle, and with reaper's sheaf,
Making the Crop in PLENTY's lap more dear,
Because it fadeth with the falling leaf.
Like three fair hopes these kindling graces shine
On the young vision of the New Year's birth,
Making his promised future seem divine
In the glad Palace of the glorious Earth.

Health, Peace, and Plenty—all, if these we greet,
The New Year's merry harbingers of joy.
Well may we ring the peal and spread the treat,
To crown the coming of the lusty boy.
For Us—we love his laugh of loudly mirth,
And still shall hold his sprightly advent dear,
While we may wish our Readers, on his birth,
Health, Peace, and Plenty, with a glad NEW YEAR

A GOSSIP OF '45 AND 46.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE YEAR.

While we write, old 1845 is drawing towards his last breath. He has had a stirring life of it, since he opened his young eyes on the bloodshed of Tahiti, till now that he is closing them on the stir and turmoil of rival parties in England. His last days have not been happy. He leaves a stormy time for his heir—lusty young 1846. The Old Year is glad to be out of it. His dying ears were appalled with talk of failing crops and famine. But all his concern with time is passing away. Let his heir settle it as he best can. All the Years, whose portraits hang in the gallery of history, have left ample lessons for their successors. There never was such a family for perpetuating the good that has come to them. Not a valuable principle, not a great truth, that any of them ever got hold of that he let slip. All has been transmitted—except the evil.

Some of the Years have held that, too, hard, for some generations, mistaking the paste for the diamond; but sooner or later some one of them, putting this and that together, has discovered the blunder and chucked the counterfeit to the ash-hole of oblivion, there to be raked for by industrious worshippers of the past, scratching and groping amidst the leavings of antiquity, in hopes of discovering stray valuables, and continually mistaking pewter spoons for silver. Taking them as we find them, from the time that the first of the name stepped from chaos into the primal world, they are a wonderful family, the Years.

We should reverence them. They have stored up their experiences for us; every one of the long line has written his memoirs; every one carries in his head the collected wisdom of his ancestors, and offers it to us if we will but take it of him.

Old '45 has had a tolerable time of it. He has seen the Income-tax renewed, and breathed the prayer, "Esto Perpetua," for he was decidedly in favour of direct taxation; and young '46 will, we doubt not, carry out the principle. He has grieved over devout Oxford Divines becoming heterodox by sheer excess of orthodoxy, and has pooh-poohed the British Lion when he growled over the Maynooth Grant. He shuddered at the massacre of the Dahra, and charged upon his children, to the remotest time, not to forget it, but to see Colonel Pelissier well requited if he did not live to see it. He got into a passion with Brother Jonathan, when, like his god-father, Jonathan Wilde, he stole Texas from Mexico, and asked her, at the same time, what she meant by her impudence in complaining of it. He was with the Queen and her Consort when she visited the rosery of Rosenau, and grew so fond of her, he then waxing old, and somewhat weak in his affection, that he bequeathed I don't know how many legacies and blessings, and has left it in trust to his son to see them realised for her. And he has seen the League grow from a great fact to a mighty power, and has seen a small cloud rising out of the sea of the future, betokening storm and struggle between opposing forces—how he sighed to think they had not studied his family history to more profit. He had so much in his collections that bore upon the point; saw so much in which both were so strangely wrong, and yet could be so soon set right had they but known how to interpret the volumes of his library, which has been in the course of collection ever since Time began, and which contains all truth and knowledge. In fact, Old '45 has seen more than most years, if we may measure things by their consequences.

But the Years are a line of Kings. Their succession fails not: they never die. "The King is dead—Long live the King." '45 is departed—Huzzah for '46.

He frothed his bumpers to the brim;—
A jollier year we shall not see:
But though his eyes are waxing dim,
And though his foes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Old Year, you shall not die,
We did so laugh and cry with you,
I've half a mind to die with you,
Old Year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest,
But all his merry quips are o'er.
To see him die, across the waste,
His son and heir doth ride post-haste,
But he 'll be dead before.
Every one for his own;
The pi ot is starry and cold, my friend,
And the New Year, blithe and bold, my friend,
Comes up to take his own!

Our artist has commemorated worthily this death and birth in the family of Time.

The Old and dying Year is surrendering his infant heir into the hands of "rude Winter, that rough nurse," who points to her more genial sisters, and speaks hope of coming Spring, and Summer, and Autumn, so that the infant almost forgets the drifting snow in the cheery influence of Winter's kindly talk, and the blaze of the Christmas log. But the illustration is conceived in too happy a vein to be worthily dealt with in aught less melodious than metre.

Old '45, on his death-bed, gives his infant heir, '46, in charge to Winter, with his blessing.

Take him to thee, Winter wild,
And a blessing on the child:
Storm of face, thy heart is mild,
I am waxing wan and weak—
Scarce have breath my thoughts to speak.
Bless the boy! When I am sped,
Lach him honour of the dead.
May he be a happy Year,
Blessed with plenty, gay of cheer,
Though that scarce may be, I fear!

He gives the child to Winter, and sinks back, giving up the ghost. Winter comforteth the young Year.

Come, my nursling, come away,
From thy father's senseless clay.
Fear me not, though dark and cold;
In my ermine mantle's fold
I will wrap thee safe from harm,
Lull'd with carol in my arm;
With household talk and old world cheer,
I will warm thee, Baby dear!
For my house is gay to-night,
With wassail bowl and faggot bright,
Ringing with glad talk and laughter,
Echoing up from floor to rafter.
Kindly thoughts and dreams of home,
Whereso farthest men do roam,
Hang about the thought of me,
Whom many bless, stern though I be.
When to hardihood thou 'rt grown,
With my rough winds bravely blown,
With my sharp frosts stoutly brac'd,
And keen airs that thou hast fac'd,
Till the pulling, pasing brat
Hath come to boyhood, fresh and fat—
Then I'll give thee from my hand
To my sisters' gentler band.
Sparkling Spring shall deck thy hair
With her leaflets fresh and fair;
Rear thee up with sun and showers
In tender green of budding bowers,
Till the child to lad hath grown—
Then shall swart Summer clasm her own,
With bold black eyes the Passions fan,
That tell the youth he's grown to man.
With her thou'lt seek the forest dim,
And stretch thee at the streamlet's brim;
And learn the glory of the earth,
And how much busy life-breath is worth,
Till, flushed and faint, from Summer's charms
Thou passest into Autumn's arms;
And, in her sober mellowed grace,
Fondest age creeping on apace;
Yet not unblessed, with richest store
That Earth from liberal lap doth pour;
Till, grown to feebleness, thou 'rt fain
To creep thee to my arms again;
And on old Winter's breast to close
The life that on her breast arose.

So—Farewell to thee, old '45; and welcome to thy heir, lusty young '46!

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Considerable interest was excited in the dramatic world when it was announced that Miss Cushman, the American tragic actress, was about to appear at this theatre as *Romeo*, and, accordingly, on Monday evening, a very large audience assembled to witness the attempt. Miss Cushman, our readers may remember, was engaged last season at the Princess' Theatre, and created a great sensation by her performance of some of our leading heroines in tragedy. She was there triumphantly successful, and equally so in a series of provincial engagements, which she subsequently fulfilled in our principal towns, and, if we mistake not, in Ireland. The highest encomiums were passed upon her acting by the entire press, both in London and the country; and she was pronounced at once to be the finest actress that had appeared on our boards for many years. Hence the greatest curiosity was manifested to see her in her novel essay. It is an unusual thing to find a female bold enough to undertake the part of the hero of one of Shakspeare's tragedies. We believe Miss Ellen Tree (now Mrs. Charles Kean) appeared as *Romeo* a few years since. But Miss Cushman had given such evidence of her power and intensity, that there was little doubt of her success; which was, in a word, most decided. We have never seen the character better played. Her energy and passion, coupled with an extraordinary assumption of manly character and bearing, was almost marvellous. In her bursts of anger, or despair, we altogether lost sight of the woman: every feminine characteristic was entirely thrown aside in her powerful interpretation of the *rôle*. Her singular resemblance, at the same time, to Mr. Macready, must have struck everybody in the house; even to his attitudes and inflections of voice. But it was not a copy: we can conceive that Miss Cushman acted in the same manner even before she had seen that gentleman: the likeness is natural and physical: in addition, she has sufficient genius to rely upon her own perceptions, instead of following the results of another's. The applause throughout was genuine and most enthusiastic. A sister of the lady, Miss Susan Cushman, appeared on the same evening as *Juliet*. She is a clever actress, of considerably more than average abilities, but lacks the intensity of her sister. Her figure is commanding, and her face handsome; her declamation, too, evidenced education and intelligence; but there was nothing very remarkable in her delineation of the heroine —indeed, many actresses now on our boards could play *Juliet* in a manner immeasureably superior. The *prestige* of her sister's name was, however, greatly in her favour; and the audience being most kindly disposed towards her, she could not complain of any lack of applause. Indeed, at the end of the tragedy the cheering was loud and general, and the two sisters appeared to receive the hearty approbation of the crowded house. Mrs. Glover was an admirable *Nurse*; Mr. Stuart a respectable *Friar Lawrence*, albeit somewhat too mournful, and Mr. Buckstone comical enough as *Peter*. We cannot say much in favour of Mr. Holl's *Mercutio*. The character was evidently out of his line, and, in his hands, degenerated to a farce Captain. Where was Mr. Hudson? We conceive that he would have been a far more efficient representative.

The general getting up of the tragedy does not reflect much credit on the management. We never look for anything remarkable in the way of scenery at the Haymarket; but on the present occasion it was atrociously bad. And a dance in the bull scene was so inelegant, that it first brought down a shower of hisses, and then a burst of ironical laughter. For the dreary attempt it was, it was very funny.

The "Cricket on the Hearth" is advertised for production on Tuesday next. The cast comprises Messrs. Farren, Webster, Buckstone, Tilbury, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Julia Bennett, and Mrs. W. Clifford.

MISS CUSHMAN AS "ROMEO," AND MISS SUSAN CUSHMAN AS "JULIET," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MISS KELLY.

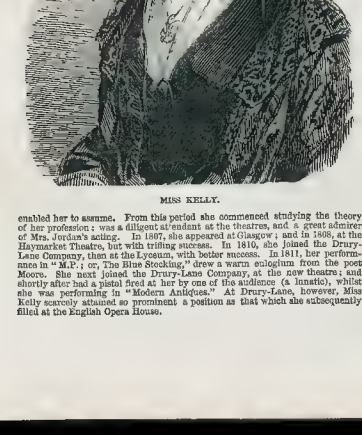
To-night, the Amateurs, who so lately distinguished themselves by their enactment of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," will perform for the benefit of Miss Kelly, at her little theatre, in Dean-street, Soho. The play will be Beaumont and Fletcher's "Elder Brother;" and the farce, "Comfortable Lodgings."

We have availed ourselves of this opportunity to introduce to our readers a portrait of the clever *bénéficiaire*. Miss Kelly, if our theatrical memory serves rightly, appeared at Drury Lane some forty years since in the very interesting farce of "Mary the Maid of the Inn." Her next great success was as *Ophelia*; a better representative of that Shakesperian creation has never appeared on the stage.

After this, Miss Kelly joined the Lyceum Company, where she remained until the destruction of the theatre by fire. Among her triumphs at that popular establishment, her intense personation of *The Serjeant's Wife* will not soon be forgotten by the play-goers of our time: as a deep and powerful melo-dramatic performance, it has scarcely been equalled. In an opposite vein was her *Betty Finikin* (in the farce of "Gretna Green"), which sent home many an audience aching with laughter.

Miss Kelly's next performance was, altogether, in another line. Possessing a highly sensitive mind, she became dissatisfied at the treatment experienced from managers; and, accordingly, Miss Kelly opened, *per se*, that little band-box, the Strand Theatre, with a mono-dramatic performance, entitled *Mrs. Parthian At Home*. Here her versatile genius had its long range: now melting her audience into tears at some pathetically told anecdote; then convulsing them with her exquisite personation of fine farce. We cannot, at this moment, settle the precise year of Miss Kelly's first appearance on the stage; but that she played the *Prince* to Mrs. Siddons's *Constance*, in "King John," is kept in our recollection by one of the anecdotes in her monologue above mentioned. The trait was related to prove that some actors *feel their art*; for, after each performance, Miss Kelly's shirt-collar was wet with the tears of *Constance*, or, rather, of the impassioned Mrs Siddons

Frances Maria Kelly, the daughter of Mr. Mark Kelly, was born at Brighton, Dec. 15, 1790. She was articled to Michael Kelly, her uncle, under whom she studied music and singing. In 1800, she was one of the chorus-singers at Old Drury-Lane Theatre, and also played a few little parts that her age and stature



MISS KELLY.

enabled her to assume. From this period she commenced studying the theory of her profession: was a diligent attendant at the theatres, and a great admirer of Mrs. Jordan's acting. In 1807, she appeared at Glasgow; and in 1808, at the Haymarket Theatre, but with trifling success. In 1810, she joined the Drury-Lane Company, then at the Lyceum, with better success. In 1811, her performance in "M.P.; or, The Blue Stocking," drew a warm eulogium from the poet Moore. She next joined the Drury-Lane Company, at the new theatre; and shortly after had a pistol fired at her by one of the audience (a lunatic), whilst she was performing in "Modern Antiques." At Drury-Lane, however, Miss Kelly scarcely attained so prominent a position as that which she subsequently filled at the English Opera House.

A TALE OF BRITTANY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

To prevent any misconception on the readers' part, we will tell them at once, that our hero, except in his piteous fate, had nothing in common with the hero of Pharsalia. On the contrary, he was a quiet, worthy creature, free from any taint of ambition; and would not have shed a single tear of jealousy, had he seen a dozen statues of Alexander of Macedon. He passed a guiltless and tranquil existence, scrupulously fulfilling the duties and practising the virtues befitting his social position.

The ancestors of Cæsar had for many generations served the noble house of Bazouge Kerhoat, one of the most ancient, exalted, and powerful in Brittany —the only Seigneurs, indeed, who could at all enter into comparison with M. de Bazouge in any of these respects, were those of Rieux and Rohan.

You might have sought about a very long time, before you found so fine a dog as Cæsar; for Cæsar was a dog. His portrait at full length, which adorns the dining hall of the Château de Kerhoat, attests that he was a magnificent fellow, tall, broad-chested, firm, erect, and stately; one that would receive an attack with the firmness of a rock, or rush upon his enemy with the restless impetuosity of the ocean wave. His coat was white, with chesnut spots; and though his nose was that of a mastiff, he had fine long ears, and soft, silky, curly hair falling from his back in glossy richness. He had at once the look of the wolf-hound, the mastiff, and the spaniel; but we are not sufficiently versed in canine physiology to pronounce of what particular breed he was an ornament. Around his neck glittered a slight brass collar, stamped with the arms of Bazouge, from which depended a small silver medal bearing the initials H. B., to indicate that Cæsar belonged, in especial property, to Mademoiselle Henriette de Bazouge.

In the year 1793, Cæsar was three years old.

At this period, the fine Château de Kerhoat no longer presented that aspect of life and happiness which but lately gladdened the hearts of its many guests in those joyous days, when M. de Bazouge kept open house during the session of the States of Brittany. Standing three leagues from Rennes, on the borders of the great forest of the same name, the noble Château, on all these occasions, became the home of a large portion of the grandees who attended the sessions from the more distant parts of the province. Every evening the vast saloons were crowded with a gay and glittering throng. Thousands of rich crystals in the magnificent chandeliers cast their gorgeous rays over the elaborate carving of the ceiling and the wainscoted walls, over the splendid but now sombre frames of the family portraits, and over the glowing colours, so learnedly blended, of the armorial bearings. Then came the elegant suppers, whereat some cavalier just returned from Paris would recount the strange things that were passing there, and the gentlemen grew pale with anger, and the ladies were all astonishment that there should be a woman so lovely as Marie Antoinette, a man so ugly and yet so fascinating as M. de Mirabeau. After supper came the ball—the anti-revolutionary ball—with its dances so grave, so graceful, so gallant; so prince-like, so regal; so simple, yet so dignified; so characteristic a memory of the noble manners of the days of chivalry.

But now the crystals no longer glittered; the vast corridors were no longer crowded with gallant cavaliers, sweeping the floors with their white feathers and jewelled hats, as they handed along the ladies of their love; they and their fair dames were all gone. The festival and the dance no longer sent forth their joyous sounds; the halls were deserted and silent; the splendour all extinct; and if, in the silence of night, a light shone upon the austere faces of the old Seigneurs of Kerhoat on the dark canvas, it was a pale ray of the moon making its way furtively between the dusty fringes and the heavy curtains. Yet the Château itself remained just the same as ever, with its four high and massive towers rising proudly from the four corners, guarding, like sleepless sentinels, the symmetrical proportions of the main edifice. There still remained the immense range of stabling on the one side; and on the other, the offices, vast enough to lodge at their ease, a whole army of domestics. But the offices were altogether deserted; and in the vast solitude of the stables two horses shivered by themselves. An evil genius had hovered, with black wings, over Kerhoat, tarning its joys into sorrow, its splendour and its power, into nothingness.

Within the last two years, the present head of the house of Bazouge, an old man of eighty winters, had lost his four eldest sons—two of them on the Revolutionary scaffold—two of them in the army of Condé. His fifth son—the only child now remaining to him—was in arms for his King, in La Vendée. M. de Bazouge occupied the Château de Kerhoat, with his granddaughter. Hitherto, his advanced age, and the veneration in which he was held by his former vassals, had secured him from outrage at the hands of the Revolutionists. The peasants of Noyal-sur-Vilaine, and the foresters of Kerhoat, presented themselves respectfully before him, when, at distant intervals, leaning upon the arm of Henriette, the old Seigneur took the air in the park which once formed a portion of his domain. Some of the men ventured even to say to him, in an under tone, "God bless you, notre Monsieur;" while the women—whose moral courage is at all times, and under all circumstances, greater than that of men—openly saluted the young lady with a cordial, but deferential, "Good day, notre Mademoiselle." These, however, were the utmost marks of respect and sympathy which either men or women dared to display; they were but three leagues from Rennes, a city which, with but 25,000 souls, had no fewer than five guillotines, whose precincts were quite sufficient to suggest prudence and caution to even the least prudent and the least cautious.

The only servants retained by M. de Bazouge were the gardener, and La Pierre, a brave and faithful adherent, whose father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, had lived and died in the Château de Kerhoat.

Mademoiselle Henriette de Bazouge was a sweet girl of thirteen, whose naturally joyous countenance had been overshadowed with melancholy by the heavy misfortunes which had, in the last two years, nearly extinguished her race. She

surrounded her grandfather with the most unceasing and respectful attentions. In the morning, when M. de Bazouge awoke, the first object that met his eyes was Henriette. She would read to him by the hour together; and when the sad memory of the past brought a cloud more sombre than usual over the old man's face, she would kneel by his side, and sing gentle songs, whose melody would gradually dispel the bitterness at its heart, as the morning frost melts away before the sun of May. Fading both his hands upon her noble brow, M. de Bazouge would then smooth down the flowing curls of her fair hair, and kiss and bless her, offering up to Heaven a fervent thanksgiving, that at least this angelic being remained to him, to console the closing hours of his life.

Every evening the old man and the young girl knelt down, side by side, and prayed: the one for his four sons, martyrs in what they deemed the holiest of holy causes, and for the son who lived but to offer himself up as a sacrifice whenever the same great cause should require it; the other, for her father. When the prayer was finished, the old man, still kneeling, would cry aloud, his sword-hand raised on high, his eye glowing with loyal fervour, "God save the King!" and the low, sweet voice of Henriette repeated, "God save the King!"—the same cry that, perhaps, at that very moment the dying lips of the last male Bazouge were gasping forth on some distant battle-field in La Vendée.

All this while, Cæsar lay stretched out at full length in a corner of the apartment; his grey eyes fixed, beaming with devoted affection, upon his young mistress. When, perchance, her glance fell upon him, he would half rise up, stretch out his legs, and joyously draw in a long breath. All day long, he scarcely ever lost sight of her; and at night, when she retired to her chamber, he lay across the door outside, after the fashion of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber of the ancient Kings of Portugal.

Whenever Henriette put her foot out of the Château, Cæsar bounded round and round her in an ecstasy of delight. Then he would dash off like lightning down one garden walk, and up another, leaping over the great flower beds, and, tearing back to his mistress, bound round and round her again, and stick his nose in the gravel at her feet, and roll over and over on the grass, and go through a thousand antics, to express his enormous happiness. M. de Bazouge he loved; but Henriette he worshipped. At a single word from her he would have quitted his bone, though never so hungry; nay, we are not sure that, under her influence, he wouldn't even have consented to sign a treaty of peace with the great tom-cat that was wont to frolic him from the roof of the stables, and against whom he had an hereditary *vendetta*.

At one corner of the home park of Kerhoat, there was a little hermitage where, by some chance or other, the crucifix had been allowed to remain standing. To this spot Henriette daily directed her steps, when her grandfather was reading or taking his siesta; and the most important duty with which Cæsar was charged was the escorting his mistress on these little excursions. As soon as he saw her turn the key of the garden door, his manner altogether changed: his pace became slow, his deportment grave and serious, as though he was fully impressed with the weighty responsibility that attached to him. It was a responsibility, however, to which he was by no means inadequate; he had a piercing eye, a powerful frame, and a set of teeth strong enough to exterminate the largest wolf that might present itself. Unhappily the wild beasts at that time infesting France were far more numerous and far more mischievous than wolves.

One day La Fierre returned from Noyal with alarm strongly depicted on his countenance. He had learned that the Revolutionary authorities at Rennes were annoyed with themselves for having left so near them, alive and in peace, an old Royalist Nobleman, who had to his own share more titles than half the States put together. Accordingly, the District Representative was, current report said, about to make a descent upon the Château de Kerhoat. M. de Bazouge received this intelligence like a Christian and a soldier; though, when he looked at Henriette, his eyes involuntarily filled with tears. She was so young, so good, so beautiful! at her birth so brilliant and joyous a destiny seemed to open before her! Around her cradle, the assembled family predicted for her some illustrious alliance, a splendid and happy career. Alas! that family was now all but extinct, and the jaws of death seemed to yawn for the survivors!

"God's will be done!" murmured M. de Bazouge, wiping away a forbidden tear. "Long live the King!" he exclaimed, resuming all his firmness.

"Long live the King!" repeated Henriette.

"Long live the King!" echoed a deep, grave voice, behind them.

Cæsar leaped with transport towards the new comer, a man of lofty height, whose face was concealed by the broad brim of his hat, which bore a white cockade, while his person was enveloped in a vast cloak. He paused at the threshold.

"Who art thou?" demanded the Seigneur de Bazouge.

The Stranger, after patting Cæsar on the head, as if to thank him for his good reception, threw off his hat and cloak.

"My father!" "My child!" exclaimed, with one voice, Henriette and her grandsire.

And, pressing those loved beings to his breast, he, whom they thus addressed, repeated, "My father!" "My child!"

It was the last male heir of the Bazouges of Kerhoat—Henry, Viscount of Plenars. He came from the neighbourhood of Beaupreau, where he had left the division which he commanded in the Royal and Catholic Army. His boots were covered with dust, his spurs with blood.

When his joy had somewhat calmed, the old man, while his son was pressing Henriette again and again to his heart, fell into a sombre reverie. At length, "Henry," he said, "what may I judge from this sudden return? Is the war at an end? Is there no corner of France left, in which we can still plant our standard?"

The Viscount pointed to his cockade. "Sir," he replied, "my brothers died as it became your sons to die. I trust I shall not dishonour them or you. When the white flag falls, I shall fall with it. The war will never be at an end while there remains a son of Bazouge-Kerhoat to strike a blow for his King!"

M. de Bazouge took the hand of his son, and wrung it with passionate earnestness.

"Oh!" he cried, "could I but——"

"Sir," interrupted the Viscount, "there would then be one heroic soldier the more in the Royal army: but our poor Henriette would be left alone in the world. Ah, my father, how lovely she is! How like her sainted mother!"

The memory of her they had lost, brought tears into the eyes of Henriette and her grandfather, and threw a cloud of deep sadness over the features of the haughty and hardy soldier. Throwing off the impression by a strong effort, the Viscount drew his father aside, and explained the cause of his coming. The rigorous measures adopted by the Republican authorities were becoming day by day more severe throughout France against the favourers of Royalty; and the Viscount, taking advantage of a temporary check which his division had given to the enemy, had hastened to Kerhoat for the purpose of inducing his father to fly with Henriette to England while there was yet time.

"I ask it of you, Sir," he urged, "not for your own sake—I know your great soul too well—but for the sake of this poor child, who is now our only joy, our only hope! You will not refuse to save her life?"

M. de Bazouge at first peremptorily rejected the idea of flight. Too old for active service, he yet wished to brave the coming danger in the house of his ancestors; but his passionate love for his grand-daughter prevailed.

"Well, my child," he at length said, "I will for once turn my back upon my enemies; but it is that thou mayest live, that thou mayest live for happier days."

The Viscount had already taken the measures he deemed necessary. He had sent a trusty messenger to Granville to prepare shipping, and his own immediate followers, faithful adherents of the House of Bazouge, who had accompanied him to the Royal army, waited in the forest, close by, to serve as an escort for the fugitives. It was arranged that they should quit the Château the same night, and, meantime, in order to avoid all risk of suspicion, the Viscount returned to his followers. La Fierre immediately set about the welcome task of preparing the travelling carriage.

Be as brave as you may, at the age of Henriette, at all events, you cannot look death in the face without a shudder. When she heard of the escape prepared for her from the threatened danger, she was full of joy. Yet, the moment after, a secret anguish came upon her, at the reflection that she was about to quit, perhaps for ever, the beloved home, in which she had passed so many happy years. She ran to bid adieu to each well-known spot throughout the Château, followed by Cæsar, who seemed to comprehend and share in her varying feelings. Then she went into the garden and gathered a bouquet, so that she might, for a long time to come, preserve, in a foreign land, in the land of exile, the sweet flowers of Kerhoat, even when they should have faded, like her fortunes. As the hour of separation approached, everything around her assumed a double charm. The old Château grew more noble, more venerable, than ever; the garden more delicious, with its symmetrically ranged rich flower beds, and meandering shrubberies; and the oaks which overlooked the garden walls waved to and fro their massive foliage more gracefully and proudly.

Nothing in this world seems so charming as that which we are about to lose, except, perhaps, that which we have already lost.

As the evening was closing in, Henriette felt a strong impulse once more to kneel before the crucifix at the little hermitage. Traversing the park under the protection of Cæsar, she soon reached the desired spot—a hillock which overlooked the country towards Rennes. When she had offered up her devotions, Henriette seated herself upon the grass and fell into a mournful reverie. Cæsar lay at full length by her side. His eyes were half closed to avoid a ray of the setting sun, which, making its way through the foliage, teasingly played among his eyelashes. He seemed half asleep.

All at once, he started up and uttered a low growl. His head firmly set on high and his body stretched out, his great eyes became fixed in the direction of Noyal. Henriette followed that indication, and turned pale. On the road from Noyal, four men on horseback were rapidly advancing, and she recognised the dreaded uniform of the Republic.

She rose, and, quick as her trembling limbs would bear her, hastened to the Castean. Cæsar passed for an instant, to send a bark of fierce defiance at the distant horsemen, a challenge that was immediately answered by a great bloodhound whom one of the soldiers had in a leash.

At Kerhoat, as in all the old Châteaux, there were some hiding places, known only to the Seigneur and his family. Henriette had the advantage of the Republicans by a full quarter of an hour, which gave her time to conquer the scruples of her grandfather, and induce him to take refuge in one of these secret chambers, after he had put on his uniform, and hung round his neck the Orders he had received from his Sovereign. This was a point the old man insisted upon; if he were discovered, let him, at all events, not die in undress.

Cæsar stretched himself across the invisible door of the chamber of refuge.

A few moments after the retreat had been effected, three soldiers, under the command of the Republican Representative at Rennes, presented themselves at the gate of the Chateau, and were admitted, as need was, by La Fierre, who had heard nothing about their approach, and who was immediately made a prisoner.

"Where's thy master?" demanded the leader of the party.

"At Guernsey," replied La Fierre, without hesitation.

The visitants made very few words at this intimation, but their countenances cleared up when they saw the travelling carriage in a corner of the court-yard.

"Miserable traitor!" exclaimed the Representative, "thou hast lied to the Republic! Dismount, citizens: bind that scoundrel to some sure place, and let us examine this hotbed of aristocrats."

La Fierre was fastened to an iron ring in the stable wall. The Representative then let loose the bloodhound.

"Hi, Rustand! look out, good dog. To 'em! to 'em!"

The animal, long trained to the chace of men, dashed up the grand staircase, filling the Château with his loud baying. His masters followed him.

Meantime, La Fierre made every effort to release himself, but the interwoven cords of the strong harness defied his efforts. He could only look on, and listen to the bloodhound's baying, as it ascended the staircase, and then to the shouts of the soldiers, as they followed it from room to room.

Then all was silent for a few minutes, during which La Fierre, in the agony of despair, tore his flesh with his teeth, in order to get at the cords that bound him.

Suddenly, the bloodhound's baying was heard in the court-yard, and the soldiers, with the Representative at their head, appeared, dragging Rustand after them.

"Where's the traitor?" cried the Representative.

"Here," replied the soldiers, pointing to the empty stable.

"Search the premises!" cried the Representative, in a rage.

"Search the premises!" repeated the soldiers, as they rushed into the house.

"Where's the traitor?" cried the Representative, as they returned

purpose giving the third game, with any further intelligence respecting the progress of the match, with which we may be favoured in the interval.

GAME THE FIRST.

WHITE, (MR. STANLEY).	BLACK, (MR. ROUSSEAU.)	WHITE, (MR. STANLEY.)	BLACK, (MR. ROUSSEAU.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Q B P one †	Q B to K 3rd
2. K B to Q B 4th	h Kt to B 3rd ÷	12. t astles	Q P one
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	13. Q B to K 5th	Q B P one
4. K Kt to 3rd	Q P one	14. K to K R's 5th ¶	P takes P
5. K t P one	C astles	15. P takes P	B takes B
6. Q P one	Q B to K 3rd	16. Q to K B 3rd **	Q B to his 5th
7. K P to Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B takes Kt	Q to K R 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	18. Kt takes Kt P	Q B to K 7th
9. Q Kt to K Kt 4th ‡	Q B to Q 3rd	19. Kt takes Q B	B takes Q
10. Kt takes kt	B takes Kt	20. Kt takes R ††	Black sur.renders.

* To avoid the heaviness and monotony wh ch are supposed to characterise the "King's Pawn one," or "close game," it was suggested, we believe, that both parties should play "K's Pawn two" at the first move

† The best rejoinder to White's move, according to Heydebrant and Jaenisch ‡ Paying the Q Kt over to this side, when the advance King has Castled with K's Rook is a favourite manœuvre of our best players in the present day

¶ White gains this move, at least, by the exchange of pieces.

‖ "K R P one," in our opinion, would have been much better play.

** Now, the grave fault Black committed in allowing the adversary's B to be posted at K Kt 4th sq is strikingly apparent.

†† We are very glad to have an instructive example to young players of the importance of gaining time at Chess. Had White played in his attack to recover the lost Bishop, the adversary might have succeeded in dislodging one or other of the pieces by which he is beleaguered, or in bringing his own forces to the rescue, and then have ultimately retrieved the game.

‡‡ And this, after twenty moves only, terminated the opening game of this long-talked of match. Subsequent comments upon a struggle so brief and short-lived is needless—with the exception of White's conc uding moves, it presents no points of mark and interest whatever, and would suffer gre tly in comparison with most of the published games of these amateurs played under ordinary circumstances.

GAME THE SECOND.

WHITE, (MR. ROUSSEAU.)	BLACK, (MR STANLEY.)	WHITE, (MR. ROUSSEAU.)	BLACK, (MR. STANLEY.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K to K 2nd	Kt takes Q B P§
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Q R to Q sq	K B P one
3. Q P two	P takes P	22. Kt to K 4 5th	Q B P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	23. B to K 3rd	K to his 3rd
5. Castles *	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. Q R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
6. K B t o Q Kt 5th	Q to K B's 3rd	25. K to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	26. Kt to K 3rd	K R P one
8. Q takes P	B takes Kt	27. Q R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
9. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	28. B to h sq.	Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. P takes B	K P one	29. K t to Q 3rd	B to K B 3.h
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K R P one	30. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to R 5th (ch)
12. Q B to Q 2d †	Kt to K R 4th	31. K to K sq.	K Kt P one¶
13. Q R t K sq	K B to K 2nd	32. Kt takes P	R takes Kt
14. Q Kt P one	B to K 4th	33. P takes P	K R to his 3rd
15. Kt to K 2nd	K to Q 2nd	34. R to K R 3rd	Q R to K R sq
16. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K t 2nd	35. R to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 6th **
17. Kt to K 3rd	Q R to K 3rd	36. R takes R	R takes R
18. K to B sq	Q R to K B sq	37. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 8th (ch)
19. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 5th‡		White resign. ‡‡

* By Castling now White appears to have thrown away all the advantage this open ng gives to the first player. The correct move is Q B's P one.

† We should prefer playing Pawn to K B's 4th at this stage

‡ In his apprehension of the threatened advance of Black's K B's P, White seems to have quite overlooked the more dangerous move of his Kt to Q 5th.

§ It was impossible, we believe to save both the pawns.

Had Black played on his K's Pawn now, instead of moving the Kt, White would probably have taken the P at Q B's 5 h with his Bishop.

¶ The beginning of the end. White's last few moves afforded his active opponent time to accumulate a force upon the King's quarters, which is quite irresistible

** Properly played; if the Kt is taken, Mate follows in three moves.

†† In this game White makes a longer f ot a better fight than in the preceding one; but the play is certainly below the ordinary standard of his games. Neither player indeed, as yet seems to have "warmed to his work;" after a few more games we shall have both upon their mettle, and then some play worthy of themselves and the occasion may be looked for.

THE THEATRES.

We were enabled, in our late edition of last week, to give a short notice of the manner in which all the principal Christmas entertainments had been received, in addition to an account of their plots and chief effects, which we were enabled to report through the politeness of those connected with the different managements. Since then we have been present at the representation of most of them, and are enabled to speak, both individually and collectively, of the various pantomimes and burlesques. The theatres have been nightly crowded to overflowing: at the Lyceum, for example, six hundred persons came into the pit with the first rush on Monday evening, as we are informed: and the other houses appear to be doing equally well. But, we must, in candour, state that we do not consider any of them up to the mark. In the first place, the usual extravaganza is, perhaps, the best, with respect to graceful pointed writing and the beauty of the *mise en scene*; but even this does not "go" with the audience like one of those occasions by the same author.

It may not be out of place to say a few words upon this general deficiency of attraction. The flat manner in which all the plays appear to have been received on "Boxing Night," and more especially the pantomimes, was in a great measure owing to a lack of novelty and meaning in the various effects. Conventionality, with a singular clinging to tradition al business, is the base of all our management. The scanty number of our actors moves in a most limited sphere; the theatre in which they are engaged is their world, and they know but little of what is going on beyond it; they scarcely, even, take any interest in the business or progress of other establishments. This same limited intelligence is observable in all the departments of a theatre; stage-managers, carpenters, and even scene-painters are alike opposed to innovation, and every dramatic author is aware that any reply to any proposition for a new effect, or of nature from the established system, is always, "Such a thing was never heard of," and the very reason why it ought to be done. Again, there is not in our theatres one general superintendant of the *ensemble*, who, while he understands, practically, the works of all the departments, possesses, in addition an artistic taste, and capacity for working out any effect poetically, producing something beyond the hack system of "set trays," "vampers," "slotes," and other appliances, with the action of which the public are now as well acquainted as any boy in the land. All the scenes. The combined intelligence of Mr. Planché and Mr W Bradwell, during the Yeatsy dynasty at Covent Garden, did much towards educating the eyes of the play-going world to look for something of a more imaginative kind than the time-honoured conventionalities they had been accustomed to; but, in point of excellence, beauty, and esthetic perfection of detail, "Acis and Galatea" may be mentioned as standing alone.

To the exclusively modern, we cannot come near the Paris theatres. For this reason a gorgeous *féerie as Boa*, when brought from the Porte St. Martin to Drury-lane, as "The Princess who was Changed into a Swan," awed the first night, for this reason, also, the tremendous scene in the same piece of "La Roche Fermée," united in the Drury-lane version, but evidently intended to form the *grand de bataille* of the Lyceum burlesque, was totally failed. There who chanced to see this "tableau" in Paris—the wild towering rocks, with the wonderful atmosphere that gave such distance to the higher portions the real water sparkling over the edge of the gorge, and leaping from one rock to another until it was lost in the depths of the precipice—the ghastly appearance of the skeletons in the hooks of black stone—will remember how all these elements combined to form one magnificent effect which attracted all Paris for months. In the "Enchanted Horse" the summit of the mountain appears to be as close to the audience as its base, and a clumsy huge jack-towel, striped with blue and silver, goes round and round to form the water fall—splashing, frothing, and now and then giving a turn the wrong way, looking as much like a cascade as the slipper-bath in a green petticoat, so frequently seen in our theatres, approximates to a basin. But this slipper-bath is endowed by stage carpenters with many perfections; there is, besides, sure to be one in the hot ... and so it is always used, and always will be.

The taste for pantomimes is evidently on the decrease: and, indeed, has been so for some years. The openings, it is true, amuse, for there is generally some little novelty in their treatment; but the harlequinade is sadly wearying, the chief cause of this being, perhaps, the want of a perfect understanding, finishing, and now the characters are changed, they lose all connexion with the introductory portion of the entertainment. The Harlequin and Clown part of any one pantomime might be grafted on the opening of any other without any incongruity being required. Our notions, also, of what is really funny, have undergone a wonderful change during the last ten years; and the panto mimists have not kept pace with the times. They adhere to their old business as scrupulously as formerly, and any gentleman still affect dessian boots and powder, or big watch-chains, whose use such things were once popular

We admit it is difficult to get them from the beaten track; but until this is done there is little hope for improvement in our Christmas Entertainment.

FRENCH PLAYS.

"The Femme de Quarante Ans," a piece which has had an immense run in Paris, has been brought out at the St. James's theatre since we last noticed the part it enacted. The idea of the play is derived from the heroine, who is a widow, aged forty, married to a young man of twenty-five. The honeymoon has been passed in retirement in the country, where all their enjoyments have been purely of a simple and pastoral nature. They arrive in Paris, and the lady, fearing that the gaieties of the season may disturb the course of the affections of her husband, does all in her power to prevent his seeking any amusement away from his home. This caprice, however, threatens considerable interruption to their matrimonial peace, and their discontent is increased by a various *contretemps* which happens. She has a daughter of seventeen years of age, whom she has studiously kept out of sight, lest the superior charms of youth and beauty might affect the power of her own. The persons to whom she has entrusted her daughter, to form her husband of the circumstance connected with her: and request her hand for a young man, one of his many friends. He readily gives his consent; but there is a difficulty in obtaining that of the mother to the proposed match. Serious diff rences arise between husband and wife, and some fierce domestic broils lead to a separation by mutual consent. The irritated la y, moreover, learns from an old domestic, that a young lady has ... visited her husband; and exchanged with him, as she judges, over-affectio ate significations of friendship. Upon this, she determines to watch her husband, and have a full explanation; and unfortunately discovers that the young lady is concealed in a closet. She taunts him with the usual epithets made use of on such occasions: in vain the husband tries to appease her. She rushes to the closet, tears open the door, and discovers that it is her own daughter. Shame and penitence immediately succeed; and her husband, who is really devotedly attached to her, pardons her. Her daughter is made happy with the desired husband, and all becomes reconciled

Mdlle. Martellier played the part of the wife—the first character of any importance that has yet been allotted to her; and we were pleased at finding our predictions verified concerning the great talent of this actress. Her dramatic conceptions are of a lofty and serious character; and mete trifling rôles in vaudeville are unsuited to her. She played admirably throughout the piece, in most powerful, but without force or exaggeration Her sentiment was very touching and refined; and "the plentiful moisture" that bedewed every eye in the house, was the best testimony of the true and natural feeling displayed by the actress. One deficiency alone struck us, and this was, that smiles failed to make visible in her, any of the fading fascinations which usually characterise *Une Femme de Quarante Ans*.

At the conclusion of the play, the curtain was raised again, and Mdlle Martellier came forward, in obedience to a hearty summons from every corner of the house. M. Rosseul sustained the part of the husband with much intelligence and effect; and M. Cartigny, as an old and faithful domestic, was, as he always is, exceedingly humorous. The rest of the parts reflected great credit on the *artistes* who rendered them: and we must give every praise to the charming simplicity of Mdlle. Heloise, in the character of the daughter. The houses have been, as usual, well and fashionably attended.

ADELPHI.

It requires no entymologist to tel, us that the Cricket tribe is rapidly promulgated. In a few days time there will be one chirping in every corner of the land, all the theatres in London. The second adaptation of Mr. Dickens's book was brought out at the house on Wednesday evening, the dramatic version having been arranged by Mr. Edward Stirling. Having already given the plot, it is not necessary to repeat it: we will merely allude to the acting and the manner in which the drama has been produced, premising, however, that from the dramatic construction of the or ginal work, there is necessarily very little variation, in the course of the incidents, from the version already given at the Lyceum. Mr O. Smith is entitled to the highest praise, for his very admirable performance of the Cricket. His acting of the character throughout was fine artistic conception, perfectly embodying the creation of the author: and Mrs Fitzwilliam, even with Mr. Keeley fresh in our memory, was a lively, bustling, affectionate little *Dot*, that Boz himself must have approved of. Miss Woolgar performed the blind part of the *Stranger* with care and propriety. The other characters call for no remark either one way or the other. A very lively dance concluded the piece, which was unanimously encored, and after the curtain fell, the principal performers were called for and appeared. The applause was loud and unmistakable, and the piece achieved a perfect success. It will have a run.

DRURY LANE.

Mr Risley—we beg his pardon; we believe he is termed "Professor"—appeared here on Tuesday with his sons, having completed a grand series of continental engagements, extending, as we are informed, to St. Petersburgh. These boys have lost none of that ease and grace which raised their performance so far above any kind of tumbling we had ever before witnessed; and their *tours de force* elicited the same marks of approbation from the audience as heretofore. Mdlle. Fora Fabbri has been re-engaged, so that these continued attractions will to make a very agreeable programme of entertainments for the Christmas play-goers.

PRINCESS'.

Another "Cricket on the Hearth" made its appearance at this theatre on Thursday evening. This last adaptation is the work of a gentleman named Archer: and he appears to have taken Mr. Albert Smith's Lyceum version for his guide; the action of the drama being the same, as well as several of the descriptive passages worked into the dialogue. The only difference is the manner in which the vision of the fairies is managed, and the introduction of the ... for the effect of the three pages. The cast was distributed as follows:—*Dot*, Mrs Sterling; *John Peerybingle*, Mr. Ryder; *Caleb Plummer*, Mr. Compton; *The Stranger*, Mr Leigh Murray; *Bertha*, Miss Marshall. Of these Mrs. Sterling is the most worthy of remark, her acting was gentle and beautifully conceived. Little Miss Marshall proved that she is an excellent an actress as a dancer: her clear fresh voice made every line tell, and her pantomime was most expressive. Of the male characters, Mr. Compton's *Caleb* was the chief: his performance struck us as being in every respect equal to Keeley's. Mr. Ryder was less happy in his representation of the Carrier. The little part of *Tilly Slowboy*, which at times comes out so well, was sustained with spirit by Miss Somers

The piece was very nicely mounted—a gauze medium, behind which all the household fairies are seen, contributes much to the effect. The piece was received throughout with tremendous applause; and at the conclusion, all the principal performers were called before the curtain. Its success was complete.

MUSIC.

Not a Concert this week! We breathe again! Save "Maritana" at Drury Lane Theatre, and Mr. Balfe's Entertainment at Covent Garden, pantomime and vaudeville have absorbed the attention of the London amateurs. Next Friday, Handel's "Messiah" will be repeated at Exeter Hall, and on the 15th Mr Horn, the countertenor, announces a "Selection of Sacred Music" to be called "The Lays and Legends of Normandy," assisted by Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, and the Misses M. and A. Williams

Our continental advices record the death of Simon Mayer, the composer, at Bergamo, in Italy, on the 2nd December. He was born in Bavaria, in 1763 and wrote upwards of seventy operas, which had European success until the star of Rossini rose in 1814. Simon Mayer was the master, whom afterwards the master of Donizetti, who succeeded the Swan of Pesaro in popularity. Mayer, in his early career, produced several oratorios and masses, and towards the close of his career, composed an elaborate work upon harmony, which also various instruction and theoretical books. He was Director of the bergamo Academy of Music, and Chapmaster of the church of Maria-Maggiore.

It is now certain that Mendelssohn will conduct the Birmingham Festival, in August next, but it is by no means positive that he will produce his new oratorio on that occasion. There is hope that he will, at length, write a grand opera, as everybody has quitted the field of tragedy. The latter, it is whispered, will now no longer hesitate to bring out one of the great operas he has so long had ready, the representation of which he deferred since Falcon's retirement, because there was then no first-rate "grand actress" called "The Lays and Legends of Normandy," assisted by Messrs. Hobbs, Machin, and the Misses M. and A. Williams

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The "hors" of the forthcoming season are, as yet, expected to be, Hector Barlioz and Franz Liszt, the French can p says: Meyerbeer, the composer and pianist; Dreyschock, the Viennese pianist; and Leopold de Meyer, the American: two pianists from Prague, of German and French fame; Ole Bull, perhaps; Jenny Lind, problematical; Pischek and Staudigl, with Lindpaintner, the composer, certain.

In our notice last week of the *Choral Harmonists*, we suggested the performance of Beethoven's Second Mass in D. We have been informed that this spirited Society actually has performed this stupendous mass in the season 1839 and 1844. We were not in England on either occasion; but we trust the present season will not pass without a repetition of that great production.

Bologna advices of recent date mention the fact that a new opera is superintending the rehearsals of an opera, composed by Döhler, the celebrated pianist, intended to be produced at the Pergola in Florence. Berlin correspondence announces the great triumphs of an English pianist, named Alcuff, who has been playing in London some eight years since. Liszt has been giving Concerts in the great southern and eastern towns of France, and was to return to Paris for the execution of his Beethoven Cantata.

We cordially agree in the following caution given in last week's *Athenæum*:—"We should point out and merely the practical inconveniences to the public, but also the disservice to art, arising from the state of a piece from the reports of which artists is to be gathered by such fragmentary power as belongs to the newspaper with the work behind the scenes. That in Paris, the musical journalists are generally at the service of the highest bidder, is a fact of which either critics nor artists make any secret. We are fearful and such anomalous abuses become too rule—not the exception—in England also. Too much has come before us during the last twelvemonth from the case of the shabby bribery down to the odious robbery of private intercourse—not to warrant apprehension. The evil must be obvious to all save to those in whom self-respect falls short, or will, whom impudent rapidity has no limit: and, though such a system (like all systems of corruption) must ultimately destroy itself, we cannot watch its eruption, without anger and indignant protest. Let us hope that every one whom these matters concern—whether it be to artist, who ought also to be a poet, or the merchant of his talent, who can hardly be expected to look beyond his gains—will see cause to discourage a traffic so degrading and ultimately ruinous to art itself."

We have before us two pamphlets—both from the pen of Mr. H. C. Lunn, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, and published by Addison and Hodson, advocating two startling innovations in music. The first, under the title of "A Brief Exposition of the Sequential System of Musical Notation," sets forth Mr. Lunn's approval of a plan invented by a Mr Armour Walbridge, completely upsetting the Gurdonian system of notation, that has been so long in use and proposing an entire new thing every, divided into two branches, called *Musicography*, a stenography for composers, and *Musicology*, a method for general use in performance: and he second work is "A Descriptive Essay on the Patent Clavic Attachment," invented by Mr. G. Brooks, jun., the use of which will facilitate the touching of the violin, tenor, violoncello, contra-basso, and guitar, and will secure, as it is alleged, correct intonation.

We have designated these two publications as "startling;" and, with all due deference to the dictum of Mr Henry Lunn, the Associate, we do think that they might have been given to the world with more influential names as authorities. In respect to Mr Walbridge's full adm ring al the defects and anomalies of the present system of notation, and admiring the ingenuity and intelligence of the inventor, we must confess that we regard his proposed revolution as a mere dream, utterly incapable of realisation, unless we admit the flowing capability of revolutionising the world, for which even Mr. Lunn's certificate will not avail him. As for the Clavic attachment, if half what is promised be performed, the invention will achieve wonders. We have some recollection of having seen a printed fingerboard to place over violins, but the plan of Mr. Brooks, to fix the key-board over the strings of the instrument, the keys of which are to be fitted on the precise spots for producing all the legitimate notes of the gamut, is a novelty. Mr. Lunn asserts that it is adapted for orchestra; but it is well known that there are scarcely two violins alike—the formation of finger-board, nut, or bridge, will make the greatest difference. Hence, an Ernst or a Sivori would fail in playing on an instrument to which they were unaccustomed. We do not see how the violin—the most difficult of all instruments—can be rendered less unattainable by this invention. An exhibition is promised, and we shall be happy to have the opinions of eminent violinists on the subject. Instrumental innovations, unless sustained and recommended by the first-rate authority of practical artists—like the useful transposing pianoforte manufactured by Addison, which has received the universal approval of the profession—must be regarded with suspicion.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

We have already given an account of some experiments made on the Great Western Railway on the broad gauge

The narrow gauge party on Wednesday conducted their first experiment upon the broad gauge from the Great North of England line between York and Darlington, a distance of forty-five miles, remarkable for its straightness, and the favourable nature of its gradients

Those present were present Professors Barlow and Airey, the commissioners; Mr. Brunel, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, of the broad gauge, and Mr. Hudson, M P., Mr. Bidder, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Cabry, Mr Harrison, Mr. Wyndham Harding, and Mr Barlow of the narrow gauge party The Lord Mayor of York, Mr. J. W. Brook, and others into-ested in the result, were also present. The Great Western party, it will be remembered, ran experimental trips with weights, exclusive of the engine and tender, of 114 tons, 71½ tons, and 61 tons respectively, and with those weights attached the greatest speeds attained were a mile in 61, 58, and 59 seconds. The narrow gauge on Wednesday experimentalised with a train of only 50 tons weight. The engine selected was a new one, built by Mr. Robert Stephenson, with six wheels. The driving wheels 6 feet 6 inches in diameter, were bound; the top of the boiler was about 7 feet 4 inches above the rails, and the cylinders were outside.

All the preliminaries having been arranged, and the carriages, eight in number, having been attached, the train started from the first mile-post at 19 minutes 17 seconds past 8 o'clock, arrived at the 44th mile at 26 minutes 10 seconds past 10, having performed the whole distance of 43 miles in one hour 13 minutes and 53 seconds.

The return trip was made in 1 hour 23 minutes 53 seconds, a delay of some four or five minutes having occurred halfway, in taking in water; and the average speed not being so great as that or the down trip.

The utmost speed attained at any time during the train of only 50 tons, was a mile in 68 seconds, and even that pace was not maintained for above one mile. On the Great Western a speed of one mile in 61 seconds was attained, with a train of 61 tons at starting. In estimation of this disparity in speed, it is only fair to state that a high wind prevailed.

It remains to be seen what the narrow gauge can accomplish on a calm day. Mountains and hills, Mr. Bidder estimated the high wind as an additional weight of 100 tons added to the train. The engine, he said, consumed as much water, generated as much steam, and employed as much power, as had been estimated and expected. He employed on the Great Western, with the 81 ton train, and the superior speed. When the advocates of the narrow gauge were regretting that the wind should have caused them such a retardation, Mr Brunel turned round, and humorously observed, "You can't complain, it's Hudson's fault; he's the fellow that raises the wind."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From the Smyrna papers we learn that railways are at present the order of the day in Turkey. Of three projected lines, which should respectively connect the Turkish capital with Smyrna, Varna, and Adrianople, the relative merits are generally discussed. The *Impartial* newspaper decides in favour of the Smyrna line, on account of the productive provinces through which it would pass, stating, also, that the construction of the nature of the soil are not so great as may be imagined.

A letter from Rome of Dec. 19, says:—"The Pope in separating from the Emperor of Russia for the last time, said, 'I am an old man, who will soon appear before God to give an account of my actions in this world You are young, but you will one day appear there also. I think, I trust that God will enlighten your consciences, and will make you change your conduct with respect to your subjects of the Catholic communion."

Mr. Fox Bell, brother to the President of the United States, is at this moment in Paris. He will remain some time awaiting despatches from Washington, and will then proceed to Rome and Naples, where he will act as Envoy Extraordinary from the Union, in order to exchange the ratifications of a treaty of commerce and amity recently concluded between his Government and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

An Algiers letter of the 20th ult., contradicts the report of the death of Bou-Mara, but states that he has retired in consequence of a quarrel with some of the chiefs of the Flittas, and this, it appears, had led to the report of his having been murdered

It appears by a Vienna letter of the 22nd ult., that the report of the Palace of Duke Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, in that capital, having been sold to Baron de Rothschild, was unfounded. The property in question is inalienable.

A Swiss journal states that the Government of Lucerne has not only seized on the property of Dr. Steiger, but also on the personal property of Madame Steiger, notwithstanding that the court of law of the district had consented to admit a protest from the latter lady, and that it had proved that Madame Steiger had brought from Fribargh, her birthplace, the furniture of her residence in Lucerne. In addition, Mr. Gilsler, who has been employed for some months in getting in the money due to the doctor, has been arrested.

According to the last accounts from Beyrout the Lebanon was completely disarmed. Some resistance had been made by the Maronites and Reshars, but being summoned to surrender by Namik Pacha, they set the Turkish order at defiance; whereupon, to save effusion of blood, he commanded his troops, instead of firing upon them, to disperse them with the bayonet, an operation which cost only a very few lives

We read from Gotha, in the *Frankfurter Journal* of the 20th:—"There is much talk here at this moment of a vast financial operation concerning the fruitful property of the Palace Gotha. It has long been a Saxe-Coburg Gotha left a large private fortune, consisting of capi a. placed in foreign funds, particularly in Belgium. His heirs are the reigning Duke and Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria. Some time previously to the death of the former, the latter, and immediately complied with by the Duke, this capital is to be withdrawn, and placed out at mortgage at home. According to the present quotations of the public funds, this operation would cause a considerable loss of capital.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 24th states, from Berlin, that the Provincial States of Prussia will certainly be transformed into a States General, and that the first session of this new body will be held in the small town of Schwetz, on the Vistula, in order that its its constitutional deliberations may be carried on without the excitement which might be expected if it were held in the capital

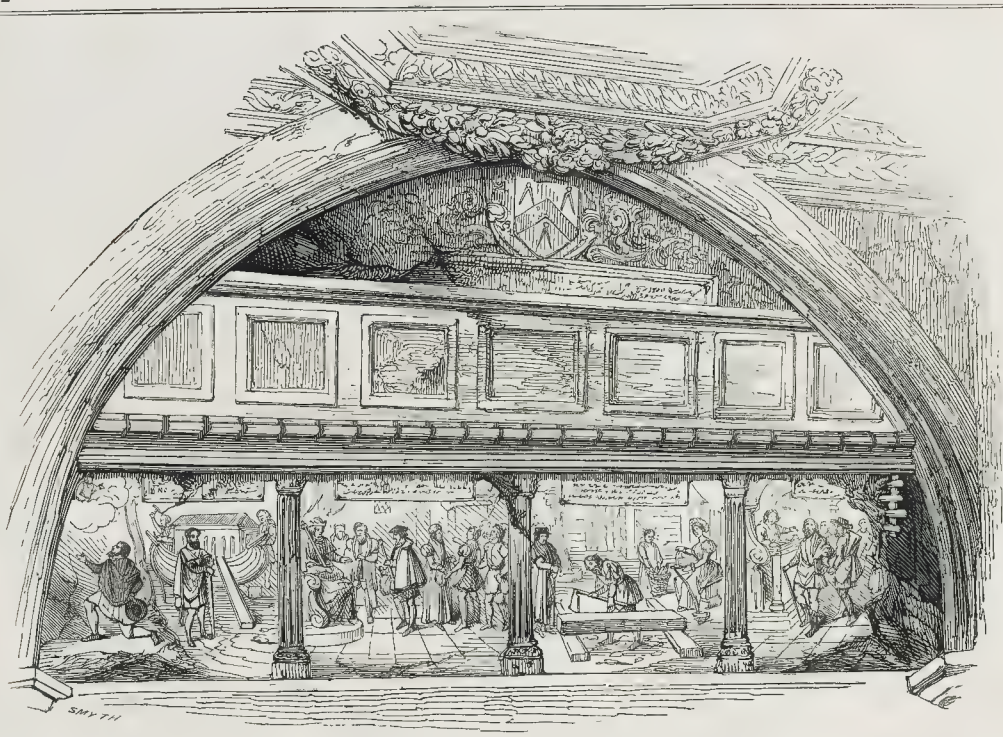
Contrary to a former dictum, the Stamp-office has now decided that clergymen, whose incomes are derived from voluntary contributions, are liable to the income-tax.

The Suspension Bridge, joining St. Gilles to Croix-de-Vie (Vendée), conducted about ten years back, fell down on the 18th ult., under the weight of a heavy waggon passing over it.

A young girl of sixteen years of age, a few days back, at Laudvenec, Finisterre, cut in pieces, with a sickle, a little boy aged 12, with whom she had to play.

It has been erroneously stated (says the *Débats*) that the King of Denmark has had several apoplectic strokes, letters of the 20th of last month, written with the King's own hand, attesting that he was in perfect health

We hear that Lord Howard de Walden, who has been for many years our Minister at the Court of Lisbon, is likely to resign his diplomatic post, and return to this country, having succeeded to the title and estates of his father the late Lord Seaford.



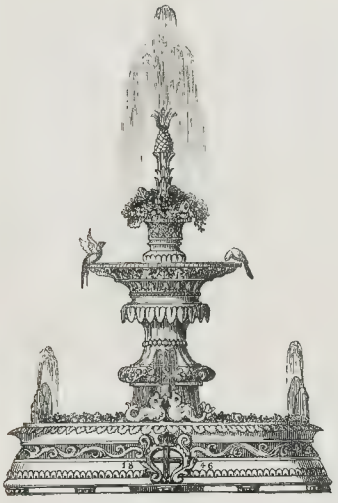
ANCIENT PAINTING DISCOVERED AT CARPENTERS' HALL.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PAINTING IN CARPENTERS' HALL.

Several of our old City Halls contain some curious specimens of Decorative Art, which circumstance occasionally brings to light. Thus, a railway has just been the means of revealing a relic of art in the sixteenth century; reminding one of the upturning of the bones of the Conqueror's daughter at Lewes, a few weeks since, by the implement of the railway navigator.

Certain of the City Halls, it should be premised, are not used for civic purposes, owing, sometimes, to the funds of the Companies to which they belong not allowing their maintenance. They are, accordingly, let to tenants for various purposes: for instance, Carpenters' Hall, situate in London-wall, has recently been used as a carpet warehouse; but it is now being fitted up as an office for a railway company. A few days since, a workman employed in the interior, accidentally discovered that a portion of the dais end of the hall had been painted, and he succeeded in removing several coats of plastering so as not to injure the concealed decoration. Some of the Committee of the British Archeological Association next examined this work of ancient art, and considered it so interesting, that they ordered tracings and drawings to be prepared forthwith; Mr. Pocock, the Chairman of the Carpenters' Company, and Mr. Jupp, the clerk, affording every assistance.

The painting is almost three feet in depth, and extends the entire width of the wall. It is divided into four subjects, all bearing allusion to the craft of carpenters. The first represents God ordering Noah to build the ark, and the consequent progress of the work. The second is a group of several figures with a regal personage enthroned, who bears a remarkable resemblance to Henry VIII. An inscription acquaints us that the picture is intended for King Josias ordering the money collected in the Temple to be delivered to the carpenters for repairing the building. The third exhibits Joseph at work at his trade; Mary is seated beside him busily engaged in spinning, and the child Jesus, with a halo round his head, is picking up the chips and putting them into a basket. The fourth subject is Jesus Teaching in the Temple. These paintings are executed in distemper, and are an excellent illustration of this art in the time of Henry VIII., the obvious period of their execution.



THE CITY TWELFTH CAKE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COLONEL GURWOOD.

John Gurwood, Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Tower, Colonel in the Army, and Esquire to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, was born at Hoddesdon, Herts, April 7, 1788, his progenitors having for seven generations resided at Barnby Moor and Langton. Jean de Gorrevod, who served with his cousin, Laurent de Gorrevod, afterwards Comte de Pont de Vaux, under the Duke of Savoy, in fighting against the French at the great Battle of St. Quentin, in 1557, was wounded and conveyed to Calais, then in possession of the English. He escaped from that town previously to its surrender in 1551, and arrived at Kingston-upon-Hull, where he settled and married. From this gentleman Col. Gurwood was eighth in descent.

The gallant Colonel entered the army as Ensign 30th March, 1808, and attained his rank as full Colonel in November, 1841. During the whole of the Peninsular War he was engaged under the Duke of Wellington, and participated in the Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Fort Renaud; in the Battles of Vittoria, Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. At Ciudad Rodrigo he led the successful Forlorn Hope, and, in remembrance of his gallantry, he bore on his coat of arms, as an honourable augmentation, the shield of the town, with the sword of the Governor, whom he took prisoner. Col. Gurwood served subsequently through the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. On that memorable occasion he was on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and filled the important office of Private Secretary to his Grace, a position which afforded him peculiar facilities for editing the "Wellington Despatches," a work of national importance, with which his name will be handed down to posterity. The lamentable termination of Col. Gurwood's life is detailed in another part of our paper. We will here merely add that, in consequence of a lowness and despondency of spirits, his medical attendant had, about a month since, ordered the Colonel to try the bracing air of Brighton, and that, while there, in a fit of temporary insanity, he put an end to his existence on Saturday last.

THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Somerset Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, died on the 17th December, aged 71. This Nobleman was the only child, by his first wife, of Armar Lowry, Esq., M.P. for the County of Tyrone, (the representative of an eminent and opulent family in the North of Ireland), who assumed, as heir to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the surname and arms of Corry, and was created Baron Belmore in 1781. He became subsequently Viscount Belmore, and finally obtained an Earldom in 1797.

The late Peer, who was one of the Representative Lords, and who filled at one time the influential appointment of Governor-General of Jamaica, married, 20th Oct., 1800, Juliana, second daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and has left two sons—Armar, Viscount Corry, now Earl of Belmore; and the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Corry, M.P. for Tyrone.

The League Meeting at Manchester.—The total amount subscribed in consequence of the recent Anti-Corn-law meeting at Manchester was £71,773. Among the subscriptions on the first day were:—One of £1,500, twenty-four of £1000, one of £700, twenty-five of £500, four of £400, seven of £300, twenty-eight of £250, seventeen of £200, nine of £150, one of £125, seventy of £100; it was in one week only from its commencement, that the subscription reached the amount of £71,773; averaging more than £10,000 daily.

THE CITY TWELFTH CAKE.

A gratifying evidence of the progress art is making among us is the growing attention manufacturers now bestow on the artistic decoration of even such wares as used to be considered unworthy of any but the rudest ornament. Even the time-honoured monstrosities in chalk, and barbarisms in orange-peel, that have gladdened the hearts of countless juveniles, on the twelfth-cakes of by-gone days, have, at length, given place to the fanciful creations of a higher taste. As an example, we take the above beautiful design, which is now displayed in the shop-window of Messrs. Batger & Co., of Bishopsgate-street. The circumference of this monstrous cake is 8 feet 6 inches, its height 4 feet 8½ inches, and its total weight upwards of a hundred-weight; but the various parts are in such good proportion that it does not strike one at first as being nearly so large. The cake itself forms a plateau, from which rises an elegant tazza, having in its centre a vase of flowers, and a pine-apple, from among the leaves of which a fountain springs in the most graceful form of apparently falling water. The whole structure is elaborately ornamented with flowers and the delicacies of confectionary; birds of sponge-cake dip their beaks in basins of translucent sugar-candy, and blanc-mange dolphins continually spout forth streams of almost irresistible barley-sugar. It is a new sign of the times, when an eminent R.A. condescends to the production of a design for a twelfth-cake; yet so it really is in this instance, and the result is a work of pure art and undeniable taste.

WASSAIL BOWL IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with a sketch of a relic of the ancient custom of Wassailing, which is still kept up in some parts of Gloucestershire.

During the Christmas week bands of men, calling themselves "Wassailers," carry about, at night time, a large bowl made from the wood of the Apple-tree; and sing a song and chorus before the doors of their neighbours. Two pieces of stick are generally bent crossways over the bowl: these, as well as the bowl, are ornamented with Laurel, Mistletoe, various other evergreens, gay ribbons, &c. At the conclusion of the song, the bowl is sent into the house for inspection, in the hope that it may be returned well filled with beer, &c., or accompanied by some trifling pecuniary donation.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WASSAIL BOWL.

THE ENGLISH TOM THUMB.

The American General has left the Metropolis, and has been succeeded by "the Miniature John Bull," or, as he has been re-christened—"the English Tom Thumb." The certificate of his birth proves him to be 15 years of age, though he resembles a child of four: he was born at Kitstafield, near Wellington, as we lately stated.

THE ENGLISH TOM THUMB.

Our little new comer is located at the Gallery of British Artists, in Suffolk-street; where he enacts various performances; introducing songs, pantomimic feats, &c., to the delight of admiring audiences. A spirited portrait of this new Lilliputian has just been published by Mr. Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's Lane.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SOPWELL NUNNERY.

This interesting relic of monastic times occupies a considerable space of ground about half a mile south-eastward of St. Alban's; but, the dilapidations have been so great of late years, that neither the plan of the buildings, nor their appropriation can now be traced. This Nunnery was of the Benedictine order, and was founded about 1140, by Geoffrey de Gorman, 16th Abbot of St. Alban's, on the site of an humble dwelling that had been constructed of tress, by two pious women, who lived here in seclusion and strict abstinence. The Abbot ordained that the number of nuns should not exceed thirteen, and that none should be admitted into the sisterhood but maidens. He also granted them some lands, and their possessions were afterwards increased by different grants from Henry de Albini, and others of his family. An estate in the parish of Ridge was likewise given to them by Richard de Tany, or Todeni. At the period of the dissolution of this house, its annual revenues were estimated, according to Speed, at £68 8s.; Tanner estimated them at £98 8s.; and Dugdale records them at only £40 7s. 10d.

In the year 1541 Henry VIII. granted the site and building of the Nunnery to Sir Richard Lee, who had been bred to arms, and was the person who had previously obtained the grant of the lands lying contiguous to the Abbey Church. According to Newcome, Sir Richard was indebted for Sopwell to the solicitations of his handsome wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Greenfield, and who was in no small favour with the King.

By Sir Richard the buildings were enlarged and altered for his own residence: and the surrounding grounds were enclosed by a wall, and converted into a park. He died, 1575, leaving two daughters. By Anne, the eldest of whom married to Edward Sadlier, second son of Sir Ralph Sadlier, of Standon, in the same county, Sopwell passed into that family. About the time of the Restoration, it again fell to an heiress, married to Thomas Saunders Esq., of Beechwood, and was afterwards sold to Sir Harbottle Grimston, an ancestor of the present Earl of Verulam, of Gorhambury, who is now the owner of this property.

The ruins of Sopwell are mostly huge fragments of wall, composed of flint and brick. The windows in what appear to have been the principal apartments, are square and large, with stone frames; some of which have been ornamented. In the gardens, which lie contiguous, over the door leading into the principal one, is a square tablet of stone, sculptured with the figure of a dexter hand and arm, elevated, and holding a broken sword; above was an inscribed label, but now unintelligible. The crest g ranted to Sir Richard Lee was very similar.

SOPWELL NUNNERY.

In an angle in the garden is a strongly arched brick building, with various small recesses and niches constructed within the walls. This Nunnery is said to have obtained the name of Sopwell from the circumstance of the two women who first established themselves here sopping their crusts in the water of a neighbouring well. One of the out-buildings is yet standing at a little distance, and is now used as a barn. Many of those who assumed the veil at Sopwell were ladies of distinguished rank, family, and learning. It has been said that Henry VIII. was privately married to Ann Boleyn in the Chapel here.

Some of the greatest interest and value have been found here at various times, and it is a spot well worthy the inspection of the antiquary and the curious being situate within an easy and pleasant walk of the ancient town of St. Alban.

W. L.

ABBERLEY HALL, WORCESTERSHIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF ABBERLEY HALL BY FIRE.

We regret to record the burning of the fine old mansion of Abberley Hall, near Witley, and about five miles from Stourport, in Worcestershire. The house was finely situate in the midst of a plantation, on the top of a high hill. It was occupied at the time of the fire by Mrs. Moilliett, widow of the late Mr. J. S. Moilliett, by whom some very extensive additions and improvements had been made to the property, amongst which was the erection of a high tower, which overlooked the country for many miles. These improvements had hardly been completed when Mr. Moilliett died, and now nearly the whole has been destroyed by fire.

The fire commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas Day. Shortly before that time a servant had been into a store-room at the top of the house, to procure some fruit, &c., for the family dinner; and had taken a lighted candle with her, the room being dark; when the other servants returned from church, in about a quarter of an hour after, they observed smoke issuing from the store-room, and thus the fire was discovered. An alarm was instantly raised, and the neighbours and servants from the different gentlemen's seats and farm-houses in the neighbourhood promptly rendered assistance: among these the servants of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, from Witley Court, were very active and useful. The Rev J. R. Wood, Canon of Worcester Cathedral and Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, was also on the spot, he having been at the time on a visit at Witley Court.

In consequence, however, of the difficulty of finding water in such an elevated situation as that on which the house stood, and the fire raging at the very top of the mansion, all efforts to save the building proved fruitless; a great deal of very valuable furniture, however, was saved, by the exertions of the people, and also some of the fittings, which were of a most costly description. The principal rooms were decorated with great taste; but the whole is completely destroyed, nothing being now left of this once beautiful residence but the bare and blackened walls.

Mrs. Moilliett, the owner of the property, was, at the outbreak of the fire, lying upon a bed of sickness, where she had been confined for several weeks past. She was removed, with her family of four children, to the Hundred House, a large inn near. The damage to the building is estimated at about £4000; but the value of the furniture, &c., lost is not estimated. The property was insured for some £4000.

Fire-engines were (on the alarm being given) despatched from Witley Court, and from Stourport, but, owing to the want of water, from the cause already stated, they were comparatively inefficient. Happily, the fire taking place in the day-time, no loss of life occurred.

WRECK OF THE "TWA CORNEILSSON" DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday morning last, at about two o'clock, the Preventive Coast-Guard officers on duty, opposite No. 55 Martello Tower, near the Sluice, in Pevensey Bay, were appraised of some ship being in distress, and requiring aid from the shore, by hearing, at short intervals, the firing of large guns at sea. The excessive darkness and rough state of the weather, however, made it impossible for the officers to open any communication with the doomed ship. Many and sad were the conjectures, as to who and what the vessel could be, and this dreadful suspense was kept for several hours; till the daylight allowed the officers to ascertain her position, and the crew, their distance from the shore.

She proved to be a large, full-rigged ship, with her bows inclining to the shore westward; the waves were dashing over her with great fury, making a breach across her decks between her main and foremasts, and driving the crew into the mizen-top, where they had considerable difficulty in transferring a sick soldier. After daylight, the Captain, Forcumvek, and part of the crew, reached land in the long boat, but were unable to return for their anxious messmates, on account of the roughness of the sea and the strong gale from the west.

About half past ten, the life-boat from Eastbourne was seen coming gallantly before the wind, down to their assistance, manned with a hardy and experienced crew of fishermen appointed for such occasions. She came round the stern, taking a rope thrown from the rigging, and bringing up to the starboard of the wreck with the rope fixed to the mizen yard-arm, and the front of the life-boat; the men then got from the top, on the yard, and all slid down by the rope, except the boy and sick soldier. The former got half way down, where he remained for some time, unable to proceed, the anxious spectators momentarily expecting he would drop into the boiling surf beneath him. He, at last, succeeded in reaching the boat; not so fortunate was the poor soldier, who, being unable to stand, from the exposure and fatigue, had been lashed to the rigging, in which position he was found lifeless by a party of Preventive men, who went to his assistance in the afternoon, when the wind was considerably calmer. The crew, consisting of twenty-six seamen, one boy, and three soldiers, were taken to the Inn, in the neighbourhood.

It appeared that they made the different lights correctly along the coast, including Beachy Head, when they signalled for a pilot and lay to for morning; but, from ignorance of their position, they got in too close on the shore, and struck about a quarter of a mile below low water mark; at eleven (high water), it reached about half way between the deck and main-yard; the ship rolled and strained terribly, and fears were entertained whether she would hold together. Thomas Pierce, and two or three hardy fellows, remained for a considerable time, at the peril of their own lives, to be in readiness to render assistance, in case of the masts falling: although they were unable to approach sufficiently near to take any off the wreck, on account of the fruitless of their boat. On Monday morning all the masts had given way, and the hull fast yielded to the constant strain of the waves. The rough weather on Tuesday completed the wreck. She was bound from Batavia for Amsterdam, 92 days at sea, and was a fine copper-bottomed ship of about 800 tons, and heavily laden with coffee, indigo, and sugar.

It may be interesting to add that the life-boat by which the crew were saved was built some years since at the expense of the late benevolent John Fuller, Esq., of Rose Hill; he had heard of the want of such a provision on this part of the Sussex coast, and he afterwards took much interest in having the boat well exercised.

A. L.

WRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN, PEVENSEY BAY.

ELECTION FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—It is said that George Lane Fox, Esq., of Bramham Park, is likely to be the Conservative candidate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in opposition to Lord Morpeth. Mr. Fox is a great favourite with a majority of the electors. Lord Morpeth has issued an address in which he states his determination to support a total repeal of the Corn-laws.

A letter from Van Diemen's Land states that Geach, the expatriated solicitor, was in July last keeping a school in a small cottage at Hobart Town. Frost was actively employed as a clerk in the same town, and Jones had left off driving a stage coach, and was then engaged at his trade of watchmaker.

LITERATURE.

ALMANACKS, &c., FOR 1846.—*The Post Office Directory*, in its 47th annual edition, is the most complete work of its class ever published: it certainly presents the best digest of Postal matters extant: it is, besides, the only volume which has ever included a Street Directory of London, showing at one view all the inhabitants of each street or place.—*The Banking Almanac and Directory* contains every kind of information on Banking Business; list, tables new laws, &c.—*The Engineers' Steel Almanac*, by Jabez Bates, is illustrated with a framework of new machines; the tables of steam, the method of working, too, will prove very useful.—*The Art-Union of London Almanac* contains a list of the Provincial Hon. Secretaries to the parent Society, and a variety of information peculiarly acceptable to Artists and Art-Union subscribers.—*Bradshaw's Railway Almanac* appears in "Vates," bears complete lists of "non-inations, winners, performances, &c.; besides a sporting Calendar; an effective Engraving of "The Baron" winning the Great St. Leger; and a comic effusion—"Railway Staggers," by the Editor.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"The King, who was exce sively affected to hunting and the m-rits of the field, had a great desire to make a great park red as well as fallow deer between Richmond and Hampton Court." Clarendon.

"Circumstances govern cases," saith the proverb; and, if we sought for the climate of the action, the operations of the chase would be found to be confined, the virtue of the wild man, is the vice of civilisation. The respectable savage goes forth to kill him venison for the necessities of his desert household: Nature points to the quarry upon which philosophical reasoning urges him. Presently comes the era of butchers' meat: the epoch of bread and butter. The sons of the wilderness have gathered together into a nation: they have set them up kings and Princes, and in the assertion of their sovereignty, they have found those who se forefathers hunted to live now live to hunt: the chase becomes a necessity of life instead of the means of its supply. At what period the appropriation of wild animals led its origin no one can tell. "The date," says a late writer upon the subject, "is lost in the mists of antiquity."

We read of the Forest-laws in the Psalms; and, in the History of Greece, that Philip of Macedon "had forest hunting laws, for cases of delict and punishment of Cæsar does not tell us how he found the Game-laws, on the occasion of his visit: but they must have been in a bad state when Canute arrived, for, no sooner had the Crown fallen into his hands, than he called a council of the wise men to talk about their revision. Antecedent to the reign of the Dane, all the wild beasts and birds of these islands were the exclusive property of the Sovereign: Canute, however, gave every freeborn man the right to take such animals as were found with on his own fields, provided they were not within his (the King's) chase. Edward the Confessor confirmed this privilege, adding, as a rider, that if man did not refrain from trespass on the hunting grounds, being deprived, it should be at the "loss of life:" which were strinrent terms on the part of "the Saint." In the following reigns we read that the people grumbled considerably at the pressure of forest legislation—for their pastures and gardens of their lands were devoured by the wild beasts of the King, *without any recompense*."

In those three last words lay and still lies the opprobrium of the Game-laws. They contain both the principle of the evil and the principle of its remedy. Let the cannot see wherefore he may not feed upon the coney that feeds upon his cabbages. He is told, indeed, that if timber trespass upon his neighbour's land he may straighway proceed to impound them for the damage; but he is either too chimsy to catch the transgressor, or too full to take the joke. How the pauperised makers have so long submitted to it to escape them is unaccountable. Colm Clout detests an epicurean leverel devouring his parsley without invitation, and he retaliates, and takes the debt out in kind. He thinks it all right, and his neighbours concur in his views: but the 1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, is of a different way of thinking, and the consequence of the discrepancy of opinion is that our swaun goes to prison.

In spite of all the proofs he has had to the contrary, your rural reasoner will confound law and justice together; without knowing why, he takes them for synonymous terms. You would suppose a couple of months in the county gaol might help him to a different conclusion; but though, perhaps, he has his doubts when under lock and key, the breath of his native fields dispels his scruples, and he returns to his faith in the chivalry of the Statute at Large, and his practice of knocking miscellaneous young deers on the head. He returns to his practical experiments in justice, we say, and, after the usual course of quarter sessions and bridewell, he finally settles down with his philosophy in Norfolk Island.

It is not in wantonness we thus deal with a matter which stands so prominently a reproach upon our system of field sports. We thus seek to enveile attention to an unpalatable subject, in the hope of inducing a remedy by general justice. Public opinion insists upon some reform of the existing Game Laws: the call cannot—ought not to be neg-cted. In many districts our preservation is a great moral grievance, as well as a great polychemical nuisance. And why should it exist when there is a remedy—of which no honest man dare announce himself the opponent? Let the game preserver pay for the support of his stock of the privileged class as well as of that of his four-footed and feathered foes. I leave to a Committee of Parliament the arrangement of the machinery; but, let the principle of this reform be the payment, on a liberal scale, of all damage, of whatever kind, done by game, by the party assuming a property in, or a right to it.

This *argumentum ad arcum* will be found a heavy blow for the *baton* people. Few of the mightiest of Nimrods would relish paying a thousand pounds a season for the foxy chase of pheasants, and four times that sum for the use of a board and lodging. These hints become the season in which they are put forth —the spirit in which they are offered, is one of a like good will towards all whom they affect.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A slight improvement in Sting, and a strong disposition to invest on Fancy Boy, were the only items of a very dull afternoon. To make a book of this description would be absurd; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the actual bets:—

CHESTER CUP.—1000 to 20 agst Alice Hawthorn, and 2000 to 30 agst My Mary

DERBY.—60 to 1 20 agst Sting, 2000 to 50 agst Humdrum; 600 to 15 agst Fancy Boy, 1000 to 20 agst Wet Counsel, and 1000 to 20 agst Sharpshin.

OAKS.—90 to 10 agst Forde's ot.

THURSDAY.—The wind-up of the Old Year was lively compared with the opening of the New: not above a dozen of the fraternity having attended the room. The only bets were 15 to 1 agst Brocade, to £40; 1000 to 30 agst Fancy Boy; 750 to 25 agst Spitwad; 625 to 25 agst Osprey; and £750 to 25 agst Sister to Flambeau. No improvement can be expected before the Meeting of Parliament.

VICTORIA PARK.—In consequence of the very propitious state of the weather, the operations of digging and planting have been very actively resumed, and from seventy to eighty men are daily employed in these occupations. Within the last month upwards of 2000 trees and shrubs have been planted, the avenues being lined with elms and horsdesens, interm xed with laurels, chesnuts, and the true cock-spur thorn. Since the removal of the Three Colts public-house, which formed the Grove-gate entrance, a fine extensive view has been thrown open from the upper parts of the park to Temple Mills, and the adjacent districts in Essex. Great activity is being exercised by building speculators in the vicinity, and some very handsome and extensive ranges have been erected in the Bishop's-road, adjacent to the new Bethnal green workhouse.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum closed on Wednesday for the annual recess, and will not re-open to the public till Friday next, the 2nd inst.

THE NEW PLANET—ALTONA, Dec. 23.—The following extract of a letter from Professor Schumacher will be read with interest by astronomers:—"Mr Encke obtained an observation of the 4th of December, and this observation has given an approximate sketch of the orbit of the new planet. I send you the elements: Epoch of mean longitude, 1846, Jan 0, at 0 hour, 89 degrees, 32 minutes, 14 seconds 1-10th; longitude of perihelion, 247 degrees, 4 minutes, 30 seconds; longitude of ascending node, 119 degrees, 44 minutes, 37 seconds 5-10ths; inclination, 7 degrees, 43 minutes, 8 seconds 4-10ths; excentricity, 0·0079981; logarithm of semiaxis major, 0·431961; daily mean motion, 827 seconds 65-100ths; periodic time, 1565 days. The discoverer has left the determination of the name to Mr Encke, and Mr Encke calls it 'Astræa.'"

SUDDEN DEATH IN A BARN.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Black Horse, Bedfordbury, on the body of Thomas Scantlebury, aged 41, late stud groom to Mr. Tattersall, of Hyde-park-corner. The deceased had complained of a severe pain in the region of the heart for some months past, and, on Sunday morning, he got into an omnibus in Cheapside, to go to St George's Hospital. On the arrival of the vehicle at Charing-cross, he suddenly fell from the seat of the carriage. He was immediately carried out to an insensible state, and taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, but life was quite extinct prior to his arrival. Dr. Golding attributed his death to the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel of the heart. Verdict—Natural death

BIRTHS

In Portland place, the Countess of March, of a son and heir.—At Clifton, the Lady Talbot, of a daughter.—At Walmer the lady of Major Wade, C.B. 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, of a daughter.—At Wharncliffe terrace, St. John's Wood road, Mrs Thomas Sowerby, of a daughter.—At Camberwell, the wife of Captain Cowell, of a son.—In Penn place, the Lady of Henry W Buck, Esq., of a daughter.—At 15 Russel-place, Fitzroy square, Mrs. W. Reynolds Bennett, of a son.—At Clapham-common, the lady of John Rich Blyth, Esq., M.P., of a son

MARRIAGES

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev Charles Edward Kennaway, to Olivia, third daughter of the late Rev Lewis Way.—At Trinity Church, St Marylebone, Lieutenant Henry Reed, to Jane, eldest daughter of James M'Dew, Esq.—On the 31st Dec at Clifton, by Archdeacon Law, the Rev Peregrine Wheeler, Rector of Barrow upon Humber, to Winifred, of the Spring, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Esq., to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Trist, Esq., of Leamington, Esq.—At Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Francis Hutchinson, Esq., to Harriet Frances, fourth daughter of Robert Stewart, Esq.

DEATHS

At Southfield, Frome, Somerset, Major George Warburton, aged 64, late Inspector-General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.—At Exton square, in the 81st year of her age, the lady Harriet Pery-ne Gurney.—At Ardleton, Wexfordshire, Lieutenant-Colonel William Lewis Hesford, C.B., formerly of the 33rd Regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—At St Leonard's Forest, C. G Beauclerk, Esq., son of the late Lord Sydney Beauclerk, aged 72.—At Galton, in his 81st year of her age, Melicent Burges Butler, widow of the late John Butler Butler Esq., Commissary General in her Majesty's service.—At an advanced age, Francis Fleetwood Trapaud, Esq., for many years a magistrate of Middlesex.—At Leamington Priory in her 18th year, Lady Lucy Standish Grosvenor, daughter of the late Earl of Limerick.—At Rectory, West Coker, Somerset, the Rev Thomas George Wilmot.—At Kelv on, James J Cocksure, eldest son of the Dean of York, aged 28.—At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde park, Mrs Elizabeth Ward, aged 82.—In Russell-square, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, in her 75th year.—At St. Servan, Sir George Hill, Bart., late of St. Columbe, Londonderry, Ireland.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Owing to the boisterous weather, the arrivals of English wheat for this week's market have been miserably small, but the show of samples of last article on sale was very limited, and so little was doing in it that prices were almost nominal. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ATHENÆUM.—On and from January 3 THE ATHENÆUM will be PERMANENTLY ENLARGED to Twenty Four Large Quarto Pages. Price FOURPENCE.

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TO THE MEDICAL WORLD.—THE CENSOR, OR SATIRICAL TIMES Newspaper of JANUARY the 3rd, 1846, contains a franchise article upon the "present perilous and anomalous state of the Medical Profession." Also, a series of caustic political articles, amusing facetiæ by the first wits of the day, together with critical notices of books, theatres, &c., and a variety of interesting and fashionable matter. Office of "The Censor" Newspaper, 136, Fleet street, London, where all communications to the Editor, and all advertisements, are to be addressed.

NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.—In January will be Published, price 8d., THE GUARDIAN, a New Weekly Newspaper, to be issued every Wednesday morning. Politics will be generally Conservative, but without involving an unqualified adherence to any existing political party. Its supporters are Churchmen, and may be expected to establish that character as the treatment of Ecclesiastical subjects. Every effort will be made by the selection of News, and of subjects for review, to render the GUARDIAN a good Family and Literary Newspaper. Orders and Advertisements to be sent by post to the "Guardian" Office, No. 344, Strand or through any Bookseller or News-agent.

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NEW VOLUME. "The BUILDER; an Illustrated Weekly Journal for the Architect, Operative, and Artist, price 7d. No 152, published this day, contains a fine Engraving of Princess Knowlton of Bisham Abbey, Berks, from a Drawing by Mr. G. J. Richardson - Opening Address - Paper on the Old Exchange, by Mr. The Rev. - Report of Institute of Fine Arts on Competitions - Interior Decoration - Examination of Piers - Laws relating to Building - On Stuff of Design and on her Important Papers, with all the Architectural and Building News. Back Numbers may be ordered, to prevent disappointment. - Office, 2, York-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

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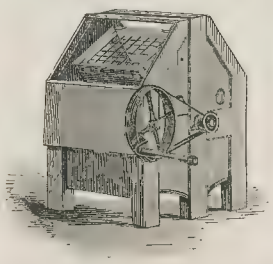
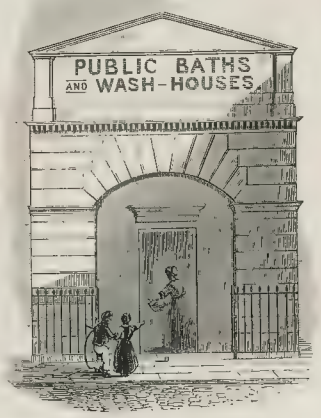
INTERIOR BATH.

fast yielding to the facts and arguments which have been brought to bear upon the subject; especially those which have been derived from the reports of the Liverpool Corporation establishment, showing on the one hand that it is conferring direct and immediate benefit upon those for whom it is intended; and, that they, on the other, are desirous of enjoying it. Indeed, it is hard to understand upon what ground the use of the bath, which is so much lauded amongst the rich, can longer be denied to the poor, whose constant toil not only renders it to them a



WRINGING MACHINE.

source of greater luxury, but more absolutely essential to their health; for who that knows anything at all of the important and continually employed functions of the skin but will admit that frequent ablution is one of the surest modes by which its healthy action may be preserved, and the entire body thereby rendered less susceptible of ailment or disease, and that to its clogged and filthy condition may be attributed, and is very often traced, a considerable portion of those complaints from which so many poor people are continually seeking relief at hospitals, dispensaries, and medical shops? Between the physical constitution of the two classes, there is not that wide difference which would make the frequent use of baths salutary for the rich and hurtful to the poor; while there is that deep disparity between their respective positions in the world, and their means, which makes it the more incumbent on those who have time and wealth at their command to consider the subject in al. its bearings, and than to aid, by their personal activity, as well as their purse, in carrying out the objects of the St. Pancras Society, if they should see in the attainment of those objects increased cleanliness and comfort to the labouring classes of London, and a consequent increase in the congregations of metropolitan churches, from which it is well known that numbers are kept away rather by an inability to make a decent appearance than by inclination. The buildings of the St. Pancras Establishment are now in course of creation. The site is peculiarly favourable, being the vacant ground at the base of the reservoir in the Hampstead-road, which the New River Company have with much liberality given to the society at a nominal rental, accompanying the gift, for so it may be called, with an offer to supply them with fresh spring water, raised from a depth of 200 feet below the surface of the earth, free of expense for the first s x months, and at the lowest possible cost subsequently to that period. The possession of such a site, upon terms so favourable, the fact of its being situated in a densely populated, though not very poor district (including Camden-town, Somers-town, Henry-street, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy and Mortimer-markets), the certainty of a constant supply of pure water, and the pecuniary support of several noble influential persons in the parish, are circumstances which afford a very fair prospect of early, if not immediate success.



ENTRANCE TO THE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

The establishment consists of a range of building, averaging about 12 feet in width, and 800 in extent. It forms nearly three sides of a square, the entrance (by George-street) being in the centre. To the left of the receiving-room, which is placed in a direct line from the entrance, at the end of a passage containing 5 vapour-baths, are 22 small compartments for men's baths (cold, warm, or shower, at the option of the bather), 6 of which will be at a cost of one penny, 6 at twopence, and 10 (superiorly fitted up), for a higherclass of persons

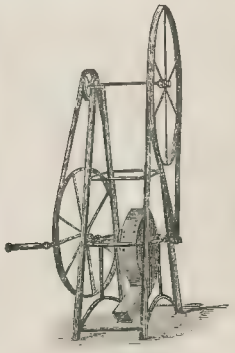
IRONING AND DRYING-ROOM.

WASHING-ROOM.

and reached by a separate door), at sixpence; double those prices being charged when hot water is made use of. At the end of these will be two large plunge, or swimming-baths, 60 feet by 21, at twopence and sixpence, with separate approaches. This completes the left wing of the premises. To the right of the receiving-room, and arranged on the same plan, will be 16 baths for women, 8 of them being fitted up in a superior style. Beyond these, and to which

SUPERIOR BATH.

there is a distinct entrance, without passing through the bath-room, is the washing department, which will contain 64 double tubs, the larger portion for washing in, the smaller to be made to answer the purpose of a copper, by a jet of steam which will keep the water in a boiling state. Each woman will be separated from her neighbour by a wooden partition, and need not even turn round until her work is completed, as there is



HOT AIR MACHINE.

a ledge in front of the tub expressly for placing the things on according as she washes them. That being done she may put them into a patent drying machine (a model of which may be seen at the Polytechnic Institution), and with muchless injury to them effect what is now done by the process called 'wringing.' In the next room there is another machine, by means of which hot air is blown into a tube running underneath a range of closets, with a valve for each, that may be closed or opened at pleasure; and, by hanging the clothes in one of these closets, and opening a valve, they, in a very short time, will be fit for the iron or the mangle, both of which will be provided in additional rooms, already built for the purpose. For all this accommodation each person is only to be charged 1d., if she does not stay more than two hours at the tube, and one hour more in the drying and ironing rooms

We can only add our sincere anxiety for the success of the establishment; fraught as the plan is with the best means of aiding and improving the health and comfort of the industrious classes.

A Moveable Railway.—A moveable railway is reported to have been lately invented. M. Roemler, of Weimar, and M. Hermann, of Erfurt, two young mechanics, exhibited before the members of the Polytechnic Society of Berlin, a carriage with coherent rails, their own invention. This carriage, or diligence, is provided with two series of rails, one on each side, and which, by some simple mechanism, move so that one of them is always under the wheels. Though the coach cannot run with the speed of a railway carriage, it can proceed twice as fast as other carriages on common roads and may be employed where the gradients are strong. It may be drawn not only by an engine, but by horses. A patent for this invention has been obtained in Prussia and Saxe-Weimar.

Constantinople letters of the 8th ult., announce that the committee to which the Divan had referred the examination of the claims of British subjects in Tripoli, had terminated its labours, and that there was every prospect that the long-pending negociation on the subject between the Porte and the British Ambassador would give rise to no fresh complication.

London: Printed and Published at the Office 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, January, 3, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 193.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. [SIXPENCE.

THE MILITIA.

It is generally reported, and the rumour, we believe, is well founded, that one of the first measures of the next session will be an act for calling out and embodying the Militia of the United Kingdom. The Government is, doubtless, prepared to give its reasons for this step, but, we confess, they do not stand out very prominently to the ordinary observer. Neither "malice domestic" nor "foreign levy" threaten us with danger. The people are quiet in their habits, and industrious; too busy to rebel or to think of rebelling. Except in Ireland, an armed force is not yet reckoned among the ordinary means of administering the affairs of the Kingdom. Foreign invasion is talked of occasionally, as a possibility, much in the manner that the schoolmen of old treated the most extraordinary themes as exercises of the logical power in discussion and debate; but no reasonable man has any apprehension of the contingency as an actual event. By a remarkable coincidence, the alarmists in France insist on the ease with which England could invade Gaul, while here wonderful pains are taken to show with how little effort France could invade England. In both countries it is a cry got up to answer a purpose, and the clamour is of a kind which all who can see that purpose, can afford to despise.

In France, the Government is frightened into building forts, arming batteries, and increasing its navy, by exaggerated statements of the activity shown in these matters by "perfidious Albion." Here the same game is played, with the same result. The activity of France is pointed out, and it is insisted we ought to keep ahead of our rival; and so we spend millions in building ships we do not want, and constructing batteries which we hope will never be needed, merely because our neighbours are doing so. Two great nations drive each other along in a continual race of absurdity. The last proceeding of the French Chamber, we see is a vote of increased credit to the Minister of Marine for an addition to the French navy, though France has no colonies, and not commerce enough to occupy one-half her present naval force in defending it. And this expense is incurred, too, with a revenue notoriously unequal to the current and legitimate expenditure of the State. That we may not be behind hand in national folly, we are about to take a step equally needless—the Government is going to call out the Militia!

And when it is called out, what will it have to do? is the question everybody will naturally ask. We know all the flourishes that can be, as they have been, made about the defence of the country being best entrusted to its citizens, and various other forms of the same idea. But who is attacking the country, that a defence of it is needed? And if it was attacked, we are prepared to join issue with the maxim altogether, and deny that the citizens of a country are the best able to defend it from assault. Why they are not the best defence of nations is obvious; war is a profession as strictly technical as any other, and the business of a soldier requires the training of a life. The habits, pursuits, and modes of thought in which the citizen grows up unfits him for the camp and field; it is the tendency of civilisation to divide the employments of men into distinct classes; and, by so doing, each attains a perfect mastery over that upon which he is thrown.

It is only in the early History of States that we read of the citizen converted into the soldier, and the soldier becoming the citizen, with facility to himself and advantage to the community. It has been found better to establish a military class, honourable in rank, paid fairly, and with whom all the engagements made by the Government must be performed by the people with the most scrupulous exactness. Always ready for action, such an instrument is the best calculated to meet sudden emergencies. The jealousy with which a standing army was once regarded has died away before the many proofs we have had of its advantages, and the impossibility of its strength being perverted for political ends, in a Constitutional Government, through which the people have the complete control of it. The superiority of a regular army consists in this—that the professional soldier has no divided interest; all his hopes and prospects are bound up with his military career, which presents to him success or failure, honour or disgrace, according to his conduct in it. The citizen soldier will always regard his military service as the least important of his duties—to be shuffled off, and escaped from, or performed with as little inconvenience to his other interests as possible.

A task that is forced on men is always an unwelcome one; we know men are bound to defend their country, and they will do so when they see the necessity for it; but they will not be patriotic by order of the Horse Guards, when no danger is visible or probable. Without a total change in our social system, and one we should be sorry to see, the English people can never become what is called a military one; they have all the qualities that make good soldiers, but do not exhibit them without long training. The defence of the country must always depend on our regular land and sea forces; and if they are vanquished, and the foot of the invader really presses our soil, then the conflict must take the form of a popular war; from this contingency, if a thing so dreadful be possible, no Militia could save us: the mass of the population must remain unmilitary, and by the mass of the population, in such a desperate case, the national defence must be made. Look at that most military nation Prussia, where part of every man's life is passed in the army, with no exceptions; the partial training fails

PRESENTATION OF THE CITY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to make real soldiers of them; no nation of Europe was so quickly or easily conquered by the veterans of Napoleon as this, where everything is sacrificed to military organisation. There, the Militia system—the blending of the citizen and the soldier—is perfect, yet it failed, as it would fail again in real conflict. The French are naturally a martial people; her army is the finest in the world take it altogether; but the National Guard, the Militia, is everywhere the object of ridicule.

The calling out of the Militia here is only an indirect way of adding to the strength of the army; we dislike all pretexts when they are only disguises for other objects. If our colonies absorb too many of our regular forces—if they cannot be relieved often enough—if, whether at home or abroad, more men are wanted—let them be asked for and obtained, and honestly paid and clothed, and offered by an estimate for that purpose. Calling out the Militia will only take men from their business who cannot neglect it, or throw on them the expence of finding a substitute, which, as thousands will have to do it, will amount to a tax on a part of the community, for the benefit of the whole—a direct piece of injustice.

We see that every "encouragement" is to be given to men, after the Militia is embodied, to volunteer into the line. This confirms our belief that an augmentation of the regular army is the real object in view. Why not do this openly, and at once, by fair pay, sufficient bounty, a pension liberal enough to assure a man of the means of life after years of service, and, above all, such a relaxation of the rules of promotion as should induce a better class of men to enter the army as a profession? The nation would not object to this; but it will object to having its pursuits disturbed, and a tax thrown upon individuals under the pretence of embodying the Militia, which is not wanted, really to add to the numbers of the regular army, an addition which we do not doubt is really required.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON, AND FROM THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

Last Saturday afternoon the Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle, for the reception, on the Throne, of Addresses from the Corporations of the Cities of London and Dublin

At a quarter-past two o'clock the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London arrived at the Castle, having travelled from town by the Great Western Railway. The City procession was preceded by the City Marshals on horseback; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs came with their state equipages, and the other members of the Corporation occupied numerous carriages. The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, 7 Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, 110 Common Councilmen, and the City officers.

The Aldermen present were Humphery, Hooper, Sir George Carroll, William Hunter, Wood, Hughes Hughes, and Sidney; the Sheriffs, Messrs. Chaplin and Laurie.

The Lord Mayor was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Farebrother, and the Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer. His Lordship wore his gold collar over his state robes, and all the members of the deputation were their respective robes.

The Corporation alighted at the State Entrance, and passed up the Grand Staircase.

The State apartments had been prepared for the reception of the Corporations. The Addresses were received in the Throne, or Garter Room

The Corporation of London were received, on their arrival, in St. George's Hall, and were conducted to the Waterloo Chamber, where a most sumptuous collation was served on a long range of tables, extending round the sides, and covered with the greatest variety of refreshments and delicacies. The centre of each table was elegantly ornamented with handsome silver vases richly chased, and a number of ornamental designs. The Queen's Pages attended at the tables on the guests, including the whole of the Corporation and officers, supplying the numerous party with champagne and other choice wines.

On leaving the Waterloo Chamber, the Corporation re-entered St. George's Hall.

Her Majesty being seated on the Throne, Sir William Martins and the Hon. Frederick Byng, the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, ushered the Lord Mayor and deputation into the Grand Reception or Ball Room (fitted up in the gorgeous style of Louis Quatorze). At the door of the Throne Room the Corporation were met by the Vice-Chamberlain, who conducted them to the presence of her Majesty.

The Recorder then read the following address:—

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal person, respectfully to represent to your Majesty.

"That great, powerful, and wealthy as this nation is, by far the largest portion of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland, and a great portion of your Majesty's subjects in England, Scotland, and Wales, have long been reduced, for their principal food, to potatoes.

"That all classes, but especially the poor, have been, and are, great sufferers from the result of the natural economy.

"That the blight which has fallen upon the potato has subjected your Majesty's people to great anxiety and distress, and to the danger of famine.

"That their sufferings are attributable to erroneous legislation, which, by excluding the importation of food, and restricting commerce, shuts out from the nation the bounty of Providence. We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use the means in your Majesty's power to open the ports of this kingdom for the free importation of food."

Her Majesty, having received the Address, was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"The motives which have induced you to present this address are duly appreciated by me. The wants and sufferings of my people at all times command my warmest sympathy; and I deeply regret the failure in the present year of a full supply of an article of food on which so many of my subjects are accustomed to subsist.

"I have directed Parliament to assemble on an early day, and I shall gladly sanction any measure which the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest, as conducive to the alleviation of this temporary distress, and to the permanent welfare of all classes of my people."

The Lord Mayor and the Senior Alderman, Mr. Humphery, had the honour to kiss Lands. Mr. David Williams Wire, the mover, and Mr William Johnson, the seconder of the Address, advanced, and had also the honour to kiss Lands. The deputation then retired from the Royal presence.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert remained by the side of her Majesty during the reception of the Address. The Ladies in Waiting, the Viscountess Jocelyn and the Countess of Charlemont, were behind the Queen on her right. The Lord Steward, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and the Earl of Dalhousie, stood on the Queen's right. The Vice-Chamberlain and the Duke of Wellington stood on Her Majesty's left.

The Cabinet Ministers, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, and also the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, were ranged on either side of the Throne.

Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms lined the apartment.

The Lord Mayor and deputation from the Corporation of the City of Dublin arrived at the Castle at half-past two o'clock. His Lordship and the members of the Corporation appeared in their respective municipal robes of office, and the officers carried their badges. His Lordship was accompanied by Mr Thomas Reynolds, Marshal of Dublin; Mr. Cor. P Shannon, Town Councillor; Mr. Thomas L. Steadi, High Constable; Rev. Edward H. Nelson, Chaplain; M. Duckworth Nelson, Physician and Surgeon; Mr. T. J. Bensley, Secretary; Mr. Thomas Atkins, Sword-bearer; and Mr. James Curran, Mace-bearer.

His Lordship and the deputation on alighting at the State Entrance, were conducted by the Grand Staircase through the Grand Chamber to St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, where they partook of the collation. Returning to St. George's Hall the deputation was summoned to the presence of the Sovereign, and were conducted by the Vice-Chamberlain to the presence of the Queen on the Throne.

The Lord Mayor then read the Address from the Corporation of the City of Dublin

The Address, after alluding to the "danger that exists of a whole people under your Majesty's sway falling even lower in the scales of human and Christian existence, its usual concomitant, if measures shall not be promptly taken by your Majesty's Government, under the blessing of a merciful God, to avert from Ireland such a calamity," went on to say "that, from causes over which your people of Ireland have had no control, they have been reduced for many, very many years to look to the potato crop as the only source from whence to draw their daily sustenance. To them, beyond the people of all other nations, was assigned the lot—the only food, the poorest food in the world, and of that, for the vast majority of them, their supply was scanty; but their wretchedness did not terminate even at this point; for them their fare still a step lower in the scales of misery—their quality of food was not only scanty and of the worst kind, but of late years they were compelled to eat out existence on the very worst species of their food alas! food unfitted for the brute animal was and is the food of the vast majority of your subjects in Ireland.

"May it please your Majesty, this state of destitution of your people, although known to us, who live among and form a portion of them here, rests not on our evidence. Commissioners, appointed by your Majesty, in their Report now published to the world, have announced that the agricultural labourers of Ireland and their families are calculated to amount to more than four millions of human beings, whose only food is the potato, whose only drink is water, whose houses are pervious to the rain, to whom a bed or a blanket is a luxury unknown, and who are more wretched than any other people in Europe.

"This statement is too true, but it is confined to one class alone—agricultural labourers. We are compelled to add, that this description of the destitution of four millions of your subjects, when it says they are more wretched than any other people in Europe, does not convey the whole truth; for there are, alas! many more of your people, not included in the class designated by the Commissioners, who should be added, who are on the verge of famine, and this is related of the inhabitants of a country which, of late years, may be justly termed the granary of England, exporting annually from the midst of a starving population food of the best kind in sufficient abundance for treble its own inhabitants."

After further alluding to the condition of Ireland, and the danger of the people of that country being without food for three months, the Address proceeded:

"We submit that, to avert a national calamity of this kind, great national undertakings of public utility for national good should be resorted to; that the national treasury should be poured out to give employment to the people at remunerative wages, such as would enable them to pay for food at the high rate at which it may be had, either arising from its better quality than that heretofore used, or the increase of the demand where the supply may be straitened from the loss of the crop. Such, we submit, are the leading measures to be promptly resorted to: employment of the people on national works—wages commensurate with the costs of living—freedom for import of provisions; mercantile enterprise will supply the rest."

The Address, in conclusion, prays her Majesty to summon Parliament for an early day, "that such measures may be passed as may enable your Majesty, under an all-wise Providence, to be the saviour of your Irish people from the scourge of famine, and that having been the instrument in his hands to avert the threatened calamity from Ireland, you may for many, many years govern a loyal, happy, and contented people."

Her Majesty made the following reply to the Address.

"I have heard with pain the statement which you have thought it necessary to address me respecting the extreme poverty of a portion of my Irish subjects, and the aggravation of their distress which you anticipate from a deficiency of food in the present year.

"The welfare and prosperity of Ireland are objects of my constant care and earnest solicitude, and the failure of the last potato crop, and its apprehended consequences, have not escaped my attention.

"I have directed precautions to be taken, which may, I trust, alleviate the evils unavoidably attendant on this calamity, and I have summoned Parliament to meet on an early day.

"I look with confidence to the advice which I shall receive from the United Council of the realm, and I shall rejoice if measures can be devised which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, may relieve the wants of my Irish people—may improve their condition and ensure their future happiness and contentment."

The Lord Mayor and Town Councillor Shannon had then the honour to kiss hands, and the deputation withdrew from the Royal presence.

A DELECTABLE POEM,

SHOWING HOW

TWO CORPORATIONS WENT TO WINDSOR, AND HOW ONE GOT LUNCHEON AT THE PALACE, AND THE OTHER DIDN'T.

There's agitation at Paddington Station,
For the London and Dublin Corporation
With their brace of Lord Mayors,
And Town Council in pairs,
Are bound to Windsor on weighty affairs;
They bear a petition
For Royal permission
That the ports may be opened to let in provision,
For a duty that State owes
To eaters of 'tatoes,
Not regarding the *fruges consumere natos*,
Or landed proprietors
Who call poor men rioters
Who object to take bad corn grain for their dieters,
But insist that the grain
Of France, Belgium, or Spain,
Fills the belly as well as the corn of Cockaigne.

Slough Station is gained, we have plenty of time,
And Aldermen's appetites always are prime;
So take it easy, oh,
For Mr. Batson
Has prepared a *déjeûner*, ample and greasy, oh,
And London's deputies nothing loath,
Count on dining at Slough and Windsor both.
But Dublin is wiser, and rather than stop,
They take the committees, jump on the top,
With swords, robes, and maces,
In big packing-cases,
Like every day travellers they take their places;
And off to Windsor,
Where the Inn, Sir,
Where the people who're waiting to see them come in, Sir,
Don't make the least fuss,
Not expecting them *thus*,
A whole Corporation outside of a 'bus.

Meanwhile at Slough, each knife and fork
Wisely and well hath done its work,
On all sorts of dishes,
Reptiles, and fishes,
And each has been solemnly judged "delicious!"
When the City Remembrancer, learned in the law
Stops short in a cut of *paté de foie gras*,
And round as a puncheon,
Says, "If we go on munching
We'll have no room left for the Palace luncheon."

The Remembrancer's solemn warning fell
On his brethren's ears like a passing bell,
'T was a weighty cause
That made them pause,
Shove their plates from before them, and hold their jaws.

Lord Mayor to Remembrancer bow'd his thanks,
And marshall'd afresh his Corporate ranks,
And, taking his watch, cried, "Now, if you please;
We've no time, I declare, for port or cheese.
It 's a quarter to two—
What on earth shall we do?
For her Majesty 's punctual, and sure to look blue;
If we 're late by a minute,
We 'll put our feet in it;
So, off to the Castle—we've just time to win it."

Then each Alderman whisper'd his civic brother,
"Where there 's room for one luncheon, there's room for another."
And each, thinking this an agreeable whet,
Left the Royal Hotel with less regret.
And now, amidst the noise
Of cads and small boys,
The Lord Mayor's state-coach through Windsor deploys;
His Lordship as red as his robes with pride,
And the sword and the mace sticking out at each side.

Black Rods, and White Rods, and pages, and all,
Conduct the *cortège* to the Waterloo Hall;
Where, in preparation
For each Corporation,
Is ranged, joyous sight, a most sumptuous collation.
Were I Ude or Carême,
I don't think I could name
All there was in the shape of soups, fish, meat, and game:
Such *potages*, such *purées*,
Such superb *entremets*,
Such *salmis*, *quenelles*, *marinades* and *soufflés*;
Faisan truffé,
Dindon velouté;
Perdrix aux Truffes, *à la Reine*, *en croûte*,
Au Gratin, *suprême*, *aux choux*, *à la Condé*—
In fact, I may say,
Without delay,
Each sort of good thing, dressed in each sort of way.

Oh! didn't the Aldermen's mouths overflow?
And didn't they curse their first luncheon at Slough?
And didn't they fume as the Chaplain said grace,
And mentally pray that he 'd quicken his pace?
And didn't each handle his knife and his fork,
And wait for the signal for going to work?
Each hand is raised for the murderous attack—
Each plate is shoved forward—each button is slack—
And each man is helping himself the first,
And those who came latest are like to fare worst;
When just as they 're starting,
Sir William Martin
—(How to do such a thing could he e'er find his heart in?)—
Pops his head in to say,
"My Lord Mayor, stop this way—
Her Majesty waits, and you 've no time to stay."
Folks may talk about severing husbands and wives,
Parents and children, men and their lives,
But was e'er separation so cruel I wonder,
As when Martin and Byng, in a voice of thunder,
Tore that Corporate body and luncheon asunder?

No hopes their appetites of sating,
They follow the Gentleman Ushers in waiting,
And with lingering looks at the cold collation,
Each behind his Lordship takes his station,
And enters the presence—
(They all have had lessons
In the style how to do it, and don't make a mess hence);
Only sometimes the sword, or
Mace gets out of order,
And almost upsets Mr. Law, the Recorder.
But while the Address the Recorder was reading,
At every passage that touched upon feeding,
And shortness of grub,
They thought of their snub—
"Shall we lunch as we go back again, there's the rub?"

Meanwhile the Corporation of Dublin
Had wisely saved themselves all trouble in
Solving such question, by lunching in double, in
Waterloo Hall,
Where waiters and all,
Their Milesian appetites hugely appal;
They prove to the Saxon,
If he lays a tax on
Irishmen's bellies, and Irishmen's backs on,
Such a chance of vengeance is not to be lost,
As a luncheon at Windsor, at Royal cost.
Not the great Liberator
Could wish for a greater
Triumph of Erin o'er Saxon Arch-traitor;
For the Lord Mayor and Corporate body of London
By their Dublin brethren are fairly undone:
Had they ev'n come back through Waterloo Hall,
They 'd have found the fragments, and that had been all;
For never did Aldermen manage quicker
To empty the dishes and floor the liquor.

MORAL.

Let every Windsor deputation
(Especially if from a Corporation)
Not stop at Slough,
Though you 'd wish to do so;
But at once to the Palace for luncheon go.
You 'll find what I say
Is the pleasantest way—
You'll lunch better; besides, you 'll have nothing to pay.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The hubbub and the excitement, and the fraziness of the New Year's Day, have passed, and the reign of sugar-plums and gifts, and veals, are now with the years beyond the flood. You can have no idea in your comparatively quiet London, of the sensation which these annual events produce in Paris. The whole city is awake ere cock-crow, and myriads of people are to be seen passing to and fro, laden with boxes and parcels: servants, shop-boys, and porters are at a premium, and many thousands of francs change hands in the forms of small pictorial volumes, boxes of sweetmeats, papier maché toys, and questionable jewellery. From the Court to the attic, these demonstrations of affection, or friendship, or rivalry, are predominant. And yet beneath this theatrical feeling—for all here is theatrical—what heart-burnings and animosities are engendered! Whole families are discomforted; for either the present received is not equal in value to the gift rendered, or their distribution gives birth to querulousness and bad blood, and a whole year is required to wash out the remembrance of the neglect or favouritism. The sums paid to servants are enormous: and these come in such a questionable shape, that you must speak to them. The truth is, that you have to pay in hard cash, in every instance, 50 per cent higher than the value; and yet, forsooth, the Parisians preach about their vast generosity, and the glorious amiability of these mercantile reciprocations. Believe me, it is mere tinsel and moonshine, and a thick sediment of selfishness sticks to the bottom. But the grandeur of the Jour de l'An is well and sonorously kept up in the Champs Elysées, a short distance from the Barrière de l'Etoile. The mansion has been superbly furnished. It was formerly occupied by an American *millionnaire*. M. Guizot visited in person the apartments, to assure himself that all was in readiness to receive the new and distinguished guest. The French press has issued during the last year 6521 works in the dead and living languages, 1403 engravings and lithographs, 492 musical works, and 104 topographical, &c.; making a total of 8520 Works!

FRANCE

The Paris papers give an account of the presentation of the customary addresses to Louis Philippe on the occasion of the new year. On that day the King received the members of the *corps diplomatique*, the Presidents and Deputations of the two Chambers, the Archbishop of Paris, and other dignitaries of the State. His Majesty replied to the Address of the Baron de Werdel, spokesman of the *corps diplomatique*, in the following terms:

"I always experience great satisfaction in receiving the congratulations of the *corps diplomatique*. I feel much affected at your appreciation of my constant endeavours to prevent or avert everything calculated to bring down upon France, and the world, the scourge of war, and to entwine and prolong, as much as possible can, the happy accord existing at present between all the Sovereigns and all the Governments. I unite with you most sincerely in thanking God for his continuous protection. Every new year of peace he grants to us is an additional pledge of its stability; and when, looking back, we reckon with happiness the numerous years of peace we have enjoyed, we can read in the future, with the same confidence, and presage to the world, a long continuance of that great blessing. I am extremely sensible of what you have said of my children, and of the interest you have taken in the consolations it has pleased Providence to confer upon me by increasing my numerous family, and it is with pleasure I receive that expression through your organ. I thank the *corps diplomatique* for their good wishes, in the name of the Queen and all my family."

The King, in his reply to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, said—

"I am happy to acknowledge with you the powerful aid we derived from the co-operation of the Chamber of Deputies in weathering the storms with which we were assailed, and in bringing the vessel of the state into harbour, where we are so happy, so proud, and so glorious to unfold it to-day. Strengthened by that co-operation, that union, those sentiments, and that appreciation of all the blessings conferred upon France by Providence, we henceforth defy all the attempts of agitators to compromise the great and fortunate results we have achieved. With your affection, with the support of public opinion and the general co-operation of the nation, we will accomplish the exalted destinies of France; we will continue to care at the same time the happiness of the rich and the poor; we will maintain all the liberties. Upon them rest the advantages we have acquired. We will teach all classes of society to appreciate them more and more, to know that in wishing to exceed them they destroy them, and to be grateful to God for the blessings we enjoy. Whatever value may be attached to my life, the trust committed to me by France—her institutions and liberties—shall be faithfully kept by my children. I thank you for your acknowledgment of their devotedness and patriotism. I am happy to express to you once more the affection I feel for the Chamber of Deputies, and my gratitude for your good wishes in behalf of the Queen, my family, and myself."

The Paris politicians are just now engaged in the consideration of the new

budget. M. Lacave Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, brought forward the annual financial statement in the Chamber on Saturday last. He commenced by presenting a project of law for the regulation of the accounts of 1843, and another project for granting extraordinary supplies for 1845 and 1846. The Minister began by taking a general view of the situation of the country, which he found to be most satisfactory. France had nothing to apprehend on the score of scarcity of provisions; and, in that respect, was more happily circumstanced than most manufacturing countries. He proceeded next to notice the fluctuations of the Money Market, which, he said, was of a transitory character, and was owing to local and peculiar circumstances. Now that so many great lines of railway had been adjudicated and the money of so many companies no longer tied up, everything would assume a more steady course. Having detailed at great length the imports of former years, he showed that with regard to 1846, it would only require a surplus of little more than 70,000,000f. to clear off the heavy deficiencies bequeathed by the memorable year 1840, and which three years ago had been estimated at 371,609,072f. In consequence of this happy financial situation, the Minister announced the intended introduction of measures for the improvement of different branches of the public service. Public credit had been sustained; still it was not the intention of the Government to attempt, this year, the conversion of the Five per Cents. To do so, he thought, might disturb that firmness which was now beginning to manifest itself in the financial and commercial affairs of the kingdom. He went on to intimate that a new registration of lands and property was requisite, in order to a more equal division of taxation. His plans, therefore, are The non-conversion of the Five per Cents. for at least one year; the introduction of a uniform postage on letters; and a new assessment of taxes throughout the country.

Sums would be demanded for repairing the losses of naval *materiel*, and for supplying the marine arsenals in a way sufficiently effective to be in harmony with the necessities of the fleet, so as to be able to provide the latter upon all emergencies, armed either for the demands of commerce or of political interests. Independent of these expenses, a sum of 8,000,000f. would be required for extending armaments, and for the execution of the law relative to slaves. Having noticed some minor demands, the Minister turned to the budget of 1847, the result of which would show

Receipts	..	..	..	..	1,337,970,690
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	1,334,717,018
Excess of receipts	..	..	..	..	3,153,652

Admiral Mackau then rose, and presented a project of law demanding 100,000 francs for naval constructions—of which 13,300,000 francs would only be taken for the year 1847. Admiral Mackau, in bringing forward this measure, said that one of the main objects with the Government was to place the fleet upon the scale and footing laid down by the Royal Ordinances of 1837 and 1842 The bill was referred to the bureau of the Chamber, without any remark, but no doubt a lengthened debate will take place on the subject at a future sitting.

The *Monsteur* contains a despatch, from Marshal Bugeaud, of the 7th of December, announcing that the evening before he ascended the Mina towards Guesela, intending to reach the Grand Place, when he overtook the Beni-Snassen tribes, and made 500 prisoners, after killing 300. He announces similar successes on the part of Generals de Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Jousouf

The Queen of the French has been rather unhopsed, but the last accounts are favourable

DEATH OF SIR LEWIS GOLDSMITH We regret to announce the death of Mr Lewis Goldsmith (father of Lady Lovelace), which event took place on Sunday evening, at his residence, in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. His decease was unexpected, although he had been seriously ill for the last few days. Mr. Goldsmith was the author, among other clever works, of the best summary extant on the scale and footing laid down by the Royal Ordinances of 1837 and 1842 The bill was referred to the bureau of the Chamber, without any remark, but no doubt a lengthened debate will take place on the subject at a future sitting. on the state of the French navy, and to the Military Committee, to institute a similar inquiry into the condition of the land defences; and the Naval Committee respecting its reorganisation, all of which inquiries were considered with a view to efficient precautions by land and sea against the danger apprehended of a foreign invasion.

In addition to the above, we have received advices by the packet-ship *New York*, which reached Liverpool on Wednesday, but the mail did not arrive as not later. and the papers do not contain the report of the debate in Congress.

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* of the 16th contains the following:

A letter which we publish this morning, from our Washington Correspondent, contains a statement which may be deemed as having an important bearing upon our relations with Great Britain, and will be found confirmatory of the opinions expressed by ourselves on that subject. An interview of some length had taken place between Mr. Buchanan and the British Minister, undirected to the Oregon question, and if, as the rumour is at Washington, Lord Aberdeen has expressed the feeling intended in relation to Mr. Pakenham's correspondence with our Government, it is certainly of some importance.

THE CORN LAWS.

There have been various meetings during the week in different parts of the country, some in favour of the Corn-laws, and others for their immediate and total abolition. Among the most significant of the Anti Corn-law meetings was one composed of agricultural labourers, held at Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, on Monday. The *Times* gives the following description of it:—"A bona fide and thoroughly remarkable and important character at the present crisis, was held, on Monday night, at a village, six miles beyond Wootton-Bassett, called Seagrave, a small place, with an agricultural population scarcely exceeding 200 persons, and thoroughly rounded at various distances by several similar villages or hamlets. The Chairman was a labourer; the speakers, with the exception of two, were labourers; and the object in view was to call public attention to the present condition of the labouring population in this part of the country, and to petition her Majesty and the Legislature to take decisive steps for the speedy relief of that severe distress. The meeting was to have been held in a large booth erected in a field, but the great expense of providing such accommodation was beyond the combined contributions which those poor people could spare from their very scanty means; and therefore they were compelled to assemble together in the cross-road of the village, and to endure the inclemency of a winter night while they talked over their common sufferings. The whole of the arrangements and proceedings were strikingly characteristic of the condition of the people. A barrel was turned up, driven into the ground beneath a hedge on the road side, formed a narrow and unsteady platform, capable of supporting only the chairman and one speaker at a time. But this rude erection were placed a small tremor passed over her frame as the first sound of the chapel bell struck upon her ear. There was but momentary, however, and regaining her self-possession immediately, she kissed the nurse who had attended her during the night, and bade her farewell. She then shook hands severally with the Sheriffs, Sub-Sheriffs, the Chaplain, and some of the officials. The mournful procession was then formed, and the prisoner, still retaining her firmness and self possession in a remarkable degree, fell in immediately behind the Rev. Ordinary, who read the service for the burial of the dead as the procession crossed the chapel-yard and re-entered the passages of the prison.

The wretched culprit walked forward with a remarkably firm step, throughout the whole distance requiring no support whatever, and mounting the scaffold with a degree of activity which surprised all who witnessed it. Her appearance without the walls of the prison did not attract any considerable number from the populace beyond a general cry of "Hats off," which was silenced in a very few moments. After reaching the summit of the scaffold she turned round towards the Rev. Mr. Davis and again bade him farewell, still retaining her presence of mind and appearing [illegible] to be moved than an ordinary spectator of the scene might have been [illegible] next moment she resigned herself to the executioner, who placed her under the fatal beam. The rope was then adjusted, a cap was drawn over [illegible] and the Rev. Ordinary having given the signal, a bolt was withdrawn, [illegible] the unhappy wretch was launched into eternity; the last words uttered by [illegible] after being, "The Lord have mercy on my soul."

The convict Samuel Quennell was removed from Newgate, immediately upon his conviction, to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The supposed state of mind which the culprit exhibited during his trial, did not desert him up to the latest moment.

Quennell slept soundly on Sunday night, and, by his own request, was awoke at an early hour on Monday morning. The Rev. Mr. Davis arrived at the prison about five o'clock, and was engaged in prayer with the prisoner until seven o'clock, at which hour the latter partook of breakfast; subsequently he was allowed, at his own request, to walk in the prison-yard for half an hour. At nine o'clock he partook of the Sacrament in the prison chapel, after which he again engaged in prayer with the Rev. Ordinary until the arrival of the Sheriff of Surrey, at a quarter to ten o'clock. The ceremony usual upon the commencement of fatal proceedings was then gone through, and Sir Robert Peel [illegible] five minutes to ten o'clock he was introduced to the condemned cell, where the prisoner submitted to be pinioned without a murmur, maintaining the same demeanour which had characterised him throughout

[illegible] precisely the procession moved to the scaffold, which was erected [illegible] the prison, immediately over the centre gate. The prisoner [illegible] without the slightest assistance, and, having first taken leave of the [illegible] himself in the proper position, immediately below the cross-beam. The executioner then completed the necessary preparations, and, the bolt having been withdrawn, the drop fell, and the culprit died apparently without a struggle.

There was a large crowd of spectators in front of the gaol to witness the execution, and several hardened robberies were committed immediately beneath the gallows

The body was cut down at eleven o'clock, and in the course of the day it was buried within the precincts of the gaol.

the accurate sum that I earned from September 16, 1811, till November 23, 1844, which is about 33 weeks together, with the amount of money earned by me down to the 31st of December, 1845, which, if I reckon right, is about 119 weeks and three days. Together with relief when ill, and 20 weeks for a boy, 13 years old, who was allowed 3d. a-day, the whole sum amounted to £42 3s. 8d., that is exactly 18s. a week, or forwards. Now, I, a labourer, with a wife and [illegible] children, to step forward, and, if he can, tell me in what I am to spend this mo[illegible] to pay every man I deal with 20s in the pound? (Why then [illegible] ying, "To obtain our rights effectually, we must all, with one [illegible]t, fill up our cry and petition her Majesty to remove the restrictions upon trade and commerce, so that the poor labourer may get cheap food and cheese, and good table-beer, to enable them to do the work which their present scanty fare never can. (Hear, hear.) May that cry meet with a reply from our gracious Queen. God save the Queen! (Cheers, and responses of 'Amen.') Friends, every man who is born and bred a labourer has for his birthright a living from the soil, to be obtained without being restricted by any laws unjust laws, I might call 'em—enforced by our Legislature." (Cheers.)

Several similar declarations of poverty were made by labourers, who spoke against the Corn-laws as injurious to them.

A man named Taylor said he had no work and was starving. The report contains this note:—

[This poor man need not have called himself a starving man, his emaciated appearance spoke a stronger language than his voice could.]

It was then proposed that petitions to Parliament should be adopted against the Corn-laws.

Mr Edwards, in seconding the motion, said he believed that Sir Robert Peel was inclined to do justice to the working people of this country; but it mattered not to them, as working people, whether a Whig or Tory held the reins of Government, so long as they were well fed and clothed. (A Voice—"And no curry powder.") And no curry powder (Laughter and cheers.)

The motion was then agreed to, as also one of thanks to the public press—that portion of it which advocated the rights of the people.

There was a very spirited Free-Trade meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Monday, at which Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden attended, and delivered eloquent speeches.

Among other meetings held in support of the Corn-laws, the following may be enumerated. At Croydon, Petworth, Lincoln, Horncastle, King's Lynn (Norfolk), &c. At several of these meetings great mistrust of Sir Robert Peel was expressed.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

THE BROAD GAUGE

On Wednesday an experiment was made with the broad gauge line between [illegible]ington and Didcot, with a passenger train of *one hundred and twenty tons* [illegible] The engine employed was the Ixion, the same that was used in the previous experiments. She weighs 22 tons, and is a six-wheel engine, with a seven feet driving-wheel. The rail was favourable day for a [illegible]r although there was scarcely any wind stirring, the rails were in a [illegible] greasy state. The trip was to have been started from the first mile-post, but owing to the greasy condition of the rails and the consequent slipping condition of the driving-wheels, the time was not taken till the train reached the fourth mile-post, which was passed at 8h. 37m. 37s. The train passed the 31 mile-post at 10h. 1m. 12s. The 46 miles were therefore performed in 1h. 23m. 35s., or at the average speed of nearly 44 miles per hour. The maximum speed was 48 miles per hour. The return trip was commenced at 11h. 8m. 10s., and at 12h. 15m. 12s. the train had gone over the 31 miles, running the distance with *one hundred and twenty tons, at an average rate of forty-seven miles per hour.* The maximum speed was 53½ miles per hour.

On Thursday another experiment with the broad gauge was made on the Great Western Railway, between Didcot and Paddington, with a luggage engine, having a train consisting of twenty-nine trucks, one first-class carriage, and an extra tender. The trucks were laden with coals, and exclusive of the engine and tender, weighed 440 tons 11 cwt. The Hercules engine was selected for the purpose of conveying the train from Didcot, and was dispatched from Paddington at twenty minutes after ten A.M., with a train of thirteen trucks, heavily laden with coals, and one first-class carriage; the remainder of the trucks, to complete the weight, were propelled by the Ixion, which propelled the experimental train on the journey, and started simultaneously with the Hercules after ten A.M. On the down journey the Ixion's works became deranged at West Drayton, and the train was consequently detained at Slough until another engine (the Pelican) could be sent from Paddington. On its arrival one of which the train proceeded to Didcot, to be connected with the Hercules. Owing to the dampness of the morning the rails were in a very slippery state, notwithstanding which, an average rate of speed, or nearly twenty-four and a-half miles an hour, was attained.

CANTERBURY AND LONDON.—Trains conveying [illegible] have commenced travelling the Canterbury and Ashford Branch, which will bring Canterbury and London within three hours and a half journey with each other.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXECUTION OF MARTHA BROWNING AND SAMUEL QUENNELL.

On Monday morning these two miserable creatures suffered death, the former at Newgate, and the latter at Horsemonger-lane.

Martha Browning, it will be recollected, was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of an old woman in Westminster, under circumstances which have already appeared in this journal

Samuel Quennell was convicted at the same sessions of the deliberate murder of his fellow-workman in the Kennington-road, by whom he was once.

The conduct of Martha Browning since her conviction, was very becoming the awful situation in which she was placed. For some time subsequent to her arrest the youth of the culprit, coupled with the circumstance of the fatal crime with which she was charged, contributed to excite a degree of sympathy in her behalf; and it was not until after her conviction, when she made a full confession, that anything like a general opinion was pronounced as to her guilt. On Friday (last week) the wretched woman took a last farewell of those members of her family who have visited her during her confinement. These include her brother and sister, the latter of whom is in service in London. As may be readily imagined, the scene was of a very distressing nature, though the convict's fortitude under the circumstances was surprising. It is a singular fact that the unhappy woman never expressed any desire to see her father and mother, an aged couple residing at Alton, in Hampshire.

On Sunday morning the culprit attended divine service in the prison chapel, and marked attention to the service, especially the sermon. The unhappy woman listened with the most perfect composure throughout; and at the conclusion of the service returned, unassisted, to her cell.

The Sheriffs, Messrs. Laurie and Chaplin, with their Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. Wire and Bircham, arrived at Newgate soon after seven o'clock, and shortly before eight were admitted to an interview with the culprit.

At five minutes to eight, everything being in readiness, Calcraft, the executioner, entered the cell for the purpose of pinioning the culprit. The unhappy woman bore from the scene of the operation, which occupied, and at once resigned herself into the hands of the officer She bore the trying process without the manifestation of any feeling beyond shedding a few tears, which, however, ceased to flow before the operation was concluded. They had not left the prisoner's cell for more than a few minutes, however, and regaining her self-possession immediately, she kissed the nurse who had attended her during the night, and bade her farewell. She then shook hands severally with the Sheriffs, Sub-Sheriffs, the Chaplain, and some of the officials. The mournful procession was then formed, and the prisoner, still retaining her firmness and self possession in a remarkable degree, fell in immediately behind the Rev. Ordinary, who read the service for the burial of the dead as the procession crossed the chapel-yard and re-entered the passages of the prison.

The wretched culprit walked forward with a remarkably firm step, throughout the whole distance requiring no support whatever, and mounting the scaffold with a degree of activity which surprised all who witnessed it. Her appearance without the walls of the prison did not attract any considerable number from the populace beyond a general cry of "Hats off," which was silenced in a very few moments. After reaching the summit of the scaffold she turned round towards the Rev. Mr. Davis and again bade him farewell, still retaining her presence of mind and appearing [illegible] to be moved than an ordinary spectator of the scene might have been [illegible] next moment she resigned herself to the executioner, who placed her under the fatal beam. The rope was then adjusted, a cap was drawn over [illegible] and the Rev. Ordinary having given the signal, a bolt was withdrawn, [illegible] the unhappy wretch was launched into eternity; the last words uttered by [illegible] after being, "The Lord have mercy on my soul."

The convict Samuel Quennell was removed from Newgate, immediately upon his conviction, to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The supposed state of mind which the culprit exhibited during his trial, did not desert him up to the latest moment.

Quennell slept soundly on Sunday night, and, by his own request, was awoke at an early hour on Monday morning. The Rev. Mr. Davis arrived at the prison about five o'clock, and was engaged in prayer with the prisoner until seven o'clock, at which hour the latter partook of breakfast; subsequently he was allowed, at his own request, to walk in the prison-yard for half an hour. At nine o'clock he partook of the Sacrament in the prison chapel, after which he again engaged in prayer with the Rev. Ordinary until the arrival of the Sheriff of Surrey, at a quarter to ten o'clock. The ceremony usual upon the commencement of fatal proceedings was then gone through, and Sir Robert Peel [illegible] five minutes to ten o'clock he was introduced to the condemned cell, where the prisoner submitted to be pinioned without a murmur, maintaining the same demeanour which had characterised him throughout

[illegible] precisely the procession moved to the scaffold, which was erected [illegible] the prison, immediately over the centre gate. The prisoner [illegible] without the slightest assistance, and, having first taken leave of the [illegible] himself in the proper position, immediately below the cross-beam. The executioner then completed the necessary preparations, and, the bolt having been withdrawn, the drop fell, and the culprit died apparently without a struggle.

There was a large crowd of spectators in front of the gaol to witness the execution, and several hardened robberies were committed immediately beneath the gallows

The body was cut down at eleven o'clock, and in the course of the day it was buried within the precincts of the gaol.

COUNTRY NEWS.

INTERMENT OF MR. GLADSTONE, FROM NEWARK. The acceptance of office by Mr. Gladstone, of course made his seat for Newark vacant, but it appears that the honourable gentleman does not intend to offer himself again for that borough. Mr Gladstone, in a letter to his late constituents, states that the sole ground for his retirement is his belief that "a candidate recommended to their favour through local connection, will offer himself for their suffrages." Mr. John Stuart, Queen's Counsel, has already offered himself for the vacant seat in Newark The learned gentleman is a staunch Conservative, and has expressed his determination "to oppose any measures which will have the effect of sacrificing the agricultural interests."

REPRESENTATION OF LINCOLN.—The people of Lincoln are making preparations for a contest in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. Colonel Sibthorp has notified to those whose votes he received at the last election, that he will again solicit their suffrages, but some doubts appear to have existed with respect to the intentions of Mr. Colley. Two "Citizen candidates" have already taken the field, viz., Mr. Seeley, a miller, and Mr. H. W. Jones, a general dealer. The former stands on "free-trade, the latter on "protection" principle.

THE RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM, AT WINDSOR.—We have already alluded to the alleged claims of the parish of Windsor, for arrears of Poor-rates to the amount of £228, upon Flemish Farm. Cases have been submitted to Sir Frederick Thesiger and also to Sir Thomas Wilde, and both these eminent legal authorities agree in opinion that the Prince-Consort, under the circumstances which had been brought before them, although the farm was rated, and a large portion of it used for fattening the cattle of his Royal Highness, was not liable to be rated, inasmuch as the property in question belonged to the Crown. It has been stated in the parish offices that the Crown had granted a lease of the farm to the Prince-Consort, and that his Royal Highness occupied the land rent-free. It was also denied by Mr. Anson that the Prince had beneficially occupied the farm, and the parish officers had been admitted on the part of the Crown, must prove that his Royal Highness really had a beneficial occupation before they could legally recover the amount claimed by them for arrears of rates. A very interesting fact has been elicited by the parish officers in making enquiry (a large sum being demanded immediately by the Guardians of the Windsor Union), when the whole of the correspondence which has passed between the legal adviser of the parish and the Prince Consort, as well as the determination of the law has been come to by the Prince, will be laid before the inhabitants, in order that they may decide upon their future proceedings in the matter.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.—The increase in the number of houses built in Liverpool has been great, beyond all precedent, during the last two years, as will be seen by the following statement. No less than 2450 houses were erected in 1844, and the still more extraordinary number of 3738 were erected in 1845, within the Parliamentary borough, to say nothing of the hundreds built beyond the limits, in the direction of the Old Swan, and the still greater number built on the Cheshire side of the river. The following particulars of the increase of houses from 1838 to 1845 are very remarkable: 1838, 1052 houses; 1839, [illegible] houses; 1841, 1061 houses; 1842 2227 houses; 1843, 1250 houses; 1844, 2450 houses; 1845, 3763 houses. Total, 14,002. In 1845, the [illegible] houses built in the north district of the town were 1059; in the east, 1041; and in the south, 1263. The warehouses erected in the north district were 51; in the east, 14; and in the south, 12. Total of houses and warehouses together 3763

THE ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL WATERWORKS.—Another death has occurred from the melancholy accident which occurred at the Waterworks, Liverpool, on Christmas-day. The individual who [illegible]stained the wounds received by the following statement. No less than 2450 houses were erected in 1844, and the still more extraordinary number of 3738 were erected in 1845, within the Parliamentary borough, to say nothing of the hundreds built beyond the limits, in the direction of the Old Swan, and the still greater number built on the Cheshire side of the river. The following particulars of the increase of houses from 1838 to 1845 are very remarkable: 1838, 1052 houses; 1839, [illegible] houses; 1841, 1061 houses; 1842 2227 houses; 1843, 1250 houses; 1844, 2450 houses; 1845, 3763 houses. Total, 14,002. In 1845, the [illegible] houses built in the north district of the town were 1059; in the east, 1041; and in the south, 1263. The warehouses erected in the north district were 51; in the east, 14; and in the south, 12. Total of houses and warehouses together 3763

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IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell commenced his speech by his accustomed tirades against the *Times* Commissioners, and after handling in £41 from the O'Connell family, he went on as follows: "And now for the opening of the new year. This is Henry Grattan's birth month for the Repeal! (Cheers.) He hoped that before this year closed, the 1 Parliament would be opened in College-green. (Cheers.) Another year of lark[illegible] and slavery had passed over, but he hoped that would be the last. Many a weary month was unmanly sighs over what was past; they would rather look with cheerfulness to the future. He had seven years the past history of Repeal. This was the beginning of the seventh year of the Repeal. The people of Ireland ought to rally with him to rescue their country from thraldom. Providence had done much for the country, but now had failed in his duty towards her. Let them then struggle with him for nationality. He was a Protestant, but no Catholic ever worked more zealously for Ireland as a final measure. A speech of his, delivered in 1813, on the Peel Catholic Emancipation, and he then announced his ultimate view in looking for Emancipation to Repeal. He was unsure that he had voted or disguised the finality of his purposes. In 1834, the question of Repeal had been previously discussed in Parliament, and on that occasion there were 500 votes against the measure, and some 40 in favour of it. Such there was then a pledge given that Irish grievances should be redressed. But had this pledge been kept? (No.) [illegible] was false and hollow. The only object of the snare was to quiet the Irish. But that plighted word, he (Mr. O'Connell) thought it right to give up the agitation for a while, and for two years he entirely abstained from it. He then was induced to set up his Precursor Society. In that Society it was their rule to give free to Ireland to do justice to Ireland, but when at last he discovered that Parliament meant to do nothing, he dissolved that Association, and now formed the Repeal! (Cheers.) They would now take nothing else from England but the Repeal (Cheers.) He would not be satisfied with less than a domestic legislature; and would anybody tell him that he would not carry the Repeal? (Cheers.) He would take no compromise—he would refuse no act of justice, no grace for those Repeal Members who [illegible]ed, nevertheless, he would still insist upon the Repeal. Last year did not pass away without its glorious meetings. They had added two hundred thousand names to the list of Repeal members and subscribers. They had in Ireland various great monster meetings, and a [illegible] leaves at the Rotunda. All Ireland had pledged itself to the American Treasury meeting, 500,000 as true men as ever stepped in Sloth-leather surrounded him. Taking all the monster meetings of last year together, at least two millions of people had declared for Repeal. The first moment of England's misfortune would then be their day of triumph. The Orangemen were joining them. A national party was springing up; so (Mr. O'Connell) would give them his hand with a hearth in it; he would readily join them, and he said, "Hurrah for the Irish party!" The Monarch of France could not live much longer. On his death his sons must cede to the warlike spirit of the nation, and we should have a war. England would then want us, and she should have us on the know terms of granting the Repeal. (Cheers.) Why don't they call out the Irish militia now? (They [illegible] The English Ministry thought to-day's America, but he must first conciliate Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) The learned gentleman concluded his speech by moving a string of resolutions, some thirteen or fourteen in number, which he proposed should be presented to the Queen on the meeting of Members of Parliament. He also moved that the Repeal Members should be requested to meet in Dublin immediately, in order to arrange their plan of campaign for the ensuing session. It was his (Mr. O'Connell's) opinion, that they should go to Parliament early in the session, to assist in despatching the English business, and then return to Ireland, in order to attend to their own. The resolutions having been put and carried, at four o'clock the rent for the week ending that day, dividend on stock) was announced to be £647 14s. Mr. O'Connell declines dining at the Lincoln's Inn, as he agrees to it to borough members, "as the Parliament meets for the despatch of business on the next day." He also declines dining at the festival" and, as he says, in his letter of apology, "he feels it a sacred duty to attend to the meeting of the House, in order to give the best support in his power to the Cheap Bread Bill, to be brought in by Sir Robert Peel—he cares not which either shall have his active support for that measure."

SCENES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Every arrival of intelligence from the United States serves to increase the interest attached to the Oregon Territory, thus concisely described by the Hon. C. Cushing, late Commissioner of the United States to China:—

"There is a great region of this continent, washed by the Pacific Ocean, and bounded by the possessions of the Mexican Republic on the south, those of Russia on the north, and those of the United States and of Great Britain on the east, which is not yet subjected to the lawful government of any European or American power, and it is the only remaining part of North America which continues in such anomalous condition. In superficial extent it is nearly 400,000 square miles; that is, more than three times as large as the aggregate of all the British Islands, and about equal in extent to the original thirteen United States (393,000 square miles); and I shall presently show that its value is commensurate with its extent. This is Oregon."

To meet this curiosity, Messrs. Wiley and Putnam have just published an important work, entitled "A Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842; and to Oregon and North California, in the years 1843-44." The Expedition was under the superintendence of Capt. Fremont, who has reported two of his Tours to the Congress of the United States, of which the volume before us is the substance. Their field consisted of the immense west of the Rocky Mountains, extending to the Pacific Ocean, and bounded by the Russian frontier on the north, and California on the south. Capt. Fremont's Outward Journey was from Kansas Landing to Fort Vancouver, a distance of 2,766 miles; and the Homeward Journey by from the Dalles to the Missouri River.

The Narrative is a substantial volume of some 320 pages, filled with stirring adventure, picturesque description, and information of novel and attractive character. We have selected three scenes

SCENES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

from the Illustrations to the work. The first is from the Outward Journey, and shows the American Falls on Lewis's Fork of the Colombia River, at Fort Hall, at an elevation of 4500 feet: it is 2384 miles from Kansas Landing; it is a great Fork of the Colombia, named after Lewis, the enterprising traveller.

Next is a striking Hill of Columnar Basalt on the Colombia.

The third Scene lay on the Homeward Journey, at 1559 miles' distance from the Dalles—a Pass in the Sierra Nevada of California, thus described in the Narrative:—

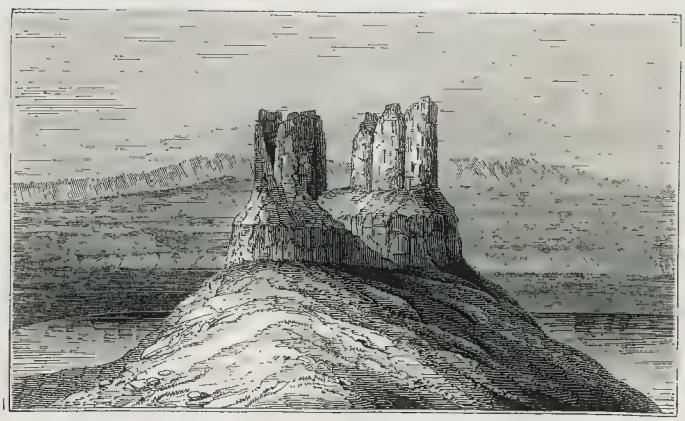
"The dividing ridge of the Sierra is in sight from this encampment. Accompanied by Mr. Preuss, I ascended to-day the highest peak to the right, from which we had a beautiful view of a mountain lake at our feet, about 15 miles in length, and so entirely surrounded by mountains that we could not discover an outlet. We had taken with us a glass, but though we enjoyed an extended view, the valley was half hidden in mist, as when we had seen it before. Snow could be distinguished on the higher parts o, the coast mountains; eastward, as far as the eye could extend, it ranged over a terrible mass of broken snowy mountains, fading off blue in the distance. The rock composing the summit consists of a very coarse, dark, volcanic conglomerate; the lower parts appeared to be of a slaty structure. The highest trees were a few scattering cedars and aspens. From the immediate foot of the peak we were two hours in reaching the summit, and one hour anda quarter in descending. The day had been very bright, still, and clear, and spring seems to be advancing rapidly. While the sun is in the sky the snow melts rapidly, and gushing springs cover the face of the mountain in all the exposed places, but their surface freezes instantly with the disappearance of the sun.

THE AMERICAN FALLS OF LEWIS FORK.

"The Indians of the Sierra make frequent descents upon the settlements west of the Coast Range, which they keep constantly swept of horses; among them are many who are called Christian Indians, being refugees from Spanish missions. Several of these incursions occurred while we were at Helvetia. Occasionally parties of soldiers follow them across the Coast Range, but never enter the Sierra."

The party had not long before passed through a beautiful country. The Narrative says—"During the earlier part of the day our ride had been over a very level prairie, or rather a succession of long stretches of prairie, separated by lines and groves of oak timber, growing along dry gullies, which are filled with water in seasons of rain; and, perhaps, also, by the melting snows. Over much of this extent the vegetation was sparse; the surface showing plainly the action of water, which, in the season of flood, the Joaquin spreads over the valley. About one o'clock we came again among innumerable flowers; and a few miles further, fields of the beautiful blue-flowering *lupins*, which seems to love the neighbourhood of water, indicated that we were approaching a stream. We here found this beautiful shrub in thickets, some of them being 12 feet in height. Occasionally three or four plants were clustered together, forming a grand bouquet, about ninety feet in circumference, and ten feet high; the whole summit covered with spikes of flowers, the perfume of which is very sweet and grateful. A lover of natural beauty can imagine with what pleasure we rode among these flowering groves, which filled the air with a light and delicate fragrance. We continued our road for about half a mile, interspersed through an open grove of live oaks, which, in form, were the most symmetrial and beautiful we had yet seen in this country. The ends of their branches rested on the ground, forming somewhat more than a half sphere of very full and regular figure, with leaves apparently smaller than usual. The Californian poppy, of a rich orange colour, was numerous today. Elk and several bands of antelope made their appearance. Our road now was one continued enjoyment; and it was pleasant riding among this assemblage of green pastures, with varied flowers and scattered groves, and, out of the warm green spring, to look at the rocky and snowy peaks where lately we had suffered so much.

Again, in the Sierra Nevada.—"Our journey to-day was in the midst of an advanced spring, whose green and flora beauty offered a delightful contrast to the sandy valley we had just left. All the day snow was in sight on the butt of the mountain, which frowned down upon us on the right; but we beheld itnow with feelings of pleasant security, as we rode along between green trees, and on flowers, with humming-birds and other feathered friends of the traveller enlivening the serene spring air. As we reached the summit of this beautiful pass, and obtained a view into the eastern country, we saw at once that here was the place to take leave of all such pleasant scenes as those around us. The distant mountains were now bald rocks again; and below, the land had any colour but green. Taking into consideration the nature of the Sierra Nevada, we found this pass an excellent one for horses; and, with a little labour, or perhaps with a more perfect examination of the localities, it might be made sufficiently practicable for waggons."



BASALTIC HILL ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

PASS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA, CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Fremont states himself to be well acquainted with the great range of the Sierra Nevada of the Alta California, and his journey has showed that this broad and elevated snowy ridge was a continuation of the Cascade Range of Oregon, between which and the ocean there is still another, and a lower range, parallel to the former and to the coast, and which may be called the Coast Range. No river from the interior does, or can cross the Sierra Nevada, itself more lofty than the Rocky Mountains; and as to the Buenaventura, the mouth of which, seen on the coast, gave the idea and the name of the reputed great river; it is, in fact, a small stream of no consequence, not only below the Sierra Nevada, but actually below the Coast Range—taking its rise within half a degree of the ocean, running parallel to it for about two degrees, and then falling into the Pacific, near Montery. There is no opening from the Bay of San Francisco into the interior of the Continent. The two rivers which flow into it are comparatively short, and not perpendicular to the coast, but lateral to it, and having their heads towards Oregon and Southern California. They open lines of communication north and south, and not eastwardly; and thus this want of interior communication from the San Francisco Bay, now fully ascertained, gives great additional value to the Colombia, which stands alone as the only great river on the Pacific slope of our Continent which leads from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and opens a line of communication from the sea to the valley of the Mississippi.

The following passage is very important, in connexion with our present position with America:—The Colombia is the only river which traverses the whole breadth of the country, breaking through all the ranges, and entering the sea. Draving its waters from a section of ten degrees of latitude in the Rocky Mountains, which are collected into one stream by three main forks (Lewis's, Clark's and the North Fork) near the centre of the Oregon valley, this great river thence proceeds by a sangle channel to the sea, while its three forks lead each to a pass in the mountains, which opens the way into the interior of the continent. This fact in relation to the rivers of this region gives an immense value to the Colombia. Its mouth is the only inlet and outlet to and from the sea; its three forks lead to the passes in the mountains; it is therefore the only line of communication between the Pacific and the interior of North America; and all operations of war or commerce, of national or social intercourse, must be conducted upon it. This gives it a value beyond estimation, and would involve irreparable injury if lost.

Commercially, the value of the Oregon country must be great, washed, as it is, by the North Pacific Ocean—fronting Asia—producing many of the elements of commerce and becoming, as it naturally will, a thoroughfare for the East India and China trade. That portion of the Pacific coast known as California, is now attracting an unusual share of the attention of the Government of the United States, Great Britain, and France. It is regarded by them as in itself one of the richest and most beautiful regions on earth; and, as destined, by its situation, its harbours, and its proximity to Asia, to influence, at no distant day, the commercial and political affairs of the world.

The Mexican Correspondent of the *Times* holds the possession of California by the British to be indispensable, to check the progress in wealth and power of the United States. That writer has repeatedly, intelligently, and most zealously urged upon the British Government the necessity of at once acquiring California by purchase from Mexico, insisting that thus, and thus only, can the American Republic be cut off from the West Pacific coast, and shut out from a most advantageous access to the trade of Asia. Substantially, the same view is urged in the leading and official papers of Paris.

In this state of things, the character, condition, and general relations of California become to us objects of the deepest interest. It has been generally understood that certain portions of the territory have been mortgaged to parties in England, by whom money has at various times been loaned to Mexico.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The importance of the rising Colony of New South Wales assures us that our readers will be pleased to hear that we shall be able to present them with occasional sketches, illustrative of the scenery and progress which the Colony is making, both politically and socially.

The annexed sketch represents the exterior of the Council Chamber, Sydney, on the 29th July last, when the third Session of the Legislative Council was opened by his Excellency, Sir George Gipps, the Governor of the Colony.

There was a numerous attendance of members, and the house was closely filled with their friends and relatives, among whom was a considerable number of ladies, and both the strangers' and the reporters' galleries were crowded. At twelve o'clock, a salute from the battery at Fort Phillip announced that his Excellency was about to leave Government House for the Council Chamber. His Excellency proceeded to the Chamber, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, in a carriage and four, attended, as usual, by mounted orderlies. In the Court-yard, in the front of the Council Chamber, there was a guard of honour, composed of the band and fifty rank and file of the 99th Regiment, commanded by Captain Reed and Lieutenant Leigh, the regimental colour being borne by Ensign de Winton, which received his Excellency with the usual honours. On its being announced that the Governor was approaching, the Speaker and several members, and the officers of the House, went to the door to meet his Excellency, and usher him to the Vice-Regal chair.

OPENING OF THE SYDNEY COUNCIL.

His Excellency having requested the Speaker to desire that honourable members would take their seats, opened the business of the session with the customary speech, congratulating the House on the manifest improvement in the condition of the Colony, and alluding to the remarkable fact, which must ever stand out conspicuously in Australian annals, that in the year 1844, for the first time in the history of New South Wales, the exports of the Colony exceeded the imports, and to the liberal prices which our exports continue to command in the home market. His Excellency declared he had reason to hope that the Revenue had passed the point of its lowest depression, and that it would henceforth increase in productiveness. The Governor stated that not only is the ordinary revenue of the Colony *free from debt*, but the cash balances now at the credit of Government in the colonial banks, exceed, collectively, all former amounts since the year 1841.

Among other points of the speech was the announcement of a measure for taking a Census of the Colony; the reduction of the duty on spirits, with a view to the suppression of illicit distillation; and a bill for enabling the Trustees of the Savings' Bank to lend a portion of their unemployed funds to the Corporation of Sydney. His Excellency retired immediately after having handed a copy of the Speech to the Speaker of the Council; and the Council then adjourned.

SYDNEY.—GENERAL VIEW.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales is a singularly constituted body; twelve of its members being nominated by the Queen, (or her representative, the Governor,) and twenty-four elected by the people of the Colony. The business of the Council thus constituted is conducted in much the same manner, and under the same general rules, as the business of Parliament. Members can introduce measures of any description, but all the more ordinary business is introduced by message from the Governor.

As in all Colonies, there are great complaints of the Colonial-office in Downing-street. The great struggle at present between the Colonists and the Mother Country is the management of the Land Fund—whether it should be vested in the Council of the Colony, or the Lords of the Treasury.

The Council Chamber is situated in Macquarie-street, on the east side of the City: it is a plain, but commodious building, having a spacious Council Hall, and the requisite Committee Rooms, and other offices.

The Council met for the first time in 1843, when Alexander McLeay, Esq., was elected Speaker. Mr. Mc. Leay, the distinguished naturalist, is well known in the Colony, having been for many years Secretary to the Transport Board, and also an active officer of the Linnean Society. Mr. McLeay went out to New South Wales in 1824, as Colonial Secretary, which office he held until 1837.

THE AUXILIARY STEAM PACKET-SHIP "MASSACHUSETTS."

THE AUXILIARY STEAM PACKET-SHIP, "MASSACHUSETTS."

This fine Steam or Screw Auxiliary Packet-ship arrived at Liverpool o Wednesday week, after a run of about thirty days, from New York, whence she sailed on the 17th ult., being her third trip across the Atlantic. She brought thirty passengers: the advices she conveyed had been anticipated by the steam-ship *Cambria*.

The *Massachusetts* presents a novel combination of sailing and steam power: she is fitted with an Ericsson screw propeller, which can be shifted whenever the wind renders it desirable to take advantage of the sailing qualities of the vessel; hence the term "Auxiliary Steam." In considering her speed, it should be recollected that the screw, as applied in this packet-ship, is merely an auxiliary propelling power, and can be of little, if indeed any use, unless in calms or against head winds. In calms, when the canvas becomes useless, it supplies a propelling power; and here its value is prominently shown. In light head winds it enables the ship still to progress; and if the ship accomplishes the voyage with as much greater rapidity than the ordinary packet-ships, as to recompense the owners for the loss of tonnage occasioned by the weight of, and space occupied by the machinery, then the experiment has resulted in success. On the boisterous northern Atlantic route, however, this good fortune was considered problematical, and her passage out to Liverpool, made in 17½ days, did not satisfy her friends; but her owner, Mr. B. Forbes, of Boston, regards this as a fair run.

It may next be important to review the return passage of the *Massachusetts*, as compared with ships sailing from Liverpool shortly before and after her, which may be exhibited in a tabular form:—

Name	Date of Sailing	Date of Arrival	At	Advantages to credit of Massachusetts
Massachusetts	Oct 28	Nov 18	Hlmet Hook	4
Shenandoah	Oct 22	Dec 3 & 4	Sandy Hook	12 days
Alexander	Oct 22	Dec 2	Sandy Hook	13 days
Henry Clay	Oct 23	Nov 26	Sandy Hook	5 days
Columbiana	Oct 23	Nov 30	Do	11 days
St Patrick	Oct 27	Dec 1	New York	11 days
Sea Horse	Oct 13	Nov 27	Boston	18 days

Here, then, is conclusive evidence that the *Massachusetts* has some considerable superiority, either from her model, her rig, or the skill of her steam.

It is well observed, in the "United States' Nautical Magazine," "Let it be distinctly understood, that we do not call her a steamer, or expect her to make steam-boat speed, except under canvass. Her steam power is strictly auxiliary to her canvass."

Independently, however, of this novel combination of steam and sail, there are so many points of improved construction in the *Massachusetts*, as to render some description of them interesting to the general reader, as well as to those who are engaged in Transatlantic navigation. These details we have abridged from a communication to a late Number of the *Mechanic's Magazine*, stated to be "from head-quarters, and in every particular reliable."

The *Massachusetts* is the first packet-ship of a line to run between New York and Liverpool. She is 161 feet on deck, 31·9 beam, 20 hold, and measures about 701 tons old style; she has a full poop, extending to, and including the main mast; under this are the accommodations for thirty-five passengers.

During the night, powerful lights are kept continually burning at each bow: each illumines a beautiful lens, showing a brilliant light, that may be seen from any vessel within the range of its reflection, at least three miles off in ordinary weather; and the same light, of course, illumines the sailor's quarters. Between the main and mizen masts, in one of the cabins, on each side, are dresses, the same as those forward, so that no vessel can approach her without seeing her lights from every point except her stern.

The bow is very sharp and very beautiful. The angles formed by the cutwater and wood ends have been gradually filled up, which extends the lines of the ship to rabbets in the cutwater, and the cutwater itself is then fashioned to carry the sweep unbroken to a point. A slight concave, opposite the angles filled in, preserves the harmony of the lines, and increases the sharpness of the bow. This filling to a false bow is entirely original. It increases the strength of the vessel forward, and causes less resistance to her speed, against in a short head sea, and as it is carried up to the head, and decked over, it presents a smooth surface, over which the broken water will roll as harmlessly as from the sides. Her bow is more upright, and has more than other ships of her size, and in consequently, stronger. The curve of her cutwater, as it swells outward and forms the head, is very easy and graceful. She has a neatly carved and gilded billet-head, and a carved scroll-work and wreath around the hawse-holes, and the name and title are placed on a panel on the bow. The figure-head is a Her arms and left side, bearing the American shield. Her eyes are lively sharp, and, although she has the proper, wild expression of countenance the size of the stern, yet the latter is so finely finished, and swells so gracefully outward, as to appear comparatively light and easy. In her planksheer there are 84 composition ventilators, the tops of which can at all times be unscrewed when required. Besides these, she has ventilators similar to those in the Cunard steamers, which are made of copper, and operate like wind sails. In case of accident, she is well supplied with boats; besides a large and beautiful long-boat, fitted with masts and sails, she carries two excellent quarter-boats, and two life-boats. Every chain, stool, and settee, has its air-tight apartments under them, so that in the event of a person falling overboard, one of these thrown to him would be a complete life-buoy.

She spreads the same quantity of canvass as she would have if a sailing vessel alone, and she is modelled and equipped precisely as a sailing packet should be. She spreads the same surface of canvass as the *Paul Jones*, a ship of 680 tons, which ship has two feet more depth of hold, and a foot more beam than the *Massachusetts*, but is 15 feet less in length. A suit of the *Massachusetts* standing sails contains 3833 yards, each cloth 22 inches wide.

The rig is new; the peculiarities of it are, that all the masts are "fidded" abaft the lower mast head, that the lower mast heads are longer than usual, and that the sails are divided into smaller pieces.

One of the great advantages which is anticipated from this rig is, that the ship may be kept more steadily on her course than with the old rig, where it is very often necessary to luff and bear away a little to enable the men to reef or take in sail, or to prevent the large surfaces from being rent to ribbons; indeed, no one who has crossed the Atlantic in the winter can fail to appreciate the value of this rig, struck with the advantages in this respect, as well as in the wear and tear.

Such is the *Massachusetts* as a *ship*; we will now look at her as a *steamer*.—Her motive power consists of a condensing engine with two cylinders, which work nearly at right angles, each 3 feet stroke and 26 inches diameter. There are two boilers, named "waggon boilers," each 14 feet long, 7 wide, and 9 high, with a furnace to each boiler. For the purpose of raising steam quickly, there is a blowing engine and blower; there is also a heater, on the same principle as that applied to the U. S. steam-frigate, *Princeton*.

Her engine-room is entirely ventilated, and every way protected against the contingency of fire. Its floor is of cast-iron. Her steam power is applied to an Ericsson propeller, the extreme diameter of which is 9½ feet. The shaft passes close to the stern post on the larboard side, and rests in a socket which is embedded and bolted to the stern post, and is further supported by a massive brace above. The propeller is made of wrought copper and composition metal, and can be raised out of the water when the steam power is not required.

The apparatus by which this is effected consists of a shaft which passes from the engine-room through the stern, above and parallel to the shaft of the propeller. The mechanism of the upper shaft, set in motion, revolves and thus raises the propeller out of the water and places it close against the flat of the stern, where it is secured with chains from either quarter. The whole process can be executed in a very few minutes. When this is done, she is a complete sailing ship, in every particular.

The machinery was made by Messrs. Hogg and Co., of New York, agreeably to the plans and drawings of Captain Ericsson, of whose conjunctive ability as an engineer all trans-hes another honourable example.

A "week's month," or opening, is cut across the backing of the rudder, so that when the helm is put to starboard the water will traverse to the west side of the shaft which extends beyond it. The force of both her engines is estimated at about 170 horse power, and nine statute miles per hour, in smooth water, is the speed expected to be obtained by them, with a consumption of eight tons of anthracite coal per nautical day.

The space occupied by the machinery and its appurtenances *in the lower hold* is forty-seven feet from the stern post forward, or one-seventh the cube of the whole ship.

The cost of her motive power is about two-sevenths of the cost of the ship herself. Her entire cost has been about £16,000.

The *Massachusetts* will sail for New York on Thursday, the 15th instant.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 11.—First Sunday after Epiphany—Hilary Term begins.
MONDAY, 12. Plough Monday always follows the Epiphany. Its origin is involved in obscurity, but it is believed to be associated with the first use of the plough.
TUESDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox born, 1749.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Venus rises at 8h. 11m. p. m.
THURSDAY, 15. Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.
FRIDAY, 16 Battle of Corunna, 1809.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Anthony

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 3	2 23	2 49	3 9	3 15	3 31	3 46	4 2	4 18	4 34	4 50	5 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Young Aspirant," Lincoln's Inn, is recommended to join the School of Design, Somerset House.

"G." 10, Madeddon-place.—The Sketches will not suit our columns

"A Constant Reader." "Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society," published by Longman and Co., is the best work of its class

The Smallest Church in England, according to our Correspondent "W. E." (in reply to a late inquiry in our columns), is the church of Lullington, near Lewes, Sussex: internally, it is 15 ft. 9 in. by 16 ft. 9 in., and 14 ft. high; spire less than 8 ft. high.

"R. L." (Huddersfield) Letter has been forwarded to Mr. Harvey.

"Hermes," Etc.—Messrs. Remnant and Edmunds, booksellers, Paternoster-row; cost, about us.

"J. R. S."—The persons named will, doubtless, be exempt from serving in the militia.

"D. F," Southampton.—The Print will be ready shortly. The Index to Vol. VII. is given with the present Number. Piano is not pronounced Pahno, as our Correspondent may have learnt it.

"Cadena," Edinburgh. The contradiction in the illustrations to "Barnaby Rudge" is an artistical blunder.

"A Correspondent" is thanked, though he will perceive, by the present Number, that our serial had anticipated him in illustrating the O'Connell Property

"One who Feels for Flints."—We have not room to specify the desirable course of reading, &c.

"S. T. F." Norwich. The deposit will be kept

"G. E." Bloomsbury.—Mr. (now Lord) Bonghman sat at in Parliament for Calnefford, a borough in the interest of the Duke of Bedford.

"X. Y. Z."—The loss of the third finger will not interfere with the legality of the vote.

"A Subscriber" is recommended to apply to a Navy Agent.

"Justice."—The Lord Chancellor is the legal guardian of the property of lunatics.

"A Reader" is thanked for the bibliograph, but we have not room to engrave it.

"H. S." Plymouth, should obtain the influence of a Member of Parliament; the salary commences at £70 or £80.

"R. E. H."—The work shall be duly attended to.

"A Subscriber," Wakefield. The Corporation of London has been interested in the Manor of Finsbury from the beginning of the fourteenth century: it was formerly part of the City of London without the Walls

"P.," Loughborough.—Property or Income Tax must be paid to the Collector of the district in which our Correspondent resides

"A Constant Reader."—Engrenage is catching; as the cogs or teeth of wheels catch or work in each other.

"X." Gloucester.—Benedict's opera will be produced in February: it is now in rehearsal. "King Stephen" was an unfinished opera of Beethoven: the overture will be found in Schindler's work, page 383, marked Op. 117. "Fidelio" is the only complete opera of Beethoven in exist—

"J. B." Manchester.—There was but one Nicholson, the celebrated Falist

"Quæstor, C." should consult Mr. Billings's "History of Carlisle Cathedral," for the dimensions of the east window.

"H. A. M." Read the intelligence received from the United States on Wednesday.

"J. B. C." Edmefield House. "A Chart of the Doctrines of Sects" may be purchased of Bell, publisher, Fleet-street.

"Annie" may hear of a work on Modelling at Weale's Architectural Library, Holborn.

"Paddy," Belfast.—The price of Mr. English's work on the Lanadown Tower is five guineas.

"P.," Argyllshire, should consult Ronalds's "Fly-Fisher's Entomology." (Longman and Co.)

"Socius."—The abolition of Gretna-Green Marriages was contemplated by Lord Brougham's Bill, last session of Parliament, but the Bill was not passed.

"A Convert," Spilsby, is thanked for the hint.

"A. R." should apply to the Messrs. Reeve, Publishers of Works on Natural History, King William street, Strand.

"Nausicaa's" question was replied to in our last, which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller

"R. F." Chesterfield.—Thanks.

"S. B."—The lines on "The Aged Horse" will not suit.

"E. S," Portsmouth.—Liquid Rouge is the red liquid left from the preparation of carmine; or a solution of genuine in weak ammoniacal spirits of wine; or of pure rouge in alcohol, acidulated with acetic acid.— Cooley's Cyclopædia.

"A Constant Reader."—The custom of decking churches and houses with evergreens at Christmas is traced by Bourne, to the ancient Romans, who used these as emblems of joy, peace, and victory: "in the Christian sense, it may be applied to the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ." See "Knowledge for the People," Part 3. "The Hand-book of Knitting and Netting."

"Ignoramus," Dover.—The Hebrew sacred cubit was 2 English feet, and the great cubit 11 English feet. Originally, it was the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger. Calmet.—Dumpetter is usually said to have been invented by the German monk, Schwartz, about 1320; but Roger Bacon mentioned it in 1216. The Chinese are said to have invented gunpowder some centuries before the above dates.

"Christopher," St. Mary's.—Declined.

"Cricket," Birkenhead.—Miss Keeley is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, of the Lyceum Theatre.

"The Prospectus of the Direct Epipontic Railway" we have not room for.

"J. G. S." Manchester.—The proportion of nutriment in rice and potatoes is as 81 to 94; beef, 942. See "Report of the Committee Proportion of Nutriment in our Organic Elements," by Schlossberger and Kemp, "Philosophical Magazine," No. 181, for November last.

"S. P. Winchester."—Thanks for the address of the inventor of the Portable Barrel Beehive, to Mr. Shell, Lamb-street, Spitalfields.

"A Friend," Milnthorpe, recommends to our Correspondent as a remedy for Warts, the outer coat of raw carrot, scraped and mazed with salt, and applied as a cold poultice.

"An Amateur in Engineering" may, probably, obtain the particulars of the Gutta Percha manufacture of Messrs. Nickels and Co., York-road, Lambeth.

"Epsilon."—Yes.

"A. M" The marriage would be illegal

"A Subscriber." requires the address of a correct London printer, should make his selection by some specimen of his work—as a printed volume

"A. E. B." Under circumstances of illness, the return of the premium cannot be claimed.

"Equality," Liverpool.—Letters announcing Births, Marriages, &c., should be properly authenticated.

"An Humble Enquirer."—There is no ground of preference of one Inn or Court over another, for the study of Conveyancing. All depends on the Conveyancer under whose care you place yourself. Grayf's Inn is the cheapest on the whole; but the expenses of keeping Terms are nearly alike at all Inns. The Inn expenses at the Temple are not above £20, for keeping all the term.

"Anonymous."—The £100 deposit is still returned on a man's being called to the bar.

A Proctor is an officer of the Ecclesiastical Courts, whose business is that of an agent between his Clients and the Courts to which he is attached, as in those of Doctors' Commons

"O. R." Mr. Macready will re-appear, in a week or two, at the Princesses' Theatre. Mr. M.'s age is 53, that of Mr. Farren, 60

"A Friend to the National Drama"—We have not room for the long but merited eulogy on Mr. Phelps.

"Adolescens." The young lady is the daughter of the present Mrs ——. Ladies' ages are not usually known, as they are.

"Sigma."—The latter part of the reply to "Adolescens" must suffice.

"The True Fortune, a Tale of St. Valentine," will not suit.

"S——y." "The question was replied to in our Journal, about a month since.

"A Transmarist."—Mr. Akerman's works on Numismatics may be relied on.

2. Mr. Webster, successor to Mr. Tilt, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"J. W.," Teignmouth.—A letter addressed to M. de la Rive, Paris, will, in all probability, suffice.

"J. L. T." Tower of London, is thanked for the subject, which shall appear.

"T. E. B." Banbury.—The Sketch is too slight

INTERLINE. "On the Approaching Season." "Time," by a Cestrum.

ERRATA.—In our account of the Wreck off Pevensey, last week, it should have been stated that the Captain was the last to leave the vessel in the life-boat, instead of being one of the party that left previously in the ship's boat.—The only covering to the old painting in Carpenter's Hall was canvass, papered and painted; and not plaster, as we stated last week.

SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a HISTORY OF THE CORN LAWS, written expressly for this Journal. The Supplement also contains the Title-page and Indexes to Vol. VII.; and the Chronology of the last Six Months of 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846.

THE spirit of gain often seizes upon the strangest matters, if it thinks it sees in them anything that may be turned to account. Intrinsic value, though it would seem to be one of the first considerations in an affair of buying and selling, is often the very last; odd enough are the things in which dealings actually do take place, and of which the "prices" may be quoted; but far more strange are the things offered for the chance of finding a customer, the possessors believing devoutly there are no bounds to the acquisitive faculty in Englishmen. The traffic in worthless or repulsive matters with which some public atrocity had become associated, has occasionally reached to so morbid an excess as to require checking by the hand of authority. For the sake of public decency we could wish that authority exercised oftener in cases in which, though there are no feelings excited in sympathy with crime, there is certainly an outrage committed on humanity. There can be no objection to a ship bringing home more articles than the lading for which she is chartered, and occasionally an item that may not be found described in the tariff. But the privilege should not be so far abused as to excite public disgust, which must have been roused by the following advertisement copied from a late number of a leading paper:—

MUMMY on SALE.—For SALE, a MUMMY, from Possession Island. It was buried in guano, and is in perfect state of preservation. A board, which was found over it, gives the date of burial 1790. Apply, &c.

We withhold the reference, in hopes the parties are by this time convinced of the impropriety of the affair, and have given, as they are bound to do, the poor human remains Christian burial. It is evident it is the body of some fellow countryman who died on board the guano vessel, and whose companions committed his corpse to the earth, instead of to the great deep, recording the date of the burial. Why was it disturbed? We hear that the cupidity of the guano crews, which long respected the kind of burial ground that existed at Ichaboe, has at last dug away that also—coveting the dead their shield from the elements. But we have not yet heard that they import the withered bodies of their fellow men as articles of sale. Why is it done in this instance? What is there in the accidental preservation of the frame that entitled the finders to violate the sanctity of the dead? To give it the appellation of a "mummy" is absurd, and a mere attempt to escape the opprobium of selling a dead body, by confounding it with relics that have become objects of curiosity. Even in the exposure of those dusty old Egyptians there is something repulsive, but the pains they took to ward off decay, and to obtrude themselves, as it were, on the eyes of the living, are evident. They intended to be gazed at by all generations, and they enveloped themselves in pictured puzzles, to the end that the curiosity of after ages should be continually excited. They provoke us from their tombs to ask who they were? We seem to seek them less than they seek us; and where such efforts have been made to secure a *post mortem* existence in the flesh, it appears no intrusion to question the dweller in the shroud as to his secrets. They had a sort of horrid anxiety to be present with the living after their time; they would not accept oblivion, and disliked nothing so much as the repose of the tomb; they provided against it as a grievance evil, insisting on a place at their children's feasts, though unpartaking of the mirth, and only a little less in the way than when alive. We do no outrage, then, to the feelings of the old Egyptian when we encase him in a museum; it is an attention he likes. It is no shock to his feelings to be sold: approving of all that excites an interest in him, he rather prefers its being done by public auction than otherwise. And then the awful gulf of time that has rolled between his existence on earth and ours removes our sympathies from him, and he seems to us rather to have been a dweller in another planet than a fellow habitant of this. By some such reasonings as these we have overcome, as to the real mummy, the natural aversion we feel against all unnecessary and wanton exposure of the sad relics of mortality.

But in the case we have alluded to there is not one thing to palliate the violation of the tomb, and the disgusting conversion of its contents into an article of merchandize. The poor sailor sank far from his home, by that speck in the trackless sea, and his companions laid him in the grave; he sought no exception from the common lot; prepared not for a miserable contest with decay. Why should his body be dragged from the grave and sold as a curiosity? His children or his kindred may be among us and may meet the sellers of their father's corse in the streets! The accidental preservation of the human body from decay has been so often witnessed, and has occurred in so many places, that nothing new can be learned concerning it, and the knowledge would be valueless if it could be gained: our great problem is how to feed the living, not to preserve the dead. Let our captains and sailors bring from every zone all that can be of real actual, interest or advantage to man; but let them leave the grave unrifled, and not violate that respect which all nations pay to the place of the dead. We fervently hope we shall see no more such announcements as that we have thought it might answer some useful purpose to quote. Such things are done sometimes more from thoughtlessness than depravity.

THE facility with which rank can ingratiate itself with the multitude is proverbial; even against many disadvantages, in spite of bad traits of character, acts of violence, nay, often absolute crimes, if there is an affability of manner in the holder of exalted rank, the outward charm will win more than the knowledge of the misconduct will repel. Many are the bad Kings who have been great popular favourites; two of our worst Monarchs live in the national recollection by nothing else but their external demeanour. "Bluff King Hal," was an atrocious monster, of whom we cannot find any good or generous act recorded; and the "Merry Monarch" was a cold, heartless sensualist, false to his friends, and a traitor to his people; yet they became public favourites were what is called popular. But we need not be perplexed by the phenomenon; we see daily how readily men make the virtues they wish to find in those they regard as great. No passing tourist can spend five minutes in conversation with a Prince or Potentate, but he immediately warrants him as the possessor of all the good qualities under the sun. The most indifferent person we have lately seen of this disposition to paint all rulers *couleur de rose*, however murky may really be their moral complexion, is furnished by a letter, published in the *Presse*, giving an account of the life led at Vernet, in the Eastern Pyrenees, by Ibrahim Pasha, who is residing there for the benefit of his health. As Ibrahim Pasha's real character is too rably notorious, the amazing error of the writer will deceive very few; but to the ordinary one in class, who are thrown into transient personal contact with a Prince, even though he be but a Pasha, and mistakes the exterior courtesies of demeanour, in which all Easterns are proficients, for the presence of the inward virtues. But such notions set afloat on society do infinite mischief, and should be corrected where possible. We gather from the letter that the writer has dined with his Highness; he reads the Moslem at a glance, and settles his character at once, with an offensive flippancy which would astonish us, had we not long ceased to be astonished at anything:—

The disposition of Ibrahim Pasha is excellent, both paternal and amiable, and reminds one of the Patriarchs described in the Bible.

There is no shadow of doubt here! His disposition "*is* excellent," "paternal and amiable," and "reminds one" of the descriptions of a book, for which, if the writer is a Christian, he should have no such respect to suffer it to be a weight in contact with the name of this most consummate ruffian. Such men are the pests of literature, scattering up and down their false and trashy notions, till the world is full of errors, which it is really wearying to hunt down. Are our readers curious to hear anything of the real character of this paternal and amiable being, this modern type of the Patriarchs? He is a fierce and brutal soldier, stained with all the vices of the camp, and destitute of all the one virtue of the Mamelukes,—temperance. He is boundless in his debaucheries, and it is the repair of a frame shattered by excess that he is now seeking in the south of Europe, while his father, at an advanced age, is still hale and vigorous. The only qualities which are mentioned as distinguishing him favourably are a rude kind of capacity, which has taken a military direction, decision, and personal bravery; there are thousands in his armies who possess the same. He is the mere tool in the hands of the same Mehemet Ali, who planned all the campaigns in which Ibrahim commanded, and established that European discipline in his army which enabled it to gain the mastery in his early conflicts with the troops of the Porte. But his personal qualities are the very reverse of paternal, or amiable, or patriarchal. Lord Byron speaks of the mild manners, and venerable exterior of Ali Pasha; but he did not trumpet him forth on that account, as a model of all the virtues; on the contrary, he made known the ferocious and tiger-like nature that lurked beneath it. But Lord Byron was a man of sense; the adulator of Ibrahim Pasha is one of the thousands who never look beneath the surface.

DEATH OF EARL GRANVILLE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Granville, which took place on Wednesday, at his house in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. His lordship had been indisposed for some time. He was of Whig politics, but he was chiefly distinguished for his diplomatic services, for which, indeed, the Earldom was conferred upon him. The last diplomatic post which he held, was that of Ambassador at Paris, but soon after the accession of the Conservative Ministry, he was succeeded by Lord Cowley, the present Ambassador at that capital. Earl Granville was in his 73d year. The date of his creation as such was 1833. The noble Earl's death causes a vacancy for the Borough of [illegible], which was represented by Lord Leveson, now Earl Granville.

THE LATE COLONEL GURWOOD.—Mr C. H. Okey, the half-brother of the late Colonel, has written a letter to the Times newspaper, in which he denies that Colonel Gurwood had lost money by railway speculations, and then proceeds to say, "The cause which induced my brother's untimely death was a wound in the head, which he received from a musket-ball at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where, it is known, he volunteered the forlorn hope; his shako and part of his skull were carried away; and it will be in the recollection of the officers of the 16th Hussars (with whom my brother afterwards served), that, at certain states of the weather he frequently complained of pain in his head; and it at he has been known to fall from his horse, in fainting-fits, in the Riding-house in Brighton. These circumstances, and my brother's long absences from wine, in consequence of the wound, immediately occurred to the recollection of two of his dearest friends, now in Paris, when the account of his melancholy end was received there. It has been observed by some eminent army surgeons, that, 'although Gurwood thought little of the wound in his head, it might some day prove fatal to him;' and, accelerated, probably, by too great mental exertion in the compilation of the "Wellington Despatches," it has done so."

POSTSCRIPT.

THE RATING OF PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM AT WINDSOR

A Vestry Meeting was held at Windsor yesterday, for the purpose of making a rate for the relief of the poor, when a long discussion took place upon the question whether Flemish Farm, in the occupation of Prince Albert, should or should not be subject to a poor's-rate. Ultimately, Mr. Judge moved the following resolution:—

"That this Vestry is still of opinion that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has a beneficial occupation in Flemish Farm; but that, in order that the parish may be guided in their future proceedings in the matter by high legal authority, a case be drawn up by Mr. —, and submitted to Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Sergeant Manning for their opinion, to be afterwards submitted to the vestry."

Mr. Hopkins, after observing that he had no doubt a fair and honest statement of all the facts had been laid before counsel for their opinion, moved the following amendment:—"That this Vestry extremely regrets that the resolutions, in reference to the rating of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, passed at the Vestry Meeting, held on the 13th of September last, should have been so carried, inasmuch as this meeting is now fully aware that his Royal Highness is not in any way liable to be rated for Flemish Farm; and that this Vestry deprecates the garbled statements set forth in the public journals on the subject."

Upon a show of hands taking place, and the Chairman's decision being disputed, the names of all present, for and against the amendment, were taken down by the Vestry Clerk, and the result was that it was carried by a majority of two. Three of the parishioners present (Messrs. Alder, Hollis, and Collyer) declined to vote at all.

It was moved by Mr. Noke, seconded by Mr. Cleave (overseers), and carried, "That, inasmuch as the maintenance of the poor presses heavily on the parishioners, a respectful memorial be now presented to his Royal Highness, praying him to take the state of the parish into his gracious consideration; and that such memorial be prepared and presented by the parish officers."

The shaking rate, after considerable altercation, was ultimately agreed to.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. D'OYLEY.—We have to record the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, the respected rector of the parish of St. Mary's, Lambeth, which took place on Thursday evening, at his country residence in Sunbridge. The extensive parish of Lambeth will now, we believe, be divided into four distinct parishes.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MOORE. Died, on Tuesday, at Lamberton Park, in the Queen's County (Ireland), aged 81 years, the Right Hon. Arthur Moore, one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and an ex-Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE WHIGS. The *Liverpool Mercury* of Thursday contains the following article as reference to the late failure of Lord John Russell to form a Ministry:—"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, addressed by a personal friend of Lord Grey to a gentleman of this town, which throws some light upon the late movement among the leaders of the Whigs. The statements may be implicitly relied upon. *It is not true*, as stated, that Lord Palmerston would have taken any post to preserve unanimity, and that Lord Grey would do nothing that was to include Lord Palmerston in the Council. The fact is, Lord Palmerston declared he would not take office on any terms—that Lord Grey refused to relinquish that intended for him to Lord Palmerston, and, if it would smooth matters, to place Lord Palmerston in the Lords and give him the *leadership* there that his Lord Grey, would most willingly follow him and co-operate in any way whatever; but, that his opinion (and it is not his opinion only, but a very general one) was, that such was the feeling, with respect to Lord Palmerston by some foreign powers, with whom it is essential that we should be on terms of amity, and such the want of cordiality between him and the whole *corps diplomatique*, in this country that the chances of being involved in war were too great to warrant his appointment to the Foreign Office. Lord Palmerston would accept of no other; upon which, Lord Grey declined to take the responsibility of office On announcing which, Lord John immediately broke up the whole thing. Feeling the injustice of the accusations brought against Lord Grey, and regarding most implicitly on the statement of the proceedings, which I had from himself the day after the break-up, I place the facts in your hands, in order that you may communicate them to the Editor of your leading paper."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE. The French journals of Wednesday state that the Answer of the Commission to the King's Speech is almost prepared. The discussion upon it will, probably, commence on Monday next. The chief feature in the Paris papers, is the Report of the Minister of Marine on the French Navy.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GERMANY.—A letter from Frankfort of the 3rd says:—"This morning the melancholy intelligence was spread here of a collision between two locomotives on the railway near Manaheim. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to amount to forty.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending on the 5th JANUARY present gratifying results. It appears that upon the year ending on the 5th instant there was a decrease of £633,350 as compared with the preceding year; and upon the quarter an increase of £26,150. The decrease is, however, to be accounted for in a manner the most encouraging, namely, by the reduction of taxation.

On the year there was a decrease upon—

Customs of	.. ..	£2,278,466
Property Tax	.. ..	163,029
Crown Lands	.. ..	35,000
		£2,473,492

And an increase upon

Excise, of	.. ..	£17,091
Stamps	.. ..	540,734
Taxes	.. ..	7,354
Post-Office	.. ..	56,000
Miscellaneous	.. ..	569,611
		1,190,690
		£2,282,802

From this must be deducted the usual increase arising from

Imprest and other Moneys	.. .. ..	£45,806
Repayments of Advances	.. .. ..	603,446
		649,252

Making the net decrease on the year £633,550

The statement for the quarter just concluded is thus made out:—

INCREASE.

Excise	.. ..	£167,867
Stamps	.. ..	190,744
Post-Office	.. ..	43,000
Miscellaneous	.. ..	30,281
		£701,922

DECREASE.

Customs	.. ..	£347,346
Taxes	.. ..	4,429
Property-Tax	.. ..	100,586
Crown Lands	.. ..	25,000
		477,341
		£224,581

To this must be added the increase on the casual item of Repayments of Advances 183,199

£177,780

And from the product there is a deduction on account of Imprest and other Moneys amounting to 82,675

Leaving as the net increase on the quarter £95,105

MALADY OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.—The public attention having been naturally drawn to the late proceedings at the Hague, it is almost unnecessary to state that the health of the King of Holland is represented to have arrived at such a crisis as to cause the greatest anxiety amongst all classes of his subjects. Amongst the diplomatic circles, the malady under which his Majesty is labouring is so well known, as not to occasion any surprise at the political changes which are thereby produced.

ELECTION FOR HERTFORDSHIRE.—On Thursday Mr. Halsey was returned for the county of Hertford, without opposition, in the room of Viscount Grimston, (now Earl Verulam.)

THE LOST STEAMER, "ST. DAVID." This vessel, about which fears have for some time been expressed, left Havre on the 13th ult., in the evening. The weather at the time was rather moderate, but in the afternoon of the following day the storm commenced. Since that date nothing positive had been heard of the steamer. Several hogsheads of wine, forming part of her cargo, have been picked up, which confirm the probability of her total loss. Relative to the supposition of there being passengers on board, some of those who saw the ill-fated steamer leave Havre report that they observed on her deck about twenty persons, and a portmanteau, containing female apparel, has been picked up off Fecamp. According to the latest accounts, with the exception of the body of the engine-driver, none other of the unfortunate sufferers have been picked up.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NOTTINGHAM. On Monday a man of the name of Woodward, a joiner, residing at Wollaton, was examined at Nottingham on a charge of having attempted to murder a woman named Hind, a widow. Wollaton is a village about ten miles from Worksop, and the same distance from Newark and Southwell, and it appears that for a length of time past the prisoner has lived separate from his wife, and has resided with the victim of his attention. Whether he has contemplated for any length of time the horrid deed which he has perpetrated, is uncertain; but it was evidently a premeditated act from the circumstance of his taking with him, on going to bed on Monday night week, a knife, which he placed under his pillow. At half-past six o'clock in the morning, the man and woman quarrelled in bed, when the wretch took the knife and inflicted upon the poor woman a dreadful wound upon her throat, which extended several inches. She instantly jumped out of bed, and ran down stairs screaming "Murder." Alarmed for his safety, the wretch ran away half undressed, while one of their four children, in great haste, alarmed the villagers. A surgeon was sent for, who sewed up the wound. Woodward escaped, but was soon apprehended. The woman being alive, but without hope of recovery, he has been committed to the county gaol for further examination.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, for Claremont. Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Seaverke, Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty and the Prince, followed in another of the Royal carriages and four. In the third carriage were their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, in attendance upon the Royal infants. Lord Rivers (Lord in Waiting), Viscountess Jocelyn (Lady in Waiting), Mr. J. E. Anson, and Colonel Bowles, followed in the fourth carriage, in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince. It is not expected that the Court will prolong its stay at Claremont beyond Tuesday next.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their accustomed walk in Claremont-park. Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson and Colonel Bouverie.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken out on ponies in Claremont-park early in the forenoon

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.) In consequence of the new arrangement for the issuing of tickets (signed by the Lord Chamberlain) which are now only to be procured in London, for the viewing of the State apartments at the Castle, being found to be extremely inconvenient to the public residing away from the metropolis, it is expected that an alteration will speedily take place, so that tickets may be procured in Windsor, as well as in London. Several parties have arrived in the town, since the new arrangement came into operation on the 1st inst., for the express purpose of visiting the State apartments, but they were necessarily disappointed in consequence of being unprovided with tickets, and there being no place in Windsor where they could be obtained. The abolition of the fees for viewing the State rooms, by command of her Majesty, appears to have given universal satisfaction. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took an airing this morning in a carriage and four, attended by Lady Fanny Howard. The Court is expected to return to the Castle on Tuesday next.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord President elect of the Council, is understood to have obtained an accession of £25,000 per annum to his Grace's large rent-roll, by the recent demise of his uncle, Lord Montagu.

PROJECTED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. A matrimonial alliance will shortly be solemnised, between Mr James Duff, M.P., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, and the Lady Agnes Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll. The bride has not yet attained her seventeenth year. Mr. Duff is her presumptive to the Earldom of Fife

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER. Her Majesty will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, at Windsor Castle, on Monday, the 19th instant, at half-past two o'clock

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.—The Earl of Liverpool was invested by her Majesty on Saturday at Windsor with the insignia of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. M.*" *We replied to this question last week.*

"*D. D.*," *Winchester.—Enquire for Kuger's Problems: they may be got for half-a-crown, at the Office of the Chess Player's Chronicle*

"*W. T. G.*" "*Cork.*"—*There is no more favourable tone of the year for joining the Metropolitan Chess Clubs than the present; and we are surprised that more gentlemen resident in the country, but occasionally visiting London, do not avail themselves of the opportunity. There are no obstacles to the admission of respectable candidates. Or the "St. George's," a note containing your name and address, directed to Mr. Longbottom, the Secretary of the Polytechnic Institution; and for the London Club, a note to the Honorary Secretary, George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill, or wait with every attention. If you renew improvement in the game, join one or other of these capital Clubs without delay*

"*P. P.*" *—The "Indian" problem is the invention of an Englishman. We are in daily expectation of receiving some other specimens of his ingenuity in the construction of these intricacies*

"*M. S.*" *Here is a not very difficult one by an amateur calling himself "Philo-Chess." Since the mess then is:—*

White.—K at his Kt square, Q at Kone square, R at K B square, R at Q R square, B at K 4th, Kt at Q R 3rd, Pawns at K R 2nd, K Kt 2nd, Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 4th. Black.—K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at her R square, R at K R square, R at Q R square, B at Q R 2nd, and Q B 8th, Kts at K R 5th and K Kt 3rd, Pawns at K 2nd, K 4th, Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q K 2nd, and Q R 3rd. White now mates in five moves

The following, by M. D'Orville, are of a higher class:—

1 White—K at Q B 6th, Kt at Q R 4th, Pawns at Q 2nd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd. Black K at Q R 3rd, Pawns at Q B 2nd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd. White mates in seven moves. 2. White K at Q B 7th, Q at K R 8th, R at K Kt 7th, R at Q Kt 8th, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kts at K Kt 3rd and K B 4th, Pawns at K Kt 6th, K 5th, and Q B 3rd. Black K at his 4th, Q at her R sqnare, R at K R square, R at Q R square, B at Q B 5th and Q B 8th, Kts at K R 8th and K Kt 3rd, Pawns at K 3rd and Q 4th. White to play and mate in five moves.

"*I. B.*"—*The solution of the six Problems which were given in our Paper of Dec. 27 are perfectly correct.*

"*North Briton.*" *There is no comparison in the number of fine Chess Players in Britain and in France. We beat our neighbours now in the proportion of at least six to one.*

"*W. H. A.*"—*The three Problems for Young Players in our Paper of Dec. 27 are perfectly correct. If we have room, the solutions shall be given next week.*

"*Maran.*"—*We have no space to give rudimentary lessons on Chess, but you will find abundance of information on all the openings in the volumes of the Magazine you mention. Your solution is incorrect*

"*J. J. B.*," *Settle, Yorkshire.—The Problem shall be examined. The price of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" is* 1*s. per month.*

"*R. S. S.*," *Goole.—The King cannot Castle with a Rook that has been moved; neither can he Castle while in check.*

"*Pawn,*" *Exeter.—It is impossible to frame laws to meet every case. Send the position in dispute, and we shall have much pleasure in deciding it to the best of our judgment.*

Solutions by "A. Z.," "A Beginner," "Faust," "W. W. P.," "G. S.," "P. W.," and "J. P.," are correct. Those by "?," "E. F.," "Chapel Rock," and "F. F. de Z.," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 101.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 2nd	Blacks moves are all forced
2. B to K's 4th	
3. B to K B's 3rd	
4. B to K's 4th	
5. B to Q's 3rd—mate	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 102.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th	R P one becoming a Q or *
2. Q to her R's 6th (ch)	K takes Q
3. K to Q B's 6th	Moves as he can
4. Q Kt P one—mate	

* 1. K takes B

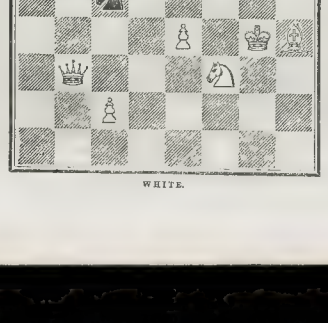
2. K to Q B 8th—mating next move

PROBLEM NO. 103.

By MR. MC. G—Y.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GRAND CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

TWO years since we had the satisfaction of announcing the success of our countryman, Mr. Staunton, in his great scientific encounter with the French Chess Champion, M. St. Amant; a victory which transferred to England, for the first time, the sceptre that had been successively wielded by Spain, by Italy, and France, for the last three hundred years. We have now the gratifying task of recording the opening games of another match, no less auspicious in its beginning than the former, in which the opposing parties are likewise an Englishman and a Frenchman. The competitors on the present occasion, Mr. Staunton and M. Rousseau, have been trained respectively in the same schools as their predecessors, Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, the former having belonged to the celebrated Chess Club of London, where, prior to his having England, he had acquired the reputation of a most promising and brilliant player, and the latter having long been an habitué of the Cercle des Echecs, in Paris; in points of practice and the general knowledge of the game, they may be considered, therefore, equal; it remains for the contest now pending to decide their relative powers of reflection, forethought, combination, nerve, &c. &c.

The two first games appeared in our late edition of last week.

GAME THE FIRST.

WHITE. (MR. STANLEY.)	BLACK. (M. ROUSSEAU.)	WHITE. (MR. STANLEY.)	BLACK. (M. ROUSSEAU.)
1. K P two	K P two *	11. Q B P one §	B to Kt 3rd
2. K to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd †	12. Castles	Q P one
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	13. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B P one
4. K to K B 3rd	Q P one	14. Kt to K B's 5th ¶	P takes P
5. K R P one	Castles	15. P takes P	B takes B
6. Q P one	Q B to K 3rd	16. Q to K B 3rd **	Q B to his 5th
7. K B to K 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. B takes Kt	Q to K 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	18. Kt takes Kt P	Q B to K 7th
9. Q Kt to K B 3rd ‡	Q Kt to Q 5th	19. Kt takes Q	B takes Q
10. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	20. Kt takes R ††	Black surrenders.

* To avoid the heaviness and monotony which are supposed to characterise the "King's Pawn one," or "close game," it was stipulated, we believe, that both parties should play "K's Pawn two" at the first move.

† The best rejoinder to White's move, considered in Haydeheart and Jaenisch.

‡ Playing the Q's Kt over to this side, when the adverse King has Castled with K's Rook is a favourite manœuvre of our best players in the present day.

§ White gains this move, at least, by the exchange of pieces

‖ "K R P one," in our opinion, would have been much better play.

¶ Now, the grave fault Black committed in allowing the adversary's B to be posted at K B 5th sq is strikingly apparent.

** This is very finely played, and is an instructive example to young players of the importance of gaining time at Chess. Had White paused in his attack to recover the lost Bishop, the adversary must have succeeded in dislodging one or other of the pieces by which he is beleaguered, or in bringing his own forces to the rescue, and then have ultimately retrieved the game.

†† And that after twenty moves only, terminated the opening game of this long-talked of match. Lengthened comment upon a struggle so feeble and short-lived is needless with the exception of White's concluding moves, it presents no points of mark and interest whatever, and would suffer greatly in comparison with most of the published games of these amateurs played under ordinary circumstances.

GAME THE SECOND.

WHITE. (M. ROUSSEAU.)	BLACK. (MR. STANLEY.)	WHITE. (M. ROUSSEAU.)	BLACK. (MR. STANLEY.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K to his 2nd	Kt takes Q B P §
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. Q it to Q sq	K B P one
3. Q B P two	P takes P	22. Kt to K B 5th	Q B P one
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	23. B to K 3rd	K to his 3rd
5. Castles *	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. Q R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th
6. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q to K B's 3rd	25. K R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd ‖
7. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	26. Kt to K B 3rd	K B P one
8. Q takes P	B takes kt	27. Q R to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
9. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	28. B to his sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd
10. P takes B	K B P one	29. K R to Q 3rd	B to K B 5th
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	30. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to R 6th (ch)
12. Q B to Q 2d †	Kt to K R sq	31. K to R sq	K Kt P one ¶
13. Q R to K sq	K B to Kt 2nd	32. K R to K 3rd	B takes Kt
14. Q R to K 3rd	P takes P	33. P takes P	K R to his 2nd
15. K to K Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd	34. R to K R 3rd	Q R to K R sq
16. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 2nd	35. R to Q B 2nd	Kt to K B 6th **
17. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 3rd	36. R takes R	R takes R
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	37. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 8th (ch)
19. Q to K Kt 3rd	Kt to R 4th		Kt to Q B 6th †

* By Castling now White appears to have thrown away all the advantage this opening gives to the first player. The correct move is Q B's P one.

† We should prefer playing Pawn to K B's 4th at this stage.

‡ In his apprehension of the threatened advance of Black's K B's P, White seems to have quite overlooked the more dangerous advance of his Kt to Q 5th.

§ It was impossible, we believe, to save both the Pawns.

‖ Had Black played on his R's Pawn instead of moving the Kt, White would probably have taken the P at Q B's 6th with his Bishop.

¶ The beginning of the end! White's last few moves afforded his active opponent time to accumulate a force upon the King's quarters, which is quite irresistible

** Properly played; if the Kt is taken, Mate follows in three moves.

†† In this game White makes a longer if not a better fight than in the preceding one; but the play is certainly below the ordinary standard of the games. Neither party, indeed, as yet seems to have "warmed to his work" after a few more games we shall have both upon their mettle, and then some play worthy of themselves and the occasion may be looked for.

Up to the hour of going to press, no farther information on the subject of this contest has reached us; we have only, therefore, to present the third game, which we mentioned last week as having been won by Mr Stanley.

GAME THE THIRD.

WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).	WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).
1. K P two	K P two	26. Q takes Kt	Q to her 6th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	27. Q takes K P	Q R to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. Q to K 4th	Q Kt P two
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd	29. R to Q sq	Q to her B 7th
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	30. Q to K 5th	Q to R 7th
6. K R P one	Q B to K 3rd	31. Q takes Q	R takes Q
7. K B to K 2nd	K Kt P one	32. R to Q Kt sq	R to Q B 7th
8. Q. Kt to K 2nd	Castles *	33. Q R P two	Q R P one**
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q P one †	34. P takes P	P takes P
10. P takes P	Q B takes P	35. K B P one	K to B 2nd
11. Castles	Q to her 2nd ‡	36. K to Bsq	K to his 3rd
12. Q B P one	K B to Q 3rd	37. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 4th
13. K Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd	38. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
14. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 2nd	39. R to K 3rd	K to Q 4th
15. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	40. R to his 3rd	Q Kt P one
16. Q P one	P takes P	41. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
17. B takes P	Q B P two§	42. R to Q 3rd	K to K B 8th
18. Q B to K 3rd	Q B P one‖	43. R to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt 8th
19. R to Q B 2nd	K B P two	44. R to K B 3rd	K Kt P two
20. Q R to Q sq	K Kt to his 4th¶	45. R to K 2nd	R to K 8 4th
21. B takes Kt	P takes B	46. Q Kt P one††	P takes P (ch)
22. K Kt takes B P	B takes Kt	47. K to Q Kt 2nd	R to K Kt 4th
23. B takes B	B takes B	48. R to K 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
24. R takes B	Q takes R	49. R to K Kt 4th	K to Q B 3rd
25. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt	And White wins the game.‡‡	

* The opening is played on both sides with care and earnestness.

† Q to her 2nd would have been better play, we believe

‡ He might have opened a smart attack with his cavalry by taking off the adverse Kt, but he probably feared to lose his Q to Pawn.

§ We see no just cause or impediment why K Kt P should not have been thrown forward two squares; with the object of winnaning the Kt. If Black had thus attacked the Kt, White might have played the other Kt to K B 5th, upon which K B P must have been played, and the game would have resolved itself into many perilous and interesting situations

‖ Again it strikes us that the K Kt P might have been played on the Kt

¶ In a contest of such importance it is right to assume that every position underwent a rigid scrutiny; and we doubt not that M. Rousseau had good reason for not advancing the K B P on the two pieces, although the objection is not at the moment evident to us

** Had he taken the R P, White would have moved his R to Q R square, and the result would have been merely the exchange of two pawns.

†† Very prettily played.

‡‡ There is more solidity and purpose in this game than in the two preceding ones; and we look forward with increasing interest to the arrival of the next despatches, which we expect will show a still more marked improvement in the play of both the combatants

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS. The ancient church of St Bene't Fink, Threadnr. Le-street, the steeple of which, was taken down some time ago, will be removed in a few weeks for the purpose of having the approaches enlarged to the New Royal Exchange. The sale of the materials has been directed by order of the Commissioners.

THE SHIP "TORY."—This vessel, which has been the theatre of so many alleged atrocities, and on board of which such fearful and revolting scenes of blood and massacre are said to have been enacted, having discharged her rich cargo of silks, teas, &c., estimated at £30,000 value, cleared out last week for the West Indies, import duty, and is now lying in the Limehouse basin, where she is an object of great curiosity. (In No.186 of our Journal we gave an engraving of the vessel.) The chief attraction is the after cabin, where Captain Johnsone sat when he was said to have cut at Mars, Cone, and the others. It appears to be about ten feet by twelve, slanting upwards about twelve inches, so as to give the person sitting on the bench beyond the table entire command over any person entering. A beam running across, and which compels one to stoop, is marked with several cuts, which appear to have been planed away, and then fresh painted in patches. Owing to the tragic events which have taken place on board, and the superstitious dread which sailors entertain as regards vessels so fearfully signalised, it has been resolved to change the name of the *Tory* on her arrival at Liverpool, preparatory to a voyage to Singapore.

VIEWS OF THE O'CONNELL PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

(BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)

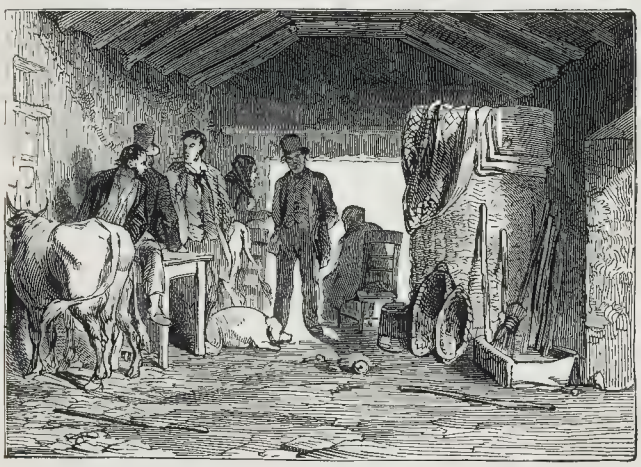
ENTRANCE TO CAHIRCIVEEN.

The great interest excited by the "proven" account of the condition of the tenantry of the O'Connell Estate, by "the *Times* Commissioner," has induced us to dispatch an Artist to the spot, to sketch the principal localities so vividly described in the above communications. Our Artist's report is almost exclusively *graphic*; but, he has appended to his sketches a few pencil notes, of which we avail ourselves.

"The *Times* Commissioner," our Artist tells us, "is in the mouths of all here, from the car-driver to the landlord, and from him down to the humblest labourer's child in the country." Commencing at Cahirciveen, he sends us a sketch of the town, from the Killarney entrance, which shows it to be rather picturesque.

"The scenery about the coast of Cahirciveen," says "the Commissioner," "is magnificent. Beautiful as are the Lakes of Killarney, they are eclipsed by Dingle Bay. Were there any means of comfortable travelling and accommodation, there can be no doubt that this coast would attract many visitors and much wealth.

"The wretched-looking town of Cahirciveen, its dirty, neglected streets, and old hat mended windows, reminds me of another subject.



INTERIOR OF CLUVANE'S HUT.

The property of this town is rented to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who, as a middleman, sublets it to its present tenants, and extracts a profit rent out of it. In this country they pluck the geese alive, for their feathers, and turn the poor pen-feathered and wretched birds loose, to get over it as they can. This is repeated several times in a year. As if apprehensive of their coming fate, as each goose is caught, to go through the plucking operation, the whole flock, after the manner of geese, set up a terrible cackling, and screeching, and hissing.

"At and in the neighbourhood of Cahirciveen and Derrynane, Mr. Daniel O'Connell possesses an income from land of about £3000 a-year. A small portion of this is his own fee-simple property; another small portion he rents on lease renewable for ever; and about two-thirds of the property he holds on terminable leases, under the Dublin College, Mr. Hartop, Mr. Bland, and Lord Cork. He is, in fact, for two-thirds of his property a middleman, living on a profit-rent derived from small tenants. The bulk of this property is held on a lease for his own life. * * * * * * A gentleman named Butler, residing at Waterville, mentions a lease of land, let by his father to the father of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. When old Mr. O'Connell died, there were not twelve tenants upon it; and in 1841, when the land came out of lease (fifteen years afterwards), there were fifty-four tenants upon it. His general character as a landlord or middleman is, that any tenant who applies to him may have leave to erect a cabin where he pleases. He permits subdivision to any extent. This wins a certain degree of popularity; but the land under lease by him is, in consequence, in the most frightful state of over-population. The competition for land is, therefore, intense, and they will offer almost any rent for the most miserable fragment of land. In this condition they are left in a total state of neglect. They have no agricultural schools; no encouragement; none to lead or to guide them; and the poor creatures are left to subdivide their land, and to multiply, and to blunder on, until, in the words of Mr. Keane Mahony, 'their principal feature is distress.'"

In the adjoining column, too, is a sketch of "the Hotel" at Cahirciveen.

Our next View is of Valentia, from Ferry Point, showing the harbour and intended roadstead, should this place be made a packet-station. A railway is projected from the harbour to Wexford. About 300 men are regularly employed in Valencia, in slate-cutting; as usual, an English Company finds the enterprise and the capital: these works are denoted in the sketch by the tall chimney. The entrance to the harbour is indicated by the lighthouse, to the extreme right; the anchorage, by the vessel; in the foreground is the Valentia Hotel, the front of which is shown in another column.

"At Valentia," says the *Times* reporter, "owing to the energy and kindness of the Knight of Kerry and Mrs. Fitzgerald, there is so much comfort, cleanliness, and industry, that it is scarcely possible to believe one is in Ireland at all—far less, in the most western portion of it. The extensive slate-quarries give ample employment to every able-bodied man on the island. Well-built and roomy cottages are springing up on every side. Mrs. Fitzgerald employs a number of women in the manufacture of linen table-cloths, napkins, flannel, &c.; and has succeeded in procuring the establishment of a national school, which is attended daily by nearly 300 children. The flax is grown, scutched, spun, woven, and finished, in its various forms, on the island. Mangold-wurzel and green crops have been successfully grown by the Knight, and are coming into favour with the farmers.

HOTEL AT CAHIRCIVEEN.

"The country in this district consists of rugged hills, more or less rocky, surrounding extensive tracts of land, which at present, from the want of the most trifling attention to drainage, produce nothing but turf, but might, by a little outlay of time, labour, and capital, be made to bear the finest green crops. The hill-sides, being drained of their surface water by their natural declination, are generally selected for the habitations of the peasantry, though infinitely less fertile than the valleys and plains beneath. The land is divided into straggling fields, scratched into 'lazy-beds' for potatoes. The cottages are generally huddled together in irregular clusters of from five to ten or fifteen.

"Immediately at the sea-shore of the main-land, opposite Valentia Island, lies the townland of Rynard, containing about 50 families, held by Mr. O'Connell, under Trinity College, on the usual renewable lease.

"Although the great majority of the houses on this property are in a wretched condition—without windows or chimneys, ill-thatched and filthy, surrounded by cesspools and semi-liquid manure—it is to be observed, that signs of improvement are visible, in the erection of several substantial stone-cottages with slate roofs, &c., by the tenants, who are furnished, according to the usual custom, with lime, slates, and wood, by the landlord. The system of agriculture, as shown by the condition of the fields, seems very bad, although the sea-shore, lying close to the farm, offers great advantages in affording the best manure for the improvement of the land."

From Valentia to Derrynane, you pass through the dirty little town of Waterville, with a good road-side hotel, on the property of Mr. Butler. Our artist has sketched this wretched place, for, he says, "its recollection will gladden the hearts of all your Irish piscatorial friends. From Waterville to Derrynane is but a short drive, over an exceedingly good mountain road, through Mr. O'Connell's property; he cannot, however, say that he is lord of the soil, but of the rocks and boulders. Mr. Butler has made considerable exertions to improve the condition of his property here, though there are some wretched hovels on part of his land." "Here," says the *Times* reporter, "Mr. Maurice O'Connell M.P., was awaiting my arrival, and in company with him and your Commissioner, I proceeded in his carriage to visit that portion of his

VALENTIA, FROM FERRY POINT.

VIEWS OF THE O'CONNELL PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

father's property in the more immediate neighbourhood of Derrynane Abbey. Before we left Waterville, Mr. O'Connell, addressing two or three persons in the crowd which were about his carriage, asked them several questions, the result of which was, the persons addressed declared that Mr. O'Connell was a good easy landlord, and had reduced their rents in the lands of Bastlkann and Inchies."

CLUVANE'S HOUSE.

Here is the Commissioner's report of the drive to Derrynane:—"At one townland (Ardcara), the wretchedness of which on my former visit had struck me, at my request we stopped and entered the cottages. This townland Mr. O'Connell holds on a lease for his own life under Mr. Bland, and sublets it as a middleman. The condition of the huts was perfectly horrible. In one of them, into which we all entered, in the presence of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, I requested your reporter to note down that a broken iron pot was the only furniture of any description in it. The cottage was full of stifling peat smoke, and a woman, clad

VALENTIA HOTEL.

in rags, with four or five half-naked children about her, was squatted on the mud floor near some smouldering turf. The excuse here was, that she was a pauper, and paid no rent. We entered six or seven cottages here all nearly the same; in some there was a turf-basket or two, in some a table. This constituted the only difference among them."

WATERVILLE.

Next is a fine View of Derrynane from the road. We must, however, quote "the Commissioner" in the locality:—

"I entered several of the cottages at a place called Derrynane Beg, within a mile from Derrynane. The distress of the people was horrible. There is not a pane of glass in the parish, nor a window of any kind in half the cottages. Some have got a hole in the wall for light, with a board to stop it up. In not one in a dozen is there a chair to sit upon, or anything whatever in the cottages beyond an iron pot and a rude bedstead with some straw on it; and not always that. In many of them the smoke is coming out of the doorway, for they have no chimneys. In one that I entered the door was taken off the hinges and made a table of, by placing it on two turf-baskets. Unaided, and unguided, the poor creatures are in the lowest degree of squalid poverty I have yet seen, and this within sight of Derrynane House. As one of the tenants told me 'they were eating one another's heads off, and if they did not get some assistance they would starve and the gaols would be full.' Wretched as are the tenants on the Marquis of Conyngham's property in Donegal, their condition is fully equalled by the condition of the tenantry of Derrynane."

Again:—"We drove on to Derrynane Beg. We entered it by a bridle path for horses. Down this path a mountain stream was running ankle deep, and by this *road* we made our way, jumping from stone to stone, and sometimes compelled to wade to the much reputed Derrynane Beg. The cottages are built in clusters of two and three together—a dung-heap always beside each, over which we had generally to scramble to get into the door. We entered several of these cabins, some inhabited by tenants, and others by labourers. In their general description the cabins are thatched with potato tops, with flat stones and sods piled on the thatches to mend them and keep them down; the doorways are narrow and about four feet and a half high; the windows of such cottages as had them are about eight inches by ten, without glass, and stopped up by boards; many are without any hole for a window at all; a cow, or a pig, was usually inside, and half a dozen children; the cottages inside were almost invariably quite dark and filled with smoke, which found its way out of the doorways; and our inspection was carried on by means of lighted splints of bog timber, lighted at the turf fire on the mud floor, the dull red glare of which through the thick smoke on half-naked children, pigs, cows, filth, and mud, was such a picture as I cannot draw. This is the condition of the tenantry of Derrynane Beg."

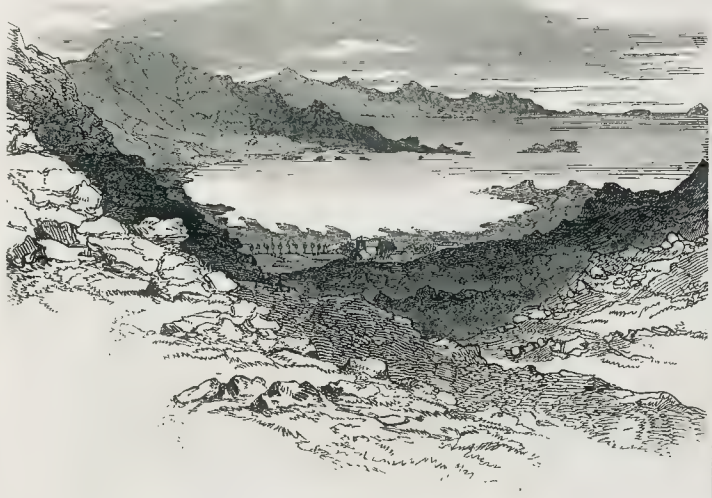
Our Illustrations close with the exterior of Cluvane's Hut, on Mr. Hartop's property. This is but an average specimen of the Kerryman's cottage. "I have written to you," says the *Times'* Commissioner, "in former letters, much about miserable hovels in other parts of Ireland; they are more than equalled in Kerry. I have described the half-naked and potato-fed people I have met with elsewhere; here their nakedness is not less, and they know no other food. In filthiness and squalid poverty, starving on a rood of land with miles of waste land around him, which the application of knowledge and industry would make teem with plenty, the poor Kerryman exists in contented wretchedness. In a hovel like a pigstye, without chimney and without window, with but one room, an iron pot, and a rude bedstead, with some straw litter, as the only furniture, bed, or bed-clothes, the labourer, in the midst of half a dozen nearly naked children, with his barefooted wife, sits squatted on the mud floor round the peat fire. A garden plot of potatoes are their whole subsistence; and for this patch of land, and the hovel which shelters him and his family, his labour is sold to some farmer, who lets him his land for a year."

As a corroborative summary, the reporter says of the condition of the Derrynane tenantry:—

"There are no glass windows, and the people seem to be in much distress. There is no mangold-wurzel grown there. There are no green crops visible; there are no agricultural schools, nor instructors. With the exception of the free school at the Abbey, and one at Cahirciveen, I could not discover that there were any means of educating the children on the estates of Mr. O'Connell that I visited. The only plantations I saw were the trees round Derrynane. The people in general seem quite ignorant of the merest rudiments of agriculture; draining is quite neglected, and subsoiling a thing unknown. The cattle I saw were of a very bad description. To use the words of Lord Devon's report, the agricultural labourer on Mr. O'Connell's estate is 'badly housed, badly fed, badly clothed, and badly paid,'—and the only food of his tenantry is the potato. Their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather; a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury, and nearly in all their pig and manure-heap constitute their only property."

If it be asked how such a state of things has so long existed without being exposed, we may reply in the words of "the Commissioner:"—

"The county of Kerry, westward of Killarney. To Killarney the tide of English tourists sets in, to visit its far-famed lakes. The continual want of decencies and comforts has, at length, secured them; and but little is to be observed amongst the people there to distinguish them from the inhabitants of every other tourist's resort. There is the same eager pouncing on a stranger as a prize whom it is fair game to pluck; the same excess of civility and not a whit less of extortionate exaction. These are the excrescences which luxury and the careless spending of wealth usually create. Westward, however, of Killarney, but few visitors journey. There is no commerce, an infinitely subdivided and pauper tenantry, who (excepting a little butter, which they manufacture to pay their rents,) create nothing beyond their consumption. The planting of potatoes and the churning of butter, bounds their knowledge; the selling of a firkin of butter a-year to some Cork merchant is the extent of their intercourse with the rest of the world. Here, then, we may expect to find all the peculiarities of the Irish character strongly marked, and their habits still after their own hearts; and we do find them."



DERRYNANE ABBEY.

THE LATE FIRE IN CRIPPLEGATE.—On Thursday, *George John Ford*, a printer, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to certain premises in his occupation in Grahms-buildings, Beech-street, Cripplegate, with intent to defraud the Imperial Insurance Company. The fire, which took place on the 7th of December, excited some interest at the time, and led to an inquiry. The Jury acquitted the prisoner; and Mr Clarkson abandoned another indictment against him.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—This National Institution re-opened yesterday, the 9th inst., having been closed some days, as usual, after the Christmas holidays The models of the Parthenon, purchased of Mr. Lucas, were then for the first time, exhibited to the public. One of them represents that noble structure in its present ruined condition; and the other the sculptor's idea of its appearance in the days of its pristine splendour. Models of this description have long been wanting in the collection to illustrate the position those matchless prizes, known as the Elgin Marbles, occupied in their original glorious resting-place. The interest o the casual or uninformed spectator in these wonderful works of art will be greatly increased by the admirable keys thus afforded him; which are of no contemptible size, being 12ft. by 6. In our next week's Number, we shall engrave this classical restoration.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS AND REWARDS FOR GOOD SERVICE.—A warrant has been promulgated by command of her Majesty, for the purpose of affording "a greater encouragement to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who may have distinguished themselves, or who may have given good faithful, and efficient service." It is dated Windsor, Dec 19, and is comprised in 14 articles, by the first of which it is provided that whenever her Majesty shall sanction the grant of a commission with or purchase to a non-commissioned officer, selected and recommended for this distinction by the Commander-in-chief, there shall be granted to such officer, in lieu of an outfit as a commissioned officer, a sum of £150 if appointed to a cavalry regiment, and £100 if to an infantry regiment. Subsequent articles provide that a sum not exceeding £2,000 per annum be distributed in such sums, if not above £20 each, to sergeants who may be distinguished for merit, good conduct, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-chief. Under the denomination of "good conduct pay," a progressive increase of one penny per day, up to sixpence, and certain honourable distinctions, are also appointed to be given, under specified regulations, to soldiers who shall have completed ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years of actual service.—The remaining articles are occupied in detailing the regulations under which these gratuities, good conduct pay, &c, shall be forfeited or restored.

MUSIC.

THE LECTURE HALL, GREENWICH

MR. WALLACE AS A VIOLINIST.—Upwards of a thousand hearers were assembled at the Third Classical Subscription Concert, given on Wednesday night, attracted by a programme, of which, the first appearance in this country of Mr Wallace the pianist, and composer of "Maritana" as a violin player, was the prominent item. His *début* was quite triumphant. His style bears a marked resemblance to that of De Beriot—there is the same breadth of tone, and earnest expression. In the executive department, he accomplishes all the trying mechanism of the Paganini school, although it was evident, from the symptoms of fatigue evinced by the performer, that he is not in his full practice. But in feeling the grand quality of a musician he cannot be surpassed. His player, twice: the first time a theme with variations, with an introduction of his own composition; and lastly, with Benedict, a concertante duet for piano and violin, on *motifs*, arranged by De Beriot and Osborne, from Rossini's "William Tell." In the latter piece, he achieved his great success. His tenor part of the celebrated trio, in which *Arnold* is informed of his father's death, produced the most powerful effect, so intense was the passion that Mr. Wallace drew from his violin, a most difficult instrument. The applause at the close was unbounded. Benedict, who accompanied the vocal selection, also displayed himself by brilliant execution and consummate taste. The vocalist in was of a superior order: Miss Dolby (Lady Chatterton) introduced Weber's Scena from "Der Freischutz," was duly appreciated; and in the graceful duet with Madame P. Labache, "Like the storm now died away," from Benedict's "Brides of Venice," and in Carnovani's pastoral air, "She is mine," the German *prima donna* maintained her fame. Madame F. Labache, with her usual earnestness, gave Wallace's song, "Scenes that are brightest," and Benedict's "By the sad sea wave" charmingly. In her duet with Signor F. Labache, the popular "Serza tanti complimenti" of Donizetti, the demand for a repetition was a matter of course. The young *bagfo* was called upon to sing Rossini's "Tarantella" and "Mei rampoli" trios, but for the latter he substituted the "Largo al factotum," which was high-y relished. Mr. Wetherbee, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, sung Wallace's "Hear me, gentle Maritana" with taste. He has a fine voice, and bids fair to be a most useful basso. Mr Carte, who was the director of this excellent concert, executed a duet with Mr. Rockstro, his pupil, on two Boehm flutes, to the satisfaction of the auditory. Mr. Wallace is composing an opera for Italy, and will leave London shortly for Naples, to return in May.

SACRED CONCERTS.

The third Concert of Sacred Music, under Miss Mounsey's direction, at Crosby Hall, was very well attended, the organ solo of the lady affording great satisfaction. The scheme opened with Weldon's Anthem "In thee, O Lord," a fine work, worthy of the fame of Henry Purcell's favourite pupil. Weldon was born in Chichester, and was organist of the Chapel Royal, St. Bride's, and St. Martin's. He died in 1736, and Dr. Boyce was his successor at the Chapel Royal. Dowland's Chorus, "O God of Power" has a beautiful melody, and is rich in harmony. Dowland was born in 1562. He was a great performer on the lute, and Shakspeare made him the subject of one of his sonnets, "If music and sweet poetry agree." Dowland wrote some elegant Madrigals, and is styled by Anthony Wood as the "rarest musician that the age did behold." He died in Denmark, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. The above Chorus was written in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The name of Otto Nicolai also figured in the programme. There are some Goten Nicolais, but the clever Otto, "All hail, golden arch," sung by Miss Rainforth and Mr. Machin, was written by the Berlin composer, born in 1809, who is still alive, and is now in Vienna. A trio, by the celebrated Hasse, "To thee, all bounteous Father," is a gem. We ought to have more of his works. He was born in 1699, near Hamburg, and was a pupil of Scarlatte Hasse; was the star of Europe at one period, and was contemporary with Handel. He wrote an Italian opera in 1733, for London, for the famous Farinelli, called "Arsaces," which ran forty nights. Hasse was the most voluminous composer of his age. He died in Venice, in 1783, in his 84th year. He was the husband of the celebrated Faustina Bordoni, who invented a new mode of singing by running divisions, with extraordinary facility, and was remarkable for her sustaining power. Preyer and Rucken are two modern German composers, the "Daughter's Prayer" of the former, and the "Maid of Judah" of the latter, were well sung by Miss Rainforth and Miss Steele. The last-mentioned vocalist was encored in Handel's "O Lord whose Mercies," from "Saul," as was also Sphor's duet with Miss Rainforth, "Repose." Mendelssohn's overtures, "Trust in God," "Lieht," introduced last season, were rather unevenly sung. The remainder of the scheme contained well known pieces of the great masters.

THE BROTHERS HILMSBERGER

The two sons of the Leader of the Imperial Theatre Band, at Vienna, will visit London this season. The eldest is sixteen years of age, and is a first-rate violinist; the youngest plays on the same instrument, but displays also great aptitude for composition. The brothers perform together beautifully in concertante duets. On the 21st of December Mendelssohn's new Violin Concerto was executed by the elder Hulmsberger, at the Conservatoire Concert. We noticed this concerto in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 27, in our remarks on Herr Kreutzer's performance at Mr Lincoln's Evenings with the Great Composers, under the disadvantage of a pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Ella, of the *Musical Union*, who heard it at Vienna, thus describes this great work:—"Like the pianoforte concertos of Mozart and Beethoven, the orchestral accompaniments are so charming as fairly to divide the attention of the audience between the solo and the instrumentation. It struck me that the *genius* of the solo instrument was not favourably developed in variety of bowing passages, yet the excellence and novelty of the composition excited much interest. The youth, Hulmsberger, had the honour of sharing with the composer the suffrages of an audience consisting nearly 5000 persons. The great violoncellist, Menter, from Munich, is spoken of as an addition to the stars that will appear among you very shortly."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The final performance of Handel's "Messiah" was given at Exeter Hall, on Friday night; the singers, as on former occasions, being Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Phillips. The oratorio of "Solomon" will be the next in rotation.

MADAME OURY.

The annual concert of this accomplished *pianiste* at Brighton will take place this morning (Saturday), at the Old Ship Assembly Room; the singers being Madame F. Labache, Miss Isabel Fleet, Mr. Wilson, and Signor F. Labache. M. Oury having been called to the Continent, to fulfil an engagement, Signor Sivori has been engaged as violinist.

GENTLEMAN'S CHORAL CONCERT.

The annual choral meeting of this spirited Society, at Manchester, was on Thursday night, Sir George Smart officiating as Conductor; this professor, although he has resigned the management of town concerts, keeps up his provincial engagements. Mr Seymour is the leader of the band, in which a son of the patriarch Linley is first violoncello. The vocal performers were Madame Caradori Allan, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, pupil of Sir G. Smart, and Mr Robinson, from Dublin, a basso. The selection was from the classical masters. One curious regulation is, that after the audience has returned to the hall, when the pause at the end of the first part for refreshment is over, the doors are locked, so that the performance may not be interrupted by persons leaving the room.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Great alterations will be made in the orchestra next season. All the chorus singers will be placed at the back, and the principal vocalists in front of the conductor. Signor Costa has received full powers from the directors over the members of the band, a desideratum long required.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

Signor Sivori's engagement at Covent Garden Theatre was in fulfilment of a contract for three months for £1000. M. Jullien has found it very profitable. How far it may prove so eventually to M. Sivori is another question; for after he has been heard for a shilling, it is not likely that amateurs will pay half a guinea for a similar luxury at the customary concerts of the season.

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

We announced some time since, that this great vocalist would not sing in English at Drury-lane Theatre. It is now doubtful whether she will come at all to this country, as she has written to Mr. Bunn, requesting the cancelling of the engagement she had signed with him for 90 representations in May or October, 1845. The Lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, however, has replied to the Swedish Nightingale that he will insist on the performance of the agreement, and threatens her-not only with an action for damages, but an injunction in London, but with an appeal to the King of Prussia on his behalf, as he had incurred considerable trouble and expense in going to Berlin to engage her, and he had signed her own conditions. The report in the daily papers that she had engaged with Mr. Lumley is contradicted by the *Morning Chronicle*, which publishes a letter from Jenny Lind herself, who declares, on her word of honour, that "the affair of Drury-lane" would prevent her from appearing at the Italian Opera House, and pleads her utter incapability to acquire the English language as her reason for not keeping faith with Mr Bunn. She is now singing in Berlin with such success that every night fights take place at the door for admittance, crowds waiting many hours for the first rush. We published a Memoir and Portait of Jenny Lind in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Oct. 11.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The opera of "Don Quixote," by Macfarren, and of "The Crusader," by Benedict, are now in rehearsal. The former will be produced first, after the run of "Macbeth."

THE NEW PLANET.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just issued "The Path of the New Planet, Astræa;" as seen in an inverting Telescope; the Stars from B.A. 7 ones; the Planets' places by the Hour. This early publication will be peculiarly acceptable to our astronomical readers.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The completion of this work has, at length, been determined on by the Woods and Forests; and to this effect a communication has been made to the artists to whom the commissions have been given, through the Earl of Lincoln. The subjects proposed for the four base *reliefs* are the Victories of Cape St. Vincent, Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar. All the models are completed by Messrs. Ternouth, Watson, Ward, and Seaward; Mr. Carew, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. Lough. The two lions are by Mr. Lough. The relieved works will be in Bronze, the lions in stone or granite. Many complaints have been lately made of the state in which this truly national monument had been left, and it is most gratifying to find they have been heard in the proper quarter.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

On Tuesday evening *another* version of "The Cricket on the Hearth" was produced at this theatre, with the usual suspensions here these two seasons,—having been prevented, by a domestic calamity, from fulfilling her engagements last year,—when the comedy of "La Femme Jalouse" was produced for her *rentree*. The moral of this play may be conceived from its title, being similar to that of Colman's "Jealous Wife." It is pointed at wives who, mistrustful of their husband's affections, permit themselves to be carried away by unwarranted and absurd jealousies, until they destroy all matrimonial happiness, and render themselves, and all about them, thoroughly wretched. As a good lesson it is worthy of commendation, but as a dramatic entertainment it fails to effect its purpose: and it was only the exquisite manner in which Madame Albert gave every nuance of the intricate and difficult part of the heroine, which could have rescued it from monotony and tediousness. Passion, hatred, envy, wounded pride, and other necessary causes in these cases, were depicted with terrible truthfulness and feeling; and the mingled outpouring of penitence and affection that bursts from her, when she is shamed of her folly and convinced of her error, and of the injury she has done her husband, was full of the most delicate touches of pathos. M. Lemadre, as the husband, acted with quiet dignity and good expression. M. Cartigny, as the mentor in the piece pursued to cure the wife of her insane curiosity, played with much droll solemnity, and with all the care and finish for which this perfect *artiste* is distinguished. Mdlles St. Marc and Anna Grave are deserving of some praise for the careful manner in which they filled their trifling *rôles*. The rest of the characters were sustained very respectably acted. The vaudeville of "La Meunière de Marly" followed

This piece was adapted by Mr. Morton, at Drury-lane, during Mr Macready's management, under the name of "The Village Belle." Mrs. Keeley the part now taken by Madame Albert. The equestrian mistress of the mill, who strives so long to make her dull-headed—or rather her dull-hearted relative, understand that her passion is for her husband, was rendered by her with her usual naïveté and grace in such parts. M. Narcisse, as her nephew, was most amusing, and was encored in a little vaudeville air—evidently to his astonishment. He, however, merited the honour. The reception of Madame Albert was most enthusiastic, and, at the fall of the curtain, she reappeared to receive from the audience the renewed testimonies of their satisfaction.

On Monday, after "La Femme Jalouse," the laughable operetta of "Le Rendezvous Bourgeois" was played, [illegible] two acts. Messrs. Curtis, Norton, and Dumery; Mdlles. St. Marc, and Anna Grave, and Madame Albert, appeared [illegible] the comedy of one convulsive roar of laughter from the beginning to the end. The house was crowded to the ceiling.

The Flying Horse in the burlesque at the LYCEUM, is painted by Mr. Herrin, the celebrated artist. It was first painted black, but it was thought the general effect would be improved were it a white one, and that gentleman accordingly made the alteration, which appears a judicious one.

No novelties are, as yet, underlined in the bills of any of the principal theatres. They are all nightly crowded to the ceilings; so that we presume the managers are perfectly content, for the present, to let the programmes remain unaltered.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes a parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretched, as he would fly,
Grasps the in-comer. *Troilus and Cressida.*

Amen! say we to the philosophy of the old fellow of servile and hour-glass To "let Lyrones be lyrones," is the canny counsel of a canny people. It is the physical rule of nature, moreover: we were not born to look backwards, nor to go backwards: but its reverence our birthright.

How stands the matter of our text in perspective? The turf in '46 is destined to be a great fact. On Wednesday evening last, its official organ was published, with a stunt-supplement, crammed full of all manner of rich announcements. There was the Newmarket Handicap to be run at the Craven Meeting of that ilk, with upwards of a column of nominations; the Chester Cup, with *one hundred and forty-nine* subscribers; the St. Leger for '47, with one hundred and forty-six; and the lists of Liverpool, York, and everywhere else, "in a concatenation accordingly." And there is something better, in probability, than even the "Racing Calendar" was enabled to glad the eyes of its readers withal.

It is most likely the season will open as far as regards suburban Olympics with the Spring Meeting on Epsom Downs, early in April, put on the scene in due form. It is supposed that a race, to be called "The Great Metropolitan Stakes," will come off on that occasion: which Rumour states, will be a Derby trial: a race for three-year-olds, Derby weights and course, with some four or five hundred pounds added as a bonus to a small sweepstakes—of which will come, perhaps, a sum total of twelve or fourteen hundred, and certainly a great field of horses—for who would not give ten pounds for such a trial, independent of the chance of winning such a stake? Imagine a Derby trial run at Epsom, early in April! Will the county of Surrey find accommodation for the bodders of tickets in lotteries and sweeps alone? There is store of steeple-chasing as *usual* in prospect; but steeple-chasing became a national sport yet, whatever it may be when hunting becomes more scarce—and this brings us to matter of considerable and curious interest, which deserves a new paragraph.

According to such *data* as are available to the journalist, however unpleasant the admission, field-sports should appear to be on their last legs. When lord and lady give place in John Bull's bill of fare to curry-powder and other poppers, it is time to conclude that the day is past for our populace "to *sport* in fields and lead ambrosial lives." What game is the lover of wonder without hope? Foreseen it—great is Diana of the Ephesians. It is but now, when between railroads and game-laws, and the like evil contrivances, the man who loves his dog and his gun is chidden at his wife's end, that [illegible] the hint that the secret [illegible] dreams of his forefathers. Let him turn to his atlas, if he have one, and there, hard by the Pacific, adjacent to 50 degrees of northern latitude, as well as a district called, if we remember right, Cabbage Garden, behold Parts Unknown." This is now entitled the Oregon Territory—so called by the [illegible] its first discoverers, in consequence of the long ears of the aborigines [illegible]

[illegible] knows the stern determination expressed by the Minister of the [illegible] to the death, our rifle to that territory few know the truly state in which the views and wishes of [illegible] the fact is the secret [illegible] to secure fit and ample hunting grounds for Young England. Lowers, do we not see the mind of the philosopher as well as the friend? In the extensive age—was wordcraft alone to remain "caloric, rumford?" No doubt, it looks a long way on paper to go to cover: California seems, just now, a distant inset, but

Heaven sent electric telegraphs to it!
The new grown need of policy and trade;

and can we suppose mankind will much longer be content to crawl to its wherevalboats at sixty miles an hour? The scoffer may make his joke at it, if it please him: but should he continue to read these, our essays on sporting, for another half century, we'll bet him a chop-stick dinner at Pekin, and will find a notice of the operations of the California Clippers.

In every department of our National Sports things are looking up—as they say in the East. In the Autumn there is to be a Royal review of our pleasure marine. Let the regulars look to it! already have our amateurs taught the navy how to build their ships. Jack must keep his eye to windward, or the yacht-men will show him how they ought to be sailed. With such prospects before us, is it to be wondered at we play the fashionable host with the departing season—or

with arms outstretched, as we would fly
Grasp the incomer?

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Matters were rather more lively this afternoon; but still, it must be confessed, very far below concert pitch. The Chester Cup was scarcely mentioned, and although several horses were backed for the two staple events, the prices underwent very little change. Decidedly the most in request were Scott's lot and Breeako for the Derby; and Vanish, Gopsey, and Sister to Flambeau, for the Oaks. The odds quoted underneath do not agree exactly with the business actually transacted, but are governed by the genuine state of the market:

CHESTER CUP.—Accept or not.

40 to 1 on the Field	40 to 1 agst Warp	50 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	

DERBY.

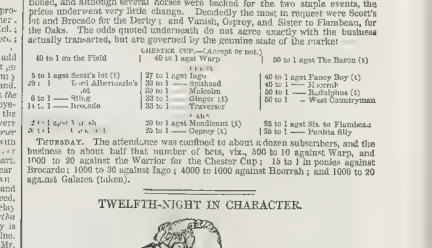
5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	27 to 1 agst Ugly	40 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)	
20 to 1 — Lot Aftermaths	30 to 1 — Spahaud	40 to 1 — Plumb	
26	30 to 1 — Malcolm	50 to 1 — Rubalphus (t)	
6 to 1 — Sting	33 to 1 — Ginger (t)	50 to 1 — West Countryman	
14 to 1 — Brocade	33 to 1 — Traverser		

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Vanish	20 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	25 to 1 agst Sis. to Flambeau	
8 to 1 — Gopsey	20 to 1 — Osprey (t)	25 to 1 — Fuchsia fifty	

THURSDAY.—The attendance was confined to about a dozen subscribers, and the business to about half that number of bets, viz., 500 to 10 against Warp, and 1000 to 20 against the Warrior for the Chester Cup; 15 to 1 in ponies against Brocardo; 1000 to 30 against Iago; 4000 to 1000 against Hoorah; and 1000 to 20 against Galaten (taken).

TWELFTH-NIGHT IN CHARACTER.



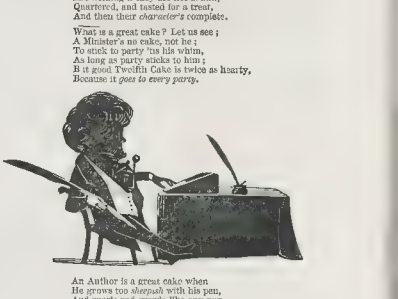
O! Twelfth Night cometh, and merriment speedeth with it unto the goal of the heart. This we shall see presently by the number of considerations it calleth up.

What now?
Twelfth-night is political—all political.
How political?
Why, it has a great deal to do with the *state of Parties!*
Yes; Evening parties if you will.
Well, and though it falls out of Parliament yet, in every well-regulated family, there is a *Meeting of the House!*
And on Twelfth night—
The Queen examineth into the characters of her servants, and in short everybody may have a character.
How?
By joining the levee in the *Drawing-room*
What is the Drawing-room?
A delightful place where the guests are comfortably *quartered*, and the characters are properly *drawn*
Then, if you please, let us at once see some characters properly drawn.
Of course. Here goes.

THE GREAT CHARACTER OF THE GREAT CAKE.

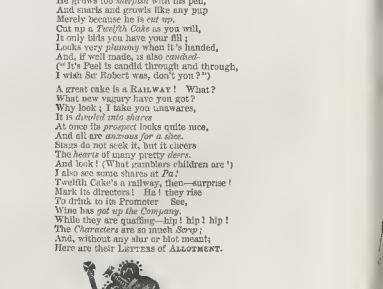
A great Twelfth Cake is now a sign,
So cities say, of a grand *design*,
Batches are made for twelfth-night play,
And Harper has one by a great R.A.*
For when R A.'s design our food,
We know the *drawing* must be good;
So cakes which now our board adorn,
Are nothing if they are not *drawn*,
Quartered, and tasted for a treat,
And then their *character's* complete.

What is a great cake? Let us see;
A Minister's no cake, not he;
To stick to party 'tis his whim,
As long as party sticks to him;
But good Twelfth Cake is twice as hearty,
Because it *goes to every party*.



An Author is a great cake when
He grows too *sheepish* with his pen,
And snarls and growls like any pup
Merely because he is set up.
Cut up a *Twelfth Cake* as you will,
It only bids you have your fill;
Looks very *pleasing* when it's handed,
And, if well made, is also *ravished*.
(* It's Peel is candid through and through,
I wish Sir Robert was, don't you?*)

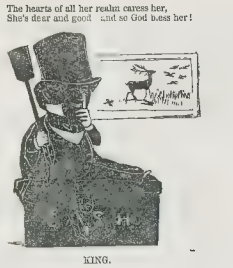
A great cake is a RAILWAY! What?
What new vagary have you got?
Why look; I take you unawares,
It is *dovetail into shares*
At once its *prospect* looks quite nice,
And all are *anxious for a slice*.
Stags do not seek it, but it cheers
The *hearts* of many *pretty deers*.
And look! (What gamblers children are!)
I also see some shares at *Par!*
Twelfth Cake's a railway, then—surprise!
Mark its directors! Ha! they rise
To drink to its Promoter Sea,
Wine has *got up the Company*.
While they are quaffing—hip! hip! hip!
The *Characters* are an easy *Scrip*;
And, without any slur or blot meant;
Here are their LETTERS of ALLOTMENT.



QUEEN.
The little Lady of the State,
Long made by Power and Virtue great,

* See the City Cake in our last

The hearts of all her realm caress her,
She's dear and good—and so God bless her!

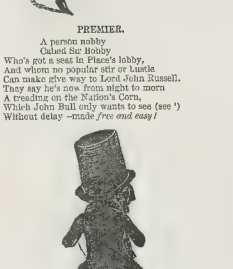


KING.

A Mighty Monarch here we sing—
Hudson his name—the RAILWAY KING!
He's got a *hundred lines* and more,
We've got him into *body four*.

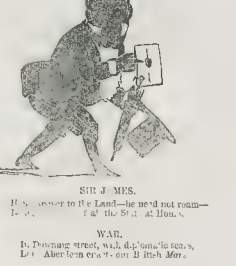
PRINCE.

The happy Consort who our lady blesses
And Royal Father of two sweet Princesses,
Two boys whose coming still the Nation hails,
And pressing to his heart a Prince of Wales—
Fact. Minister from him this difference feels.
He holds the *Wheates* they only hold the *Seas*.



PREMIER.

A person nobby
Called Sir Bobby
Who's got a seat in Place's lobby,
And whom no popular stir or Lurch
Can make give way to Lord John Russell.
They say he's now from night to morn
A reading on the Nation's Corn,
Which John Bull only wants to see (see!)
Without delay—made *free and easy!*



THE DUKE.

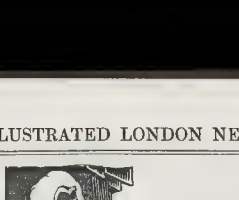
The greatest warrior on the cards 'tis true—
Who played and won unlimited (Water)*loo!*

SIR J. MES.

He's content to be Land—he need not roam—
For he's got the Stuff at Home.

WAR.

In Downing street, with diplomatic scars,
Lord Aberdeen crams on British Mars.



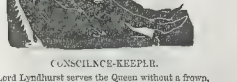
CONSCIENCE-KEEPER.

Lord Lyndhurst serves the Queen without a frown,
And keeps her conscience in his wig and gown:
He cannot "call her *mine*" in legal langle,
But sits in legal ermine, notwithstanding;
And, what is odd, he stays her throne to back,
Altho' they say he's always *got the Sack!*

GOULBURN.

We hope this gentleman is safely in,
For he *has got the charge of all the tin*.

Beyond this Chancellor we will not go,
Though many more in the same boat do row,
Raking the State in manner frank or sinister,
And boasting each one of the rank of *Minister*—
All characters of whom to state 'tis right,
Have got no character to spend
TWELFTH-NIGHT.



THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the fresh arrivals of English wheat since Monday have been but moderate, the demand for that article to-day was heavy, at barely stationary prices, and a clearance was not effected. Free foreign wheat was also dull, yet the last few were firm, and a sale not relaxed to lower rates. The receipts of barley being large the demand was very heavy at, in some instances, a slight depression in the quotations. The supply of malt was pretty well cleared off on much the same terms. There was a fair retail demand for oats, the best parcels of which sold at an advance of 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour without alteration.

ARRIVALS. English: wheat, 6170 barley, 11,210; oats, 5060. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, 5,000; oats, 1140. Foreign: wheat, 6620; barley, 3220; oats, 2960. Flour, 8180 sacks; malt, 8220 quarters.

English.—Wheat Essex and Kent, red, 51s to 58s, ditto, white, 56s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 57s, ditto, white, 56s to 65s; rye, 33s to 35s; grinding barley, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; distilling ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and North malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 48s to 52s; Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 62s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, new, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Yorkshire and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 27s to 27s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 37s to 40s; grey peas, 35s to 37s; maple, 37s to 39s; white, 40s to 42s; harlers, 42s to 54s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 41s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 39s to 41s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.* Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 50s to 53s, white, 55s to 60s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 25s to 28s; brew, 24s to 28s; ditto, feed, 19s to 22s; beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 46s to 50s per quarter. American, 30s to 32s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed and rape-cakes, as well as canary, are very dull, at the late depression in the quotations. All other seeds command very little attention.

Linseed, English, sowing, 62s to 65s; Baltic, crushed, 60s to 66s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s. Hempseed, 36s to 42s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 16s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 9s to 13s; white ditto, 12s to 18s. Tares, 30s to 34s per last. Rapeseed, £21 to £22 per last. Rape-cake, £4 per ton. Linseed cakes, English, £11 0s to £12 0s; Foreign, £9 or £10 per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 54s to 56s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 58s; extra, 62s to 68s; white, 40s to 52s; extra, up to 60s. Foreign, red, 40s to 50s; white, 50s to 60s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 25s to 28s; extra, 29s per quarter. *Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d, per 4lb loaf.

Bread Corn Average.—Wheat, 56s 1d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 34s 7d; beans, 40s 9d; peas, 37s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 12s 6d; barley, 6s 6d; oats, 5s 6d; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 1s 6d.

Tea.—There is more business doing in this market, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—West India, as well as Bengal and Mauritius sugars, have been in steady request, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. In foreign qualities very little is doing. Refined goods steady, at 53s to 55s for brown, and 62s for double-refined lumps.

Coffee.—The transactions in most kinds of Coffee are limited. Good ordinary Ceylon may be quoted at 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Rice.—This article is dull, and prices are still declining, with only a moderate quantity on offer.

Hops (Friday).—There is a fair demand for the best new hops in lours, at very full prices. In other descriptions—the supply of which on offer is considerable—little is doing; a moderate business is doing, at late rates. New Season pockets, 6l 10s to 7l 6s. Weald of Kent ditto, 5l 15s to 6l 15s. Mid Kent ditto, 4l 7s to 4l 10s. East Kent ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 10s.

Oils.—Linseed oil is very dull, at 29l 10s per last. Rape, pale, 42l; brown, 41l. Sperm, 84l. Pale seal, 38l. Cod, 34l. Palm, 36l. Cocoa-nut, 40l. Gallipoli, 44l. Spanish, 43l. Turpentine, 36s.

Provisions.—Owing to the prevailing mild weather, only a limited business is doing in Irish butter, yet holders are with not sell, except at full prices. English butter dull, at 11s to 13s per dozen for fresh, and 6s to 46s per firkin for Dorset. The best marks of foreign butter move freely, at 112s to 116s per cwt. Bacon must be considered in her cwt. lower; Waterford, middle, 48s to 50s; heavy, 47s to 48s; Limerick, middle, 48s to 49s; and heavy, 46s to 47s per cwt. Hams are in fair request, but not dearer. Lard is somewhat lower; Waterford, kladdered, 40s to 42s; Belfast, 38s to 40s; hogs, 36s to 38s; and fat-ends, 32s to 36s per cwt. All other articles without alteration.

Potatoes.—P.T.C. continues firm, at 42s 9d to 43s, on the spot, and 43s to 43s 3d for forward delivery. Town-made steady, at 45s 6d per sack.

Potatoes.—The best parcels of potatoes were off steadily, at 80s to 120s per ton; other parcels bring a mere drug.

Smithfield Market.—With only the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was very limited, the beef trade was in a dull state at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath. Monday's prices. Scarcely a single head of foreign beasts or sheep was brought forward. The numbers of sheep being quite very small, the inquiry for lambs was dull, although Tuesday was somewhat carnivalous. Calves were in short supply and fair request, at late prices. The pork trade was active, and the quotations were well supported. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £20 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts 2s 8d to 3s 2d, second quality ditto 3s 4d to 3s 8d, prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 10d, prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 567; sheep, 1120; calves, 121; pigs, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Such kind of prime meat sold steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the trade ruled dull.

Per 8lbs by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 0; inferior ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HARVEY.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the English market, during the week, everything has indicated an upward tendency. The fear of the deposit question, coupled with a natural anxiety regarding the political agitation likely to engage Parliament during the next session, has prevented a considerable rise in Consols. The amount of the surplus revenue, arising from the October quarter, to be expended in the purchase of Stock and Exchequer Bills, is £1,314,075 2s. 3d. A large proportion of this is devoted to the paying off of Exchequer Bills, which have, consequently, improved to 2d, 3d. Consols have fluctuated between 94¾ (Monday's prices), and 95⅞, at which price some bargains were done on Thursday. A slight reaction occurred, however, during the day, and notwithstanding this, is rather scarce, the market has declined to 95½ to ⅝ for the Opening. It is more than probable, that the purchases of the Committee on behalf of the National Debt, will be fully balanced by the amount of Stock thrown on the market as soon as Consols are open for transfer. Several large holders, it is known, remained in Consols at the period of closing, instead of changing their Stock for the securities remaining open. Exchequer Bills, on Tuesday was the first day for private transfer, the number that availed themselves was very small. This indicates no tendency to a rise, from a scarcity of Stock. Prices, although quite tolerably firm, are still easily affected by any adverse circumstance, showing a want of general confidence in the prospect of a permanent advance at present. The closing prices of the week will indicate the improvement that has occurred:—Bank Stock, 203; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95⅝; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95⅝; New 3½ per Cents., 99½; Long Annuities to expire Jan 1860, 10 7-16; Ditto 35 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 10¼; India Bonds, £1000, 40s; Bank Stock for Account, 207; Consols for Account, 95⅝; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1pd.; pm. 3l; Ditto £500, pm 2?, Ditto Small, pm. 2?.

There have been some trifling fluctuations in the Foreign House since last week, but the business in general has been of a limited character. Portuguese advanced on Monday to 59½, and has maintained the quotation with some firmness. Venezuela also improved about one per cent., and closes at 42. Spanish Actives have remained about 29, and the Three per Cents. are good at 35¾ to ⅞ ex dividend. Brazilian is 84, and the New, 78. Buenos Ayres remains 41. Equador has drooped to 3⅞. Mexican improved at the beginning of the week to 31½, but has since gradually receded to 31. Dutch have improved to 61¼ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents., and 96¾ for the Four per Cents.

The business of the Share Market continues very limited, and prices readily yield to even small sales. At the commencement of the week prices improved; but a large amount of Shares to be sold on limit, immediately presses down the Market when any decided improvement takes place. At the close of the week, French Shares were rather flat, reduced prices coming over from Paris, and the Market was heavy, for nearly every line. Caledonians have receded. Eastern Counties, on the contrary, have improved to 3, and London and York are better. The anticipation that, on payment of the Dividends, a material improvement would take place, does not appear likely to be realised, as the subjoined closing list of prices will demonstrate:—Birmingham and Oxford Junct., 2¾; Bridgwater and Minehead, 3¾ dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 84; Ditto, New, 7¾; Buckinghamshire, 1¾ pm.; Caledonian, 15; Ditto, New, 4; Ditto, Extension, 3¾; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Direct Northern, 2¾; Eastern Counties, 3; Ditto, New, 8 pm.; East Lincolnshire, 2¾; East and West of England, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77; Ditto, Half Shares, 16; Edinburgh and Perth, 5; Goole and Doncaster, 9¾; Grt. East. and West., 1¾; Grt. West., 107, ¾ Shares, 50¾, ¾ Shares, 19; Hull and Selby, 105; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, 1¾, Isle of Axholme, 3¾; Leicester and Bedford, 1¾ pm.; Leicester and Birmingham, 4 pm.; Leicester and Tamworth, 3 pm.; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 3¾; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 3¾; London and Birmingham, 223; Ditto Thirds, 46; Ditto Quarter Shares, 27; Ditto Fifths, 24; London and Blackwall, 3¾; Ditto New, 4; London and Brighton, 68¾; Ditto Fifths, 23¾; London and Croydon, 33¾; London and South Western, 77¾; London and York, 4¾; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 2¾; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 2¾; Manchester and Leeds Half Shares, 64; Ditto Sixteenths, 3¾; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Ditto Quarters, 11¾; Ditto New Quarters, 3¾; Ditto Continuation and Welsh Junction, 1, Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 3¾; Midland, 184; Ditto New, 29; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 10¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 20¾; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 3¾; Northern and Eastern, 7¾; Ditto, New, 2½; North East and Direct Dover, 3; North Staffordshire, 4¾ pm.; North and South Wales and Worcester, 1; Norwich and Brandon, 23¾; Do., New, 7; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 3; Nottingham and Boston, 1¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16; Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham, 1; Perth and Inverness, 1¾; Rugby and Huntingdon, 2½; Scottish Central, 15¾; Scottish Midland, 6¾; Shropshire Mineral, ¾ dis.; Shropshire Union, ¾ pm.; Somersetshire Midland, 2¾; South Midland, 3¾; South and Midlands Junction, ¾ dis.; South Staffordshire Junction, ½; South Eastern and Dover, 39¾; Do. No. 3, 13¾; Do. No. 4, 3¾; South Wales, 4; Taff and Dove Valley, 1¾; Trent Valley, 20¾; Vale of Neath, 3¾; Welsh Midland, 2¾; York and Carlisle, 8¾; York and Lancaster, 1¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 12¾; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie's), 2; Dijon and Mulhouse, 2¾; Dutch Rhenish, 8; East Indian, 1¾; Great Northern of France, Committed, 14¾; Great Paris and Lyons, 2¾; Louvain and Namur, 2; Lyons and Avignon, 2¾; Luxembourg, 3; Orleans and Vierzon, 19; Orleans and Bordeaux, 12; Over Yssel, 1¾ dis.; Paris and Lyons (Lattes's), 2¾; Paris and Lyons (Gamerotti's), 2¾; Paris and Lyons (Sud Est), 3¾; Rouen and Havre, 6¾; West Flanders, 5¾. British Iron Mines, 26; Real del Monte Limited, 4. Joint Stock Banks. British and North American, 44¾; London and Westminster, 26.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE (FRIDAY).—Amsterdam, CF, 12 9; Ditto, at sight, 12 ½; Rotterdam, 2 U., 12 9⅛; Antwerp, 26 15; Hamburgh, M.B., 13 14; Paris, 3 days' sight, 25 75; Ditto, 3 months, 26; Marseilles, 26 10; Bordeaux, 26 10; Frankfort on-Maine, 122¾; Vienna, effective, 10, 9; Trieste, Ditto, 10 10; Madrid, 36; Cadiz, 35½; Leghorn, 30 80; Genoa, 26 10; Naples, 40; Palermo, per oz., 119; Lisbon, 52½; Oporto, 52¾; Rio Janeiro, 24d.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market was rather worse yesterday, prices closing at 95¼, sellers, for the opening. The Share Market continues heavy, and has not partaken of the improvement witnessed in Consols during the past few days.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN-OFFICE, Jan 5.—County of Antrim: Hy Horace Beauchamp Seymour, of Stoke, Chichester, K.C.H., in the room of John Irving, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPTS.—R HILES, Little Tower-street, City, chemist and druggist. G SIMKIN, Tavistock, Kent, tailor. J. CLARK, Horsham and Twickenham, builder. W INSALL, Sutton-at-Hone, Worcester, and Birmingham, licensed victualler. C CLARKE, Durham Down, Wiltshire, builder. J SIMPSON, Leeds, wool-stapler. J. BRIDGWICK, Bromley, Middlesex, builder. J. RUSSELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber-merchant. G. S. MOULTRIE, and H. W CARR, Liverpool, stock and share brokers. S BROWN, Denton, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. W. G. Greenwood, stockbroker-Frank Mansfield, late founder. T. MORLEY, jun., Stourbridge, Worcester, builder. G. GREENSTOCK, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, ironmonger. W GALTON, Birmingham, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. A BELL, Edinburgh, engraver.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 9.—6th Dragoon Guards: Assistant Surgeon J. JAMES, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Adolphus.

6th Light Dragoons: Cornet the Hon. S. F. Carew, to be Lieutenant, vice Packenham; W. Davis, to be Cornet, vice Carew.

72d Foot: Assistant-Surgeon J. Adolphus, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Courtenay.

3d West India Regiment: Lieut. J. Byrne, to be Captain, vice W. H. Carr.

MEMORANDUM.—W. M. HUGHES, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, wine-merchant. W. URWIN, Watford, Hertfordshire, fellmonger. J. MARTIN, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe manufacturer. M. BUTTERFIELD and T. A. BUTTERFIELD, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, flannel-drapers. G. OSBORN, Exeter, whitesmith. H. J. ANDREWS, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, surgeon. PICKLES, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-shawl and cotton-manufacturer. J. PICKLES, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer. W. WILKS, Leeds, builder and stone mason. W. BROADHURST, Dolgh, Yorkshire, cloth-scribbler. D. STANTON, Bolton-upon-Dearne, T. WREN, Preston, Lancashire, auctioneer. R. GASCOYNE, Little Bythams, Stamford, Lincolnshire, cattle-dealer. T. B. LAPT, Birmingham, button-maker.

BIRTHS

At Grosvenor-square the Hon. Mrs. Charles Stanley, of a daughter.—At Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the Lady of Major-General Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B., of a son.—At Liverpool, on the 31st ult., Mrs. J. Chadwick, of a son and heir.—At 37, New Broad-street, the wife of T. R. Cutting, Esq., of a son.—At Hadley, Middlesex, the lady of the Rev. J. D. Kempe, M.A., of a son.—In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens, Mrs. C. J. Venables, of a son.—At Aspehill House, Bolks., the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of a daughter.—In Tavistock-square, the lady of R. Madox Bellingham, Esq., of twin sons.—At 62, Lowndes-square, the lady of Henry Taylor, Esq., of a son.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Harrison, late of the 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.—At Walgrave, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Holland, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES

January 3rd, 1846 at the parish church, of Charleville, county Cork, by the Rev. Wm Hall, Thomas Crabbe, Esq., solicitor, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, second son of the Rev. George Crabbe, rector of Brimfield, and grandson of the poet Crabbe, to Alicia, youngest daughter of John Bernard, M.D., of Knight's Lodge, R.N., Charleville.—At Marylebone Church, E. R. Wyke, Esq., to Flora Frances, eldest daughter of the late Colonel John Macdonald.—At Putney, Robert Hall, Esq., to Anne Mandell, eldest daughter of Thomas Kemp, Esq.—Nov 1, 1845, at Chittagong, Bengal, Charles T. Buckland, Esq., C.S., son of the Rev. John Buckland, of Ludwell, to Mary A. L., second daughter of Henry Hickson, C.S.—On the 31st inst. at St. Mary's Church, West Malling, Kent, by the Rev. J. H. Tombs, Gilbert, fourth son of the late John Wyborn Tombs, Esq., of Wandle Grove, Mitcham, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Purfect, Esq., of Malling.

DEATHS

On the 18th ult., at the residence of her nephew, Major Hemmans, Cowdon, Mrs Susan Hemmans, in the 86th year of her age.—Edward Wordsworth, Esq., of Cowper Hall, Hillingdon.—At Belmont House, near Cheltenham, aged 69, George Hall, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Monmouth.—Charles Wright, Esq., of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.—Edmund H. G. Calley, fourth son of Sir Henry and Lady Frances Calley, in his three-and-a-half year.—At John's Wood, William Fergusson, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.—At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, J. W. D. Cane, Esq.—At Brighton, Susan, fifth daughter of the late Dr. Davies, of Lewisham.—At Chesham, John Kidgell, Sandon, Esq., aged 82.—At Blackheath, Catherine Jane, wife of Samuel Bruner, Esq., of Westbourne-place, Regent's Park.—At 14, Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Augustus de Bosta, K.C.H., Royal Engineers.—At the Mall, Hammersmith, Mrs Hamilton, relict of the late Thomas Hamilton, R.N.

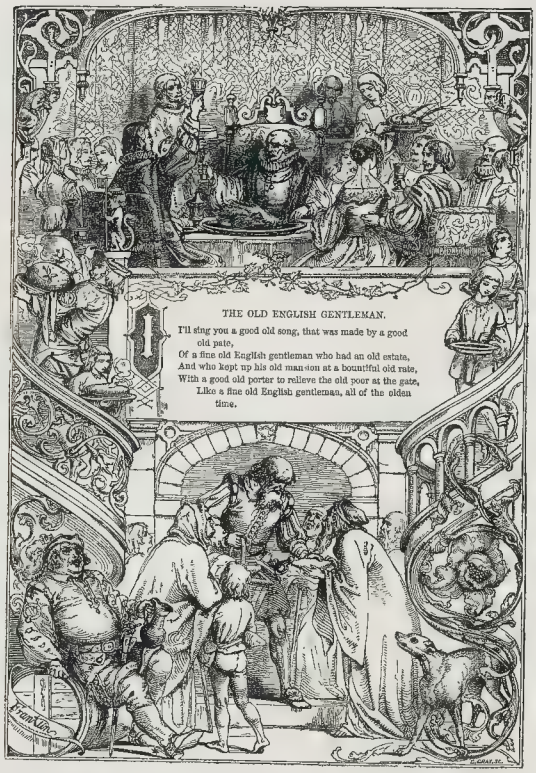
FINE ARTS.

POEMS AND PICTURES. With One Hundred Illustrations on Wood, by English Artists. Burns.

Now that the "Annual" fitful fever has passed away, a far healthier taste in illustration has sprung up from its ashes. Some fifteen years since, the purchasers of costly books as holiday presents, were fascinated with steel plates, for engraving each of which the Artist received, perhaps, one hundred guineas or more. This was vaunted as encouragement of art, &c.; but, the public soon tired of such artistic feats, and the pupilishers, as a consequence, discontinued producing these golden gifts. This is regretted by comparatively few persons; for, whatever may have been the merits of these highly-finished plates, they unquestionably fostered literature of a very puny class; and, in the latter case, the sweeping away of this school of writing is a public benefit. But, what have we in its place? Why, the devotion of some of the highest efforts of English Art to the illustration of some of the finest compositions in our language. The superb volume before us is a noble specimen of this beneficial change. Here have we some of the most spirit-stirring ballads, songs, and poems of our land, (with a few translations,) illustrated by the first artists that our country can produce. Among the authors are Herrick, Dryden, Burns, Wolfe, Collins, Crabbe, Southey, Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Knowles, Praed, Motherwell; besides several living poets of eminence.

The Illustrations are, we think, taken altogether, the finest set of Engravings on Wood yet produced in this country. Among the Artists, we find Cope, Dyce, Cromwick, Horsley, Redgrave, Selous, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Weigall, Topham, Archer, Corbould, Dodgson, Duncan, &c.—names familiar to the public by their exquisite contributions to our metropolitan exhibitions, and to the great Art competitions of the last few years. Amongst the Engravers are Linton, Gray, T. Thompson, T. Armstrong, &c. The subjects are of almost every class—landscape, figure, and sea piece; floral margins; a trellis *bordure* for each page.

From among so great a number of subjects—each excellent in its way—we might select many for special commendation; for this distinction, however, we have not space in our columns. Besides, all verbal praise must fall short of that immediate appeal to the eye, the picture itself; and, accordingly, we have chosen one of the largest engravings—an illustration of a popular old ballad, designed by Franklin, and engraved


THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
I'll sing you a good old song, that was made by a good old pate,
Of a fine old English gentleman who had an old estate,
And who kept up his old mansion at a bountiful old rate,
With a good old porter to relieve the old poor at the gate,
Like a fine old English gentleman, all of the olden time.

by C. Gray. Among the gems are a few tail-pieces; for example, a Sunset at Sea, drawn by Dodgson, and engraved by Linton, with extreme delicacy; and "Lucy's Flittin'," drawn by Topham—wonderfully characteristic.

Of the cost and difficulty in producing such a volume as the "Poems and Pictures" those unacquainted with Wood Engraving and Printing, technically, can form but an imperfect idea. This has, unquestionably, been a labour of time as well as love. Still, the sterling character of the compositions illustrated, and the *high art* of the engravings, when fully known, will be appreciated, we trust, to the repayment of the publisher for his unbounded outlay. In conclusion, we should mention that the work is exquisitely printed—a very important item in the success of illustration on wood. The volume is most tastefully bound and gilt; and is, altogether, a first-class work of art, and homage of the pencil to the soul-fraught inspirations of the pen.

NEW WESTMINSTER POLICE COURT AND STATION, VINCENT-SQUARE.

The Police-court and Offices at Queen-square, Westminster, having been found quite inadequate to admit of a proper discharge of the police business in this vastly increasing neighbourhood, greater accommodation has been provided by the erection of new offices in Vincent-square; our Engraving shows the principal elevation. The building to the left is the portion of the premises occupied by the Magistrates and their officers; immediately behind which, the court is situated, easy access being gained to it either from the square or from Rochester-row, in the rear.

The court is a handsome and capacious room, and well arranged for business; it occupies a space of about 30 feet by 24 feet, and 20 feet high; the necessary offices for the clerks and other officers are conveniently arranged, leaving an ample space for the public. In the absence of unnecessary decoration, everything requisite to convenience and stability seems to have been well considered. In addition to the Police-court, these premises now form the central station of the B division of police, providing accommodation for a considerable number of men.

The cells for prisoners are constructed on the most approved principle, combining with security a thorough ventilation and warming. In this respect, a great contrast is exhibited between the provision here made and the miserable accommodation for the unfortunate occupants of the cells attached to the old court.

The works have been executed by Messrs. Bridger and Ashley, of Aldgate; from designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Reeves, surveyor to the Metropolitan Police.

NEW POLICE COURT, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

PLATE PRESENTED TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The recent election of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to a Governorship of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has been commemorated in a truly munificent spirit, by the President and Treasurer of the Hospital presenting to the Foundation some costly silver-gilt Plate, weighing between 300 and 400 ounces.

The Plate consists of three circular shields, or dishes, each nearly 24 inches in diameter; in the centre of which are richly chased subjects, in bold relief, from designs executed by Mr. Thomas Sharp, sculptor.

SILVER-GILT PLATE.—PRINCE ALBERT ELECTED GOVERNOR.

The first group represents His Royal Highness Prince Albert receiving the Deputation from St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the Almoners of which Institution are presenting to the Prince the Staff of Office, and Book of Regulations, on His Royal Highness being elected a Governor, according to ancient custom. The entire group of figures consists of portraits from life; and the dish or salver is the gift of James Bentley, Esq., Treasurer to the Hospital. The inscription on this dish is as follows:—

Presented by James Bentley, Esquire, Treasurer, in Commemoration of his Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Albert, Consort of her Majesty Queen Victoria, being elected a Governor of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, A.D. 1845.

SILVER-GILT PLATE.—THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The two other Dishes correspond in style with the architecture of the Hall. In the centre of one is an elaborate design from the parable of the good Samaritan, exquisitely chased in bas-relief. The other design is taken in part from a cartoon—the subject, the Plague of London, 1665, illustrating the heroic humanity of Sir John Lawrence, the Lord Mayor, General Monk, Dr. Baynton, and others, in the midst of sickness, despair and death.

On the outer compartment of the Dishes are engraved the following inscriptions:—

On the first—

A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he had compassion on him.

And went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

And on the morrow when he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, take care of him: and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee.—*Luke* x. 33, 34, 35.

And on the second—

SILVER-GILT PLATE.—THE PLAGUE OF LONDON.

It was in the year of our Lord, 1665, that the plague began in our city of London. Vincent.

Comfort us again now after the time that thou hast plagued us.—*Psalm* xc.

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses.—*Matthew* viii. 17.

On the opposite sides are engraved the Arms of the Hospital and of the Donor, enclosed in an Elizabethan ornamental shield, and underneath the following inscription:

Presented with most affectionate regards, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Matthias Prime Lucas, Esquire, Alderman of the City of London, and President of the Hospital, in the year of our Lord, 1844.

This magnificent Plate has been executed by Messrs. Catchpole and Williams, goldsmiths and jewellers, of 120, Regent-street. It was submitted by Mr. Catchpole, on Friday last, to Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, when His Royal Highness was pleased to express his admiration of the designs and their perfect execution.

THE GRAND BAL COSTUME, VICTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, SOUTHAMPTON. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ASTLEY'S THEATRE.

We are enabled to give our readers a representation of the dog *Emile*, who is now performing at Astley's, in "The Dog of the Pyrenees." If our memory serves us correctly, *Emile* made his first appearance at M. Franconi's Cirque Olympique, on the Boulvart du Temple, in Paris, in April, 1842, in a drama called "Le Chien des Pyrénées," of which the piece now performing is an adaptation. He is a most sagacious animal —a splendid black Newfoundland dog.

Pieces of this description will not bear any severe analysis, their construction being arranged so as to string together as many of the animal's performances as possible, upon something like a story. "The Dog of the Pyrenees" is, however, one of the best of its class; and looking at the acting of the hero, one cannot help thinking, from his sagacious head, and the natural business-like manner in which he sets about everything, that he is actuated by something more than the results of mere training. In the present scene, one of the characters, a mountaineer of the Pyrenees, is in prison, tied hands and feet to the wall, by cords attached to rings. *Emile*, who is his companion, is also tied up at some distance. The mountaineer, who is supposed to be his owner, points out a key to the dog, which has been dropped by the gaoler. The dog struggles until he is enabled to slip his head through his collar; and he then undoes the bonds that confine his master, ultimately effecting his deliverance.

His sagacity is constantly shown throughout the piece: indeed, as we have stated, the principal interest is centred in *Emile*; and his performance is one that we recommend to the notice of our play-going readers. It is the best thing of the kind that has been done since "The Forest of Bondy."

THE DOG "EMILE," AT BATTY'S (ASTLEY'S) AMPHITHEATRE.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY MRS. CROWE,

AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," "MEN AND WOMEN," &c. &c

CHAPTER I.

"RAY, Sir," said a little man, who, with a great-coat buttoned up to his chin, and a red worsted comforter round his throat, was standing in front of the Gloster Coffee House, in Piccadilly, one cold winter's morning,—"are you waiting for the Telegraph?"

"Yes, I am, Sir," answered the person he addressed, who was a handsome, gentlemanly-looking youth, somewhat above twenty, —"I wish with all my soul it would come, for it's devilish cold standing here."

"It 'll be up directly, Sir," said a porter, touching his hat.

"There 's a fire in the office if you like to walk in, Sir," said a clerk, who just then came to the door.

"No, thank ye," answered the impatient traveller; "I want to be off."

"So do I, Sir," said the little man who had first spoken; "but as we can 't get off till the coach comes, we may as well take advantage of the fire."

"I am not cold," answered the young man, walking rapidly backwards and forwards, with his hands in his pockets, and forgetting that he had just asserted that he *was* cold—"I thought the coach started from here at half-past six?"

"Seven, Sir," said the porter.

"They always tell you half-past six for seven," said the little man.

"I wish they 'd be a little more punctual," exclaimed the other.

"There 's seven striking now, and here 's the coach coming up," said the porter; and at the same moment, the well-appointed vehicle turned out of St. James's-street, and dashed up to the Inn door: the ostler placed himself at the horses' heads, the coachman flung down his ribbons, and rolling off the box, turned into the office, whilst the porters began to throw up the boxes and portmanteaus that were accumulated on the pavement. Several other passengers, also, who had been lounging in the street, or warming themselves at the fire, now drew near, and began to take their seats.

"Inside or out, Sir?" said the coachman, issuing from the office, with the weigh-bill in his hand.

"Inside," answered the impatient traveller.

"Then we shall have the pleasure of travelling together," observed the little man who had first spoken.

GERALD GAGE AND EMILY.

The gentleman he addressed did not look as if he foresaw much pleasure in the companionship. However, they both stept in; and, all other preliminaries being arranged, the coachman mounted his box, and away.

"Stop! stop!" screamed a female voice—"Hough! hoigh!" cried the men at the Inn door.

"Is that the Bath Coach?" asked the belated passenger.

"No room outside," cried the coachman.

"No room!" exclaimed the indignant girl—"Why, our John took my place a week ago, and saw it booked himself!"

"Did he, my dear?" said the coachman; "why then I s 'pose we must give you an inside. Put her inside, Bill, till we drop somebody upon the road, and put that 'ere bandbox into the boot."

These orders were quickly obeyed, and, once more, the coach started on its way, with its three insides and its full complement out.

After the first glance at each other, the former, till they had got off the stones and proceeded some distance beyond Hyde-park Gates, seemed sufficiently occupied with peering through the dim glass at the houses that lined the road they were flying through. Probably, however, in reality, not one of the party was thinking any thing about the material objects to which their eyes were directed. Their thoughts were with what they had left, or what they were going to. Jenny Spike, for example, was thinking of John, the footman at the place she was just leaving, wondering much that he had not made her the proposals of marriage which she had been daily expecting for the last six months; but concluding that, as he had not taken the trouble to leave his bed on that morning early enough to conduct her to the coach, he had no design of carrying his attentions any further, she determined to banish him from her heart for ever. Following up this resolution by fixing her mind, with uncommon fortitude, on the visionary image of

the footman yet unseen, with whom she was next to be domesticated, she considered it highly probable that he would be tall and thin, and interesting and amiable, because she had observed those to be the attributes of footmen in general; and that he would be struck with her she could not doubt, for that had been another peculiarity attending all the footmen she had yet lived with, a circumstance which caused her to look upon it as something rather inexplicable that she should still be call l *Miss Spike*. The thoughts of the little man, who was a lawyer, and whose name was Mr. James Pilrig, were intent upon the conditions of a purchase that he was travelling into the country to effect for a client of his; starting from which point, they took a rapid survey of the many and complicated affairs of that gentleman, concluding with congratulating himself on having so desirable a client; whilst his mind, for a single moment, dwelt on the possibility that, if he transacted the old man's business very much to his satisfaction, a codicil, in which his own name should appear, might be added to the testamentary document he had lately been engaged in drawing up. This was uncertain; but, in the meantime, the being employed at all by so wealthy an individual, was extremely gratifying, and would, infallibly, be the means of introducing him to more business, not to mention the substantial bills of costs in all their lovely longitude, and leaves "thick as the leaves of Valombrosa" that presented themselves to his delighted fancy. The truth was, that Mr. James Pilrig's success in business had not hitherto been great; he had had no opportunity of getting into a profitable line, and he looked upon his employment by this gentleman as his first step towards fortune. "Let the world but know that I am the confidential agent of Obiah Livingstone, Esquire, and my name is up," was the agreeable conviction with which he closed his cogitations on the subject.

With respect to the impatient traveller, he had his thoughts too, not less engrossing than those of his companions, but the subject of them we shall leave time and the course of this history to disclose.

In the meanwhile, Mr. James Pilrig, having wound up his reflections in the satisfactory manner we have indicated, began to feel a disposition to loose his tongue and unlock the casket of his thoughts; so, rousing himself in his air of pre-occupation, he rubbed his hands briskly, turned briskly to his fellow-traveller, remarked that he supposed the coach would stop to breakfast about nine o'clock—a proposition which the gentleman addressed did not seem to feel himself called upon either to affirm or deny, and to which, therefore, he said nothing; but Mr. Pilrig, who, for the reasons above mentioned, was feeling extremely comfortable, was not to be depressed by one failure; so, turning his attentions to Jenny Spike, he asked her if she was going all the way to Bath—a question which that young lady unreservedly answered in the affirmative, following up the conversation by an inquiry as to what hour the coach was likely to arrive there. Neither did it require much encouragement to make her further communicative; and before they reached their breakfast station, with the exception of the loves of the footmen, Mr. Pilrig was in possession of the leading events of Miss Spike's history, which, however, were not sufficiently remarkable to be set down here. The conclusion was that she had left her last place, where she was housemaid, because, after being always accustomed to wait on her mistress, that lady had thought proper to engage a regular lady's-maid, "and she wasn't going for to be under her, in course—; proud, conceited minx!" and, indeed, she confessed that not only this lady's-maid in particular, but all lady's-maids without exception, were the objects of her especial aversion; and she did not scruple to confide to Mr. Pilrig her firm determination never to live in the house where "one of that sort was. The airs they give themselves," she asserted him, "wasn't to be told; and, for her part, she never could abide 'em!" This conversation lasted Mr. Pilrig till the coach stopped for breakfast; and, when they started again, they found the fourth seat occupied by another passenger, and one who, to the chatty little lawyer's satisfaction, appeared perfectly well disposed for conversation. He was a man apparently about five-and-thirty years of age, well dressed, neat, and not ill-looking; his manners were confident, and his mode of speaking plausible. Benevolence seemed to be his favourite virtue; and he had delivered himself of several very amiable sentiments before he had been in the coach half an hour. So was his conversation with Mr. Pilrig, and to his own affairs, informing the company that he had been to Maidenhead, to look at an estate that was to be sold in that neighbourhood, but he had found it so inferior to the auctioneer's description of it that he was quite disgusted. In short, he said, the extravagant romancings with which those gentlemen always set forth the merits of their unsold and perplexed their customers were quite vexatious. They kept him running from one end of the island to the other, looking for what he never found; the hanging woods, and velvet lawns, and silver streams, appeared no where but in their advertisements. He then proceeded to draw a splendid picture of a seat that he wanted to purchase, altogether talked in a manner that could not fail to inspire his hearers with a magnificent idea of his fortune and a profound veneration for his person. At least, if they were not so impressed, the fault must have been theirs, not his; and, accordingly, Mr. Pilrig, for one, yielded without a struggle to the fascination. Miss Spike would, no doubt, have been equally enchanted, had she been able to discover any possible connection between the wealth of her fellow-traveller and the advancement of her own fortune, but she did not; and as for the impatient gentleman by her side, he appeared too much wrapt in his own reflections to be conscious of anything that was going on. But the lawyer was subdued; a man, evidently of immense fortune and high connections, running about the world to look for an estate, and not able to find one magnificent enough for his purpose—the idea was sublime! And, then, there was so much urbanity, so much frankness, not the slightest reserve about his affairs, he wondered who was his agent! How desirable it was that he should have somebody who could relieve him from part of the trouble of purchasing these unattainable beauties, or, at least, prevent his being deluded by the excessive fancies of the auctioneers! In short, Mr. Pilrig perceived at once that which Miss Spike had failed to discern in her own case; he saw that a very agreeable connection might be established between the stranger's purse and his own pocket. He therefore felt he was only doing justice to himself, when he seized the opportunity of a pause in the monologue—for such it had hitherto nearly been—to hint that he was himself a professional man, and to express delicately that no one understood his business better; taking occasion to cite several instances in which, through his acuteness and penetration, enormous sums had been saved to his clients. He observed that gentlemen about to purchase estates were in many situations in which it was their business to examine the title-deeds—some one who thoroughly understood the thing; he himself had had considerable experience in that line, and he flattered himself had been the means of preventing a great deal of mischief. These words appeared by no means to fall upon an inattentive ear; the stranger seemed struck with Mr. Pilrig's acquaintance with that subject; he asked his opinion on several knotty points, and gently insinuated that whenever he met with anything to suit him, he should like very much to have the affair looked into by a gentleman who seemed so thoroughly conversant with the subject. Mr. Pilrig felt flattered, and looked grave and voluble; he had evidently hooked his fish, and he resolved to clench it; so, with a significant nod, he avowed that he was then on his way to Somersetshire for the purpose of transacting a little private business for a client of his, one of the richest men in the country—no less a person than the great Obiah Livingstone. He placed his hand beside his mouth, and stooped forward to meet the stranger's ear when he pronounced the awful name; but the whisper was so loud, that if there had been twenty people in the coach, they might have heard it, and he would, probably, have been sorry if they had not. The impression made on the present company, however, except the stranger, seemed very slight. Jenny Spike had never heard of Mr. Livingstone in her life, and appeared totally unmoved; the impatient traveller slightly turned his head as the name reached his ears, as if he, like the rest of the world, had heard of the enormous wealth imputed to the owner, but he immediately resumed his former position, and seemed to take no further interest in the conversation. But he, for whom the hit was intended, was evidently struck:—"Indeed!" cried he, with evident astonishment; "you surprise me. I have no acquaintance with Mr. Livingstone whatever; but I had always understood that Wright and Miller were his solicitors"—and Mr. Pilrig felt that he looked a little incredulous.

"Yes," said he, "for general business—general business, he does employ Wright and Miller; but for anything of a particular nature—you understand me—confidential"—and Mr. Pilrig nodded, as much as to say, "I am the man."

(To be continued.)

GRAND BAL COSTUME, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

This truly magnificent *fête*, so long and anxiously looked for by the fashionables of the town and neighbourhood of Southampton, took place on New Year's Eve, at the Royal Victoria Assembly Rooms. The Lady Patronesses were—Lady Charles Wellesley, Lady Mary Long, Lady Catherine Fleming, Lady Henry Paulet, Hon Lady Butler, Mrs. Combe Compton, Mrs. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Capt. Coit, Mrs. Holloway, and Mrs. Deane Shute. The following noblemen and gentlemen performed the duties of Stewards:—Viscount Palmerston, Lord Charles Wellesley, Hon. Sir E. Butler, Sir J. Barker Mill, Bart., H. C. Compton, Esq. M.P., A. R. Drummond, Esq., J. W. Fleming, Esq., Col. Robbins, T. Chamberlayne, Esq., H. Bonham, Esq., and Captain Coit. The number of tickets was limited to 360, but applications continued to pour in up till the latest moment prior to the ball

The band of Mr. Laurie (director of the orchestra at the Court of St. James's, Almack's, &c.) was specially engaged for the occasion.

The company commenced to arrive shortly before ten o'clock, from which time they poured in rapidly, and by most elegant vehicles. The passenger portion of the company had arrived The Ball was opened by the quadrille previously bespoken by Mrs. Captain Coit.

Mrs. Coit having entered the room, accompanied by the ladies and gentlemen of her train, the quadrille "La Villa Reale," of Bosisio, was danced, the effort of which was extremely interesting. The ladies of the party, all richly habited as dowagers, comprised Mrs. Coit, Miss Charlotte Bouverie, Miss Harriett Bouverie, Miss Gertrude Eyre, Miss Caroline Duke, Miss Mary Duke, Miss Dolton, and Miss Wallop. The gentlemen, who assumed the character of Mamelukes, were—Capt. Coit, Mr. Barton Wallop, Mr. Newton Wallop, Mr. Ellsworgh Woodcock W. G. Townshend, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Hubbock, and Mr. Mayo Lukin. The costumes were very sumptuous: in the head-dresses of the ladies, the Bird of Paradise had a most brilliant effect.

About midnight, Lady Catherine Fleming's party entered the room; and the *Poudre* quadrille, previously bespoken by her Ladyship, was immediately performed, the music from Balfe's opera of "The Enchantress." The ladies were—Lady Catherine Fleming, Lady Campbell, Miss Prettyman, Miss E. Prettyman, Miss Barnes, Miss Mary Powell, Miss Legge, and Miss — Legge; the gentlemen were the Hon. Mordaunt Fitzgerald (Grenadier Guards), Mr. J. W. Fleming, Capt. Fabian (Grenadier Guards), Mr. W. O. Hambrough, Mr. Edward Allen, Capt. Weir, Capt. Powell (Grenadier Guards), and Mr. T. Hartop. The costumes were very superb; the whole party wearing the full court dress of the reign of George the Second. The three gentlemen of the Grenadier Guards wore the same dresses in which they appeared at the Queen's Ball—the uniform of the Guards a century ago.

The ball-room now presented a most brilliant and stirring spectacle: the richness and variety of the costumes, English and foreign, and the profuse display of jewellery, set off by an intense flood of light, formed a *coup d'œil* of indescribable splendour.

Supper was served in the large room under the ball-room: the *carte* was very *recherché*, and reflected infinite credit on Mr. Whitehead, to whom the preparation of the banquet had been confided.

It was announced at midnight; and it remained on the table during the whole of the night, with an unbroken supply of wines, tea, and coffee.

The dance was kept up with the greatest spirit throughout the night, and as the band played the National Anthem, the clock indicated that six hours of the new year had flown.

The whole of the arrangements, which were under the superintendence of Peter Dickson, Esq., master of the ceremonies, gave unqualified satisfaction; and the ball has passed off with high credit to all parties concerned.

We have not room for an entire list of the fashionables present; but must find space for the following, from the *rôle* of costumes:

Mrs. Pearce—Bertalda, from the ballet of Ondine
Miss [illegible]
Miss [illegible] Ogilvie
Mrs. [illegible] Lefroy
Miss [illegible] Scotch dress
Miss [illegible] Bonnets costume
Miss [illegible] Albanian costume
Miss [illegible] Albanian costume
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CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and [illegible] notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, [illegible] strong Japan Cash Boxes and Deed Boxes of all sizes, fitted with the [illegible] CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, HOUSE and ESTATE AGENT, 24, Conduit-street, Bond-street, respectfully requests parties desirous of Letting their Houses, either permanently or for the season, to furnish him with particulars at their earliest convenience, having (in consequence of the early meeting of Parliament) many applications from families of the highest respectability, to obtain for them suitable accommodation.—Mr. G. Smith will have much pleasure in furthering the wishes of the parties entrusting him with their interests.

THE NEW BLACKING.—HOBY'S IMPERIAL has no unpleasant smell; its lasting polish equals patent leather; prevents it breaking, does not draw the feet, and takes very little trouble to polish. In bottles at 1s. 6d., and 1s. Also, HOBY'S EMOLLIENT WATERPROOF WAX for Shooting Boots, making them waterproof, pliable, and durable. In Bottles, 5s. each. 48, St. James's-street, London; Benetfink and Co., 81, Cheapside; Duncan, Princes-street, Edinburgh; Hodges, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST, are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the improved ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed, outwardly or invisibly, without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent per Post by Mr. A. BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp.

A WATERPROOF WINTER LLAMA CLOTH COBLENTZ for 50s. This unique Over-coat is decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfort[illegible] allowing full freedom for the arms and distension of the chest, is got up in a manner as will please and satisfy the most fastidious, and is made to measure for 50s., best ditto, 55s., at GRAVES', Cheap and Fashionable Tailor, 313, High Holborn.

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS, TRAVELLING WRAPPERS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all kinds, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. Now completed for the present season, a Large Stock of first-rate Garments, of which an inspection may be confidently invited. General price of lighter kinds, from 40s. to 50s.; of the stouter, 50s. to 60s. (either selected from stock or made to order), all slop or inferior goods being strictly excluded.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, Over-coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 69, Cornhill (North Side). W. B. feels it proper to state that attaching his Name and Label to garments not made by him is one of the various attempts now making to mislead.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, certified by the Faculty of England to be the purest spirit and guaranteed by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed "Betts's Patent Brandy, 7, Smithfield-bars," is sold at 3s. 6d., bottle included, by the most respectable dealers, lists of whom may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons in bulk or bottles, are supplied. Address, 7, Smithfield-bars.

BRANDY and CAPSULES.—Mr. BETTS (the late firm of J. T. Betts and Co.), Patent Brandy Distiller, 7, Smithfield-bars, feels it due to himself and the public to state that the Manufacture of the PATENT BRANDY was not, nor ever has been, known to any person except to himself and one of his sons; and that he was succeeded in the business of the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, by his sons, J. T. Betts, Jun., and Co., on his retiring therefrom, in 1843. Mr. Betts further states that he is the Sole Patentee, Manufacturer, and Vendor of the Metallic Capsule (or sound metal covering for the mouths of bottles), that no other Brandy in England, except Betts's Patent Brandy, is thereby protected; the Patent Metallic Capsule if, therefore, applied to any other Brandy, must have been surreptitiously obtained.—Metallic Capsule Manufactory, 1, Wharf-road, City-road.

COOPER'S PATENT PRESERVED FRUITS have been proved to keep in a sound and perfect state, for Family Use, for Five Years. They are put up in stoneware Bottles of different sizes, lined with glass. An assortment of Fruits that are usually preserved, a Machine Cork-screw to draw the corks, with the particulars of the patent process, and Testimonials, are packed in a hamper, and will be delivered to any part of London, for Ten Shillings, by an order addressed to the Patentee, at the Manufactory, No. 7, the upper part of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, London. These Fruits are presumed to be of a superior quality to any ever before offered for public notice, and it is expected that one trial will prove their excellence. These Fruits, &c., have been considered an acceptable Present for Country Friends.

FEMALE BEAUTY.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is the only ANTIDOTE to SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, either on the Face, Neck, or Arms, effectually Destroying it, without risk of injury. The Directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Small packet, price [illegible] may be obtained at S. GRAFFTEY'S, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street [illegible] POMPEIAN DYE, and the elegant BALM [illegible]

ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, warranted to STOP the HAIR from FALLING OFF, also to [illegible] the HAIR [illegible] from [illegible] Sold by ASHLEY, Post-office, Brixton, in bottles, half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s.; quarts, 7s. 6d., and may be had from all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the kingdom. Wholesale, by ASHLEY, Brixton; BARCLAY, Farringdon-street; KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; PROUT, Strand, near Temple-bar; PHILLIPS, Perfumer, [illegible], and at HOVENDEN'S, Crown-street, Finsbury.—Numerous T[illegible] with each bottle. A Quart sent to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of 8s.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—The present season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of Friendship and Affection; the interchange of Gifts as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. The most appropriate present becomes the first subject of consideration; a merely useful one can afford no evidence of taste, while a present possessing no claims to utility, shows a want of judgment. To combine these requisites, a more fitting souvenir cannot be suggested than ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES, the MACASSAR OIL, KALYDOR, and ODONTO, each of infallible attributes. In creating and sustaining luxuriant silken tresses, Rowland's Macassar Oil is highly and universally appreciated. Rowland's Kalydor is a preparation of [illegible] efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, and Rowland's [illegible] Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums. The August Patronage conceded by our gracious Queen, and the several Sovereigns of Europe, together with the Beauties which adorn the circles of Princely and Regal Magnificence, and the confirmation, by [illegible] creative renovating Specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

*** See that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each article.

Sold by the Proprietors, at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient [illegible] The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, [illegible] a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
[illegible] Back to Elbow Joint		Size round [illegible]	
[illegible]		Size round [illegible]	
[illegible]		Ditto Waist	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Hips	
Size round Chest under the Coat		HAT	
Size round W[illegible]		Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£	s	d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£	s	d
Beaver Taglionis	0	8	6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1	5	0
Beaver Chesterfields or Codringtons	0	10	6	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs	1	12	0
D'Orsay's, Athol's, Pembroke, and every description of Winter Coats	1	5	0	Tweed wrappers	0	18	6
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from	0	8	6	Tweed Trousers	0	8	6
Winter Trousers, lined	0	4	6	Winter Trousers [illegible] Patterns	0	12	0
Winter doeskin	0	10	6	Doeskin Trousers	0	10	0
Dress Coats, edged	1	0	0	Best or Dress Trousers	1	0	0
[illegible] edged	1	5	0	Dress Coats	1	12	0
Roll Collar Vest	0	1	9	Best Quality Made	2	5	0
Double Breasted Vest	0	2	6	Frock Coats	1	13	6
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0	18	6	Best Quality Made	3	3	0
Winter Trousers	0	3	0	Cassimere Vests	0	8	0
Winter Vests	0	1	6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy Vests	0	12	0
				Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1	6	0
				Boys' Great Coats	0	14	0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.,) call at, or send to, [illegible] Minories [illegible] Aldgate, opposite the Church.

ANOTHER RAPID CURE OF COUGH, by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. W. HARRISON, Coronation-square, Lynn, dated March 17, 1845. Sir,—I was troubled with a severe cough for two or three years; nothing removed; but by taking one 2s. 9d. box of Locock's Wafers, have entirely lost it. I shall recommend them to all I know, for they cannot be too highly praised. (Signed) W. HARRISON.—Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box.—Agents, DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; sold by all medicine vendors.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON CORPORATION PROCESSION IN THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SEE PAGE 18.)

THE "LADY FEVERSHAM."

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to raise the *Lady Feversham*, which lies sunk in the river Tyne, at Shields, by the crew of the steam-vessel belonging to the Universal Salvage Company. The mode of operation is curious. In the first place, two of the crew descended into the water for the purpose of examining the sunken vessel. Upon the head of each diver is placed a metal helmet, having in front three windows of plate glass, through which, if the water is not muddy, he is enabled to see. Attached to this helmet is a pipe, which is supplied with air from a pump fixed in a boat. A life-line is held by the diver, which he pulls when he requires more air, and which signal is understood by those above. The air thus conveyed to the helmet escapes underneath, and prevents the water from coming in. The body and legs of the diver are protected from the water by an Indian-rubber dress; and he has lead fastened to his shoes, and sheet-lead to his breast and back, weighing altogether about a hundred weight, in order to enable him to resist the buoyancy of the water.

The diver descends by a rope-ladder fixed to a steam-boat, and after examining the vessel, returns to report the result of his observations. This enables the officers to fix their chains in the proper position. It is usual to have eight chains, two forward, three midships, two aft, and one from stem to stern, and to these purchase-chains are attached, with a series of empty flexible cases, which are air-tight. As soon as everything is properly fixed, air is forced into the cases by pumps in the boats. Each of these cases, it is stated, when inflated by air, can raise five tons weight. The operations commenced about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and continued for two hours, when it was discovered that one of the chains had slipped, which lessened the amount of buoyancy so much as to render the work useless.

PERSONS LIABLE TO BE DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.—As it is now certain that a ballot, after the usual manner, will ere long be taken for persons to serve in the militia, we will briefly state the leading circumstances which render persons liable and non-liable to be drawn: 1. No person under the age of eighteen, or over the age of forty-five, is liable, whether he has property or not. 2. Any party who has once been drawn, cannot be drawn a second time. 3. Any person having two children is exempt, provided he is not worth £100. 4. Any individual having £100, however large his family may be, is liable to be drawn. If disqualified by lameness, or otherwise, he must find a substitute. 5. Personal disqualifications on the part of the individuals not worth £100, will render them non-liable, if certified to by the surgeon.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The navy on the 1st instant consisted of the following ships in commission, of all classes, viz.:—Sea-going line of battle ships, 11; frigates, 49; steam-frigates, 9; steam-sloops and small craft, 70, of which 33 are home packets and 3 steam-tugs; sloops, 59; small vessels, 27; stationary, 14; total, 240, of which number 28 are employed on surveying service, 2 on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions, 4 troop-ships, 3 steamers on the lakes of Canada, and 5 yachts. The sailing vessels mount 3219 guns, being an increase of 7 ships and 155 guns upon the number in the service on the 1st of January, 1845. The following is the number of officers on the list:—Flag, 134; captains and retired captains, 769; commanders and retired commanders, 1137; lieutenants, 2028; marine officers, 741; masters, 432; medical officers, 970; pursers, 485; naval instructors, 46; chaplains, 97; mates, 172; second masters, 199; acting assistant surgeons, 59; qualified clerks, 216; total, 7985, being an increase of 132 over last year's force. *Times.*

THE "LADY FEVERSHAM," TYNEMOUTH HARBOUR.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, CHESTER.

Three centuries ago, the chief materials of the English house were wood and plaster; whence the edifices of this kind are technically termed "half-timbered.' A common but peculiar feature, too, was the projecting upper floors; besides ornamented gables, &c.; all which contributed much to picturesqueness.

The ancient house in the Engraving—the Falcon Inn, at Bridge-street, Chester, one of the oldest in the city, as the Gothic arches in the basement and over the steps testify—is a specimen of the architectural character above named. The basement is tenanted by a butcher; and to reach his cellar-like shop, the descent of a few steps is necessary. The inn portion of the building is attained by ascending the flight of steps to the left.

HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE, CHESTER.

Chester is one of the very few places in England which has maintained in a tolerable state of completeness the walls which were built for their defence in remote ages; in no place are they so entire as at Chester. But now, instead of contributing to the defence of the inhabitants, they afford only an agreeable promenade, with pleasant views, at various points, of the surrounding country

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The Earl of St. Germans commenced his duties as Postmaster-General on Saturday last, by a minute inspection of the various departments of the Post-Office. The Noble Earl was attended in his progress through the establishment by Col. Maberly, the secretary. His Lordship appeared to pay great attention to the various stages through which letters pass from the time of their posting to that of despatch, discussing freely with the executive officers on the nature of the duty in their charge. In the newspaper office the magnitude of the business appeared to surprise the Noble Lord, who entered that part of the building a short time before the great rush of newspapers were posted. Upwards of 30,000 newspapers were posted at this window on Saturday in less than a quarter of an hour, 5 ruling a pile several feet square, and some yards high. His Lordship took his departure shortly after the mails were dispatched to their several destinations.

COMMERCE OF BELGIUM.—The foreign commerce of Belgium, during the year of 1844, has been more considerable than that in 1843, which was the most prosperous previously known. The imports and exports united amount to 591 millions of francs, exceeding the movement of 1843 by 74½ millions, or 14 per cent., and by 197½ millions, or 28 per cent., the quinquennial average of the period from 1839 to 1843. In the above total the exports of Belgium to France are down for 77 millions, and of France to Belgium for 44 millions

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 194.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The period of speculation and uncertainty is almost at an end; on Thursday next her Majesty will open Parliament, and then must follow a series of explanations of all the mysteries that have so perplexed politicians, not with the "fear of change," but its actual occurrence. The Premier will have to explain why, with a majority stronger in numbers than any Minister for the last twenty years, he suddenly broke up a Government that enjoyed respect abroad, support at home, peace, and a surplus revenue: with all this, the Ministry foundered all at once, like

> Ships that have gone down at sea,
> When Heaven was all tranquillity.

The pilot, who yielded in the calm, but who may even yet "weather the storm," will be obliged to render some account of the occurrence. His rival, who was called at so short a notice to the temporarily abandoned helm, must also explain why he could not manage the vessel—why he failed even to enlist a crew; whether it was squabbles among the officers, or differences about the "provision" department—all must come out. The oracles must find a tongue, and with words of authority quiet and set at rest those *ambiguas voces*, which have too long occupied the public ear with so many rumours, and most of them false ones. Intense will be the expectation when the Premier rises with his narrative of the past; often have we admired his unrivalled ability of statement, telling no more than he wishes to reveal, and yet wearing throughout such an air of candour and openness, as if, being among friends, he need use no reserve. Often, and in great difficulties, has he silenced discontent among his friends, and disarmed or mollified the rancour of opposition. The Income Tax, the Tariff, the Irish Colleges, the rescinding of the vote on the Factory Question—what prudence and dexterity were required to carry through all these measures! But not in any crisis of his past career was he called on to make a larger demand on all his powers than in that which awaits him in the opening session. Look at the proceedings of the great number of meetings of the agricultural interest which have lately been held; with few exceptions, harsh, indeed, has been the language used with respect to him; only one topic has called forth stronger invective, and that is the League. His resignation of office has awakened suspicion among the bulk of the counties, and the fears of the constituencies will compel the representatives to stand aloof, to be chary of proffers of support, to turn the smiles with which they have been wont to regard the Treasury Bench into

> A brow
> Sullen as that of Saturn, when he sits
> Apart and frowning on the births of men.

The cheers will be less loud and less frequent, and there will be all the signs painfully visible of the constraint inevitable among a body estranged from its chief. By what eloquence can all this suspicion be changed to cordiality, this discontent into confidence? The words of Mercury and the songs of Apollo might almost fail in accomplishing the task; and yet, judging from past achievements, we have a strong belief that Peel will effect the little less than miracle. The landed interest will be compelled to see and to acknowledge that their best hopes must still repose in him, and hereafter it is not unlikely that something like regret will be felt, perhaps even expressed, at the hasty invective that has been poured out against him for intentions which it is not known that he entertains, and a policy which, as it has not yet been declared, none are able to explain, or with justice to condemn.

And the declaration of that policy! Hard as it may be to explain the past, so as to remove misgivings, far more difficult will it be to lay down the course of the future, so as to afford satisfaction. How reconcile to *any* alterations those who have protested against *all*—even the slightest! Here is the pinch of the question; but, if it is seen to be impossible to overcome the difficulty, we have no doubt it will be evaded. The men of the most extreme opinions on any question are generally a minority: these it will be impossible to persuade; and, in all probability, their opposition will be disregarded, and the necessary support will be furnished from the moderate Conservatives, and that portion of the Whig landed interest who advocate protection.

But even among this consenting section of friends what perplexities will not arise! They will say like *Othello* in his hours of doubt and suspicion—"I think thou'rt honest, and I think thou art not." Their minds will be in a constant change from fear to hope, and back again. They look on the past through a long series of years, and during the whole period, who could be a better champion of their cause; and they ask themselves—is it possible that all these declarations and exertions are now to go for nothing? And then will come over them a most painful sense of their helplessness; the man whom they at once trust and fear, has made himself the only possible leader; his own abilities have placed him beyond rivalry, their confidence has given him that position so long that no one has arisen able to take it. The great tree has overshadowed and prevented the growth of all the shrubs in its vicinity. They have no "other of his fathom;" they are, like lesser spirits, compelled to obey the great magician. "*Ariel* and all his quality" were tasked to the "strong bidding" of *Prospero*; but it was not without occasional murmurings, and, at such times, the holder of the staff of power reminds his servitor of past obligations, of the "torments that he did free him from," not omitting, also, threats of returning him to that former state, with addition of suffering. The Premier released his party from the "torments" of Opposition, in which they had remained, like *Ariel* in the cloven pine: can they do less, asks the Conservative *Prospero*, than perform my will? And then come indistinct threats of exile from the sunny side of the official world—a return to former punishment; and not only threats, but an actual step made towards fulfilling it. What remains for those so completely in the power of the commanding mind, but, like the repentant spirit of the drama, to promise all obedience, and to do all required,

> To answer thy best pleasure—be't to fly,
> To dive, to ride upon the curled clouds,
> To do thee business i' the veins of the earth
> When it is bak'd with frost!

They are under an overwhelming necessity. It is useless now to repent—if reflection takes that turn—that they should have so

UNIFORM OF THE BRITISH MILITIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

zealously and undoubtingly built up the greatness they must serve. Parties can as little read the future as individuals; or many an error, seen too late, would be avoided. Had the present state of things been anticipated, the Conservatives would never have left themselves with no resource—no second Leader to fall back upon. The great wealth and vast influence of the Landed Interest must have enabled it to command the services of political talent, had it sought and fostered it. But the place was filled by one believed fitting in every respect to hold it, and the precaution was not taken. A change has come over that Leader; there is doubt and dismay among his followers; but to whom can they apply? Some political cabbitries could be superseded—for they are party men, and little else. Peel cannot, for he has great influence over all parties in the House, and almost with all classes out of it. To the fiery Stanley, for instance, they could say—

> If I quench thee, thou flaming Minister,
> I can at will thy former light restore
> If it repent me.

The prudent, cautious, clear-headed Peel cannot be so set aside, or his place so filled up, for

> Once put out thine,
> Thou cunning'st pattern of excelling nature,
> I know not where is the Promethean heat
> That can thy light relume.

All these jealousies and fears will soon be seen in active operation. They will be a formidable array for the Premier to meet, yet met they must be. On all sides there are difficulties; the "situation" is complicated beyond all precedent; and though every opening session is anticipated with anxiety as to the measures it is to bring forth, never, we believe, was that anxiety wrought to so high a pitch as previous to the session of 1846.

THE MILITIA.

The probable embodiment of the Militia having ex..ted very considerable interest, our readers may be gratified with a few historical particulars of this force.

The term Militia may be used to denote a body of soldiers raised for the defence of a nation; but, in Great Britain and Ireland, the term is applied particularly to those men who are chosen by ballot to serve for a certain number of years within the limits of these realms: that is, the Militia is enrolled only for home service, and may be said to constitute a domestic guard.

In the time of the Saxons, the military force of this country was formed by a species of Militia; and every five hydes of land were charged with the equipment of a man for the service.

After the Norman Conquest of the country, the proprietors of the land were compelled, by providing men and arms, in proportion to their estates, to contribute to the defence of the realm, in the event of a threatened invasion. This Militia seems, at first, to be liable to be marched to any part of the Kingdom at pleasure; but, in the reign of Edward III., it was decreed, by a statute, that no man thus raised, should be sent out of his county, except in times of public danger. From the reign of Philip and Mary, the lords-lieutenants have had the charge, under the Sovereign, of raising the Militia in their respective counties.

In 1641, the Parliament having got into their hands all the military force of the nation; and, in the following year, the two houses passed a bill, in which it was decreed that the power over the Militia, and also the command of all forts, castles, and garrisons, should be vested in commissioners. The King, (Charles I.) having refused his assent to the bill, the Parliament made a declaration that was necessary to put the nation in a posture of defence, and immediately issued orders to muster the Militia: on the other hand, the King issued commissions of array for a like purpose to some of the nobility; and thus commenced that war which desolated the country for several years.

Charles II. re-established the ancient Militia on the former footing, and vested in himself the chief command; the lords-lieutenants of the counties being subordinate to the Sovereign. The property liability was then changed: no one who had less than £300 yearly income, or less than £4,000 in goods (or vice versâ), could be compelled to furnish a foot soldier; nor could one who did not possess £600 per annum, or an estate worth £6000, be made to provide a man for the cavalry. Persons having less property were required, according to their means, to contribute towards finding a foot or a horse soldier. The Militia was then mustered and trained, by regiments, once a year and during four days: there were other musterings and trainings, and the men were obliged to provide and clothe himself with his own ammunition. These regulations, from their great cost, at length, ceased to be observed; and the trainings were discontinued in every part of the realm except the City of London.

In 1756, under the apprehension of an invasion by a French army, a national Militia was again raised and organised under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, 29 Geo II.

The Militia laws were repealed in the second year of George III., when a new Act regulating the service of the force was passed; and in the 26th Geo. III., all the previous existing statutes relating to the Militia were repealed, and several new regulations, however, were made by Acts passed in the 42nd, 51st, and 52nd years of the same reign.

Many of our readers are, we believe, aware of the fact of an official circular having been recently issued from the Horse Guards respecting the probable embodiment of the Militia; and, on such account, many vague rumours have found free circulation upon the subject. Now, respecting the calling out, it should be recollected that the Act of Parliament authorising the ballot for the Militia has been suspended many years. The result of this is, that the alterations in the amount of the population of the counties rendering it very hard for any equal distribution of the *quota* to be furnished by each county. It is likely that immediately on the meeting of Parliament a bill will be brought in to authorise this measure, and the first step then will be to ascertain the number of men requisite to as a part of the necessary measures for carrying out the intention of Parliament. Upon this being done, the ballot for each county follows, and then the orders of Government as to the duty to be performed.

We have received an immense number of questions on the calling out of the Militia, relating to pay, exemptions, &c. Answers on these points are of very doubtful utility, inasmuch as the old Militia Act is suspended, and in renewing it, the Government may introduce great changes in the details of the service. There must be a bill to authorise the ballot, and an estimate must be passed by the House of Commons for the pay of the men and officers.

"A Subscriber."—It is the general belief that the Militia will be called out for twenty-eight days only, and for that reason we contend that it is impossible to make it an efficient force for any military purpose whatever. That the same men disciplined as permanent regiments, and then embodied in the Line, make excellent soldiers, no one can dispute. Our Correspondent looks at what it is, when new raw recruits form the force; we spoke of the inutility of placing confidence in the training of a few days.

"A Prussian."—The Landwehr of Prussia is more like a regular army than what we understand in England by a Militia, since every Prussian must serve for three years, then for a fortnight in each year till twelve years have elapsed; and, in case of war, is forced at once into the standing army, there being exemptions nor substitutes allowed. The defence of the body first raised by plan only consists of the—5th, 6th, 7th, and eighth corps. In the campaign of 1806, the Prussian Army was better trained than the one beaten at Jena; and, even then, it was as much the political enthusiasm of the people, awakened by the promise of freedom and a Constitution, that saved the honour of the flag, as the superiority of military organisation. But this forced military service is wholly repugnant to the spirit of our Constitution, and no greater calamity could befal England than any approach to it

The last Census will be made the basis of the levy, and this alone will make a great saturation in the number of men to be furnished from each county. It is believed at the Government Office that what is termed the reserve force of the country in case of emergency, and for this purpose a short service will be sufficient; but, once embodied, every means will be used to induce the men to enter the Line; it is, in fact, an indirect way of increasing the regular army. Suppose the old regulations to be renewed, we may answer a few of the questions with—which we have been overwhelmed:

"E.D."—Residence in the City of London may exempt from the Middlesex Militia; but the City will raise a corps of its own, and in this all residents will be liable to serve

"A Constant Subscriber"—Being the son of an old soldier gives no exemption.

"Enquirer." It will depend on the provisions of the renewal act.

"Dubitus."—A capper and dentist, if drawn, must serve or find a substitute.

"Civis."—A Militia-man will at any time be received as a volunteer into the Line. The force is not sent out of the kingdom.

The Illustration upon the preceding page shows the uniform worn by the Militia, at the date of their last embodiment; with the exception of the cap, which is the new one lately introduced in our foot regiments; and which, it is stated, will in future form part of the Militia costume.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE CARLSRUHE AND MANHEIM RAILWAY.—On the 2nd instant, at six o'clock in the evening, near the St. Ilgen station, two passenger trains on the above line, one proceeding to Carlsruhe and the other to Manheim, met with a fearful collision, the result of which will be the sacrifice of more than twenty lives. It appears that, owing to the mismanagement of the signals, the two trains running in opposite directions met on the same line. The drivers observed this when, unfortunately, it was too late, and did all in their power to stop the trains. They succeeded in reducing the speed, but the trains, nevertheless, came in contact with such fearful violence, that one of the engines was smashed to pieces, rendered utterly useless, and several of the carriages dashed to atoms. The number of persons injured by this calamity was forty-two of whom had their legs cut off, as though they had been amputated by a surgical operation, and twenty-three mortally wounded. This accident has caused the greater excitement, as it is the first which has occurred in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris papers, this week, seem more occupied with an accident which took place last Saturday, to the viaduct of Barentin, on the Rouen and Havre Railroad, than with the political discussions in the Chamber. Of this accident the *Constitutionnel* gives the following account:

"About six o'clock on Saturday morning a fearful noise, which was heard as far as Pavilly, aroused the inhabitants of Barentin. The twenty-eight pillars which supported the arches of the viaduct fell one after another, and almost instantaneously. The inhabitants of Barentin instantly hastened to the scene of ruin, supposing that such an awful disaster must have caused the death of some of the inhabitants; but, fortunately, such was found not to have been the case. If those enormous pillars had not providentially fallen as they did (in a straight line)—had they fallen but a few yards to either side, a great number of persons must have been entombed, whilst in their sleep. One detached building only was destroyed by the falling mass; it was a corn-mill, situated upon the river St Austrebertha. The man who was attending it escaped unhurt. The river St. Austrebertha, which runs beneath the viaduct, turned from its course by the fallen materials, flooded the country at either side, and the manufactories situated upon its banks, below the viaduct, and which are worked by that stream, were suddenly brought to a stand-still.

"The viaduct was commenced in the spring of 1844, since which time between two hundred and three hundred workmen have been daily employed upon it. It was not quite completed at the time of its destruction. It was composed of twenty-seven brick arches, each resembling a span of fifteen metres, and supported by twenty-eight pillars, likewise of brick, each of which was four metres thick. The greatest elevation was thirty-two metres. The entire length of the work was five hundred metres. All that now remains of this gigantic construction are the bases of the pillars, and even these are much shaken. The loss is estimated at 1,300,000f.

"The Rouen journals attribute the disaster to the following causes:—The bases of the columns were too small and feeble in comparison to the diameter of the arches; the bricks of which they were formed were of a very inferior quality nearly resembling those denominated *rouge* bricks, which are liable to split in every weather, and also by the effect of pressure, and crumble away like dust.

"The mortar was made in the most economical manner possible, not having been sufficiently handworked: the ingredients were not blended, which is apparent from the large lumps of unslaked lime which may be seen close to each other. The contractors of the work will lose 600,000f. by the disaster; it will, likewise, retard the opening of the railroad some months longer."

The *Commerce* states, that an opinion was made through the ruins of the viaduct of Barentin, and the river was allowed to resume its natural course, the water was so impregnated with lime, that it poisoned all the fish in the river, for a considerable distance below the village of Barentin.

The Directors of the Rouen and Havre Railway have written a letter, in which they state that they have had a meeting with their engineer in chief, the result of which is, that the excess of reconstruction of the fourteen viaduct will fall on the contractors, and that the opening of the line will not be delayed more than two months. It is said that just at the moment before the fall of the viaduct of Barentin, M Lengery, Engineer in Chief, who had to overlook the works of the arches in his cabriolet, when the horse stopped short and refused to pass. M Lengery struck him with his whip, but all in vain he refused to stir. At the same moment the fall took place. The water of the river was poisoned with the quantity of lime that fell in, and a great number of fish came to the surface dead.

The *Commerce* states that the thermometer at Lyons marked 9 deg. centigrade (17 of Fahrenheit), below the freezing point on the 7th inst

We regret to learn by the *Gazette des Mids* that a decided case of plague has been discovered in the lazaretto of Marseilles.

The Chamber of Peers has proceeded with the discussion on the paragraphs of the Address. On the paragraph being read which was connected with the foreign policy of the Government, M. Guizot ascended the tribune, and, in a long and luminous speech, defended the line of policy pursued by the Government, which, he maintained, was the one best suited to support the dignity, as well as the prosperity, of the country. The most interesting part of M. Guizot's speech to English readers was that which related to Texas, and the independence of Mexico, and the Message of President Polk. "In regard to Texas and Mexico," he said "the independence of that country was admitted by the United States in 1837, by France in 1838, and by England in 1840, and concluded a treaty of commerce with Texas; we had interests intermingled with hers, and we had a right to advise her to pause what appeared to us to be, for her and for us, the best condition of independence. We, therefore, recommended her to remain independent. Not only were we consistent with our policy, but we consulted therein the interests of France, particularly in her commercial relations, as hereafter, Texas might offer us great advantages in the way of trade for our goods. France had, besides, important political interests in the independence of Texas. It is the interposition of an independent State in the midst of the United States. There are in America two races—the Spanish and the Anglo-American. It is our interest that the former should not be oppressed by the latter, and the independence of Texas would have the effect of lessening the chances of a conflict between the two. It is, in fact, advisable to multiply in America, the States which independent, for it is the most favourable condition for liberty and for the development of prosperity and peace. The division of Europe into a number of independent States has largely contributed to the development of European prosperity. All intelligent minds have invariably protested against the establishment of a universal monarchy in Europe, and a universal republic would not be better for it. This is one of the ideas which has influenced our policy towards Texas, and this policy we shall rely on it will prevail. Our commercial and political interests would suffer materially by the foundation of a governmental unity in America."

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday to hear read the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The passages in which allusion is made to the good understanding between France and England cannot fail to give satisfaction to the intelligent and patriotic portion of the community in both countries. They are as follow

"We are happy to learn that you continue to receive from all foreign powers pacific and amicable assurances. Peace is the first want of nations. It belongs to those whose strength is equal to their courage to preserve it by advantageous ages. The policy which has maintained the general peace amidst so many storms, with the support of the state, excites the gratitude of the people, and will one day form the history and the testimony of your reign. The sentiments of the people of Europe which you receive from the Queen of Great Britain, and the mutual confidence of the two Governments, have happily secured the friendly relations of the two countries. Your Majesty announces to us that the convention recently concluded to put an end to an odious traffic is at this moment being carried into execution. This has realised the wish constantly expressed by the Chamber; the rights of humanity will be more effectually protected, and our commerce will be replaced under the surveillance of our own flag. We trust that France and England, by a united course of action, which has for object to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and to re-establish peace in Spain on a sure and solid basis, will at length restore peace on the banks of the Plata. Faithful to the engagements which it contracts, France has a right to claim respect for treaties. It reminds Europe of the solemn stipulations which have been the basis of its agreements."

The death of M. Zavadiacani, President of the Chamber of Requests at the Court of Cassation, which took place on Monday, is likely to produce a slight modification in the French Cabinet. In the event of M. Zavadiacani's retirement will be made M. Martin du Nord, the present Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Public Worship. Should M. Martin du Nord become President of the Court of Requests, his probable successor in the latter office will probably be M. Herbert, the present Procureur General in the *Cour de Cassation*

The hotel of the British embassy at Paris was thrown open on Monday night for Lady Cowley's first ball of the season, and was attended by all that could find Paris contains of rank, beauty, and fashion. To quote the mots of the distinguished company assembled would be literally to name the entire elite of the most elegant society in the capital. The dresses, the decorations, the elegance of the ladies' dresses, brilliant with flowers and diamonds, the other with the various costumes and uniforms of the numerous foreign guests, presented a coup-d'œil truly admirable. The supper was magnificently laid out. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and was kept up to an early hour in the morning.

The *Gazette de France* states that Prince Louis Bonaparte is about to be restored to liberty, and to join his father, whose health is rapidly declining.

SPAIN

We have accounts from Madrid to the 7th. The chief point of political interest was a manifesto of Don Henri, relative to the marriage of the Queen of Spain. It is announced, that the secretary of Don Henri, who is reported to be the author of the manifesto of the 4th inst. has been ordered to quit Madrid in 24 hours.

Prince and his brother, who had received similar orders, were to leave on the [illegible] These exiles will produce little effect, if there be, as is generally supposed, a party for the purpose of a reconciliation with the Sovereign

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Address was proceeding, but with diminished interest.

UNITED STATES

The *Acadia* has arrived with the New York papers to the 31st ult. They contain an account of interesting discussions in Congress respecting the Oregon territory. General Cass's resolutions, on which he gave vent to his absurd speech, passed the Senate unanimously. Resolutions were also adopted for raising men for the state of the country's defences, and were not in themselves seriously objectionable. But the sentiments uttered in the course of the debate on these resolutions paved the way for the introduction of others of a most objectionable character. It took place on the introduction of some resolutions by Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, and which were to the effect that all the country now in dispute is the property and part and parcel of the United States, and that it rests with no power in the American Government to resign or transfer such country, and that the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honour, interests, and rights of the citizens of the American people. The discussion of these resolutions came on in the Senate on the 30th, and Mr. Calhoun met them by proposing a series of resolutions as amendments, and which are the very reverse of those of the Indiana senator. The result of the discussion is not known.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT DINNER.—On Monday night, Mr. W. Payne held an Inquest at the Fountain Tavern, St. George's-road, Southwark, on the body of Mrs Jane Weedon, aged 58 years, wife of a tradesman residing at 71, St. George's-road. The deceased, who had for the last four years suffered more or less from paralysis, on Thursday, on sitting down to her dinner, was suddenly seized with violent convulsions of excitement, and subsequently by a fit, which terminated in death. She expired in a few minutes after.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

> "Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci,
> Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo."
> Horat.: De Arte Poetica

This couplet contains the recipe for making a perfect newspaper, and consequently the secret of the vast power and importance of modern Journalism. In its infancy the newspaper press was simply a channel for political, social, and commercial intelligence: anon, it transplanted to its columns the flowers of the essayist, and presently we find it rich in the fruits of philosophy and the general harvest of science and literature. Here its purpose seemed accomplished—for, at least, its efforts passed; till, in an happy hour, the idea occurred of carrying out in a journal the effects attributed by the great artist in letters to the actual drama—

> "Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
> Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus"—

which we understood to mean,—

> "The eye interprets best the writer's *elocut*;"—
> And thereupon ILLUSTRATED OUR NEWS.

High testimony has been lately borne to the correctness of our reading, in connexion with the manner in which we thought it our duty to put before the public certain subjects *after nature*, having relation to a particular issue in Irish policy. A famous Milesian orator had published, in the form of a series of speeches, a sort of pastoral romance, which might be called "The Happy Valley of Waterville." As time is not in the Utopian era, the leading journal of the empire found it fit to send out an especial Commissioner on a voyage of discovery to settle whether this remnant of the golden age actually existed among the wilds of Kerry or not. The report of that functionary was to the effect that the author of the romance had drawn considerably from fancy, and hinted remarkably *couleur de rose*. This begot a war of words; and as there was a possibility that the truth might be lost in the din of battle, we despatched our Artist to the scene, that he might be "*oculis subjecta fidelibus*." The result of his labours, we humbly conceive, has settled the question; and with it the romance of the modern Rasselas. Thus was a good end brought to a good end by a function of great antiquity, and very popular in its nature. It gives a property in wild animals, and that property may be claimed in the land of another to the exclusion of the owner of the land." Matters, to be sure, are somewhat changed since the days of Nimrod, when the beasts and birds of game may prey upon a man's crops, and the sufferer is required to pay a sum of money to the Crown before he may act in self defence. So long the law upholding such a principle must be unpopular in this land of fair play. Englishmen regard sporting as a manly amusement—as a resource of rural enterprise—as the boon recreation of those who dwell "remote from cities." In a British instinct so to feel: our forefathers did so from the first days [illegible] Game preserving will not be suffered to exist as the despotic agent of *lettre-de-cachet*. Our yeomanry will not foster and feed swarms of pheasants and hares because, as a recent crotchet of *bon ton*, excessively exclusive persons choose to consume their poultry luxuries in the least seemly operation of their trade. We read, with the respect everything in its columns commands, the observations on the Game-laws which very lately appeared in a contemporary, but it is vain to test their quality by any ordinary standard. You cannot talk of a pheasant as property according to the popular meaning of the term. The producer of a pheasant cannot make use of it without license of the Government. But these matters have nothing to do with the real matter at issue. It is not the use but the abuse of the Game-laws that has caused the movement against them. They have been the head-mill from which the first purpose, to make the instruments of preferment and haughty seclusion. Unless, while yet there is time, those who breed game descend from their stilts, and enter upon a friendly compromise with those who guard them, the day shall find that the Game-laws are by the Franchisers of the Game-laws. Will they wait till we illustrate this subject after the manner of "The Happy Valley of O'Connell"

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A much better attendance than usual this afternoon, and business, as a consequence, remarkably brisk. For the Chester Cup, we need only refer to the prices which were laid, to £50 each against 14 others to about a score each (!). The Derby betting turned almost exclusively upon Sting, Brocardo, Spitfire, and Fancy Boy; all were backed freely, the first at the quoted odds for choice, Spitfire at 30 and 33 to 1, Brocardo at 40 and 50 to 1, to about £250, and Fancy Boy between £300 and £400, at 33 and 40 to 1. The other transactions were of the Listless. The following were the closing averages.

CHESTER CUP.		
40 to 1 on the Field	50 to 1 agst Bee (t)	50 to 1 agst Warrior (t)
50 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)	50 to 1 — Morpeth (t)	100 to 1 — Rolf (t)

NEWMARKET HANDICAP	
40 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne (t)	40 to 1 agst Pugilist

DERBY	
5 to 1 agst Scott's Int (t)	28 to 1 agst Sting
6 to 1 — Sting (t)	30 to 1 — Malcolm
15 to 1 — Brocardo (t)	30 to 1 — Spitfire
	50 to 1 agst West Countryman

OAKS	
33 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)	

THURSDAY. The betting did not keep pace with the improvement manifested on Monday, although it served to better the positions of some of the horses noticed on that day as having been rather prominently backed. Fancy, 14 to 1 was taken to a "cool hundred" about Bourse, and 1000 to 30 about Fancy Boy, and two or three parties would have closed at 6 to 1 about Sting. The other business, if we may use the word, was decidedly confined to "offers," which were sufficiently definite to admit of a quotation.

DERBY	
50 to 1 agst Miss Burns (t)	

DERBY		
14 to 1 agst Mr. Calm		33 to 1 agst Fancy Boy
30 to 1 — Spitfire		50 to 1 — West Countryman

OAKS	
16 to 1 agst Queen Anne (t)	

THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT RACES. Epsom races will commence this year on the 26th of May, and Ascot on the 9th of June.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A NOVEL RAILWAY CASE. In the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, on Thursday, [illegible] was heard in the case of Rigby v. The Great Western Railway Company. It was a motion for an injunction, the object of which was to restrain the Great Western Railway Company from allowing certain trains, called "express trains," from passing the station at Swindon, without staying there for the purposes of refreshment. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Rigby, in the year 1841, erected rooms for refreshment and waiting passengers, upon a plot of ground, at the Swindon station. The company, in December of that year, granted to the plaintiffs a lease of the ground [illegible] and stipulated against any other rooms being erected. They provided, that, in the event of the removal of the Swindon Station, or the cessation of its use as a station, they would purchase the rooms at a fair valuation, the value to be ascertained in a particular mode pointed out in the lease. The plaintiffs had [illegible] trains carrying passengers (except those sent by express, or for special purposes, and trains not under the control of the company, and except in cases of emergency or unusual delay arising from accident) should stop at the station for reasonable time, namely, about ten minutes. The rooms were subsequently let by the plaintiffs to Mr. S. T. Griffiths for seven years, at a rent of £1100 per annum. The plaintiffs stipulated that they would enter into covenants and agreements between themselves and the Company for the benefit of Griffiths. The company's trains, called "quick trains," going from London to Exeter in five hours in March, stopped at the Swindon station; but in May, the company announced their intention of running "express" trains between London and Exeter, in four hours and a half, without making any stay at Swindon. They were to commence running on the 12th of May. The train bills, when issued, omitted any allusion to the quick trains, but the express trains were mentioned in the time table. On the 10th of May the plaintiffs filed their bill to restrain the Company from running their trains without stopping at the station. The bill was demurred to, and the case was argued on the 13th and 14th of May, at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor, who refused the injunction. The demurrer was overruled, the Company expressing themselves willing to keep an account of the passengers, and to account for any loss, in consequence of the express trains passing without stopping at the station, provided the Court should ultimately decide that the Company were compellable to stop. Leave was given to the plaintiffs to try the question by actions at law, to one of which actions the defendants were to demur, so as to raise the question as to the effect of the provision of the deed of December, 1841. Two actions were brought in the Court of Exchequer. To one, the Company demurred. The demurrer was overruled, the effect of which was, that the Court decided that the covenant was valid. To the other, the Company pleaded 1st, *non est factum*; 2ndly, that the Swindon station had been disused as a refreshment room; 3rdly, that the trains were sent by express; 4thly, that they were sent by special purposes; 5thly, that from emergency they could not be detained. On the trial a verdict was found against the Company, by which, in effect, it was established that a breach of the covenant had been committed, by the passage of the trains without stopping.—Counsel having been heard on both sides, Vice-Chancellor Wigram said that, before hearing Mr. Wood's reply in support of the injunction, he should relieve him from two points. He should treat the covenant as binding at law, and he should assume, in the present stage of the proceedings, that these were trains not sent express, and so not within the exception of the covenant. The question then would be as to the effect of the covenant upon the liability of the Company, and, next, as to the partial enforcement of the Agreement against the Company. Thus the matter rests for the present.

DERRYNANE BEG AND CAHIRCIVEEN "ILLUSTRATED."

(From the Times.)

The fame of these localities is increasing. Not only have the pen of our "Commissioner" and the particular descriptions of our reporter given them historic reputation, but now the artist has contributed his skill to "illustrate" to the eye the wretched abodes of the Kerry tenantry who have the misfortune to exist under Mr. O'Connell as a landlord. Description appeals to "the mind's eye;" but "illustration" to the eye itself. Description labours under great comparative disadvantages. Not only must it be terse, vivid, and graphic, to force itself on the mind the reality, but it must also have that quality about it which will excite an interest sufficient to awaken the attention of the reader to receive piecemeal and consecutively the impressions intended to be conveyed. But *illustration* places before us the whole picture at one view; the mind, without the labour of attention, at once is master of what is beautiful or picturesque, or wretched, and forms its judgment at a glance. In this respect the artist has the advantage over the man of literature.

To ourselves, however, it is not a little flattering that the vivid descriptions of our "Commissioner" of the condition of O'Connell's wretched tenantry have excited such an interest that the enterprising conductors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have been induced to despatch to "the O'Connell property" in Kerry one of their artists, to "illustrate" and picture to the eye those scenes which our columns have exposed to the gaze of the world. But for us the systematic descriptions of the impostor O'Connell would have gone on, for no Irish newspaper dared to expose them. He would have continued to deceive the people in Ireland, by unblushing assertions that he "is the best—the kindest of landlords—the refuge of the poor," and so forth; and would have won popularity by the indiscriminate abuse of negligent landlords and middlemen. Now, however, on such an apprentice or a shopboy in the United Kingdom but estimates him at his true worth, as a "great middleman" and negligent landlord; for look! there, on the page of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is the picture, both inside and out, of the wretched hovels of his tenantry.

Our "Illustrated" contemporary introduces the subject by stating:—

"The great interest excited by the 'proven' account of the condition of the tenantry of the O'Connell estate, by the *Times* Commissioner, has induced us to despatch an artist to the spot, to sketch the principal localities so vividly described in the above communications. Our artist's report is almost exclusively *graphic*; for he has appended to his sketches a few pencil notes, of which we avail ourselves. The *Times* Commissioner, our artist tells us, 'is in the mouths of all here, from the cat-driver to the landlord, and from him down to the humblest labourer's child in the country.'"

The first sketch given is of the town of Cahriveen. In this the artist has shown a painter's judgment. It is an admirable sketch of the Killarney entrance to the town, which is its best aspect. The convent, the court-house, and the Roman Catholic chapel, grouped together, have a fair appearance. Beyond these public buildings, the rest of the town is judiciously left in the shade. The second sketch gives the immortalised hotel of Cahriveen, of bull-calf renown. It is the style of house—nay, *the* house itself. A ray of sunshine across its front, and the even lines of the draughtsman have, however, given it a symmetry and proportion, a brightness of look, which, in the centre of the dingy looking street in the sketch above, the reality cannot boast. But it is an amiable fault of artists to flatter. There is not a doubt, however, but the exact condition of this town will eventually be as well known as St. Paul's. The Census Commissioners of 1841 will aid us in obtaining this knowledge, for they have especially noticed "the barony of Iveragh, in the county of Kerry, which contains the town of Cahriveen and the O'Connell property. "The inhabitants of this barony," they say, "are living in a very low state as to household accommodation." To show this, they have classified the houses into four classes. "In the lowest or fourth class, are comprised all mud cabins, having only one room; in the third, a better description of cottage, still built of mud, but varying from two to four rooms, *and windows*; in the second, a good farm house, or in towns, a house as a *small street*, having from five to nine rooms, *and windows*; and in the first, all houses of a better description than the preceding classes." On turning to page 198 of the Census, we find the statistics of the houses of the barony of Iveragh, Cahir parish:—

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.
Rural portion	4	22	194	634	854
Cahriveen-town	15	132	38	29	215

So that it appears there are 215 houses in Cahriveen, only 15 of which are first-class, or good houses; 132 of them are of the character "of houses in a small street, with five to nine rooms" just such a street as the artist's first sketch exhibits; whilst the remainder of the houses, 67 in number, are in the third and fourth classes, viz., mud cabins, with two rooms and one room, the latter *without window*. But what a spectacle does the "rural portion" of Cahriveen parish present—nearly the whole of which is Mr. O'Connell's property, and the *boasted* portion of it. Out of 854 houses, 634 are mud cabins of one room and no *windows*, and 194 with only two rooms *and windows*, whilst out of 854 houses, there are but 26 in the first and second class of houses—that is, good farm houses. The statistical "illustration" is nearly as good as the Granghamun's.

The next sketch is of the interior of one of these cabins. This is not so happy indeed, how could the artist are to sketch its internal misery, in the midst of the smoke and the darkness. The defined outline of the roof in this sketch, and its accurately placed timbers, have a look of *order* far rather than of *chaos*. There is a dark and undefined mysteriousness about the roughly placed and smoke blackened timbers of the *genuine* thing, as the smoke curls under the roof, which the draughtsman even cannot imitate—it must be left to imagination. The interior, too, shows the luxury of space, which the originals boast not. No cottage is twice the length of the cow inside in breadth. There, however, are the cow, and the pig, and the lazy men. Only the artist's fancy has given imagination had placed a broom inside an article a Kerry peasant in all probability never saw, and most certainly never uses.

The next sketch is of "Valentia from Ferry Point," has our unqualified admiration, as also has the sketch of the clean and comfortable Valentia Hotel. The sketch of Derrynane, of Waterville, and of Chvane's House, are also very accurate. The small house in the foreground to the right of the sketch of the road from Waterville, if not the identical cottage of the wife of Galason, on Mr. O'Connell's fee simple property of Tarmons, which our reporter describes as "built of loose stones, without mortar or cement, and thatched with half rotten potato stalks and rushes, with an opening 3½ feet high by 2½ broad, for which she paid 2s. rent," and into which cottage he had great difficulty to squeeze himself to "inspect the naked walls, a heap of stones covered with an old mat—a bed by night, a seat by day—some old turf baskets, an iron pot, some cocks and hens, a woman crouching over a few sods of turf, and three children sprawling on the heather, which was laid on the mud floor to soak up the wet," is the exact picture of it, only it wants the cesspool and dungheap in front

On the whole, the sketches are highly creditable, and we can vouch (with the qualifications mentioned) for their general accuracy. The poor Kerry peasants must have wondered "what next!" and have thought the world coming to an end, to find a London artist down amongst them "sketching" their squalor. This instance, however, of interprise on the part of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS deserves our commendation, and we need not add that we feel much flattered by it.

*** We acknowledge that we feel proud of the commendation bestowed by our powerful contemporary upon our efforts to illustrate the scenes which have been so carefully, and, we believe, accurately described, by "the *Times* Commissioner."

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF EIGHT HUNDRED RAILWAYS.

Once Cowper's Muse was heard to sing,
By tune of Cowper's pen,
How "gallant Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men."

Now we have got a Railway Muse
Who's haunted in her dreams,
Because the Panic has gone down
With twice four hundred Schemes.

The *Royal George* may be got up
Tho' it was doom'd to drown,
But a Company that's once got up
And afterwards got down,

Is lost along with all its scrip.
One drinks a bitter cup,
In losing shares, yet so it is,
Once *down* it is *all up*.

Eight-hundred Railway Schemes are dead—
Let Gamblers pipe their eye,
They may be sure their *day was cast*
When they were *cast to die*.

Eight-hundred Schemes that once bade fair
To bring a brave amount,
Are gone—to the Accountant's? No,
But to their *last account!*

Mourn, gentles, mourn, Eight-hundred Schemes
That to the grave have past;
They *faulted* so long upon their way,
They are *de* funct at last!

Poor Schemes! Their birth was very fair—
They play'd their pretty tricks
One morning in the newspapers,
As soon as half-past six!

We seldom see at one grand burst
So many Projectors,
Put out no doubt to hunt the blunt
Of low airs and of high airs!

Eight hundred Railways! How they rose
In general estimation—
It was their noble end to link
The ends of all the nation!

Their end is now one Railway grave—
No Kensal-green of clover—
Ended is all they *undertook*;
In fact, it is all *over!*

At first they skipp'd like things alive,
To over-run and vermin us;—
In their *beginning* all was life,
But death was at the *terminus!*

At first on flags in Capel-court,
You never saw a frown fall;
But, oh, my eyes! how *down* they look'd
When they perceived their *downfall!*

At first, in every man there shone
A boaster and a bragger,
But, ah! you saw the very stags,
At last turn round and stagger.

Panic came forth with haggard brow,
Her palsying and her pale ways;
'Tin wouldn't stump, and not a dump
Of Premium cheer'd the Railways.

Deposit day swept gauntly on—
It wouldn't bear inspection,
And you might see *directors* fly
In every direction.

Call went unanswer'd—money down
Forsook the human vision;
Provisional Committees now
Were quite without *provision!*

The 80th came: ah! yes it did,
And everybody knows it did—
For wors'ning the deposits then,
The plans were not deposited.

Eight Hundred schemes! how blank they look,
As though to-day were Gloom's day;
They're registered in Doomsday Book,
And wont come out till doomsday!

Eight hundred fetters knock'd away
From limbs of Speculation,
To some may be a 'nation' loss,
But no loss to the Nation!

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Dr Nagle in the chair. Mr O'Connell, having handed in a number of remittances, announced the adhesion of Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Addison-road, London, to the Repeal cause, and stated that that gentleman, connected with one of the most respectable families in Ireland, had resigned his commission of the peace for the county Wexford, where his property was situated, previous to his becoming a Repealer. Mr M'Keon acquainted the meeting, that, in travelling from London a few days since, in company with an English gentleman, the conversation turned on the Repeal agitation, and his companion inquired "What Mr. O'Connell did with all the money he received?" On his (Mr M'Keon's) arrival in Dublin, he introduced his English gentleman to Mr. O'Connell, and at his instance the books of the association were thrown open to him, and so perfectly satisfied was he with the accuracy of the accounts and the expenditure of the funds, that he subscribed £1 "in aid of the cause of an oppressed country."—Mr. O'Connell moved all the many Repeal Members of Parliament as possible should attend next Monday's meeting, to deliberate on the course they should pursue on the opening of Parliament.—The amount of the rent for the week was £164 2s. 8d.

The late Mr D Kelly, of Cargins, Roscommon, has left his widow £600,000. The will is to be contested. *Limerick Chronicle*

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH BARRINGTON, BART. A letter from Limerick, dated Jan. 14, says: "We are concerned to announce the death of one of our oldest resident citizens, Sir Joseph Barrington, who departed this life at his house in Barrington street, this morning, in the 82nd year of his age. The name of this respected old gentleman will long be associated with the establishment of Barrington's Hospital, and City Infirmary, which asylum of mercy for the sick poor he founded, and with his sons, assisted to endow, for the benefit of the present and future generations. Matthew Barrington, Esq., Crown Solicitor of Munster, eldest son of the deceased, and now Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., succeeds to that title originally conferred upon his venerated parent by his late Majesty William IV."

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN BAKER.—Captain Baker, of the 5th Fusileers, committed suicide on Thursday (last week), at Kilmainham. Between six and seven o'clock, he sent his servant up the town for some medicine, and on his return up stairs he heard the report of a musket. On entering he found his unhappy master lying on the floor, and the top of the skull blown off, he having placed the firelock under his chin, and pulled the trigger with his toes. The reports are various as to the cause that led to this calamity. The deceased was observed to be greatly agitated during the evening. The deceased was gazetted to a company by purchase on the 30th of December. Colonel Conroy has held an inquest on the body in the barrack, and after the examination of Captain Baker's servant, Dr Mackay, Adjutant Lyons, and Captain Kennedy, the jury brought in a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." Captain Baker was a young man, much esteemed, and greatly beloved by both men and officers: he was a native of Cork.

DEPLORABLE CASE OF POISONING IN NEWTOWN-HAMILTON.—AN OCCURRENCE of the most tragic character has cast a deep gloom over the inhabitants of this little town. An individual, named Close, some twenty years ago married a lady named Jefferson, of a respectable family, residing near Forkhill. The lives of the couple were not distinguished for that unity and affection which should subsist between husband and wife. Close is the father of a deeply afflicted boy by a former marriage. The most serious differences existed between Close and his wife, particularly for the last few months, and all effects of which remain to be told. He purchased arsenic; and by whatever means it was administered, on Monday morning week, about ten o'clock, the wife became very ill, and, after three hours' excruciating suffering, closed her career in this world. The above are the main facts, as they were elicited at two very protracted investigations before the Coroner, Mr. Henry, which took place in that town on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week), and which resulted in the committal of the unfortunate man to gaol on the latter night.

LEGAL CHANGES IN IRELAND. It is stated that Mr Brewster, the advising counsel to the Government, is to be the new Solicitor-General. Mr. Blackburne, the new Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, cannot take his seat in that court until his patent shall have been made out. Mr. Blackburne, as chief justice, is to go the home circuit as one of the judges of assize.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL GRANVILLE.

Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Granville, was second son of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by the Lady Susannah, his wife, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. He was born, 12th October, 1773, and had, consequently, at the period of his decease, completed his seventy-second year.

From a very early age, his Lordship took an active part in public affairs. On attaining his majority, he entered Parliament as Knight of the Shire for the County of Stafford, and, attracting the favourable regard of Mr. Pitt, was, in a few years after, appointed a Lord of the Treasury. He remained, however, a brief time only in the same services. With a mind of peculiar acuteness, manners the most pleasing, and great uprightness of purpose, Lord Granville Leveson Gower was peculiarly adapted to play a distinguished rôle in the diplomacy of Europe; and, at the critical epoch when Napoleon was exerting all his skull to gain over the Emperor Alexander, he became our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh. Here his endeavours proved of essential service to his country, and he remained for several years British Representative in the Russian capital.

He was subsequently accredited Envoy at the Hague; and eventually —on the accession of the Grey Administration—received the high and distinguished appointment of Ambassador at Paris: an appointment he did not finally resign until the extinction of the Melbourne Ministry. During his residence at the French Court, Lord Granville maintained, with great splendour, the characteristic hospitality of his country, and gained such universal esteem, that the news of his death seemed to cause as much regret in Paris as in London.

In 1815, he was created Viscount Granville, and in 1833, raised to the Earldom. He married, 24th Dec., 1809, Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire; and had issue by her two sons and two daughters, viz., Granville George, Lord Leveson (present Earl); Edward Frederick; Susan Georgiana, married to Lord Rivers; and Georgiana Charlotte, wife of Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, County Antrim.

Lord Granville died on Wednesday, the 6th, after a long and painful illness.

GENERAL JOHN STUDHOLME HODGSON.

This distinguished officer, whose death it is our painful duty this week to record, was son of Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, so well known as Commander of the expedition which took Belleisle from the French in 1761. His mother, Catherine, was sister of Sir George Howard, K.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and aunt of the late Earl of Effingham. Destined for the military service, he obtained, in 1779, his commission of Ensign, in the King's Own Regiment, his father's corps, and left Harrow School to join head-quarters in Canada. There he acted for some years under the auspices of Lord Dorchester, and was employed as Major of Brigade at the reduction of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. On two occasions he was taken prisoner at sea: on his second capture, which was effected by a French privateer, he sank the colours of "the King's Own," to rescue them from the enemy's hands. He remained a prisoner until October, 1798, when he was exchanged.

In the following year he proceeded to Holland, in command of the 4th Regiment, and was present at the taking of the town and garrison of Hoorn, and in the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October. At Egmont of Sea, he received a dangerous wound, and never had the ball extracted. He was subsequently nominated Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas, and afterwards of Curacoa, the government of which island he retained until its restoration to the Dutch. On his return home, he was presented with the Colonelcy of the 3rd Garrison Battalion; in 1822, exchanged it for the command of the 83rd Foot. In 1830 was removed, by special command of William IV., to the distinguished regiment of which he died Colonel.

General Hodgson, who preserved to the end the buoyancy and energy which had characterized him through life, fell a victim at last to the ardour with which he continued to follow his favourite pursuit of shooting. He was married, and has left several children.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—RESTORATION OF THE PARTHENON.

Last week, we briefly announced the placing in the British Museum of a pair of Models—the Parthenon, as it appeared after the siege in 1687; and the Parthenon restored; by Mr. R. C. Lucas, the sculptor. As these Models promise to be the most popular additions lately made to the Museum, we have entered one of them—the Temple in its dilapidated state; and enlarged illustrations of the pediments restored: together with the only figures now remaining in either of the pediments. By aid of a volume of able "Remarks," just published by Mr. Lucas, and embodying his studies and inquiries connected with the restoration of these Models, we shall be enabled to present to our readers a few notes on the history and description of this most perfect of temples.

The Sculpture of the Parthenon, popularly known as "the Elgin Marbles," has long been more or less appreciated by every visitor to the British Museum; and the increasing love for the treasures of Art, placed in a position in it for the purpose, a few years since, has just been perfected by the addition of the above Models; the completed building serving "as a Key to the matchless remains, which are so many of the original parts, and an important element of this restoration."

With the unrivalled excellence of the sculpture, the surrounding masses became familiarised, some years since, by means of their illustration in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to examine these works, it is well observed that "if it be true, as we learn from history and experience, that free Governments afford a soil most suitable to the production of native talent, to the maturing of the powers of the human mind, and to the growth of every species of excellence, by opening to merit the prospect of reward and distinction; no country can be better adapted than our own to afford a suitable asylum to those monuments of the school of Pericles and of the administration of Pericles, where, secure from further injury and degradation, they may receive the admiration and homage to which they are entitled, and serve in return as models and examples to those who, by knowing how to revere and appreciate them, may learn to imitate, and, ultimately, to rival them."

More recently, Professor Welcker has borne the following testimony:

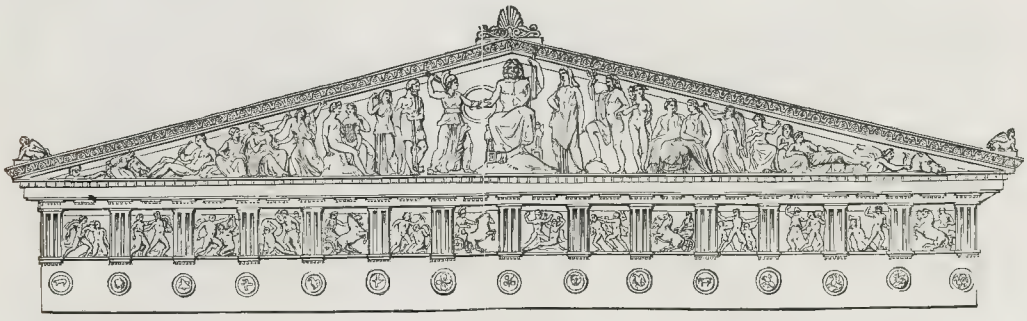
"The British Museum possesses, in the works of Phidias, a treasure with which nothing can be compared in the whole range of ancient art. Honour belongs to all civilised countries and all educated individuals; but the Homer of the plastic art is, in a certain sense, to be found in the works of Phidias alone, and, among the statues of the Pediments stand pre-eminent, and, formerly, they were more so, in their separate combinations. The individual figures in each composition acquire, by their position, the character and meaning by which they are to be estimated; and the greater the genius which produced them, the more important does it become accurately to comprehend the thoughts and intentions, as expressed both in the whole and in all its particulars. The greatness of Phidias, as a sculptor, has been universally acknowledged with admiration; but if we may judge from the careless and superficial manner in which many of his figures and compositions have been treated, his power of invention and his sagacity seem to have been greatly undervalued."

It is well known that the Parthenon the most refined example of the Grecian Doric style, and one of the noblest monuments of antiquity, was erected on the summit of the Acropolis at Athens, B. C. 445, in the most flourishing and glorious period of that great republic, in the time of her greatest statesman, Pericles; and from the designs of the greatest sculptor and the most celebrated architect of the ancient world, Phidias and Ictinus. Its dimensions were 227 feet in length by 101 feet in breadth, being little more, as to length, than the size of the Elgin Hall, in the British Museum, viz., 145 by 46 feet. Thus, we see that the grandeur of the Parthenon was, by no means, derived from its extraordinary dimensions: nay, it was considerably less than the new church of the Madeleine, at Paris, the dimensions of which are 328 feet by 138.

The Parthenon was constructed entirely of Pentelic marble, and, including a splendid flight of five steps into this part of the building, which was called the Pronaos at the east, and the Posticus at the west end, and these appartments were level with the cella. The interior of the Temple was divided into two unequal chambers: the western part was called the Opisthodomus, and was used as the Public Treasury; it occupied the length of 44 feet within the building, and its breadth was 62 feet and a half. The eastern part, called the Chamber of the Virgin Goddess, was in length 98 feet 9 inches, and its roof was supported by a double tier of columns, the lower of which measured about 3 feet 6 inches at the base."

In this Eastern Chamber was placed the stupendous chryselephantine statue of its goddess, 39 feet high, exclusive of the pedestal; and whose golden ornaments, on her vestments of ivory, constituted no inconsiderable portion of the riches of

BRITISH MUSEUM.—RESTORATION OF THE PARTHENON.



EASTERN PEDIMENT OF THE PARTHENON.

the nation. The internal appearance of the Temple was sublime; its external aspect, grand and imposing:

> "As wandering slow, in dread Minerva's fane,
> Charm'd with the beauties of the land and main,
> The *past return'd*—the present seem'd to cease—
> And Glory knew no clime beyond her Greece."

"This beautiful building remained in all its integrity for 600 years; for Plutarch, who lived A. D. 148, in the time of Hadrian, speaks of its sculpture as having then all the beauty of freshness; and, as the barbarous conqueror Alaric respected the majesty of the Parthenon, we have no reason to infer that it sustained any injury from the hand of man till the sixth century A. D., when the supposition is, that the central portion of the eastern pediment was removed by the Christians, either from iconoclastic zeal, or in order to let light into the interior, which they had converted into a church; and, of the sculpture then removed, not the least memorial exists."

Strange to say, this wonder of art was unnoticed in Europe for nearly 1500 years, or till the year 1675, when drawings were made by Carrey of its beautiful sculptures then remaining; and to these drawings alone can we look for any information of the composition of the western pediment, or the general magnificence of the sculpture; for, in 1687, the cella was used as a powder-magazine by the Turks, at the time of their city being besieged by the Venetians, by whom a shell was thrown on the roof; this burst through, and caused an explosion of the combustible materials within, demolishing a portion of the side walls, with six columns on one side, and seven on the other, with several of the metopes, and a portion of the frieze. The western front was likewise then injured by the fire of the besiegers, as well as by their removal of some of the finest sculptures from the pediment, which, however, were broken to pieces. One of the Models shows the Temple as it appeared after this explosion.

In this state of dilapidation, the Parthenon remained until visited by Stuart and Revett, (the English architects,) in 1751; who saw in the western pediment, the figure of Ilissus and the torso of the group of Cecrops and Agraulus—all that were left of the twenty-two statues which Carrey had drawn about sixty years before. The eastern pediment was left comparatively perfect, wanting nothing but the great central portion removed by the Christians in the sixth century. On their return to England, Messrs. Stuart and Revett published a magnificent work on Athens; this first gave to Europe a general knowledge of the sculptures of the Parthenon, which has been much increased by the researches of Col. Leake, Mr. Cockerell, and the Chevalier Bronsted.

The work of the dilapidation of the Parthenon was continued by the Turks till the visit of Lord Elgin, who removed the chief portion of the sculpture, now in the British Museum. It would otherwise have been destroyed by the Turks: "Still," says Mr. Lucas, "the removal of any sculpture would never have been contemplated by Lord Elgin, if the present period in the history of the Parthenon could have been foreseen, which is, that the Greeks, having achieved their independence, now use the edifice as a hall of science; and thus the Greeks of these later days, as did Alaric of old, revere the majesty of the Parthenon."

The only descriptive notice of the sculptural compositions left us by the ancients, is the scanty notice of Pausanias—that in the eastern pediment, the competition relates to the creation of Minerva; in the western pediment, to the contest of Minerva and Neptune for the territory of Attica. This notice, the drawings of Carrey, and the sculptures still remaining in the Museum, have been Mr. Lucas's main authorities in the restoration of

THE WESTERN PEDIMENT.

In the centre stood the figures of Minerva and Neptune, in grand contrasted action. This is from the remark of Pausanias; but Carrey's drawing shows it to be the victory of Minerva rather than the actual contest. To the right of the Goddess was a chariot drawn by two horses, and held in by a draped female figure. At the side of the car stood a male figure, Erechtæus, of which the torso, No. 100, in the Elgin Room, is the only remnant. Then, a group of three personages: the Goddess Demeter, draped and seated, and *Persephone*, draped and standing; the boy Bacchus between them. Beyond these are the majestic reclining torsos of Vulcan and Venus, or Hercules and Hebe, or Cecrops and Agraulus, of which casts have recently been sent to the British Museum from Athens. Next, in the extreme angle of the pediment, is the graceful figure of Iris; in the space between which and the group of Vulcan and Venus must have been some other figure, not in Carrey's drawing. In the opposite portion of the pediment, on the other side of the central group, is first a draped female figure in rapid action, to which, probably, belonged the magnificent cast lately placed in the Museum; between which figure and Neptune we must supply, as Welcker has shown, a car of hippocampi. Next to this female figure is Amphitrite, reining in the hippocampi, corresponding with the female figure on the car of Minerva. Next to her is a seated female figure, draped, (the torso in the Elgin Room, No. 106,) with two naked children, known either as Latona and her children, Apollo and Diana; or, as Leucothea, Melicerta, and Eros. Then, Aphrodite, seated on the lap of her mother Dione; and next is Pitho, crowning the former. Beyond these is a space, whence the sculpture has been removed. Then, a male figure, kneeling; and, in the angle of the pedi-

THE PARTHENON AFTER THE SIEGE, IN 1687.

ment, Calirrhoe, as a female reclining figure, balancing the Ilissus in the opposite angle, and thus allegorizing the two streams of Greece. Mr. Lucas refers to the conviction of consummate skill and daring on the part of Phidias, left on our minds by this pediment: all is bold, free, and unrammelled; and in the groups forming one entire composition, we perceive the great principle in the design of Phidias—namely, variety and contrast in unity. Though within the rules of pedimental composition, the idea of rule is lost in the perfectness of the result. The dissimilar size of the figures gives to the central group the importance of divinity; and the propriety of the treatment is evident, whether as an embellishment of sculpture, or as an architectural enrichment. The only parts of this pediment that have escaped destruction are the chest and back of Neptune, in the Elgin Room, No. 103; the torso of the god Erechtæus, a fragment of the breast and face of Minerva, the graceful figure of Ilissus, part of the group of Latona, and a fragment of the hippocampi. These are preserved in the Museum, as memorials rich in themselves, and also valuable as historical records; and their aid to Mr Lucas's restoration is most artistically appreciated by him.

We are compelled, by our limits, to omit the meaning of the myth; and pass on to

THE EASTERN PEDIMENT.

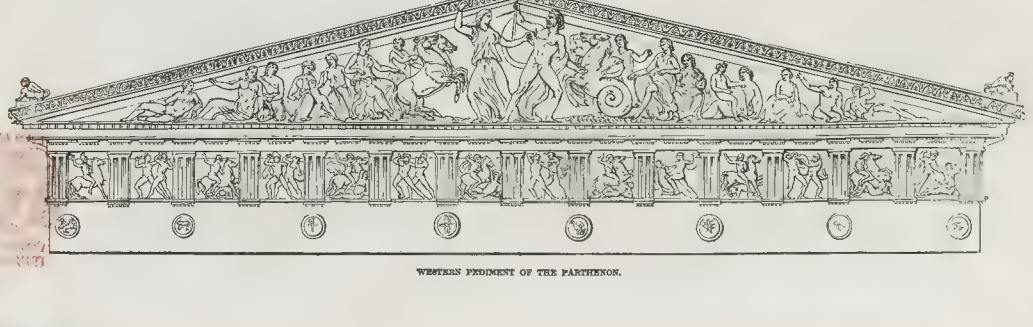
Here Mr. Lucas adopts the opinion of Flaxman, that the composition represents Minerva introduced to the gods on Olympus; a view also taken by Mr. Cockerell, who has demonstrated that the fragment on the floor of the Elgin Room was the base of the statue of Minerva—a judgment in which M. Welcker entirely coincides. These fragments, now in the Museum, though in themselves the most important, and of all the remains of ancient art, the most justly celebrated, constitute but a small portion of the entire sculpture of the eastern pediment. They consist of seven distinct subjects—three groups, three distinct figures, and one part of the group of the Car of Night. In the south angle of the pediment are Hyperion and the Horses of the Day rising out of the sea, who seeming to rough with impatience—a fragment of great breadth and power. Next is the figure variously known as Theseus, Hercules, Cephalus, or Cecrops—reclining in dignified repose; "above all other statues," says Mr. Lucas, "the most noble type of man." The next group is differently interpreted; Visconti considering it as Ceres and her daughter Proserpine; and Col. Leake, as the Attic Thallo and the Horæ; the intention of Phidias in the treatment is, however, plain—the upraised arm of the mother is evidently directing the attention of the daughter to the event in the centre of the composition; the group is full of grandeur and beauty; and admirably adapted to its situation in the pediment.

The next figure, Iris, or the messenger, Mr. Lucas considers as marking the space assigned by Phidias for the superior Divinities, as the corresponding space on the opposite side was filled by the figure of Victory; equally separating the ends of the pediment from the central composition, believed to have been composed of the grand assemblage of Divinities worshipped in Attica, and removed in the early times, from being so peculiarly obnoxious as records of an idolatrous worship. The next figure of Victory, not being equally obnoxious, was allowed to remain; and was followed by the splendid group of the Fates, which interpretation Mr. Lucas adopts in preference to those which regard these figures as the Hours, and as the Graces. Next was placed the figure of Selene, or Night; and to her car was, as an appendage, the magnificent horse's head in the Museum. "Of all this sculpture," says Mr. Lucas, "undeviating excellence is the marked characteristic; the only monument of human skill that is above human criticism or praise."

Thus, from the remaining fragments, from Carrey's drawings, and by supplying the blanks upon inference, warranted by their artistic propriety, has Mr. Lucas reconstructed the compositions of the two pediments. He has drawn from them, too, the important lesson of suiting the size and projection of the figures to their places in the pediments; whereas, says Mr Lucas, "I have the highest authority for stating that not one modern pediment has been constructed in accordance with the rules which this pediment of Phidias prescribes to us; and as to the sufficiency of this example as a rule, we have the united testimony of all authorities on the subject, that this pedimental construction contained the result of seven hundred years' experience,—and that used by the discretion of Phidias." This is "a great fact" for the sculptors of our day.

By rules equally scrupulous and acute has Mr. Lucas proceeded in perfecting the frieze on the outer wall of the cella, from existing remains; supplying the missing metopes from coins and vases; and the replacement of the shields from similar authorities; whilst the double row of interior columns is restored, and the Goddess replaced in her shrine, as seen on coins and gems. The polychromatic decoration of the interior is omitted. The frieze of the Parthenon—a procession in honour of Minerva—as a connected subject, was the largest and most beautiful ever executed. It was 524 feet in length: of the original, the British Museum possesses 264 feet, and casts of about 128 feet; the only part remaining on the building is that above the western vestibule; but, from these sources, and Carrey's drawing, the entire work may be understood.

Mr. Lucas adds:—"All the sculpture in the Museum from the Parthenon is of course included in this model, and also the drawings of Carrey; while the investigations of Bronsted, Cockerell, and Col. Leake will be added by the elaborate drawings by De La Borde, who has spent the last year in investigating and preparing for publication the metopes now remaining on the Parthenon. To this must be added the recent arrival of the valuable casts, including all the architectural members, the noble group of Hercules and Hebe, and also the parts of twelve additional slabs of the frieze. We may, therefore, rest satisfied that every part of the Parthenon, as it now is, can have no more light thrown on it. The case is different as regards the parts lost by the explosion, as in the number of the French Archæological Journal, published in May, 1845, a notice and two engravings are given of a head, stated to have been that of the Victory in the western pediment, brought to Venice by an officer who served under Morosini.



WESTERN PEDIMENT OF THE PARTHENON.

HERCULES AND HEBE.—FROM THE PARTHENON.

It ornamented some garden edifice for the last century, and it is now an object of competition to obtain the same for the various Museums in Europe."

We have engraved the Hercules and Hebe, of which figures casts have been just placed in the Elgin Saloon. These are the only figures now remaining in either of the pediments of the Parthenon; they belong to the western pediment, where (according to some) they formed the group placed next to the reclining figure of Ilyssus, which occupied the extreme angle.

At the time Lord Elgin removed the other figures, these were in considerably better condition than at present; both heads have since perished; the reason they were allowed to remain was that the upper portion was supposed to be a Roman restoration: the group is, certainly, formed of two blocks of marble, the union of which may be distinctly traced in the drawing; but the same grandeur of style is perceptible in the one part as in the other, placing the authenticity of the work beyond all doubt.

The head of Victory, mentioned as above, in Mr. Lucas's work, was engraved in a late No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: a cast of the same has been presented to the British Museum by Count de la Borde.

The size of M. Lucas's models is about 12ft. by 6ft., respectively.

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, TAUNTON.

The olden glory of ancient Taunton, "one of the eyes of the county" of Somerset, is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, among the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the west of England. It stands nearly in the centre of the town, at the end of Hammet-street, opposite a fine open parade; from which its splendid tower is seen to good effect, and is universally admired.

The circumstances of the history of this fine church, and the exact date of its erection, have not been precisely ascertained. Neither Dugdale, Tanner, Camden, nor Gough take any notice of the first erection of St. Mary's; "and it is rather singular," says Mr. Britton, in his *Architectural Antiquities*, "that neither Drs. Tonkins, Collier, nor Savage, could obtain any document relative to the age of the tower; neither does Leland, or Camden, or Gough, furnish us with anything even like a hint to lead us to a discovery;" although the tower is the most magnificent feature of this fine ecclesiastical edifice. It is, however, believed that a church must have existed on the same site long prior to the Norman Conquest. Taunton, from its contiguity to the Abbey at Glastonbury, would, no doubt, soon partake of its Christian benefits; and we know that Taunton was a town of no small importance in the 7th century; for here was a castle, the residence of a Christian King, who held here a great council, composed of the Bishops, Clergy, Nobles, and Commons of his kingdom. Again, the flint and rubble foundations upon which the present church stands, evidently belong to a former edifice, a Saxon church, which, by repeated alterations, was changed into the Norman style and character. The oldest part of these remains lies beneath the piers of the north and south transepts: the columns supporting the chancel-arch, and the plain square abacus, like those we often see crowning the Anglo-Saxon pier, from which springs the semi-circular arch:—these are the only remains, both of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman structures—the first erected before the end of the 7th century, and, it is believed, changed into the latter style some time in the 11th. The next portion of the church, in point of antiquity, is of the 13th century, in the early English style; but the greater part of the building is of the floral, or perpendicular style, which was not introduced until about 1375. The tower is the best specimen of this style, and corresponds with that of St. Michael's, Coventry; Merton College Chapel, Oxford; and with some of the windows in the tower of Fotheringhay Church, Northamptonshire, whose date is 1434. Another fine feature of the design is the south porch, which is of very elegant and elaborate construction: in the front are niches for statuary; the ceiling is groined with fan tracery, and a small chamber, (*parvise*,) is constructed over it: it is crowned with a perforated parapet, and on the angles are crocketed pinnacles. This beautiful porch is shown in our Engraving, (a south-west view,) as is, also, the lofty and richly-light tower, which must have taken many years to complete: "it is clear, however, that the original design was never departed from, the same order prevailing through the whole. Its being built in the perpendicular style is a proof that its erection was commenced after the introduction of that style, and was finished before it began to degenerate into the debased English. The tower is the best specimen of the florid, or perpendicular, and was built when this style was in its greatest perfection." The plan of the church is very large; and one peculiar feature in its construction is, that it has a nave and four aisles; "there are but a few of a similar arrangement in this country, and we are only able to mention two—those of Kendal, in Westmoreland; and St. Michael's, in Coventry."

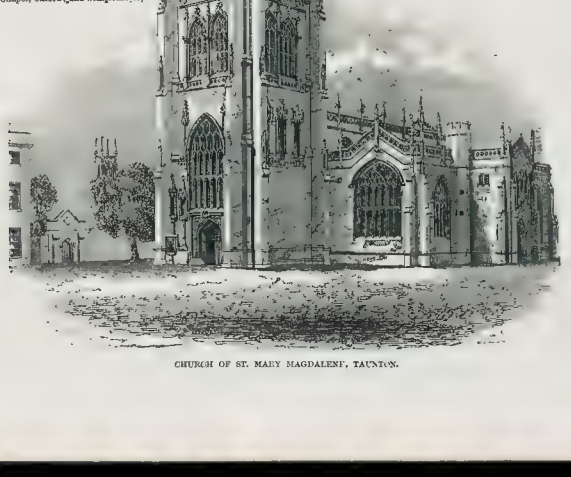
Warton, in his notes to Spenser's "Fairy Queen," vol. ii., p. 258, thus refers to the fine church at Taunton: "Most of the churches in Somersetshire, (which are remarkably elegant,) are in the style of the *Florid Gothic*. The reason is this: Somersetshire, in the civil wars between York and Lancaster, was strongly and entirely attached to the Lancastrian party. In reward for this service, Henry VII., when he came to the Crown, rebuilt their churches. The tower of Gloucester Cathedral, and the towers of *Taunton* and Glastonbury, and of a parochial church, (St. Cuthbert's,) at Wells, are conspicuous examples of that fashion. Most of the churches of this reign are known, besides other distinctions, by latticed battlements and broad open windows."

It would scarcely be credited that so splendid a specimen of the piety and skill of our forefathers as St. Mary's, at Taunton, should have been suffered to fall into decay; especially when the architecture of our own time fails to produce any work to be placed in comparison with this superb pile. Yet, on the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Cottle to the vicarage, in 1840, he found this church, from age and neglect, to be in a most dangerous and dilapidated condition: "it was quite evident that[unless something should be speedily done, divine service could not be conducted in it with safety to the congregation." Several attempts had been made to repair the edifice, but in vain; yet, nothing discouraged, the worthy Vicar commenced the great work by getting the parish to do as much as possible, and undertaking the rest on his own responsibility; "trusting to the Great Head of the Church for His blessing and assistance to enable him to carry out such plans as would best advance the welfare of his parishioners, and most redound to His glory."

We may here briefly describe the interior of the church: it consists of a chancel, nave, four aisles, and two small chantries: the extreme length from the screen to the altar being 160ft 7in.; and the total width, from north wall to south, 85ft 7in. We have not room to detail the works of restoration, but, seeing that the windows, walls, and roofs were in a dangerous condition, and the floor uneven, the cost must have been great: it is very even drainage and foundations to be provided; besides every description of repair, substantial as well as ornamental. Among the new fittings is some well-executed carving in oak, as the nave-screen; open seats, with stall-ends and poppy heads, in the nave, aisles, and transepts; stalls in the chancel, separated from the aisles by light and elegant screens; a decorated reliquit; enriched stone font and altar-screen; and the large eastern window filled with stained glass, by Wailes, of Newcastle. The whole of the windows were once so decorated, realising the thought so beautifully expressed by Faber:

> "I saw the sunbeams steal
> Through painted glass at even-song, and weave
> Their threefold dints upon the marble near
> Faith, prayer, and love."

It is not, however, within our compass to detail this now beautiful interior, with its elaborately decorated roof, its sculptural enrichments, &c.



CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, TAUNTON.

The whole of the expense connected with this undertaking is likely to exceed £7000, upwards of £4000 of which had to be provided on the responsibility of the Vicar alone. This sum is much larger than was at first contemplated; and we regret to learn that there is still a large deficiency to be provided for. "I hope, however," says the worthy Vicar, "that my friends, and those of the Church, will not be weary in well doing, but they will aid, by their exertions and contributions, the advancement of that day—which will be the happiest one of my life—when the church of St. Mary Magdalene shall be completely finished, and the church account balanced." We trust this consummation is not far distant.

In aid of the Restoration Fund, the Rev. Dr. Cottle has published a very handsome volume of Brief Notices of the History and Restoration of St. Mary's. It is carefully drawn up, and beautifully printed, and embellished: one of its illustrations we have transferred to our columns.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WINFARTHING OAK.

This gigantic relic of the sylvan glories of the "olden time," stands on the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, about four miles from his seat at Quidenham Hall, Winfarthing, near Diss, Norfolk; in the midst of what was formerly "Winfarthing Great Park," anciently a Royal demesne, belonging to the adjacent Palace of Kenninghall Place, from whence Mary, of unhappy memory, was called to the throne in 1553. It is conjectured that this tree must have been in existence before the Christian Era; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact, that, notwithstanding the obvious ravages of time upon its massive trunk, yet no *perceptible* alteration has taken place within the last sixty years. The oak was, in 1820, 70 feet in circumference at the extremity of the roots; in the middle, 40 feet. The trunk is completely hollow, the "heart" being entirely decayed, and the inside presenting a singular appearance, resembling the old rugged masonry befitting a Druidical temple. It is fitted up inside with seats, a table, &c. Over the doorway entrance is placed, by the late Mr. Doggett, many years the

THE WINFARTHING OAK.

respected tenant of the surrounding farm, a brass plate with an inscription, soliciting from visitors to the "Oak," donations for the Bible Society.

INSCRIPTION ON THE PLATE.

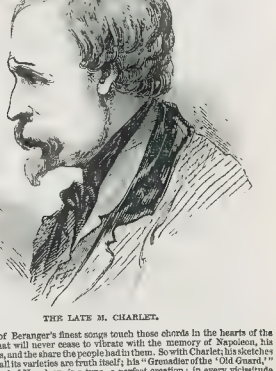
"Ye who this venerable Oak survey,
Which still survives, through many a stormy day,
Deposit here your mite with willing hands,
To spread in foreign climes, through foreign lands,
The Sacred Volume, so divinely given,
Whose pages teach the narrow way to Heaven."—DOGGETT.

"O, send out Thy light and Thy truth."—KING DAVID.

"May every subject in my dominions
Possess a Bible, and be able to read it."—KING GEORGE III.

CHARLET.

The death of a great artist is a loss to the world at large, for art disclaims the narrow distinctions of race and country. Such a loss the world has just sustained in the death of Charlet, one of the most popular names in the history of modern painting. The subjects in which he delighted, the style he created, and the form in which the bulk of his works were published, all tended to gain him that popularity. He was in art what Beranger is in poetry; he appealed to the most homely and cherished feelings of the mass of the people with intimitable spirit and



THE LATE M. CHARLET.

fidelity. Some of Beranger's finest songs touch those chords in the hearts of the French people that will never cease to vibrate with the memory of Napoleon, his military triumphs, and the share the people had in them. So with Charlet, his sketches of military life in all its varieties are truth itself; his "Grenadier of the 'Old Guard,'" the *beau grognard* of Napoleon, is a type, a perfect creation; in every vicissitude of war, in all the inactivity of the garrison, there he is, brave when the occasion calls him, but ever and always grumbling. Charlet was the modern Callot, and his works will hereafter rank even above those of that celebrated engraver, for he possessed a finer spirit of observation, and his style is more graceful, with greater simplicity and breadth. In his countless sketches of the warlike period between the rise and fall of Napoleon, the era lives again; Imperial reviews, marches, encampments, bivouacs, skirmishes, ambuscades, battles themselves: all are there; every variety of military life he has drawn; every kind of uniform and rank, from the Marshal to the drum-major and the corporal; and not their exterior and material form only; their spirit, the life in which they moved and breathed, he caught and fixed with a truthfulness never to be mistaken. Next to the "Grenadier of the Guard," his favourite subject was the "Conscript," new to the ranks and to the trials and vexes of the life thereof, in which his simplicity sorely suffers, till by time and experience made as wise and wicked as the rest. In the scenes in which the Conscript plays a part, Charlet had full scope for his fine vein of humour, and he did not fail to improve it. But he by no means confined his pencil to military subjects. He was the painter of the people; and no rank, and scarcely a calling, escaped his keen eye. The workman, the denizen of the Faubourg, the gamin of Paris, market-women, the *concierge*, even the thief—all may be found in the sketches he poured forth with exhaustless fertility. But his talent had also its graceful side, frequently exhibited in his drawings of children, in which he touches off their little quarrels, their sports, and their school sufferings, to the life. Even here his popular predilections are visible: the children of the people, not of the rich or the *bourgeoisie*, were his preference; but his favourite was the child of the regiment. The graces of wealth or rank never purchased his pencil.

Charlet was of obscure parentage; and early in life was placed in a subordinate department of the office of a provincial municipality. One of his duties was to sign the documents of invalided and wounded soldiers; their characteristic figures and faces struck him, and he was in the habit of sketching them in pen and ink, and that with a truth to life and expression, that constituted him a great artist, without his being aware of it.

They were at last seen by some one who could appreciate, them in consequence Charlet quitted his employment, and devoted himself wholly to the profession in which he attained such eminence. At this time, lithography was beginning to be practised in France, and to Charlet art is indebted for developing its capability of producing effect. The bulk of Charlet's sketches were published in lithography, many of them with a phrase or scrap of dialogue, illustrated by the figures. Some of these phrases have almost passed into proverbs The number of his drawings so published amount at least to twelve hundred. For some time Charlet studied under Gros, the painter, and, at a later period of his life began painting in oil; but his pictures in this style are rare compared with his sketches. Those who remember his painting of the "Retreat from Moscow," exhibited some years since, and have visited his *atelier*, rich with magnificent sketches, will regret that he did not more frequently engage in works of this higher style. Considering the large number of his lithographic sketches, his paintings, his designs and water-colour drawings, his industry and application must have been immense. His personal appearance was thus described some years ago:—"His physiognomy is every where angular; it is a collection of lines of bronze, drawn hard and straight from the bold, square brow, to the point of the grey beard, cut to a sharp angle also. I should not forget the long black great coat, buttoned over a slender figure, from the sleeve of which appeared one of the driest, thinnest, and longest hands that has ever waved from a garment since that of Pantalini." His habits were rather those of the old campaigner than of the student; his favourite place of resort was the cabaret, where his could meet and study those classes of the people he loved to draw. Here the short pipe and the bottle of *vin ordinaire* were his recreation and solace after his labours, and he would converse with some old soldier of his battles, catching every expression of the war-worn countenance. It is said that many of this class associated with him for years, quite unconscious that their friend was the great artist who was delighting Paris with the graphic sketches so collected. In fact, from frequent contact with, and constant study of military habits and bearing, he had acquired them himself to a remarkable extent. He was often mistaken for a retired officer of the Guards, though he never had been in the army at all. At the period of his death he was fifty-three years of age. Jules Janin has devoted an entire *feuilleton* of the *Débats* to a dissertation on the artist and his works. A complete collection of them it would now be almost impossible to make; but the house of Gihaut, brothers, is about to publish a selection of his best sketches, to the number of seven or eight hundred, to appear in eight volumes.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, 18. Second Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 19.—Copernicus born, 1473
TUESDAY, 20.—Fabian. St. Fabian was the nineteenth Bishop of Rome; he was chosen to that office in the year 241, and, after being Bishop thirteen years, suffered martyrdom in the Decian persecution.
WEDNESDAY, 21. St Agnes martyred, A.D. 305—New South Wales colonised, 1788 Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.
THURSDAY, 22.—Lord Byron born, 1788
FRIDAY, 23.—Pitt died, 1806 Duke of Kent died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 24.—Fox born, 1749

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending January 24

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturd'y.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
5 56 | 6 13	6 31 | 6 50	7 10 | 7 30	7 51 | 8 15	8 43 | 9 10	9 42 | 10 13

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE MILITIA.—"*W. P. H.*" *Liskeard*; "*H. T.*" *Framlingham*; "*A. S.*" *Neweastle*; "*A Schoolmaster*," *Maidstone*; "*Verdax*," and "*A F.*" are severally referred to the second page of our present Number.
"*A News-Agent*," *Sydenham*. *The height of the Shakspeare Cliff, near Dover, is about 350 feet.*
"*X. O. N.*," *Rockport*.—*We cannot speak as to the professional skill of the parties named*
"*G.*"—*The term "We" is employed only by the Sovereign in certain State documents, as grants, &c.*
"*R. N., a Regular Subscriber.*"—*The last woman executed on the Old Bailey, prior to Martha Browning, was Elizabeth Cooke, on the 9th of January, 1833, for "Barbary."*
"*E. L.*" *Portsea*.—*The poem referred to has not appeared in our Journal.*
"*W. M.*" *Exeter*. *The Cameo, or Cameen, of modern jewellery is a stratified onyx, of different coloured laminæ, the strata being made available in the engraving of intruglied figures.*
"*J. D.*" *Cardiff*. *All back Numbers of our Journal may be had, by order, of any bookseller or news-agent; the price is 3d. each.*
"*P. L.*" *The Title-page and Indexes to Vol. VII. were given last week, with an unusual Extra of the Corn-Laws.*
"*L. L.*," *Chepstow*.—*Bourne's new "Principles and Practice of Engineering" is a sound work: price, 16s*
"*Sam Snap*."—*The pair of beautiful Engravings of "Mignon" appeared in No. 176 of our Journal.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Liverpool*.—*A person who has served his time in the City of London would not, by the old law, have been, on that account, exempt from serving in the City Militia.*
"*S. H.*" *Hy Weste has just published a Handbook of Mapping, Engineering, &c: price*, 18*s.*
"*A Member of the Artillery Company*" *is thanked for his suggestion. Will our Correspondent favour us with Sketches?*
"*W. E.*" *Dublin*.—*Manc declined, with thanks.*
"*J. L.*" *Dublin*.—*An important work on the Scottish Clans is on the eve of publication by Messrs. Addersman and Co., Strand*
"*T. V. C.*" *Newark*.—*Lobstcy was never in this country.*
"*A. G.*" *Hants*. *The song has merit, but is not adapted for our columns The sons of Mercurialy and Fairyan were answered by letter via our last No. The trapezium was born March 3, 1793; Mr. Wilson Forren is 56.*
"*Inquirer*," *Norwich*.—"*Fauci*" *as plural as well as singular*
"*D. C.*," *Gillingham*.—*A hogshead of cider is 54 gallons.*
"*Inquirer*," *Dover*.—*The distance from England to India, (Calcutta), is from 48 to 50 days' journey by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope, from 70 to 90 days, passage.*
"*A Constant Reader*."—*Clifford's Inn lies in the rear of St. Dunstan's Church Fleet-street, and leads into Fetter-lane on the right-hand, and Sergeants' Inn and Chancery lane on the left.*
"*H. B.*"—*The name of the office, London.*
"*F.*" *Aguilar*. *Johnson and Ash give the derivation of Mermaid* mer, *the sea* and maid.
"*C. T.*," *Glasgow*.—*The price of the translation of "Humboldt's Kosmos," published by Ballière, Regent-street, is* 10*s. The late Mr. Bo rford's wealth lay in West India estates. See reply (Camden) to "W. M." above.*
"*A. M. P.*" *At the third and last of the Horticultural Society's Fêtes for the season, the Duke of Devonshire very liberally caused the grounds to be opened to the company.*
"*J. N.*" "*Foster's Book-keeping by Double Entry*," *just published.*
"*Jack R.*" *The trains on the London and Birmingham Railway run down the inclined plane from Camden-town to Euston-square.*
"*Henry Wyndham.*" *The Art-Union is a Future Lottery, licensed by Act of Parliament.*
"*Suzuki*" *has examined "The Last Reposing Sunbeam," painted by Lance, and sold at Mr. Beckford's sale, and, with only a few slight variations, it corresponds with the Picture by Lance, engraved in our Journal a few months since*
"*A Cockney*." *Chesser, is recommended to consult Lieut. Eardley Wilmot's "Hints to Midshipmen."*
"*J. W. B.*"—*The Church of St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight, is, our Correspondent thinks, the smallest in England: it is 20 ft. in length by 12 ft. in width.*
"*A Forwarder*" *and* "*J. Ranner*." *See the Census of England and Wales, published in Vol. IV. of our Journal*
"*A Subscriber*."—*The Office of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society is in Rathbone-place*
"*J. G. C*" *Next week.*
"*A Subscriber*."—*Cambridge's Thrashing Machine may be purchased of Messrs. Barrett and Co., Beverley*
"*The Poor*" *Apply to Messrs Watkins and Hill, Charing-cross.*
"*A Mentor to Lotteries*" *We do not know anything of the lottery scheme in question.*
"*J. W. & P.*" *Glasgow*. *Lord John Russell was never Premier.*
"*Lutes by E.*" *We do not recollect.*
"*Henry H. M.*"—*Apply to Mr Landells, Engraver, 6, Bride-court, Blackfriars*
"*A Constant Reader*." *St. John's-wood*.—*The average price of wheat is always published in* The Gazette

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1846.

When the Kings of Europe were trembling on their thrones before the power of Napoleon, who, however, was then drawing towards the decline of his greatness when they were making together a "holy alliance" against the progress of free opinions—they still, though most reluctant, found it necessary to gain the support of the people. In the hour of danger, Monarchs find how weak they really are without the attachment of those they rule, and never was that weakness more keenly felt than by the King of Prussia in the last years of the great continental struggle. His armies had been scattered like dust, though trained in all the discipline of the Great Frederick, for a greater than Frederick had come against them; his capital had been taken, his country seized, he himself personally humiliated. In the midst of such difficulties, where could he turn for support? The drilled machine, the army, had done its utmost, and been defeated; the only resource left was to arouse the spirit of a people, and enlist the fervour of a whole nation on the side of Monarchy. The insolence of the conquerors and the national antipathy of the Germans to the French had done much to dispose the popular mind for an outbreak, but something more was still wanted. The Crown was lying in the dust, but the experience of the past exercise of its power was not precisely such as to make a people enthusiastic in its rescue; so Royalty made a bargain with the nation, the conditions of which were these—the people were to reconquer the Crown for the King, and the King was to reward the effort by granting a Constitution. It was a direct, formal, and solemn promise, and was accepted on the faith of a Royal word. The nation rose on the invader, others took courage from the general display of enthusiasm, France was exhausted and weary of a war that had drained her of her sons for a whole generation, Germany was exasperated and determined on revenge, and thus Napoleon fell. The King of Prussia breathed once more, ascended his throne, and forgot all the promises he had made to the people in the day of adversity. This breach of faith has continued to rankle in the public mind of Prussia from that day to the present time. The promise was made in 1813; in the year 1846 it remains still unredeemed.

The engagement was made by the late King: on the accession of his present Majesty great hopes were entertained, from his supposed liberal tendencies, that he would carry it into effect; but, as time has worn on, the prospect of his so doing has become more remote than ever; the Diet of the United Provinces has rendered to petition the Crown for performance of its promise in this particular, and for other changes and reforms which are thought necessary. This request has elicited a reply from the King, which is one of the most extraordinary documents ever issued by the head of a State. The form in which it has appeared in the English journals being a mere abstract of the original, gives the pith and meaning of the answers to the several requisitions, and they therefore have an air of abruptness and rude denial, which we are bound to say the document itself does not possess. There the refusals are conveyed in a mass of verbiage, are wrapped up in long and intricate circumlocutions, which render them anything but curt and abrupt. But, in substance, they amount to the same thing; every request is refused without exception, though some of them are so moderate and so plainly advisable as regulations of common utility, that it is almost impossible to conceive any Government possessed of reasoning powers which would not hasten to establish them, even were they not asked for much more when by doing so it might gain great popularity by the concession. But it seems a principle with all continental Governments that the people must be treated like children who do not know what their own interest is; that all they ask for must be mischievous; or, if not mischievous, even if evidently a wise and politic thing to be done, yet the mere fact of the people having requested it, turns it into an evil, and, as a matter of course, it must be refused. The irritation that such a policy, or rather impolicy, must cause, when continually repeated, cannot be described. That discontent is hastening a crisis in Germany, and this State document will not do much to retard it. One great desire of the German people is for publicity of municipal, legal, and legislative proceedings; but the rulers shrink with terror from granting it, as the rivalld, in his close chamber, trembles at the admission of every breath of wholesome air. In every case the prayer is refused; the people of a town must not be admitted to the discussions of their Council—the Courts of Law enquire and decide in secret, and the debates of the Diet—poor and meagre as they are, are confined to the measures submitted to it by the Crown—must not be openly conducted. Some remote prospect is held out, however (and this is the only point to which the fatal formula of refusal is not applied), that these debates may hereafter be published; but how? What would our leviathans of the daily press, who by daybreak publish in full all the debates of both Houses, though prolonged far beyond midnight, say to such a regulation as the following? The reporters are all to be sworn, their pencils are to act under oath; next, a member of the Diet is to be appointed to supervise what they write; and censor after censor, even to the servants of the State, it may be imagined what treatment the speeches of the "Opposition" will receive. Through this machinery the debates will be given to the journals, and there is a prohibition pronounced against the documents so furnished being used by any parties except the conductors of those journals—already under a strict censorship with respect to all they write! Thus the plan adopted in England is exactly reversed. Here the reporters are under no control save that of their respective establishments; the competition of the journals with each other ensures a strict fidelity; and neither Minister nor Opposition Leader, however keen his attack, and however much opposed to him a particular paper may be, ever has any cause of complaint. The practice, which is common enough in France, of garbling the speech of a political opponent, is here wholly unknown; and, as far as fidelity is concerned, it is immaterial what party journal the debates are read from. Such will never be the case where the writers are the sworn servants of the Crown, subjected to a supervision they cannot control. It is not such publicity as this the Germans want. They wish for the reality, and are put off with a sham. They want the truth, and are presented with falsehood. This is not wisdom, but cunning. Not so are states governed; the new regulation will be a constant source of ill-will and heart-burning. The Opposition deputy, with his eloquence suppressed—the Free-Trade member, with his harangue deprived of all significance, and reduced to vapidity by the pen of a Government censor—will always complain, and feed continually that suspicion and distrust already so prevalent. Far better to have wholly refused this demand, as well as all the rest, than have granted it in such a manner.

VISCOUNT CANNING has resigned the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and we are enabled to confirm the rumour that he will be succeeded in that office by the Hon. G. A. F. Smythe, the Member for Canterbury. The acceptance of this appointment of course vacates the seat, so that there must be a new election for that city. We believe that Viscount Canning will succeed Lord Howard de Walden as Ambassador at Lisbon. It is stated, on good authority, that Lord Cathcart will succeed Lord Metcalfe as Governor of Canada,—the civil and military authority being thus placed in the same hands.

DEATH OF MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON. This popular writer expired on Monday, at her residence in Woburn-place, leaving a family and a numerous circle of friends to lament her loss. Mrs. W. son was the authoress of several very clever poems. In 1837, she gained the prize offered by the Melodists' Club, for the words of a song, although there were upwards of two hundred candidates. She also was awarded the prize for a poem on the Princess Victoria (now our Most Gracious Queen), at the Cardiff Eistedd fa in 1834; and she also wrote the words in the third volume of Mr Parry's "Welsh Melodies."

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. ISAAC COHEN. The sudden death of Mr. Isaac Cohen, the brother of Mrs. Rothschild, long a leading and highly-respectable member of the Stock Exchange, has produced a considerable sensation amongst the elder class of his associates, and universal regret amongst the Hebrews. Mr. Cohen is supposed to have died worth about half a million sterling, and, for many years past, he made it a rule to distribute 25 per cent. of his current annual expenditure in unostentatious charity. Mr. Cohen had also often rendered himself conspicuous for assisting unfortunate members of the Stock Exchange, when their conduct merited such support; and many individuals owe their success in life to the interest he took in their welfare Mr Cohen sat down to dinner with his family on Sunday, in apparent good health, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and survived only a few hours.

POSTSCRIPT.

LORD METCALFE.—We regret to learn that the noble Lord is not improving in health, and, what is more distressing to his friends, there is not the slightest hopes that he will recover from the disease his disorder has already made, and daily progressing, in defiance of the most eminent medical skill. There was a consultation a few days since between Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Martin, and several physicians. Although troubled by the greatest pain, the noble Lord possesses a surprising flow of spirits. An address was on Thursday voted to the noble Lord by a meeting of merchants and other gentlemen, held at the rooms of the North American Association, Leadenhall-street.

Sir Hussey's Fine Carpet.—On Thursday the sale by auction of the interior fittings and decorations of this church took place, according to public announcement, "on the premises." The altar-piece, which was in a handsome bold style, and the window two oil paintings, was sold for fifty guineas, and the carved oak pulpit realised fifteen. The greatest competition was for the carved oak poor-box. This box is small, and intrinsically worth nothing, but as a (1683) was discovered wrought in the lock, it acquired a supposititious value, and was bought at four guineas. One of the pews, having a carved oak screen, was sold for £4 6s. This church, which will soon be known to improve the approaches to the Royal Exchange, is of ancient foundation, and, although latterly only a curacy, was formerly a rectory, John de Bukenfee having been rector in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The old church being destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, the present edifice was built by Sir Christopher Wren in its stead, in 1673

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

PORTUGAL.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON OPENING THE CORTES

We have advices from Lisbon to the 2nd instant. On that day the Annual Session of the Cortes was opened by Donna Maria with the following Speech from the Throne:—

"Noble Peers of the Realm Gentlemen Deputies of the Parliamentary Nation—

"I again behold with great pleasure the representatives of the nation assembled in this place

"In the interval which has occurred since the last session no grave event has disturbed peace and public order they continue unchanged

"Our relations with foreign Powers are preserved in perfect harmony, corresponding to the care with which I have endeavored to draw closer the ties of friendship, and to promote the development of our mutual commercial interests

"The dispositions of the treaty of commerce and navigation which was lately established with Prussia have been extended in those points which were applicable to the greater part of the states constituting the Germanic League of Customhouses.

"A consular convention has been concluded with Spain for the regulation of the powers of the respective Consuls.

"The firmness with which I have caused to be carried into effect the decree of the 10th of December, 1836, and the treaty which binds this kingdom with Great Britain to endeavours to effect the suppression of the traffic of slavery, have produced the happiest results.

"The good faith with which the Government has continued to discharge its liabilities, both at home and abroad, is producing the most satisfactory consequences, in all that has reference to the re-establishment and consolidation of public credit.

"By the Budget for the approaching economical year, with which you will be presented, in conformity with the fundamental law of the Monarchy, you will learn what are the charges and obligations of the State in the said year, and the means and resources from which the payment must be liquidated

"I feel assured you will lend the most serious attention to the examination of the estimates, and the projects of law by which they will be accompanied, to the end that the Government may be empowered to proceed in the faithful discharge of the duties which are imposed on it in this most important department of the public administration

"In determining the sea and land forces, you will keep in view what the public safety and the dignity of the nation require

"Regarding the various branches of public service which call for legislative measures, Ministers will lay before you such proposals as may be deemed fitting, and experience recommend.

"I confide in the Chambers affording to my Government that efficacious and enlightened co-operation, without which it is impossible to reap the advantages of a representative Government.

"The session is opened."

At half-past one o'clock the ceremony was concluded, and the assembly dispersed

ALGERIA. The Paris *Moniteur* of Wednesday publishes two despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, one dated the 24th ult., and the other the 26th. In the first he gives an account of the affair between General Bussaud and Abd-el-Kader, but it differs in no respect from that which appears in another part of our paper. In the second he enters upon a lengthened explanation of the causes which led, to a want of cavalry to follow up the affair, and mentions in particular that the unexpected twistings of Abd-el-Kader have rendered it necessary for him to scatter his cavalry in so many points that he has hitherto been unable to concentrate a large force on any one point. He boasts, however, that if he has not been able to bring Abd-el-Kader to more than one battle, he has at least prevented him from penetrating into the province of Algiers. This is the most favourable, even supposing it to be founded in fact, but if we are to believe an Algiers journal of the 31st ult., the *France Algérienne*—a paper which has always attempted to give the best colour to affairs, and which has indeed since about a year ago under the immediate influence and protection of the Marshal Abd-el-Kader has approached, since his *début* on the 23rd, to the very walls of Milianah, and pillaged and burned the settlements of the tribes who had made their peace with the French. The details given in a letter from Milianah of the 30th, have little doubt of the truth, of this statement; for the writer says, that the fires were to be seen from that place, and that the tribes had fled in the direction of French camp for protection. This Abd-el-Kader has had rather a victory than a defeat.

THE RAILWAY PROGRESS.

THE BROAD GAUGE.

On Saturday the last of the experiments for testing the attractive powers of the broad-gauge engines, with heavy goods trains, was made under the superintendence of the commission. The weight of the train was 200 tons, exclusive of the engine and tender. The locomotive employed was the Hercules, a six-wheeled passenger engine, with five feet wheels. The train performed the journey from the first mile-post out of Paddington to the 62nd mile-post, in 2h. 24m. 13s., and deducting 29m. 94s. lost in stoppages, the actual running time was 1h. 54m. 7s., which gives an average speed of nearly 37 miles per hour. Taking a working parallel with that upon the great North of England mail-train, viz., over 43 miles out of Paddington, the time occupied was 2h. 32m 41s. Deducting 28m. 8s. for stoppages, the journey was performed in 1h. 57m. 12s., at the rate of 36¾ miles per hour This shows a speed of 7¼ miles per hour over that attained by the narrow gauge engine, or a gain of 12 miles in 43. The maximum speed reached by the narrow gauge engine with the 200 tons was nearly 40 miles per hour, and that attained by the broad gauge engine upwards of 39 per hour. The 400 tons train left the station at 1h. 29m. 48s., and the average speed of the train was about 33 miles per hour, a rate of about four miles greater than the working of the narrow gauge engine. There was very little difference in the maximum speed of the engines. The narrow gauge reached 39, and the broad gauge engine but a little more than 39¾ miles per hour.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY BUBBLES.—It appears from a list in the *Times* of the Railway Companies provisionally registered, 1263 in number (exclusive of old lines), that 879 of such companies failed to deposit their plans on the 31st of December last, and are therefore unable to proceed with their bills this session

THE AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A special and numerous meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, said, he feared that the great principle of protection was now to be departed from, but why that principle was to be abandoned no one was present could answer some people thought, but that was a considerable time ago, that the panic respecting famine might not have been without its influence in exciting the fears and warping the judgment of her Majesty's Ministers; but recent events had proved that all the fears respecting famine were utterly without foundation, and yet, though nothing could be more baseless than such a ground for attacking the Corn-laws, the agricultural interest was to be sacrificed; and sacrificed, he would ask, to what?—to the money of the Anti-Corn-law League. The gentlemen of the League told the Government and the Legislature, "Give us just this much, and we shall be satisfied: let us only be permitted to ruin you in this small and limited extent, and with that small amount of good fortune, we shall be, and for ever remain, perfectly satisfied." He would ask any Englishman with any pretension to common sense, and with the least imaginable amount of politics, experience, whether there was a shadow of probability that the gentlemen of the League would stop suddenly short after having thus taken the first step in their progress? When was it ever known that success among politicians produced moderation? (Loud cheers.) The gentlemen of the League began by assailing the Corn-laws; their next step, of course, would be to assail every species of protection, and to establish free trade in the most unlimited sense of the word, the ultimate object being to create a demand for cheap ascendancy in every part of England. Speeches were made by Lord Beaumont and Mr. Christopher, M.P., and resolutions in favour of protection to agriculture were passed. It was then proposed that the Society should adopt the same system as the League, and purchase freeholds. For this purpose a resolution was proposed in these terms: "That the following words be expunged from the fourth rule of the society, viz: 'And that no party shall on no account interfere in any election for a member to serve in Parliament.'" The resolution was agreed to. The utmost enthusiasm in favour of protection was exhibited, and the meeting generally expressed a determination to maintain it

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ANOTHER MURDER AT JERSEY.

Another dreadful murder was perpetrated at Seward's *café*, Royal-square, Jersey, on Friday morning (last week), at a quarter past two. The victim of this fearful deed is Mr. Abraham, optician, known for many years in the Channel Islands, where he visited occasionally in the course of Thursday night. Mr. Nicolle, butler, of King-street, visited Mr. Seward's *café*, and shortly after a dispute arose between them respecting two bottles of wine, charged to Mr. N., but which he refused to pay, saying they had been ordered by Mr. Seward, and challenged to fight him then in the square; but Mr. Seward returned and joined the company in doors, which consisted of Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Bowdrige, jun., Mr. C. Du Pont, and Miss Cook, Mr. Seward's housekeeper.

Only a few minutes had elapsed when a report of fire-arms was heard, the contents of which had entered the *café*, and in another moment its effect was visible by the almost instant death of Mr. Abraham, he having been struck in the back by three pistol bullets, one of which passed through his body, coming out about the centre of his breast. Miss Cook, who stood near the table, was shot through the left hand and hip, the ball having previously passed between Mr. Seward, and Abraham's breast and Mr Bowdidge's hand (fortunately the young lady's life is not considered in danger). Mr. Seward and Mr. Bowdidge, on hearing the report, instantly ran out as far as Nicolle's house, when they heard a door slam; they then tried the door, but found it fastened on the inside

Next morning, a watchman entered Mr. Nicolle's room, and found him with his child in his arms; he immediately surrendered himself into the hands of the police.

The deceased was formerly in the employment of Messrs. Dollond, of London, and has for a number of years carried on the business of a shoemaker at Brentford, and near the residence of the Duke of Cumberland, but some months since, in consequence of failing in his circumstances, he made his business over to his son, who is in his thirtieth year. His affairs, in the course of time, being arranged, he returned home to again resume his business, but he was there met by a rebuff from his son, who told him that he was no longer his house, and that he must find his father out of doors. He had since, by the aid of those who had known him in his more prosperous days, managed to subsist; but, every means being exhausted, he came to the resolution of making one more effort to regain his own, or at least to obtain a shelter under the roof where he knew he was entitled to be. For that purpose he on Tuesday forenoon repaired thither, but his son refusing to listen to his appeal, he in a moment of excitement caught a knife which lay on the table and stabbed his son in the breast, who immediately fell, and the father then drew the same knife across his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound. The dying words which had previously stood, having attracted the attention of the house, an alarm was instantly given. A surgeon was sent for, who pronounced the son to have received an injury in one of the vital organs, which would no doubt prove fatal; and having placed him in a bed and attended to him, severed Mr. Peck in the throat of the latter, who was subsequently removed to the hospital. The old man, on being questioned, said he had better die as he had meditated than be starved. He is not expected to survive.

FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of three and four, a fire broke out in the Castle Tavern, Bull Inn court, Strand, the property of Mr. Thomas Parker, licensed victualler. The premises, which were three stories high, were flanked on either side by numerous dwelling-houses, and were adjoined at the rear by the Adelphi Theatre. An alarm having been raised, a considerable period elapsed before the proprietor and the different inmates could be aroused, by which time the whole of the back of the building, composed principally of timber, was completely wrapped in flames. With such impetuosity was the fire seen burning, that it was with the greatest difficulty that any one could effect a safe retreat. The waiter, a man named James Craner, together with [illegible], were obliged to leap from one of the upper windows into the court. The [illegible] jumping out of the window, started off in the street for the fire [illegible] Chandos-street Bridnde Station, to give intelligence. When the engines arrived the flames had broken through the roof There being only a lath-and-plaster partition between the burning premises and the house No 7 in the occupation of [illegible], a few seconds only elapsed before the latter also became ignited. For some time it was feared that the Adelphi Theatre would have been consumed, the sky [illegible] the roof being reflected many times in flames. A number of fire-engines, however, having mounted the roof, a quantity of water, kept there in a tank provided in case of such a disaster, was scattered about, and by that means the theatre was preserved. After about the same time, the firemen at length succeeded completely in extinguishing the fire. The damage done is very considerable; the whole of the stock belonging to Mr. Parker, together with his furniture and wearing apparel, is totally lost. The only parts out of the great number of [illegible] which remained were Mr. Parker; eight or nine families are therefore deprived of [illegible] thing they once possessed

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORFOLK RAILWAY.—The Coroner's investigation respecting the death of William Pickering, engine-driver, and Richard Hedger, stoker, who were killed by the recent accident on the Norfolk Railway was resumed on Thursday morning, the fourth time, at the Bell Inn, Stratford. Major-General Pasley was examined at considerable length upon scientific points connected with railway travelling. The General attributed the cause of this accident to the engine-driver proceeding at an imprudent and excessive speed on a descending gradient. When all the evidence was concluded, the Jury, after being some time in consultation, sent for the Coroner, when the Foreman informed him that they had not unanimously arrived at a verdict, and he feared there would Little hopes of their agreeing.—The Coroner then inquired how many of the Jury were unanimous? The Foreman answered, twelve.—The Coroner said, if the twelve Jurymen were unanimous, he would receive their verdict; and asked the Foreman what was their return? The Foreman observed that their verdict was "Accidental Death, caused by the imprudent conduct of the engine-driver, in going at an excessive speed." The dissenting Jury (three in number) remarked that the verdict they were desirous of agreeing to was accidental death, caused by the misconduct of the engine-driver, and the defective construction of the engine, and left the decision of £500 on the engine.—The Coroner accordingly took the verdict of the twelve

ATTEMPT TO BURN FOUR HOUSES IN CAMDEN TOWN.—On Tuesday night, shortly after o'clock, a unanimous outbreak of no fewer than four separate fires took place in Camden-town, which there is every ground to conclude was the work of an incendiary. It appears that three police-constables of the S division were passing their rounds past Rowley-fields, Camden-town, when one of them had his attention directed towards the western corner house of a pair of four newly-erected habitations situate in the fields, by perceiving an unusual light there. At first the officer imagined that the light was caused by some of the workmen driving the building; but, as it increased in strength, he hastened across the fields to examine the place, when he found smoke pouring forth from the roof and windows, which at once satisfied him that the house was on fire. Without delay an alarm was raised, and the officer being quickly joined by other constables, an attempt was at once made to extinguish the flames, by procuring buckets of water upon them. Whilst the constables, however, were engaged in these three houses, they discovered that the other corner house was also on fire at the back, and in the course of a few seconds afterwards the found out that the remaining two houses were likewise in flame A messenger was [illegible] dispatched in a cab for the engines. The firemen upon arriving had to encounter great difficulties to get an engine near the burning houses They having passed off fire-hydrant at hand, a line was formed by the men, and by passing the water from one to the other a stream was discharged into the buildings which had the desired effect of getting the flames extinguished. That, however, was not accomplished until the fire had travelled throughout the first named house, and had nearly burned the remaining three, more especially the staircases and parlour floorings From the fact of the four houses being on fire at the same time, not the least doubt remains but the fire was wilfully caused.

SUICIDE BY A CHANCERY SUITOR. On Wednesday evening Mr Wakley held an inquest at the Robin Hood, Richmond, upon the body of Mr. James Ede, aged fifty-three, late an extensive miller at Byfleet, Surrey, and for the last thirty years a suitor in the Court of Chancery for pr perty said to be to the amount of [illegible]. The Jury viewed the body which presented a most appalling spectacle, the throat being cut twelve inches across the windpipe bone. Mary Wheatley, chambermaid at the Robin Hood, stated that about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning deceased rang for his clean linen. She answered his bell, and told him he was not ready. A few minutes after she heard him call him She had scarcely got down stairs when she was recalled by the officer, who said, "Go in, I think the man has cut his throat." She went in, and saw deceased with both hands working at his throat. A large quantity of blood issued from the wound against the wall.— Mr. William Ede, eldest son of deceased, said his father had been a Chancery suitor for a large amount of property, which greatly affected his mind, and deprived his of sleep. He was exceedingly nervous. He never let his friends know the exact state of his circumstances. Mr. Willis sheriff's officer, arrested deceased about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, under an execution issued by Mr. Thorpe, proprietor of the Robin Hood, for £160. When he told deceased under what circumstances he arrested him, deceased replied, "Impossible; I gave him a judgment, but never thought he would take such steps. It was foolish for him to do so, as he was certain of his money, for an estate would be soon sold which would realise £30,000, that would be divided amongst five creditors." He then desired witness to call Mr. Thorpe, and witness was so doing, when, hearing a noise, he turned round, and, seeing that deceased had cut his throat, called for assistance. Mr. Thorpe stated that he issued the execution at the desire of deceased, in the hope that it would induce the solicitors in the case to pay his demand. Verdict, "Insanity."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

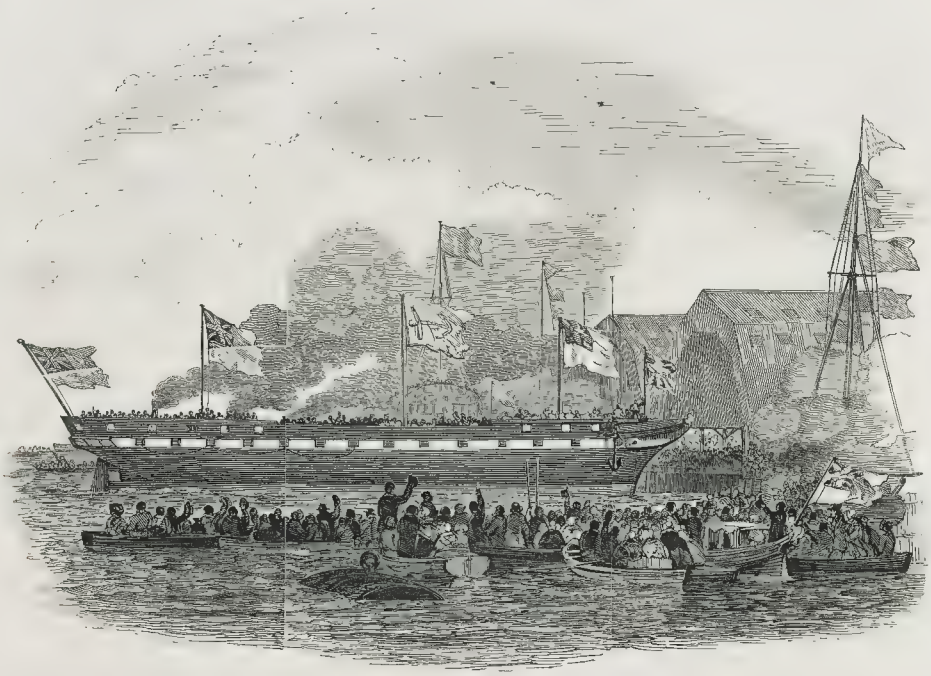
The ceremony of presenting Lord John Russell with the Freedom of the City, took place on Monday, in the City Hall, Glasgow. The doors were opened at one o'clock, and by two, the time when the proceedings commenced, the hall was [illegible] by a most respectable audience On the entrance of the Noble Lord, who was preceded by the Lord Provost, the company stood up, and cheered long and enthusiastically the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats On the platform were, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Lord of Russell, [illegible]r, the Earl of Camperdown, Lord Belhaven, Sir Thomas Dick [illegible] Leader, jun., of Grange; A. Rutherford, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Fox [illegible] the Hon. Norman Dalby, of Carnbee, &c. &c.

An appropriate address from the Lord Provost, in presenting the Freedom, Lord John Russell, in returning thanks, adverted to the leading incidents of his [illegible] and said—It was my earnest wish to be present on this occasion, as well as to those past, that the expression of the public voice, acting upon the Constitution of England, would gain all that was to be desired." (Loud cheers.)

He then alluded to Ireland, in these terms:—"My opinion is, that Scotchmen should have the same privileges as Englishmen, and that Irishmen ought to have the same privileges as both Scotchmen and Englishmen. (Cheers.) I consider that the union was a permanent and unalterable institution, if Ireland is not to be treated, in the hour of difficulty and distress, as an integral part of the United Kingdom, and unless we are prepared to say that we are ready to grant to Irishmen a participation in all our rights and privileges, or to treat them exactly as if they were the inhabitants of the same island. (Great applause.) I, therefore, could never listen to, or agree with the assertion that they ought to be considered as aliens. (Cheers.) Nor could I consent to any move, or to the absence of any law, which were founded on this unjust presumption. (Renewed applause.) And yet the endeavour to obtain those privileges with respect to the corporations, for instance—as to Irishmen the simple power to govern their own local affairs—even this privilege we were defeated, session after session, in endeavouring to enforce. But I am happy to say that, at this time of day, the principle appears to be generally conceded, and the dispute only upon the time, or how it can be properly carried into effect. For myself, I think [illegible] both in peace and in war." (Cheers).

Lord John Russell next referred to the question of Commercial Reform, and the proposal made by his Government in 1841. "You all know that part of this proposition was, that there should be an alteration of foreign sugar, with a differential duty of 12s. (Hear.) It was another part of that scheme that the duties on corn, instead of proceeding on what is called the sliding scale, should be regulated according to the uniform fixed duty of 8s. per quarter—and fixed duty only to be suspended by an Order in Council, of which suspension her Majesty's advisers were to be judges. Now, in consequence of that proposition, the Government of the day were assailed as the most violent enemies of the agricultural interest. It was held up as an enemy of the farmers and agriculturists of the United Kingdom; they rejected my proposition, and it was prevented being carried in Parliament. The friends of protection, as I understood them, said many and truly thought they had obtained a triumph. Do they now rejoice that that 8s. duty was rejected? (Laughter and cheers.) Are they now prepared to say that the 8s. duty, which would have prevented many of the severe and mitigated many

the evils which occurred to the manufacturing towns in the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, would not have been a compromise most favourable to the views of those who are opposed to protection? (Loud cheering.) I was represented as an enemy of the landed interest and to the farmer. Upon my word, upon reflection on my conduct, I only doubt that it, whether that duty having been rejected, peremptorily, with every mark of scorn and contumely, I ought not to [illegible] I will make no further proposition of the kind. (Hear, hear.) Is there any man who, as a Minister in Parliament—as the Minister of his Sovereign—would propose terms equally favourable as those which I proposed in 1841? I believe not (laughter and cheers); and, for my part, when I saw those obstructions, and those continued rejections, I reflected that that continued proposition of mine, which was not accepted by the landed interest, was really an obstacle in the way of those who asked for the complete freedom of trade on the shelves of the Corn-laws; and, rather than be an obstacle in the way, and believing that the present Corn-laws are, as I have stated, injurious to agriculture, as well as to commerce, I withdrew that proposition, and declared my opinion in a letter to the electors of the City of London, whom I have the honour to represent, that those Corn-laws ought to be repealed. (Loud and continued cheering.) Gentlemen, it does not become me, in this place, to refer to occurrences of which you must all be aware, and of which the day of explanation will arrive as to the circumstances which led to the resignation of the Ministry, and the [illegible] [illegible]



LAUNCH OF THE "AMPHION" SCREW FRIGATE, AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

Miss Psyche Hoste, daughter of the late Captain Sir William Hoste, was to have named the *Amphion*, but in consequence of that young lady's indisposition, the interesting ceremony was performed by Miss Rawlins, niece of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.

The *Amphion* was ordered to be built on the 16th of May, 1828, and to be named the *Ambuscade*, but from some well-grounded objection to that name, it was altered to *Amphion*, by an Admiralty order of the 31st of March, 1831. The building of the vessel commenced on the 18th of April, 1830, from the designs of Sir Robert Seppings; and was carried on on the same lines as the *Castor* frigate, but she has since been lengthened sixteen feet by the bow, and fitted in the stern for a screw propeller as an auxiliary, every other part and filling being the same as a proper sailing frigate. She appears to be a sightly vessel, and sits well upon the water. Her figure head is a bust of the late gallant Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart., and her stern is of a neat square form externally, but round internally, for fighting her guns, and to all appearance will be a fast sailer, and a good ship of war.

The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet	Inches
Length of the lower deck	177	0
Length of the keel for tonnage	152	1⅝
Breadth extreme	43	2
Breadth for tonnage	43	8
Breadth moulded	13	4½
Burthen in tons, old measure, 1,473	66-94	
Do. do. new .. 973	141-3,500	

The *Amphion* is to be taken, on Monday next, to the East India Docks, to be fitted with engines of 300-horse power, by Messrs. Miller and Ravensforth, and will be the first constructed for the steam navy of this country, with the whole of her machinery considerably under the water line, and, consequently, not liable to be deranged by shot during warfare. The screw will be fifteen feet in diameter, on Ericsson's principle, attached to engines on the direct-principle, invented by Count de Rosen, with four feet stroke, performing forty-eight revolutions per minute. The boilers will also be under the water line, and the vessel is expected to be a superior ship of war, by the aid of these appliances.

In addition to the authorities of the Dockyard, and several naval and military officers, there were present at the Launch, the Danish Ambassador; Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Colonel Chalmer, Major Elgee, Royal Artillery; Colonel Nichols, Major Bright, Royal Marines; and Commander Smith, Royal Navy.

ALGERIA.

The following important intelligence is from the *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 10th inst., bringing news from Algiers of the 7th. The Correspondent of that Journal writes, that on the 22d ult. the cavalry of Marshal Bugeaud had gained a brilliant victory over the regulars of Abd-el-Kader, commanded by the Emir in person. The Marshal having been informed that Abd-el-Kader was encamped to the north of the mountain of Ben Chetoute, made the necessary preparations to attack him. On the 22d, at nightfall, the whole cavalry under the orders of General Jussuf was directed to march forward, whilst the Marshal would take possession, at daybreak, of a defile through which the Emir might attempt to escape before the cavalry. On reaching the valley of the Temda, General Jussuf was soon on the trace of the enemy, who had just raised his camp. The numerous cavalry of the Emir had proceeded in one direction, and his baggage in another. General Jussuf resolved to attack the latter. His squadrons were tired after a long night's march, and could not have overtaken the cavalry. It was, besides, the surest means of obliging the Emir to give battle: for it was not probable that he would suffer his convoy and servants to be captured without even attempting to defend them. A portion of the baggage was already in the hands of the pursuers, when the Emir presented himself on the left, at the head of 700 or 800 regular cavalry, who trotted up in excellent array. General Jussuf immediately charged them, with about 400 chassours, gendarmes, and spahis, who were received with a murderous fire of musketry when they came within fifty yards of the enemy. The latter opposed an obstinate resistance, but were, however, soon put to flight, and rallied at some distance from the field, round the white banner of Abd-el-Kader. The French cavalry again attacked them in that position, and again routed them with considerable loss. During this second engagement the Emir's horse was killed, and his men were seen to gather round him and place him on another horse. The fugitives then took a third position, from which they were driven with the same intrepidity. Abd-el-Kader ultimately retreated, leaving in the hands of the French his killed, wounded, horses, tents, and baggage. The difficult nature of the country, and the great distance which separated him from the Marshal's infantry, did not allow General Jussuf to derive more advantage from his victory.

The annexed Illustration is a scene from the late war in Algeria—an Arab Encampment surprised by French soldiers. The Arabs represented are the Kabyles; the costumes those of the Chiefs; the female has been surprised at her toilet by the French troops. This Engraving is from a highly-finished water-colour drawing by M. F. Goupil, a pupil of Horace Vernet.

THE WAR IN ALGERIA.—FROM A DRAWING BY A PUPIL OF HORACE VERNET

F I N E A R T S.

THE HOLY FAMILY.—PAINTED BY MURILLO.

MURILLO'S HOLY FAMILY (FROM SEVILLE).

(NOW IN THE LOUVRE.)

The Spanish painter clothed his sight with gleams
Of Nature's beauty, and his soul's delight
Soar'd to her skies, and revell'd in her streams;
Wooed her rich green in all its robes of li[ght]
Worshipped the wood-hills and the oli[ve]
Spreading their rural charms out to the sun;
And caught the fervour of the peasants' loves,
Whispered in music where his course was run.

Murillo loved the landscape-life of Spain,
Its feast of sunbeams, and its garb of gold;
Its evening love-trysts, and the thrilling str[ain]
In which the wild and passionate hope was told;
The peasant's rustic lif[e] toil—its g[lee]
Dancing day-gladness—p[ain]
Were sights the painter's vision loved to s[ee]
So, with their truth his spirit-pencil glows.

The rustic cottage and the river mill,
These fall into his pictures like sweet dreams,
Laden with pleasure-images; and still
He truest paints where Nature loveliest seems.
Now comes the beautiful eternal truth,
That Nature draws the heart to Nature's God;
And many a man hath gained his faith, in sooth,
From hills he toil'd o'er, and from vales he trod.

[Ev]en the proud painter passed from love of earth
To heavenly worship, with devotion fair—
Beauty and sunshine filled his land of birth,
And old Religion's fervour lingered there.
He left awhile the landscapes of his love,
To loftier thoughts his genius now was gi[ven]
Far, far he wing'd its fervent flight above,
And strove to paint the portraiture of Heaven.

Now in religious temples shone his fame,
Through works of glory which the priests enshrine;
With pious thoughts was link'd Mur[illo's]
And the world-painter liv'd in thine.
He shines his master-task [is]
Which Sevil[le] worshipped in its sacred halls.
L[ouvre] transferr'd to swell the gorgeous troop
Which Genius summon'd to the Louvre's walls.

And now the wider world may find delight
In this best triumph of Murillo's mind,
Soaring in pious grandeur to its height;
In texture delicate—in thought refined—
Here gives he unto Heaven the homage due,
A lowly offering to th' Eternal Fount,
From which he earliest inspiration drew—
By wood, by stream, by valley, and by mount!

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THERE IS A JOY. Canzonet, composed by G. T. HAYDON. Chappell.

[The] poetry of these words, dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Norton, by Mr. Frankum, of a better order than is to be found in the generality of modern songs. Mr. Haydon has composed a pleasing and flowing melody, in three sharps, three-four time—the expressive accompaniment to which will be admired.

THE MERRY LITTLE GREY FAT MAN. Eccentric Song, written, composed, and [sung] by T. T. Purday.

[Mr. Purday] ought to hold a much more distinguished position than that of a co[mic] but genius is too often erratic. The frequenters of our public concert [rooms] quainted with the *bonhomie* qualities of this clever composer, as eccentric as the words of his compositions. His song of the fable of ' [the] Monkey," is perfect in its kind, and always convulses the auditor [with] laughter. "The Little Merry Fat Grey Man" is replete with rollicking [fun] and, as there is a "natural joy [in] Elsewhit would sing it with great *gusto*, being a laughing philosopher himself.

MUSIC

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The Beethoven "Festival" at Covent Garden Theatre, although it has been accompanied with the usual quantum of puffing on the part of M. Jullien, has been gratifying in many respects. The result has proved that the metropolitan audiences are sufficiently advanced in musical knowledge to appreciate the instruments gems set before them. The colossal C minor Symphony occupied the entire first night, leaving out the repeats, nearly half an hour, and yet we noticed that the audiences of Monday and Tuesday listened with breathless attention from be ginning to end; and at the climax of superb chords in this symphonic spectacle it sublimity, the cheering was long continued. As from this time "symphonies," in their entire form, will be no strangers to the multitudes, it may be interesting to the non-scientific lovers of music to know what are the characteristics.

We owe this class of composition to John Charles Stamitz, a celebrated violinist and composer, who was born in Bohemia in 1719, and died in 1761, at Mannheim, being then in the service of the Elector Palatine. He was the son of a schoolmaster, and was almost self-taught—at all events, he had no master of note. "Endowed," says *Fétis*, "with original genius, he infused into his music more lightness and brilliancy than were found in the works of the German composers of his time. His symphonies preceded those of Haydn, and were probably of some use in the development of the genius of that great man. Stamitz also wrote many sonatas for the violin, which were very good for the time. In his violin music, and particularly in his concertos, he has been compared with Tartini; but if he has less clearness in melodious imagery than the celebrated Italian violinist, he is superior to him in breadth and variety of harmony. His ability, forming a duo for a single violin, proves that he must have been highly skilful in counterpoint."

Stamitz left eleven symphonies, and it was Haydn, who laid down the special forms of this orchestral school, which has so revolutionized instrumental writing. Haydn composed no less than 118 symphonies, which maintained their popularity until Mozart came forth with his dozen. Both these masters bowed with the glorious nine, and, since him, there have been innumerable writers, of whom Spohr and Mendelssohn alone assert a decided supremacy in Germany, and Berlioz in France. A symphony may be varied according to the genius of its writer, but it generally consists of four movements—an allegro, an andante, a scherzo (substituted by Beethoven for Haydn's minuet form), and a finale. We shall not follow the technical track of describing, but to explain that it is in the treatment of a subject that musical artifices are exhausted by the inspired composer melodious ideas, worked into all possible combinations, exhausting what are designated "counterpoint, imitation, fugue, canon, &c." Hitherto, except at the Philharmonic and other great concerts, it has been usual to give only a single movement, under the apprehension that gallery taste might suggest the calling out, as it has sometimes been the case with Shakspeare—of that well known sign of impatience—"Cut it short." Such, however, was not the case at the Beethoven Festival; and, although we have heard the C Minor go better than under M Jullien's excellent direction, precision, skill, and spontaneity of the players, carried them through triumphantly, whenever they trusted solely to themselves. To direct the music of Beethoven is the study of a life, and M. Jullien's exciting influence upon the orchestra, his experience most fatal to his success as a conductor of classical music. Whenever he had a bit of brassing or drumming, he turned round triumphantly to the executants in ecstasy, and, by his exaggerated explains, excited them to a corresponding enthusiasm. In the close of the march it was quite ludicrous the din was awful, and Jullien's baton, "in a fine phrensy rolling," was beating a hundred demi-semiquavers in a bar. Why does he not resign his post, when the great masters appear in his programmes, to Tolbecque, Rousselot, Lucas, or Loder? He would be fresh and vigorous for the "Cricket" Polka, and he all would be then at his feet. How can he exhaust his energies on Beethoven, when he has to gyrate in the Navy Quadrille? Not let us have Jullien for the grand crash, or, as the Yankees have it, "the everlasting smash," but let him not sell his white kids with Beethoven!

Camillo Sivori's engagement has been fortunate. Although a pupil of Paganini, he plays the works of the German school to perfection. He executed on Monday the andante and presto of the celebrated Sonata of Beethoven, dedicated to Kreutzer, for violin and piano, Mr. Hatton taking the latter part with much ability; and on Tuesday, Sivori performed the same andante as arranged by Berlioz, under the title of "Il Tremolo." The performance of Sivori on the 6th night—he was indisposed on the Monday—was magnificent; nothing can be more true than his intonation in the most difficult passages. The overtures of "Egmont" and "Fidelio," the Allegretto of the Eighth symphony in F, a movement of Beethoven's Pianoforte sonata in F scored for full orchestra, the air with variations and scherzo of the famous Septuor, played by twenty-four violins, ten tenors, ten violoncellos, eight contrabassi, and double wood basses, and the waltz "Le Désir," have been included in Monday and Tuesday's scheme. The waltz was *encored* on both occasions, in compliment to the first and second violins, the tenors, and the violoncelli, and the contrabassi, each set of instruments playing a variation in unison, the effect of which was certainly curious, although these fantastic tricks were not of Beethoven's manufacture.

MR. HORN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday evening Mr. C. Horn, the popular composer and vocalist, appeared at the Hanover-square Rooms, in a new entertainment, called "Days and Legends of Normandy." The room was well attended, and the novelty was quite successful, owing, however, more to the excellency of the 12 new compositions which Mr. Horn has given to the world, than to the Stanfield gleamings from guide books, tours, &c. Normandy is rich in legends and superstitions, but the subject was not the best for a musical lecture. We shall never further into the merits of Mr. Horn's really clever music on a future occasion.

The Messrs. Williams were rapturously encored in a delightful duet called "Merrily Trip," and Mr. Hobbs in a charming canzonet, "The Maiden of Normandy," and Mr. Machin in a ballad, "Poor Marie." In the accompaniments on the pianoforte were far superior to his execution, but his Entertainment will, no doubt, be popular, arising from the force of his own talents.

THE ROYAL ALBERT PIANOFORTE AND DE FOLLY'S GEOMETRICAL PIANOFORTE

Having been invited to inspect these new inventions, we require no graphic aid to describe them: indeed, the machinery is so simple in nature that it would present no interesting features for illustration, and the novelties can be easily explained in sober prose. M. De Folly is the clever finisher of her Majesty's Theatre, and his invention consists in an entirely new action of the keys. It is most simple, but most effective, reducing as it does the fingerings on the piano to two. When the scales of C and G are acquired, the performer can play immediately in any other key. As these are mainly, if not entirely, the keys which the great pianists employ, if the composition be too high or too low for the register, the transposing key will bring the hand, and the compass of the transposing power being two semitones lower or higher, the performer is not puzzled. Galland justly observes in his able treatise, is abundantly sufficient for every vocal purpose.

MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The 106th Anniversary Festival of the Madrigal Society was celebrated on Thursday night, at Freemasons' Hall, which was opened for the first time since it has been renovated and altered. Lord Saltoun was in the chair, and several works of the old masters were sung by a choir of twenty-four voices, to the delight of a numerous audience. We shall give a sketch of the Madrigalists in our next publication, with an account of the society since its formation.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—This Society met on Saturday, for the first time this season, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Musicians. Mr. Spenser was conductor, in the place of Mr. Hawes, who was absent from indisposition. Under the active exertions of Mr. G. Hodd, the Secretary, the Society has, in two years, gained a prominent position, and, in numbers, now exceeds the Madrigalists at the Freemasons'.

THE GLEE CLUB AND THE ABBEY GLEE CLUB. These two Clubs met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Saturday evening last, being the [illegible] ing of the season of the former, and the first of the latter, which is directed by Mr. Jose Howe. The "Glee Club" has Mr Lindley for conductor, and Mr King as his colleague. Sir Felix Booth was in the chair. The gems were "Cooke's "Shade of my Heroes," Horsley's "Cold as Cadwallo's Tongue," Webbe's "When winds breathe soft," and Wade's Madrical, "Die not, fond fop."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Mr. Adams will perform on the great organ in Exeter Hall, on Friday next. The selection includes, in addition to Mr [illegible]'s extempore performances, many well-known pieces.

CONCERTS. Miss H Groom gave a concert at Crosby Hall, on Monday; and Mr Robert's annual concert took place on Wednesday at the Music Hall, Store-street. On Monday next is the third meeting of the Choral Harmonists; and on Wednesday following is the first of Madame Dulcken's classical soirées.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Rumours of the sale of this theatre for the establishment is now actively progressing, and the prospectus of the losses is anxiously anticipated. The engagement of Madame Tadolini, so long the idol of Vienna, is certain. Gabbini has returned to his post, when the great massive opera

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—In excavating for the formation of a sewer opposite the Ship Tavern, in Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, the workmen, on Monday, came in contact with the remains of a Roman wall, lined with chalk, and firmly cemented. It has been laid open, and visited by a number of antiquarians.

A WOMAN DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—On Sunday afternoon, a woman, named Dancombe, the wife of a cabman living in silver-mews, near Red Lion-square, Holborn, went out to fetch the beer for dinner; but, after a lapse of time, her husband went to seek for her, and he found her in the cistern, which was at the foot of the stairs, and into which she had accidentally fallen. Her husband extricated her, and sent for a surgeon, who pronounced life to be extinct.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. R.*" *Rochdale, complains that we have neglected to publish a solution to Problem No. 99, and in its stead have given a solution to Problem* 100, "*which and Problem has not yet appeared.*" *The blindness or inattention of some Correspondents is certainly incomprehensible:—upon turning to our paper of Dec. the 20th, which "J. R." triumphantly cites in proof of our omissions, he will find both the "unpublished" solution of* 99, *and the "omitted" diagram No.* 100.

"*B. M. P.*" *You are quite right in the game referred to: White may delay the mate a move, by interposing his Queen. We promise ourselves much pleasure in playing over the variations on some of Philidor's games, with which you have favoured us.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Forres.—We regret to say we are quite ignorant of the game in question.*

"*Alcander*" *It is quite consistent with fair play to win the game in the quickest possible way. If mate can be given in fewer moves by your playing a Pawn to* —— *a new variate to do so.*

"*P. ——*" *The King can castle after having been checked.*

"*Anchora Spes.*" *Solicitude is a dreary guest.*

"*O. O.*," *Oxford.—Your solution is not quite perfect, as you will see by that published in the present Number.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*You can obtain any back Number of this Paper by sending to the office.*

"*Maran.*" *It appears to us impossible, in Problem* 102, *to effect mate according to the stipulations, except in the manner you have given. If White, for his first move, takes the K B P, as you suggest, Black will delay the mate to five moves*

"*J. F. C.*" *Margate.—The position you have sent us a novelty is known to almost every tyro playing upon a Chessboard.*

"*Pawn,*" *Exeter.—In the position sent, Black might fairly claim a drawn game, we think, if White failed to mate him within fifty moves. Any but a "great incapable" would accomplish the task in eight or nine.*

"*T. T. W.*" *Derby.—The anniversary dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club is appointed for Wednesday, the 28th of this month.*

"*Pilot.*" *Your suggestion is happily been realised. The "Chess Player's Chronicle" will, next month, appear under very favourable auspices, and for the future will derive the advantage of arrangements calculated to acquire for it that widely-extended popularity which circumstances canceled with its publication here-tofore presented.*

"*Juvenis.*" "*Charalois.*"—*The following, of the "suicidal" description, is by Mr. W. Rowe, one of the most distinguished constructors of Chess Problems of the day:—*

1st. White. King at his 4th, Q at K B's 3rd, R at Q B's 6th, B at Q B's 8th, and Pawns at K R's 7th. Black.—R at his sq, Q at her K's 6th, B at Q's 4th, and B at K B's 3rd. White having to play, engages to compel Black to checkmate him in three moves.

It is not at all difficult, so do not "give it up."

"*Marius.*" *We do not answer questions concerning games at cards.*

"*D. D.*"—*Your solution was only partially correct. This is frequently the case with* —— *and we shall, in future, close each half-end-half attempts among the failures, for the purpose of ensuring greater carefulness in the examination of our Problems*

"*Scrutator.*" *The games between Messrs. Kennedy and Williams, in the "Chess Magazine" of last month, are not to be taken as an indication of their relative strength. They are as nearly as possible of the same force.*

Solutions by "J. S. P.," "J. Dobbs," "Chapel Rock," "P. E.," "Mars," "Alpha," "W. A. K." Feversham; "R. P." "H. P." and "S. and Co." are correct. These by "R. T.," "H. J." "P. W. P." "A Rugbean," and "C. P.," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 103.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q's 4th (ch)	K to B 2nd (best) *
2. Q to her Kt 6th (ch)	K takes Q or †
3. B to Q 8th—mate	

* If the King is played to Q's 3rd, then the Q mates at K Kt 3rd.

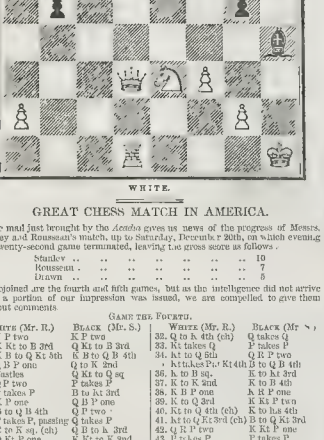
† 2. K to Kt sq

3. Q to her 6th -mate.

PROBLEM NO. 104.

By M. KUHN.

White playing first mates in SIX moves.



WHITE.

GREAT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

The match just brought by the *Acadia* gives us news of the progress of Messrs. Staunton and Saussaint's match, up to Saturday, December 26th, on which evening the twenty-second game terminated, leaving the gross score as follows:

Staunton	10
Saussaint	7
Drawn	5

We joined are the fourth and fifth games, but as the intelligence did not arrive until a portion of our impression was issued, we are compelled to give them without comments.

GAME THE FOURTH.

WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. K.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	30. Q to her 5th (ch)	Q takes Q
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. Kt takes Q	P takes P
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	34. Kt to Q 8th	Q R P two
4. Q P one	Q to K 2nd	33. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
5. Castles	Q Kt to Q sq	36. Kt to B sq.	Kt to K 3rd
6. Q P two	P takes P	37. K to K 3rd	K to B 4th
7. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	38. K to Q 3rd	K P one
8. K P one	Q B P one	39. K to Q 4th	K to K 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	Q P two	40. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to his 4th
10. P takes P, pasting	Q takes P	41. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
11. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	Q B to K 3rd	42. Q R P one	K to K 4th
12. Q Kt P one	K Kt to K 2nd	43. Kt takes P	P takes P
13. Kt to Q R 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	44. K R P one	P takes P
14. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q R 4th	45. P takes P	B to Q sq
15. B takes Q B	Kt takes B	46. K to Q B 4th	K to his B's 5th
16. Q R P one	Q to Kt 3rd	47. Kt to Q B 5th	K to K 4th
17. Q Kt P one	Castles on K side	48. Kt takes P	B to Q B 2nd
18. Q to her 3rd	K R to K sq	49. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K takes P
19. Kt takes B	P takes B	50. P to K B 6th	B to K Kt 6th
20. Q takes P (ch)	K to R sq	51. Kt takes P	B to K 8th
21. K to his 5th	K R P one	52. K to Q Kt 5th	K to K 5th
22. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to R 2nd	53. Kt to Q B 6th	K to B 4th
23. K Kt to Q 6th	K R to B sq	54. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K to his 3rd
24. Q Kt to K sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	55. P one	K to Q 3rd
25. P one	K R to B 3rd	56. P one	K to Q B 2nd
26. Q to K Kt 4th	R takes Kt	57. Kt to Q 3rd	K to Q 7th
27. B takes R	Q takes B	58. Kt to Q B 5th	K to Q Kt sq
28. Kt to K 8th (ch)	Q takes Q P	59. Kt to Q B 7th (ch.)	K to Q R 2nd
29. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K to K Kt sq	60. Kt to Q Kt 6th	B to K 6th

Drawn Game

GAME THE FIFTH.

WHITE (MR. S.)	BLACK (MR. K.)	WHITE (MR. S.)	BLACK (MR. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	22. R takes Kt	P takes R
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
3. B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. Q to her Kt 7th	K P one
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd	25. P takes P	Q takes Q (ch)
5. Castles	P takes P	26. K to R sq	Q to K 7th
6. P takes P	K B to Kt 5th (ch)	27. Q to K B 7th	Q to R 2nd
7. Q B to Q 3rd	B takes B (ch)	28. Q takes Q	R takes Q
8. Q Kt takes B	Q P two	29. Q Kt P one	K R to Q 2nd
9. P takes P	K Kt takes P	30. B to Q B 4th	K R to Q 8th
10. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	31. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
11. Q Kt to K 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	32. K to R 2nd	R to Q 7th
12. R R P one	B takes Kt	33. Q R P two	Q R P two
13. Q takes B	Kt takes Q P	34. K R P one	K R P one
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q B P one	35. K to K R 3rd	K to his 2nd
15. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to K B 4th	36. K Kt P one	K to R 3rd
16. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	37. K to K Kt 4th	R to K B 7th
17. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to her Kt 3rd	38. K to K R 3rd	K R P two
18. Q to her 7th	Q R to Q sq	39. B to K Kt 8th	K to his 4th
19. Q to K Kt 4th	K B P two	40. B to Q B 4th	K to Q 4th
20. Q to K 8th	P takes Kt	41. B to K B 7th	R takes B
21. Q takes Kt	K R to K sq	White resigns	

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale, yet, as the dealers generally are aware of the approach of the Parliamentary session, the demand for that article to-day was extremely heavy, at nominally extreme late rates. In foreign but few sales as well as no demand to notice were transacted. Of all other kinds of grain the show was very small, yet, owing to the above-mentioned cause, scarcely any business was transacted.

ARRIVALS: English: wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, 3500; Irish: wheat, [illegible] barley, [illegible] oats, ——; Foreign: wheat, 8260; barley, [illegible] oats, 9410 quarters. Flour, 5060 sacks and [illegible] quarters.

[illegible]—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, [illegible] to [illegible] per qr.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

PROTECTION SOCIETY'S MEETINGS—WOLVERHAMPTON.

THE MEETING IN THE ASSEMBLY-ROOM, WOLVERHAMPTON.

ing votes. (Hear, hear.) The events of the last month afforded a strong argument in favour of the Corn-laws

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr R. Evans said that the question for their consideration was, how was this protection to be maintained. He thought they were right in taking a leaf out o the book of the Anti-Corn-law League. Not that leaf which prescribed the purchase of votes by corruption and perjury, but the leaf which taught them the necessity of meeting together, and displaying their strength and determination. He could not agree in the remark that their meeting excited alarm. Looking at the meeting that he saw before him, and remembering that not many miles off another meeting was being held in the same county, he did not despair. He could scarcely believe that Sir Robert Peel, the father of the present law, could abandon it. Could he have been intimidated by the letter of Lord John Russell? refusing, as it did, that statesman to the level of a League follower (Hear, hear.) He did not, and would not believe that Sir R. Peel would deprive them of protection—say, not even of the protection they now had—for, with less protection, corn could not be grown by the English farmer. He begged to move that "This meeting records its unalterable determination to support a protection, certainly not less than at present existing, and to resist, by every legal and constitutional means, every attempt at its reduction, in whatever quarter it may originate."

Mr. Hilditch seconded the resolution. He would call upon them to borrow the tactics of the League they must meet combination by combination—meeting by meeting fact by fact—argument by argument. (Cheers.) But, above all, they must meet falsehood by truth. (Loud cheers.) He was no advocate of a class legislation, but he was the advocate of a position which would reward the farmer, and yet give the cheapest food to the consumer. (Cheers.) The English producer could not compete with the foreign grower, and, not being able to compete with him, the one Government must sink into a vile subserviency on the other. America would settle it on Oregon question, and every other dispute in which she was engaged with England, by depriving them of their bread and cheese. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. E Wigan moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting hereby declares its readiness to co-operate with the Central Protection Society, and with the Local Protection Societies, in any steps which may be deemed applicable on the present or at any future emergency."

Dr. Mannix begged to second the resolution. The League had great wealth—vast numbers; but they wanted the moral force of truth, and, wanting that, they were an enemy which the agriculturists need not dread. All that was necessary was that they should exert themselves and defeat those enemy of war of which the League so much boasted

Thanks were voted to the Earl of Dartmouth for his conduct in the chair, which his Lordship briefly acknowledged, and the meeting separated.

EXTERIOR OF THE ASSEMBLY-ROOM, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Our Illustrations represent—

1. The Exterior of the Assembly Rooms at Wolverhampton, just after the arrival of the noble Chairman. of the Meeting.

2. The Meeting in the Assembly Room: the speaker is Major Chetwynd. At the table is seated the Noble Chairman (the Earl of Dartmouth), and, at a short distance to the left of the table, is seated Sir Robert Pigot, Bart., M P

3. Distant View of the Town of Wolverhampton by Night; the great light from the numerous iron-works, &c., producing the extraordinary effect of a conflagration.

WOLVERHAMPTON BY NIGHT

BRITISH MUSEUM · MODEL OF THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

A Model of the celebrated Car of Juggernaut (*Jagganátha*), has just been placed in the New Room at the British Museum, popularly known as "the Chinese Room," from the great Chinese Bell being placed near the centre of its floor. The Juggernaut Model is inclosed in a glass case, nearly in a line with the Chinese Bell. The Car Model is somewhat small, but it displays the idolatrous finery of scarlet broad-cloth, numerous flags, &c.

The raths, or Cars, are used at the great festival of the Chariot: they have an imposing air, from their size and loftiness, being about 40 feet high, with solid wheels of six feet diameter; but every part of the ornament is of the most mean and paltry description, save only the covering of striped and spangled broad-cloth, the splendour and gorgeous effect of which make up, in a great measure, for other deficiencies.

MODEL OF THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

ALTERATION IN THE NAVAL UNIFORM. One of the reported alterations in the naval uniform is with respect to the great-coat. It is to be similar to the late frock-coat, only double-breasted, with buttons on the lappels behind, the material to be of pilot cloth or blushing. This will supersede the infinite variety of great-coats, pea-jackets, &c., now worn according to the taste or fashion of the wearer. Should the old distinguishing marks on the cuffs, to denote the executive rank, be adopted, the introduction of this uniform dress for bad weather will doubtless be a great improvement.

Colonel Baumgardt, of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment, has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Tower, in the room of Colonel Gerwood, deceased. Lord Charles Wellesley is mentioned as likely to have the vacant colonelcy.

THE NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The admirable system of Registering Letters at the General Post-office, provides a secure mode of transmiting, by post, Bank Notes, Bank-post Bills, Drafts, &c., by means of what are termed "Money Orders;" and so largely has the benefit of this Department been felt by the public, that the business of the Money-Order Office has increased co-extensively with that of the Penny Postage System. Accordingly, it has been found requisite to extend the accommodation of the office; and, with this view, the edifice shown in the annexed Engraving, is now in course of erection, opposite the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate-street. It is a handsomely finished elevation, the lower story channeled: the interior is commodiously fitted for extensive business, as are the vaults for the reception of stores, account-books, &c.

Some idea of the extent of the Money-Order Office, with a brief account of its origin, may prove acceptable at this time to our readers:—It was first instituted as a private speculation, by a gentleman named Robert Watts, who was at the time one of the senior clerks in the inland department of the General Post-office. It occurred to this officer that the transmission of small sums by post would prove an advantage to the public, who had at that time no means of sending such amounts except by bankers' orders, attached to which there always was the hazard of miscarriage, delay, or loss. The matter was mentioned to Sir Francis Freeling, the then Secretary to the Post-office, who recommended that the privilege of sending the orders and advices per post should be permitted, as the scheme might materially enhance the revenue of the office. High rates of commission were charged for several years; still, so much did the public value the facility thus afforded, that the business in Foster-lane (where the old Money-Order Office was situated and where it still remained as a *private* concern) very materially increased. A recommendation, however, was eventually made to the Treasury, that the office should be incorporated with the Post-office, and become thereby part and parcel of that establishment. This was done, and compensation awarded to Mr. Watts for the loss of the pecuniary benefits he realised from his speculation. Subsequently, the rates of commission were much lowered, and the accommodation from time to time extended to places which previously had no Money-Order Office. The following are the present official regulations with reference to the sums charged for commission:—

"*Threepence* on sums not exceeding two pounds; and on sums above two and not exceeding five pounds, *sixpence*. Beyond this amount no order is given. Orders are issued and paid in London, and within the three-mile circle, between the hours of ten A.M. and four P.M., and in other places, between the hours of nine A.M. and six P.M., except during the short intervals of time when the letter-boxes are closed for the receipt of packet letters." From a recent return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that there are appointed to perform the duties of the Money-Order Office, at the present time, the following staff of officers:—One president (Wm. Barth, Esq.), one chief clerk, fifteen senior clerks, twenty-five junior clerks, fifty-three probationary clerks, two provisional clerks, nineteen extra clerks, five messengers, and one porter, which number, we understand, will be considerably increased when the new office is finished. The annual cost for salaries to the above officers amounts to £10,612 12s., independently of 10½d. per hour paid for all extra duties, when required.

NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

HE stranger then fell to asking a variety of questions about Mr. Livingstone, as of a person whose great wealth and eccentric character rendered him an object of legitimate curiosity to the world; all of which Mr. Pilrig answered, to the best of his knowledge, with evident pride and pleasure.

"Among other strange peculiarities he has," observed the stranger, "I understand he is determined never to make a will."

"That's a mistake, Sir," said Mr. Pilrig; "he *has* made a will. And when he had said this, he knitted his brow, folded his lips, and looked out of the corner of his eye at nothing, as who should say, "There's a weighty matter for you! There's a bone for you to pick! I'm not going to say any more; I'm going to think of something else, while you digest that as well as you can."

"Well, said the stranger, in a tone of *bonhomie*, "I am glad of it—very glad of it, indeed. As I said before, I know nothing of Mr. Livingstone, nor of anybody belonging to him; but I think it's always a pity when a man of his fortune does not provide handsomely for his executions, but allows his wealth to fall into the hands of a single person, who perhaps doesn't deserve it; I mean, of course, where there are no children. I believe Mr. Livingstone is not married? At least, I never understood that he had any family."

"He never was married, Sir," said Mr. Pilrig.

"I thought I had heard as much," replied the stranger, with assumed indifference; "but every man who, like Mr. Livingstone, has been the architect of his own fortune, must, necessarily, have poor relations; brothers and sisters, who have not been able to keep pace with him; nephews and nieces, perhaps, who have no means of rising but through the assistance of their rich uncle. Now, how much better is a fortune bestowed, when divided amongst ten or a dozen such worthy persons, or even half a dozen, than if the whole were accumulated on the head of one thankless, good-for-nothing spendthrift. I trust Mr. Livingstone, under the influence of your advice, has avoided an error so common to wealthy persons."

"Ah, Sir," replied Mr. Pilrig, "if these monied men could be induced to take advice! But when once they have got a crotchet into their heads about the disposal of their property, the devil himself can't get it out again. What would you think, now, if Mr. Livingstone were to leave every stiver of his fortune—a few small annuities excepted—every stiver of his immense fortune to a person who is no relation to him, a person whom he never saw, and not only whom he never saw, but whom he never intends to see! I don't say that it is so; I only ask you if that wouldn't be a whim worthy of a millionaire?"

"God bless me!" exclaimed the stranger, looking astonished, and at the same time mysterious and confidential; as much as to say, "Of course you're quite safe with me, this conversation is strictly private, and will go no further." "God bless me, you don't say so! A person whom he never saw, and whom he never intends to see! It's one of the most singular caprices I ever heard in my life. But what's the motive? What's the connexion?"

"None, Sir; no connexion at all. The young man's a son of an old college chum, a poor parson, who never had more than three hundred a year in his life; and the youth himself no more expects to inherit the fortune than you do."

"What's his name?" asked the stranger.

"Gerald Gage," replied Mr. Pilrig.

Now, when Mr. Pilrig commenced these disclosures, which he had done with the view of giving himself importance, and gaining the confidence of his wealthy fellow-traveller, he had not the most distant intention of exceeding, what he considered, the bounds of prudence and professional faith; but his own vanity and love of talking on the one hand, and the leading questions of the stranger on the other, had enticed him on from one stage to another, till, at last, when the final question was put to him, quite unexpectedly—put, too, with an air that evinced no consciousness of impropriety, nor implied any doubt of a ready answer—he had not presence of mind, or resolution to draw back. To have declined answering would have been a reproof to the asker, well merited, certainly; but the easy confidence and *bonhomie* of the stranger, disarmed him, his apparent wealth and high connexion dazzled and awed him, and his own imprudence confounded him—so that, well-merited, as he felt it would have been, he had not resolution to administer it. But the words had no sooner passed his lips than he would have given the world to recal them. He cast an uneasy glance at his other two fellow travellers. Jenny Spike was looking out of the window, with an air that plainly indicated it was perfectly indifferent to her who Mr. Livingstone left his fortune to; but the eyes of the impatient gentleman were turned upon him with an expression of the most unbounded amazement.

Mr. Pilrig blushed to his fingers' ends, and felt all over in a heat; he could not wonder at the young man's surprise at such unpardonable indiscretion; he could have bitten off his tongue with vexation; whilst his reverence for the stranger, extinguished by his own mortification, was changed into a feeling very like resentment; and, acting upon the old adage, "when the steed is stolen," he resolved to close his lips for the remainder of the journey, and not answer another question upon any provocation whatever. But this resolution, wise as late, soon appeared to be also superfluous; nobody seemed disposed to *ask* him any questions. The impatient gentleman, although his countenance still retained its expression of astonishment, and although he cast sundry glances of wonder and curiosity at Mr. Pilrig, continued as silent as before; and

the Stranger, seeming suddenly to have caught the infection, said not another word. The silence was first broken by Jenny Spike's inquiring, when they entered Marlborough, if that was Bath; to query which, being addressed to the general society, no one felt himself particularly called upon to respond to, and which, therefore, remained unanswered. The dinner past over sulkily and silently. As it was the depth of winter, and the sky heavy with snow-clouds, the evening soon closed in after they re-entered the coach, and it became dusk, whereupon the whole party drew into their respective corners, and either went to sleep, or pretended to do so. Jenny's head, however, was the only one whose nodding betokened a genuine slumber, which was first disturbed by the rattling of the coach over the paved streets of Bath. Everybody looked through the windows as the coach dashed through the lighted thoroughfares, till a sudden stop at the door of the White Hart, announced that those who were going no further than Bath had reached their destination.

The moment the coachman drew up his horses, and before the door could be opened to liberate the passengers, a person, who had been standing at the inn door, advanced, and, putting his head in at the window, appeared to be looking for somebody; but the passengers were in the shade, and undistinguishable.

"I have a letter," said he, in a hesitating voice, "for a gentleman that was to come by this coach."

But though the passengers were in the shade, the light fell sufficiently upon the face of the messenger to admit of their seeing him, and the impatient traveller immediately held out his hand, as if recognising the man had satisfied him that the packet was for himself.

"Stay!" exclaimed Mr. Pilrig, stretching out his head also, "*I* expected a letter to meet me here. Perhaps it's for me?"

"No, Sir," replied the messenger, who by this time had caught a glimpse of the impatient traveller's physiognomy—"No, Sir, it's for this gentleman—it's for Mr. Gerald Gage."

CHAPTER II.

Before the unexpected announcement with which we closed our last Chapter, had well escaped the lips of the messenger, Mr. Gerald Gage was upon the pavement. "Get my portmanteau;" said he; "it's in the boot, I believe, and take it home. Tell my father I will be there by-and-by."

"I believe master wished to see you, Sir," answered the man, touching his hat, "before you go any where else."

"Do what I tell you, will you?" said the young man impatiently, as he turned to walk away "

"Sir, Sir, give me leave—allow me—one word, before you go," cried Mr. Pilrig, hastening after him—"one word I beg of you."

"I'm in a hurry, Sir," replied Gerald, "some other time."

"I'll not detain you a moment," said Mr. Pilrig, "I'll not detain you at all—I'll walk by your side, if you'll give me leave, while I say a few words, that, a circumstance so unforeseen—a coincidence so extraordinary—so—so unfortunate, if I may venture to say so, *has*—has rendered necessary. I have been to blame, Sir, very much to blame—I won't attempt to excuse myself—I never was guilty of such a thing in my life, and I'd rather have cut my tongue out than have done it, if I had had time to think what I was about. But I was surprised into it—taken unawares—but, as I said before, Sir, I won't attempt to excuse myself. I know it's impossible—but, good God! Sir, when I think what the consequences may be, the consequences to you, Sir, if Mr. Livingstone only suspected that you had got an inkling of the matter—such an odd man, Sir, a man of the most eccentric character. I say, Sir, when I think of what the consequences of my impudence may be—he'd alter his will, Sir, he'd alter it that very hour—"

"And not employ you to make the alteration, I fancy," said Gerald Gage.

"That's nothing, Sir," panted out Mr. Pilrig, "I'm not to be considered—I should get but what I deserve—but you, Sir; the loss of such a fortune—thousands upon thousands—I won't say it may not be a million—a word, Sir, a single word—a hint, and it's all smoke, Sir, smoke Mr. Livingstone's an old man too, Sir. It is but keeping silence for a few years—perhaps a few months—and then, Sir, what a thing to step into no—incumbrance—every thing clear as the back of my hand—such a fine property—every thing so well secured—so, so desirable, Sir, in every way—and to lose it all for—for—just for—"

But, by the time he had reached this point of his discourse, Mr. Pilrig was fairly done up. Mr. Gerald Gage was a tall, slender young man, with long legs, and wind like a race horse. Mr. Pilrig was the reverse of all the; added to which, his expenditure of breath, betwixt his agitation and his eloquence, was tremendous. So, seizing the young man's arm in the desperation of his distress, he exclaimed, in the most earnest voice that his lungs would permit, "For God's sake, Sir, stop! stop and speak!"

"What would you have me say, Sir?" said Gerald Gage, abruptly turning round and facing him.

"I want you to reflect, Sir, upon the consequences—" began Mr. Pilrig.

"I have no time to reflect, Sir," replied the impatient youth; "besides, Sir, it's you that should have reflected on the consequences. But, in two words, what is it you want of me?"

"I want you, Sir, to promise that you will never let the secret pass your lips—that you will never mention to anybody whatsoever—the—the circumstance that I have been so unlucky as to—to—"

"Why, Sir," interrupted Gerald, "I think I have pretty strong reasons for not mentioning it, since I do not doubt the truth of what you assert, namely, that Mr. Livingstone would alter his intentions if he supposed they were suspected. I only wish you had been as cautious as I shall be. How do you know, Sir, that the fellow you have been talking to in the coach will not blazon it all over Bath to-morrow; and that we may not see it in one of the evening papers by the next night?"

"I hope not, Sir," said Mr. Pilrig; "a gentleman of his fortune and standing in society would be above doing such a piece of mischief. But I shall hasten back directly, and speak to him on the subject, and endeavour to obtain his promise."

"Then, the sooner you go the better. Sir," said Gerald, "and pray learn to be a little more cautious in your communications for the future."

"I shall, Sir; you may rely on it, I shall," said the humbled Mr. Pilrig, as he turned his steps towards the White Hart, whilst the eager young man turned on the way with augmented velocity, to make up for the time he had lost in the above conversation. But, by the time the lawyer reached the inn, the coach had departed on its way to Bristol, and, whether the other two inside passengers had gone on with it, or had remained in Bath, the waiter could not inform him. He rather thought he had seen a young woman assisting to carry her box for her; but, with respect to the gentleman, he had not observed him at all. There was nothing left, therefore, but to trust to the stranger's discretion; but Mr. Pilrig felt an uneasy conviction that people that ask indiscreet questions are not to be good keepers of counsel; and, although he tried to banish the thing from his mind, and to hope for the best, yet he could not recover his former compaisance. The consciousness of his imprudence sat heavy on his mind, which occasioned the Welsh rabbit he ate for supper to sit heavy on his stomach. He passed a bad night; his mind was disturbed, and his body restless. He had not only perilled the young man's fortune; but, what was worse, he had perilled his own; just, too, as it was taking a favourable turn. He had not much distrust of the woman; he thought she had probably not attended to, or not understood, the conversation, sufficiently to comprehend the importance of what had passed, or its connexion with the final discovery. The stranger was his *bête noire*, and he resolved to pass the following day in hunting for him through the streets and public resorts of Bath, in order, if he could find him, to make an appeal to his honour and good-nature on the subject. But his labour was vain. Unfortunately, he did not know his name; otherwise, he concluded, a man of such eminence would have been easily discovered; and, after bestowing more time on the ineffectual search, than he had to spare from his other business, and making vain enquiries of the coachman, who knew nothing about him, he was obliged to return to London, and present himself before his wealthy client, with the painful consciousness that he had betrayed his trust, and a distressing uncertainty of the use that might be made of his imprudence.

In the meantime, Mr. Gerald Gage pursued his course with eager steps, through street after street, to the outskirts of the city, till he reached a small house, that formed one of a row, called Prospect-place—although, whatever it once might have had, its only prospect, now, was the back of a similar row of houses on the opposite side of the way.

"She is still up," said he to himself, as he cast up his eyes to a window in the second floor, through which a faint light glimmered; "that's fortunate, for I should have gone mad before to-morrow, if I had not seen her;" and, so saying, he advanced eagerly to the door, and knocked.

"I am not too late to see Miss Dering, I perceive," said he to a respectably-dressed woman, whose appearance denoted her to be the mistress of the house.

"No, Sir," said the woman, half smiling as she admitted him; "you're time enough yet; but we shan't have *Miss Dering* much longer, I fancy: I suppose you've heard, Sir. I'm sure everybody is so glad, for a more deserving young lady never breathed; and it was a real pity to see a lady that had been brought up to a carriage, and had the first of educations, and of company too, reduced to such straits as she has been. Few know, Sir, but me, what she's had to struggle with, for she always tried to make the best of things, and never complained; but many a day, to my certain knowledge, a bit of meat has never passed her lips; and a cup of tea and an egg has been all the nourishment she afforded herself. But they say, when things get to the worst, they must mend; and I trust, poor young lady, she has seen her worst days, and that she'll be happy with Mr. Weston as she deserves to be; for they say he's an excellent gentleman; and, no doubt, he has a fine fortune, and can keep her as she ought to be kept."

And, as the worthy woman liked Miss Dering, and delighted in the sound of her own voice, there is no telling to what length the thread of her discourse might have run out, but, just as she concluded the last paragraph, the flame of the candle she held in her right hand having communicated itself to the wick of the one she held in her left, Mr. Gerald Gage, without pausing to listen to what further she might have to say, snatched the latter from her hand, and, ascending the narrow staircase by two steps at a time, was at the door of Miss Dering's apartment before the echo of Mrs. Venn's last words had died away in the passage below.

"Come in," said a sweet female voice, as the handle of the door, half turning, indicated that some one was there. "Is it you, Mrs. Venn?"

There was but one dim light in the room, a table, beside which the fair tenant of the room sat, diligently plying her needle, when Gerald threw open the door; and, as he stood there in silence, she started from her seat at perceiving the figure of a man.

"Don't be alarmed, Emily," said he, "it's only me!"

"Is rain!" exclaimed she, in an accent of surprise.

"Yes, Emily," answered he, "it's Gerald; the person you least expected, I fancy, and, perhaps, least *wished* to see."

"I did not expect you, certainly," replied she.

"I understood from your father, that, when your shooting was over, you were to spend the rest of the vacation in London, with the Millers."

"Is that a reproach, Emily?" said he. "If it is, I deserve it; richly I deserve it. It's quite true, I did mean to have finished the vacation in London."

"And why should you not?" said she. "It would have been a great pity not to have availed yourself of so pleasant an invitation."

"So I thought, Emily!" replied Gerald; and therefore I accepted it. But I should have remembered how easily the absent are forgotten, and have been less confident."

"Confident of what, Gerald?" asked Miss Dering, raising her eyes to his face.

"Of what I thought was my own—of your affection, Emily!" said he.

"That would have been a strange confidence, had you entertained it," said she, assuming more coldness.

"It will not, if misunderstand you, Emily," answered Gerald. "You think I have neglected you; and perhaps you are justified in thinking so. The truth is, I *have* been too confident. I thought myself so secure of your affection, that I have not taken sufficient pains to keep alive a sentiment that I fancied too firmly rooted in your heart to be easily ejected.

"You have then been greatly mistaken," said Miss Dering, calmly. The sentiment you allude to, and the existence of which I do not intend to deny, was awakened by your kindness—shown when I most needed it—but with that kindness it died. Not my gratitude; that still remains, and inspires me with the warmest wishes for your happiness."

"Am I to believe this, Emily?" exclaimed Gerald, throwing himself into a chair, and forcing her to seat herself beside him. "I cannot believe it; if I did, there would be but one step between that conviction and a——. But I did not come here to threaten you—that would be like a blackguard; but I came to know my fate definitively; and then, when I know it, ——"

"What then?" asked Emily, as he paused.

"No matter what," answered Gerald; "to you it will, of course, be indifferent—but this night must decide. Mr. Weston is rich, I know it, and I am poor. It is true, you plighted your faith to me, and we exchanged vows of never-ending love; but faith has been broken and vows cannot bind a fickle heart. If you have actually changed—say so; and, however hard it may be, I will believe yourself against yourself. But oh, Emily, if, as I believe, your heart is still mine—for I have that confidence in your truth, that what appears arrogance in *me* is but trust in *you*—if you are sacrificing yourself to pique, or selling yourself for wealth——"

"For wealth! For bread, you mean;" interrupted Miss Dering. "I never desired wealth, nor do I desire it now; but neither *am* I sacrificing myself. It is true I am not in love with Mr. Weston, neither does he suppose I am. He is of an age to want a kind and faithful companion; and I need a home and a protector. I am satisfied of his worth; and he is satisfied that I shall honestly and cheerfully fulfil the duties I undertake. In short, it is a union of prudence on both sides, and therefore likely to be a happy one."

"If your heart is free from any other attachment it might," replied Gerald; "but is it so? Question it, Emily. I know you better than you know yourself. I estimate better your unchanging constancy, the unalienable nature of your affections: it has been on that acquaintance with your character that I have presumed too far. You have felt your self neglected, and are justly displeased, and you mistake pique and displeasure for indifference. But you will awaken from that delusion by-and-by, when it's too late, and find yourself miserable!"

"No, Gerald!" replied Emily; "no; I'm sure I shall be happy in doing my duty." But her lip trembled, and her voice faltered, as she spoke.

"I tell you, no, Emily!" said Gerald. "If, indeed, you had supposed I had ceased to love you, time and absence and indignation might have banished my image from your heart; and you might then, perhaps, have found your happiness—an insipid, joyless happiness—in the performance of the duties you speak of; but it is too late, Emily; it can never be so now. You know it yourself—you feel it. You can never marry Mr. Weston, for now it would be a sacrifice—a hateful sacrifice—a sacrifice from which your heart recoils."

"Then, Oh, Gerald!" exclaimed Miss Dering, bursting into tears, "Oh, Gerald, Gerald! how selfish and how cruel it was of you to come!"

(To be continued.)

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The *Sun*, of Thursday evening, says:—"The rumour is revived that Lord Lyndhurst is about to resign the Great Seal, for reasons unconnected with Ministerial policy. It has been strongly rumoured in Westminster Hall that Mr. Pemberton Leigh has resisted most earnest solicitations from the Premier and the Duke of Wellington to succeed to the Woolsack; and that, in consequence, the following arrangements are contemplated: Sir Edward Sugden to be Lord Chancellor; Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Mr. James Wortley to be the new Solicitor-General, the present Solicitor-General becoming, of course, Attorney General

THE FUNERAL OF EARL GRANVILLE.—On Wednesday morning the mortal remains of the late Earl Granville were removed from the family residence, in Bruton-street, to be conveyed by railway to Wilmcote, and thence to Stone Park, Staffordshire, to be interred in the family vault, in Stone Church. The funeral was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner possible, for all the arrangements from the royal Family and noble personages had their carriages to follow were declined. The interment took place in the afternoon. The Earl Granville, the Hon. Fred Leveson, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Stuart, and Dr. Vereday, left by the earliest train, to attend the solemn obsequies.

PEACE AND THE OREGON QUESTION.—It has been suggested by some of the advocates of the cause of Peace, that friendly addresses, from the Merchants of this country to the Merchants of America, as fellow-citizens of the world, mutually dependent the one upon the other, would, at the present juncture, be very seasonable, and would exert a decidedly salutary influence on the public mind in both nations. These addresses to be short; to deprecate so dire a calamity as War, and contrast with it the untold blessings of Peace; to acknowledge the absolute dependence of Commerce on Peace; and to urge NATIONAL ARBITRATION for the adjustment of NATIONAL DISPUTES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road. Lessee and Proprietor, Mr W. BATTY. Crowded nightly, to witness the wondrous performances of the Unrivalled Family. His Highness the Grand Duke Alexander, in compliance with the wish of the Nobility, has graciously consented to honour this Establishment at the Box-office, an engagement has been entered into for Three Nights only, for the performance of the Drama of THE IMP OF THE PYRENEES, after which it must positively be withdrawn, in order to make way for the representation of the grand Spectacle of the ELEPHANT OF THE PAJARA, which has caused so great a sensation in the French Metropolis, in which Mr. Batty will have an opportunity of exhibiting his celebrated pair of Elephants. On Thursday next, the 22nd inst., and Every Evening during the week, will take place—after the usual performances—the Grand Equestrian Drama of The Siege, Storm, and Capture of Badajoz. Stage Director, Mr T Thompson.

COLOSSEUM NOTICE.—PRICE OF ADMISSION DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Day Exhibition	...	...	...	2s.
Evening Exhibition	...	...	...	2s. 6d.
Children under 12	...	...	...	1s.
Stalactite Caverns	...	...	...	1s. extra.

THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Museum of Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra, Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Chalets and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. Open from 10 till 4

EVENING.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT. Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., &c., brilliantly Illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Alhambra, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, as represented by Moonlight. Open from 7 to half-past 10. A GRAND ORCHESTRAL ORGAN, on which the most admired Overtures are played every 2 and 4 minutes, has been erected in the Music Gallery, and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

The Price of Visitors during the Holidays since the Prices were reduced, is almost incredible, and may be reckoned at One Thousand Daily—it may now be termed an Exhibition for the Million.

Annual Tickets admit to both Day and Evening Exhibition. One Guinea, may be had at the principal Music Sellers, and at the Colosseum.

WILLIS'S CONCERT ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL BALL will take place on MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, when his full and efficient Orchestra will be increased to Sixty Performers, and will be assisted by the Band of the Royal Artillery. Tickets, Two Guineas each, to be had of Mr. Jullien, 214, Regent-street; at the Box-office, Willis's Rooms; of Mr. Hopkins, 19, Old Bond-street; and of all Music-sellers. Private Boxes, Five Guineas each. Applications for Boxes and Tickets to be addressed to Mr. Jullien, 214, Regent-street. NB Amateurs and Artists respectfully requested.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE

CAPTAIN SIBTHORPE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATEROO, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 492 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies, as they were disposed and engaged when the Illustrious Wellington decided the fate of the battle. The NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE of the BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, supported by the immediate presence of the Immortal Wellington. Open from Eleven, Morning, till Nine, Evening. Admission to each Model, is. Children half-price. *** Half price from Seven to Nine, Evening

DON FRANCISCO HIDALGO, the famous little man of Madrid, assisted the KING of SPAIN, formerly attached to the Court of Madrid, in the reign of Ferdinand VII., announces his intention of paying his respects to the Public and Nobility. He serves Cards for London Parties, and is a ventriloquist. He is 42 years old, and but 28 inches high, being the smallest man ever known in existence: history does not mention one so small. The Clairvoyante in the Irish legends is no longer fabulous

THE FIRST GRAND ETHIOPIAN CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING JANUARY 21st, 1846. The direction of Mr. GEORGE HOWARD.—The Original ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, Messrs. German, Eastwood Harrington, Fox, and White, respectfully announce that they will make their first Public Bow, which they will have the honour of appearing before the Nobility and Gentry at the above evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, in one of their inimitable Ethiopian Entertainments, consisting of Songs, Glees, Choruses, Comic Scenes, Burlesque Lectures, &c. &c., in Character, accompanied with the Accordion, Banjo, Congo Tambo, and Bones Castanets; the Music taken from the most popular operas of the day, interspersed with Ethiopian Melodies. The Ethiopian Serenaders have been received with the most unqualified approbation throughout the United States, and on their return to this country they had the honour of appearing by special invitation, at the private mansion of the President of the United States, and were honoured with the company of the President, his Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Ambassadors, &c. &c.—The second Ethiopian Concert will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday Evening, the 23rd.—Performance on each occasion to Commence at Eight o'Clock.—Admission, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.

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BRANDY and CAPSULES.—Mr. BETTS (the late firm of J. BETTS and Co.), Patent Brandy Distiller, 7, Smithfield-bars, feels it due to himself [illegible] to state that the Manufacture of the PATENT BRANDY was not, nor ever has been, known to any person except to himself and one of his sons; and that he was accustomed in the business of the Distillery, 7, Smithfield-bars, by his sons, J. T. BETTS, Jun., and C. [illegible] under the firm, in 1834. Mr. Betts has now retired from business on the basis [illegible] or, and Vendor of the Metallic Capsule, or solid metal covering for the mouths [illegible] Bottles. And as Mr. Betts's Patent Brandy, a fine old pale French Brandy, is there [illegible] the Patent Metallic Capsule of, therefore, applied to any other Brandy, must have been surreptitiously obtained.—Metallic Capsule Manufactory, 1, Wharf-road, City-road.

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WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company.—Webster and Son's Patented Horizontal Watch, 126 guineas, where may be selected, from one of the most extensive assortments in London, every description of Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, finished under their immediate inspection on the premises, and at the lowest possible prices, with security for the maintenance of that reputation for superior workmanship which has distinguished their house for so many years. Compensated Duplex Watches, adapted to every climate. Gold horizontal Watches, upon the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government rewarded the prizes three years in succession, small elegant lever and horizontal watches engraved or engine-turned, some flat silver detached lever and horizontal watches for ladies' wear, and gentlemen's pocket, with extra jewelled balance; ornaments, and every description of clocks. Superior workmen are employed upon the premises in the making apprentices for English and foreign work. The most reliable house for old watches in exchange.—74, Cornhill

BERDOE'S WINTER OVER-COATS, TRAVELLING CLOAKS, and OUTSIDE GARMENTS of all sorts, are constructed to exhibit [illegible] whatever.—Now completed for the present season, a Large Stock of first-rate Garments, of which an inspection may be confidently invited. Genuine prices of lighter Goods. Fit to 60s., which are superior, 50s to 80s., either selected from stock or made to order; all slop or inferior goods being strictly excluded.—W BERDOE, Tailor, Over-coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 96, Conduit-street, Bond-street. W. B. finds it necessary to announce his Name and Address is not Label to garments not made by him is one of the various attempts now making to mislead.

NOTHING could be better devised than NICOLL'S REGISTERED FROCK, for it suits the seasons, is adapted for the changes that all now does, not only the size gas non of the railway traveller, but is equally so for any gentleman taking out-door exercise. It may be said distinctly to mark the costume of the nineteenth century, if that is rightly called marked which is only conspicuous for an unpretending and graceful bearing, the wearer feeling as much at ease. Certainly as it is observed, it is patronised highly, and it is also a general public favourite, being as peculiarly English, and as chiming all fashion extravagance of style. It must be acknowledged as a vast improvement over the old great coat, associated in our remembrance with an uncomfortable sensation of night buttonings, which from its very clumsiness, defeated its object, the warmth of the person, as interfering with the proper circulation of the blood. The principal loans are blues, blue, brown, and olive, also the clerical intricate, called Oxford and can be had of the patentees, or of many of the most respectable houses out of London. Every winter fabric is here, genuine, and is stamped in the lining with the words, "Registered 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65 H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, London.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, any will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and read, stating the length of pantaloons, and if any waistcoat in figure, also whether taken over or [illegible]

VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Button		Round the top of Trousers to button From inside the Leg at bottom of Trousers	
Round the Chest		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Length of Back to Elbow joint		Size round Calf	
Length of Back to Elbow joint		Ditto Waist	
Length of Sleeve at Back		Ditto Hips	
Size round top of Arm			
Size round Wrist			
Size round Wrist under the Coat			

HAT	
Measure size round the Head	

MADE MADE	£ s d	MADE MEASURE	£ s d
Beaver Taglioni	0 8 6	Winter Coats,	1 1 0
Beaver Chesterfields or Wellingtons	0 10 6	Alpaca, Paramatty, trimmed	1 5 0
D'Orsay's, Albert's, Pembroke, and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Milled Cloth Coat [illegible] Tar and Cuffs [illegible]	1 12 0
Tweed Wrappers		Tweed Wrappers	0 13 6
Tweed Trousers	0 6 6	Tweed Trousers	0 6 6
Winter Trousers, in mixed	0 6 6	Winter Trousers, in mixed	
Winter [illegible]	0 10 6	Patterns	0 12 6
Dress Coats	1 0 0	Dress Coats	1 10 6
Frock Coats, edged	1 5 0	Best or Dress Trousers	1 0 0
Ditto, Quilted	0 1 3	Dress Vests	0 12 0
Best Quality Made	0 2 6	Best Quality Made	2 15 0
Dress Vests	0 16 6	Dress Coats	0 8 6
Best Quality Made	0 3 0	Best Quality Made	3 3 0
Quilted Vests	0 1 6	Quilted Vests	0 8 6
Winter Vests		Satin, Plain, or Fancy Vests	0 12 0
		Boys' Blazer and Tweed Suits	1 1 0
		Hats	0 14 6

MEASURING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased of, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen to [illegible]

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having [illegible] names like falsehood of labour connected with them, or it is the same [illegible] many instances, E. MOSES and SON's establishment alone. They have no connection with any other house in the trade; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should [illegible] to prevent disappointments, &c.,) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the Guards.

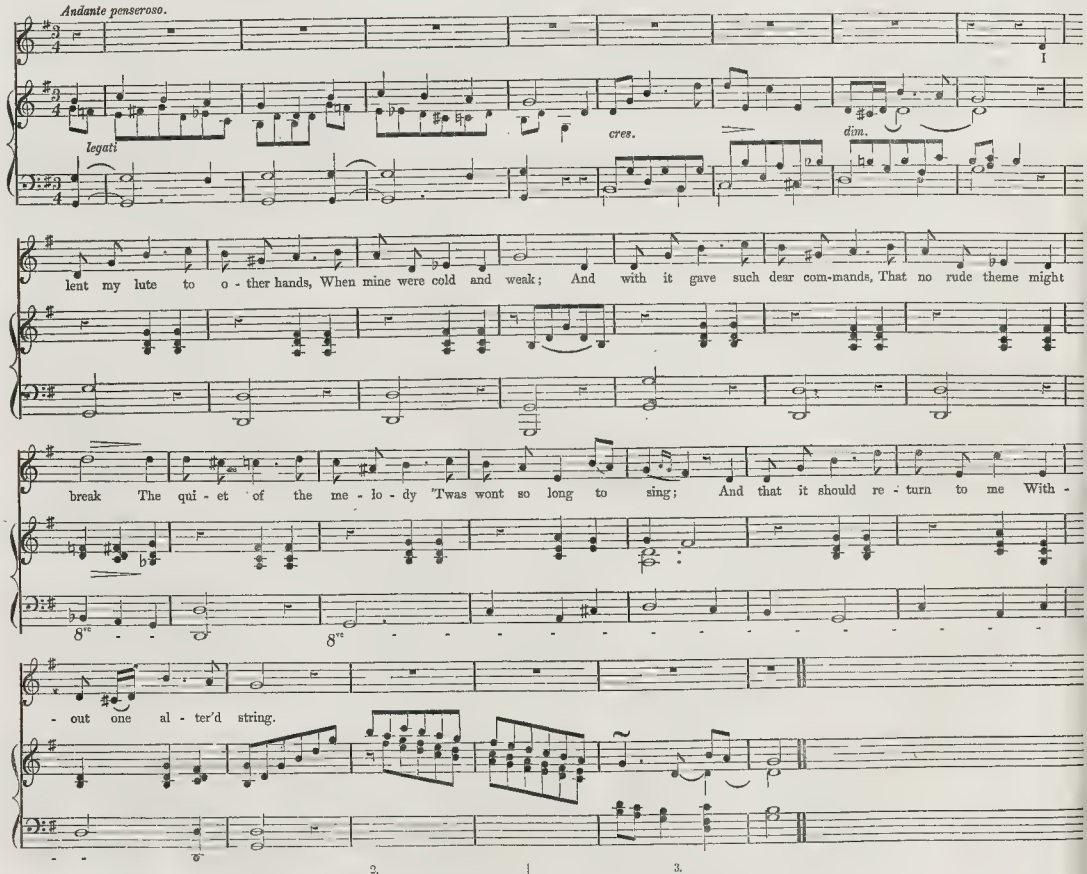
A NOTHER RAPID CURE OF COUGH, by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From the Rev. O. Thomas, Holyhead:—"Dec 31st, 1845. Sir,—I have the pleasure of informing you that my wife is a great deal better from having one box of your valuable Wafers. She felt herself better the first day she took them, &c. (Signed) OWEN THOMAS, Wesleyan Minister." Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief in [illegible] Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders [illegible]

CADBURN'S OIL AND PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM, and WEAKNESS, PAIN in the LIMBS, &c.—A Gentleman, well-known to persons of distinction in India, some time since returned to England as such a debilitated state, that from pain and weakness in the back and loins, he was unable to stand upright; and from general [illegible] of the nerves experienced, such a tremor, particularly in the hands, as to preclude [illegible] of holding any thing with [illegible] ease, which affection was [illegible] during [illegible] he [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE RETURNED LUTE.

A BALLAD.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.


Andante penseroso.
legati
cres.
dim.
lent my lute to o - ther hands, When mine were cold and weak; And with it gave such dear com-mands, That no rude theme might
break The qui - et of the me - lo - dy 'Twas wont so long to sing; And that it should re - turn to me With -
- out one al - ter'd string.

2.

I've got my own lute home again,
But ah, how changed its tone!
The sound of its once happy strain
For ever now is gone.
Its gentle murmurs, loved so much,
Have turned to noisy mirth;
And oh! it had one fairy touch
I would not lose for earth.

3.

The chord that wakened to that touch
Was strung by Jove's own hand;
And its wild melody was such
As heart could not withstand.
But hatred now is where love thrilled;
Hope's cheering sounds are fled;
And Memory's urn is sadly filled
With ashes of the dead!

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, January 17, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 195.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The purpose of the Speech delivered from the Throne at the opening of the Session of Parliament is to shadow forth, in general terms, the direction and tendency of the leading Legislative measures to be brought forward by the Ministers of the Crown. It is not intended that the Sovereign should enter into details, or allude to specific points of those measures; any expression of opinion on the part of the Crown, in anticipation of the discussions on the several portions of a great plan or scheme of policy, would appear like dictation, and be, in fact, an infringement of that perfect liberty of debate which is one of the highest privileges of the Commons of England. The general style in which Royal Speeches are drawn up is often made the subject of censure; but there is a Constitutional reason for it, and, though that generality has sometimes been allowed to fall into vagueness and obscurity, yet, of late years, this fault has been avoided, and the people have derived from the Royal Address a pretty clear intimation of the course of policy to be pursued on public affairs. The Address of her Majesty to the assembled Lords and Commons, on Thursday last, is a very fair specimen of these State documents: details we cannot gather from it, but the direction of the "Movement" is pretty clearly perceptible. We subjoin it here.—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.

"I continue to receive from my allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquillity of the East.

"For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the states of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavouring to effect the pacification of those states.

"The convention concluded with France in the course of the last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa.

"It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world.

"I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect of the territory on the north-western coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negociation, still remain unsettled.

"You may be assured that no effort, consistent with national honour, shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have observed with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland.

"It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

"I have to lament that, in consequence of a failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the greatest extent in Ireland.

"I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose, as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time calculated to extend commerce and to stimulate domestic skill and industry by the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties.

"The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued.

"I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to ensure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

"Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

"I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

"It is my earnest prayer that with the blessing of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people."

Passing over the allusions to the friendly relations of this country with Foreign Powers, and the notices of negotiations closed or progressing, the first striking paragraph is that containing the reference to our Oregon dispute with the United States. We gather from it a determination fully to assert the "national honour" in the question; and it may be taken as an assurance that from the just claims of this country there will not be the slightest departure.

The increase in our Military forces plainly intimated, may be in some degree a consequence of the preceding paragraph; but the immense extent of our foreign possessions, and the duty they impose on our troops, have long rendered such a step all but inevitable.

We next gather that measures of stringency are in preparation for those districts in Ireland where the assassin seems to murder with impunity. It is an acknowledgment that, after a long trial, the ordinary powers of the law are found insufficient for the preservation of peace. Let us hope the Legislature will go deeper than this; the dreadful effects of discontent must be repressed, but there should be also an attempt to remedy the causes of such social disorder.

It is the remaining portion of the Royal Speech that, at this moment, possesses the greatest importance. The "satisfaction" expressed at the result of the past relaxations of the prohibitive and protective system, results described as a "prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labour," and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country," is the prelude and introduction to that intimation of a farther progress in the same direction, which the public has been led to expect would be made. Parliament is recommended to take into its "early consideration" a yet more extensive application of the same principles. And on Monday evening the Premier submits the plan that it must consider.

We gather from the Speech that it will not be by any means limited to the Corn Laws; it will embrace "many articles, the produce or manufacture of foreign countries;" it is more than probable that the proposition will be bolder and more comprehensive than the Tariff of 1842. But so near the time of certainty speculation is needless. We may remark, however, that it appears singular the great topic, the Corn Laws, should not be expressly mentioned, or alluded to.

Whatever may be the differences hereafter excited, sure we are that every man will heartily respond to the prayer with which her Majesty concludes her gracious Address, that the Councils of our Legislators may "promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people."

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The present Session of Parliament is the last that will sit in the remains—the patched-up ruins—of the old Houses of Legislation. It is generally supposed that one branch of it, the Peers, will, in the ensuing Session, be accomodated in the new edifice that so grandly flanks the "silent highway," even if the more numerous section, the Commons, have to wait yet another year. The impatience of

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—CARRIAGE PORCH OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the Peers themselves, has somewhat hastened the application of their part of the building to its final purpose. Lord Brougham, assuming the office of spokesman of the malcontents, has, on more than one occasion, drawn lamentable pictures of his own sufferings from the cold in the day, during the hearing of appeals, and the intense heat in the night, while attending debates; the alternations being so severe as to rank only next in degree to the same punishment as described in Dante's "Inferno;" he was joined by others in testimonies partaking more or less of the pathetic; and, though the Lord Chancellor, so comfortably "wrapped, and thoroughly lapped" in the robes of office, did somewhat gibe and jeer at the comparative nakedness of Brougham and Campbell, in respect to that kind of investiture to the lack of which he rather slily attributed their greater chilliness, yet, certain it is, that the inconvenience and discomfort of the present House of Lords are considerable. And it is nearly, if not quite, equalled in these respects by the House of Commons.

To the occasional visitor this is not so apparent as to the members of those bodies. To the eye of the stranger nothing can exceed the appearance of comfort presented by the interior of the House of Lords. The soft carpeting, the well-cushioned benches, the padded doors that open and shut so noiselessly, the draped windows, the solid-looking woolsack, and the warm colour (scarlet) of everything the eye falls upon, give a feeling of warmth and luxury. There is no noise of footsteps, for the tread is on a material whose softness returns no echo. All is ease, quiet, and dignified composure; the spirit of the place even extends to its occupants. With occasional exceptions, and those only on extraordinary subjects, the manner of conducting the debates and business of the Lords wears the character of a drawing-room conversation; the rules are not so strict, nor by any means so strictly enforced, as in the Commons. Their Lordships are collectively the conservatives of "order;" there is no one watchful and presiding eye and ear to note every departure from it, and check it instantly; and, as "everybody's business is nobody's," scenes of very gentlemanly and well-bred confusion are of frequent occurrence, several noble Lords speaking at once or trying to do so, or one speaking several times on the same question—an enormity never permitted for an instant in the Lower House. All this gives an air of private life, ease, and freedom to the whole place, which is greatly assisted by the limited size of the apartment devoted to the "Pillars of the State." The library or dining-room of many a noble Lord is far more spacious, and bears a richer air of state, than the hall in which the Aristocracy of Great Britain assemble round the Throne of Majesty.

But, with all its appearance of ease and comfort, the place is, after all, but a patch up and a make shift. It is like the new piece upon the old garment; it has neither the convenience, the space, and the applicability to its purpose of a modern building, nor has it the grand and venerable aspect of antiquity. You see that it was run up to meet the necessity of the hour; like much of the policy of the time, it hides, but does not improve, the work of the past, and is not solid enough to reach into the future. The hand of the tradesman is more visible than that of the architect or the artist; the predominating influence of the place is that of the upholsterer; even the oak panelling is the work of the paper-maker—is, with all reverence be it spoken, a delusion and a sham. We are not reconciled to the idea that the present building was meant to be temporary only. What is meant merely for a few years it would be absurd to build as for centuries; but the defects of such a building are so many, that they naturally cause some anxiety to get out of it as soon as may be.

The House of Commons is, of course, of the same date as the House of Peers, subsequent to the "Great Fire." Nothing of it is old but the shell, formed of the blackened and scorching walls left by that conflagration. Within them the present chamber was built, and in one respect there is less incongruity about it than the Upper House; not the least attempt has been made to throw a spice of the Gothic into the fittings up; the Peers have some faint and sickly approaches to that style, but the Commons have adopted the pure parish vestry-room order, in all its native ugliness. The Peers have at least provided for the eye a rich and warm mixture of colour; the Commons have thought of such only as vanity. All is plain to excess; a plain matting on the floor; plain painted wooden benches, with very plain green leather cushions; two plain galleries, resting on plain iron pillars, and a plain clock, which has certainly the merit of very plainly showing the time, thus leaving no excuse to those who occupy more than their share of it. Around, above, beneath, all is the perfection of homeliness and common-place; there is not one spot that attracts the eye so as to a point to vary attention from the general Quaker-like hue, except, perhaps, the Mace, and those mysterious red boxes at either end of it, which have never been opened in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of those localities. A more uninviting, uninteresting apartment it would be impossible to find in the Three Kingdoms. We have seen many a Council-room in a provincial borough far superior to it: the Council-chamber in the Guildhall of the City of London, compared with it, is as one of the palaces of the art-loving Medici to the board-room of a Union Workhouse.

But, if the eye has been less consulted than in the Lords, in other respects the Lower Chamber may claim a superiority. It is more used, and by greater numbers. The larger attendance of members, and their longer sittings, have compelled them, in self-defence, to adopt a better system of heating and ventilation. Though improvement is possible in both respects, yet, on the whole, the plan adopted succeeds in securing a great amount of comfort, both in the degree of the temperature and the purity of the atmosphere—Mr. Wakley to the contrary notwithstanding. We do not know any apartment of the same size, in which so many could meet at once and remain so long, with so little inconvenience, as in the House of Commons.

As far as mere utility goes, nothing is gained to a Senate or Legislature by the splendour of its place of meeting. The real power of the British Parliament is greater than that of all the deliberative bodies that have sat amid the gorgeousness of the Palaces of Venice or Florence. It deals with greater revenues, and governs a wider empire than were ever yet found united under one sceptre. Englishmen think nothing of the meanness and poverty of the present seat of this powerful Assembly. It is the national character to avoid display: we like to be rich rather than to seem so; and when a temporary shelter was being formed for the Legislature, it would have been out of the question to have lavished upon it the resources of architecture and painting. It is only when we observe Foreigners within its walls that we feel somewhat humiliated by the comparison we know they must make between the splendour, external and internal, of their public edifices, and the meanness of ours. Let any one run his eye along the whole fabric that extends from the corner of Palace Yard to the entrance of the House of Lords—a space that includes the Courts where our laws are administered, and the Chambers of Legislation; yet what a miserable spectacle of dilapidation, made more unsightly by repairs, does much of it present. Who, when looking at it, does not wish to hasten the time when we shall see completed that magnificent pile that is to supersede it? In that the architect has raised for ages to come, an edifice in which, as in our noble Constitution, old forms and principles are adapted to modern requirements, enlarged and extended rather than changed. The present mean and unsubstantial chambers will soon disappear like the fancies of a dream, and their occupants will take up their abode in what will be their "abiding city." And while the last Session is opening that will see the whole of our Legislature sitting amid the ruins of its ancient halls, it is a fair opportunity of giving a slight sketch of our present defects, while anticipating a future, in which all that the arts can do will be called forth to give BEAUTY and SPLENDOUR to the seat and centre of POWER!

PRESENT STATE OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

At the opening of another Session of Parliament, it will, doubtless, be interesting to our readers to be in possession of the present state of the New Houses of Parliament, or, as they are now officially styled, "Westminster New Palace." With this impression, by the courtesy of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and of the architect, Mr. Barry, we have obtained admission to the works, a privilege now, of necessity, somewhat restricted. Taking, therefore, in our hand, the amended plan, engraved in No. 74 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we have made a *détour* of the progressing pile, and proceed to submit the results of the visit to our readers. We may, however, first mention that the above Plan has more than once been referred to in Parliament, as the most correct that has been published; and, in our comparison of it with the portions executed, we have scarcely found any deviation.

With regard to the building itself, no very considerable advance has been made with the exterior since the Architect's Report, dated Jan. 3, 1845. The centre and curtain portions of the River Front were then roofed in. The East and West Wings have also since been roofed; and have mostly received the Turrets and Pinnacles surmounting them; with the exception of the extreme tower abutting on Westminster-bridge. Our Artist has engraved one of the Towers in this, the East Wing, entire, and in detail, as a specimen of the elaborate beauty of the sculptural enrichment. The enlarged details are:—1. A Pinnacle and weather vane. 2. A portion of the pierced embattled parapet and upper tracery of windows. 3. An upper window, complete. 4. Panels above the lower windows. The Royal Arms, supported by Justice and Mercy: the side panels bearing mottoes, intertwined with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. 5. Canopied niches, from the lower story. 6. Panels between other stories in the wing.

A glance at the entire Tower will convey to the reader some idea of the skill of the architect in picturesque combinations of some of the most beautiful details of the architectural and sculptural decorations of the later or Perpendicular style. The highly enriched panels of the main tower are admirably relieved by the blanks of the turrets, in their turn, surmounted by pierced canopies, with richly-gilt vanes. Then, too, how are the central canopied niches and their statues set off by their flanking panels; and the badges beneath the third story windows aid the effect of the more important heraldic richness displayed below. The statues, or rather statuettes by the way, are beautifully executed: they number crowned sovereigns, mitred churchmen, and saintly women,—and are clever impersonations of historical character.

Of the completed River Front, we shall only observe that it has been greatly improved by the addition of a central Tower to the original plan.

On the land side, the principal portion completed is that which will form the north side of New Palace-yard, or the intended quadrangle. It may be as well here to state that, according to the Architect's Plan, as submitted to the Courts of Law and Equity Committee, "he intends to inclose New Palace-yard entirely by a range of building on its north side, extending from the Clock Tower to the end of Bridge-street; and by another on the west side, along Margaret-street, as far as the south end of Westminster Hall; between which two new ranges of building the north-west angle will be cut off by a deep and spacious gateway, leading into the quadrangle (Fig. 1 by 170 feet) in front of the Hall. That this will be a very great improvement cannot be doubted, because that

(*Continued on page* 64.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There is nothing of striking interest in the French papers. They indulge in conjectures as to the course about to be pursued by Sir Robert Peel in regard to the Corn-laws; and most of them are of opinion, that the right hon. Baronet will not be able to carry their repeal. The Parisian journalists also discuss the Oregon question, which they consider to be fraught with difficulty, if not danger to England.

The debate in the Chamber of Peers, which was as unusually protracted one, concluded on Friday (last week), when the Chamber divided, and there appeared—

For the address	..	..	..	120
Against it	..	..	..	23
Majority for Ministers	..	..	..	—97

The minority being but 23, shows that Ministers have, irrespectively of the large creation of Peers since last session, gained upon their opponents, for as many as 40 Peers divided against Government upon different occasions last year, while the vote of the late debate proves, in the opinion of

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A COCKNEY COURSING.

To what base uses we may come at last!—SHAKSPEARE.

Some weeks ago we promised, before the end of the season, to exhibit to the reader one of our great national meetings of the leash - a coursing, whereat even Old North himself might be present both with pleasure and profit. And this is saying no small thing, for, in his sporting jacket, Christopher is the very genius of generous wood-craft. Nay, never take it on our word; but read and learn the fact from his own words; digest it with the spice, the aroma of his stirring page. . . . .

"What signifies any sport in the open air, except in congenial scenery of earth and heaven? Go, thou gentle Cockney, and course a suburban hare in the purlieus of Blackheath: but, hold Englishman, come with us, and course an animal that never heard a City bell, by day or a hare, by night an old woman that loves the dogs she dreads, and hunt her as you will, with a lead, and a half nightcloth, still returns at dark to the same form in the turf dyke of the garden of the Mountain Cottage . . . What are your great big fat lazy English hares, ten and twelve pounds and upwards, who have the blood brought to their very mouths in preserves, that are out of breath with five minutes scamper among themselves, to the middle sized, hard-lipped, wiry-backed, steel-legged, long-winded mawkins of Scotland, that seem to taste the leaf of a single cabbage in the new mown land yards that feed them, but prey in distant fields, take a breathing every gloaming along the mountain breast untired as young eagles ringing the sky for pastime, and before the dogs seem not so much mouthing for life as for pleasure; with much air of freedom, liberty, and independence do they fling up the moss and crack their feeds in the faces of their pursuers. Yet stinch are they to the spune, strong to bone, and sound in bottom. See how Tickler clears that twenty-foot moss-hag at a single spang, like a bird—tops that hedge, that would turn any hunter that ever startled in Melton Mowbray, and then, at full speed, northward moves, as upon a pivot, within his own length, and takes down with his haunches, without losing a foot off within a point of due south. . . . . Line is formed, and we march towards the hills. An old shepherd meets us on the long, sloping, trailing ridge, and, putting his brown hand to his mouth in his gnostic nose, intimates that she is in her old form, behind the dyke. Scho!—scho! scho! for a moment the seemingly horned creature appears to gally with the danger, and to linger on the lea ground, but not enough to her shoulders, and away—like thoughts pursuing thoughts—away fly hare and hounds towards the mountains. Stand still for a moment for not a bush the height of our knee to break the view and is not that a bratting burst up the brae—beautiful exceedingly!—and sufficient to chain in admiration the bestings of the rudest gazer's heart? Yes, of all beautiful sights, none, none, none so much so as the murmurless motion of a four-footed wild animal, charged at once from a seaming inert sod or stone, into flight, fleet as that of the falcon's wing."

Some eight and forty hours ago, we were flavouring our rasher of bacon and cup of strong black tea with the chapter wherein the foregoing extract occurs; a portion, when a knock at our sanctum door announced the old boy of all work, who constitutes the male portion of our suburban establishment. "If you please," he said, "the Old Deer Park Club is going to have a day's training on the Hurst—the hoss would be all the better of a canter—suppose you throw a leg over him for a hour." The proposal was too reasonable to be negatived—so towards noon we arrived at the scene of action. Mouldey Hurst will go down to posterity as a classic spot—where once the nobility fought with fire-arms, and the mobility with arms "less nice." It hath now fallen upon more household days and duties. That this, what is here written, may be proved to the satisfaction, the reader, when our grand meeting of the leash see the light, needs but—

"Look on this picture and on *that*."

On Thursday last there was a Cockney Coursing, on Moulsey Hurst. Soon after one P.M., the sportsmen might be seen ferrying over from the Bell, and eke many another public. The race course at Hampton hath but a single tree—just one more than the race course of Newmarket. Hard by this unbrageous solitude was the tryst; while adjacent, to leeward of a ditch, was the refectory—the apparatus of a "baked tater all hot" man—in the present instant devoted to mutton pies. We say nothing of the confectionery, but there may be found entered enough to hint that if any one has lost his dog Pincher in those parts, there's no need of a conjuror to discover where he's buried. Well, last arrived the hares—devoted creatures—just caught in Kew Gardens, and brought to the sacrifice in boxes, symbolical of their fates like nothing in timber so much as pauper coffins. The sacrificial incense—in shape of unodorous cigars—being set alight, pass the first was enlarged, and gobbled up before you could say Jack Robinson. A hare followed—and another, and another—a grim catalogue; each affording about the amount of sport young gentlemen home for the holidays extract out of the whey of a bread cat. It was said the courses were for stakes of a sovereign entries: very dear at the price.

We presently turned from the scene, with a gallant officer, quartered at Hampton Court, whose opinion of the woodcut was similar to our own; we bewailed together the chance which exposed people to such resources against the enemy. We spoke of degeneracy, generally apropos of going down the hill individually, he said—"and do you know that Vivian, the celebrated steeple-chase horse, is drawing a coal-cart here at Hampton?" We parted at the bridge, and turning our faces towards our Penates, murmured whilst thinking of Vivian and the coursing company—

"To what base uses we may come at last."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although objected against, on the ground that the weights are set too low, the Chester Cup promises to be the "grand coup" of the spring campaign; the Newmarket Handicap, which, properly handled, might have shaken its hold on the betting public, having proved a decided failure. At present the only horses really in force are Warp, Best Bower, and Micky Free; but as a large acceptance may be relied on, we may look for many other "pots," the leviathan stables at Malton and Middleham have yet to show a horse. The most prominent in demand for the Derby are Sting, Brocardo, Jago, and Fancy Boy; the other favourites are steady, without much doing.

CHESTER CUP		
35 to 1 agst Warp (t)	50 to 1 agst Little Casino (t)	50 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne
35 to 1 —— Micky Free (t)	50 to 1 —— Wayward (t)	50 to 1 —— Miss Burns (t)
35 to 1 —— Best Bower (t)	50 to 1 —— Flattery	50 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn
40 to 1 —— Whanstone (t)	50 to 1 —— Hope	
DERBY		
11 to 2 agst Sting	33 to 1 agst Traverser	50 to 1 agst Sharston (t)
14 to 1 —— Brocardo (t)	33 to 1 —— Fancy Boy (t)	1000 to 40 agst Rudolphus
27 to 1 —— Jago	40 to 1 —— Humdrum	and Smuggler
30 to 1 —— Spithead (t)	42 to 1 —— Tugrut	Bill (t)
33 to 1 —— Malcolm (t)	50 to 1 —— Galatea colt	
OAKS.		
20 to 1 agst Cuckoo (t)		35 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)

THURSDAY.—The betting was confined to a few of the horses quoted on Monday, and was, in nearly every respect, completely governed by that day's prices.

CHESTER CUP		
33 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t)	40 to 1 agst Whanstone (t)	45 to 1 agst Miss Burns (t)
33 to 1 —— Best Bower (t)	40 to 1 —— Mermaid	66 to 1 —— Mervia
35 to 1 —— Warp	40 to 1 —— Guild Ireland	
DERBY		
11 to 2 agst Sting	30 to 1 —— Ginger	35 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)
14 to 1 —— Brocardo	30 to 1 —— Malcolm	40 to 1 —— Humdrum (t)
25 to 1 —— Jago	30 to 1 —— Spithead	
OAKS.		
10 to 1 agst Forth's lot (t)		

COUNTRY NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION MEETINGS.—The meetings in various parts of the country, in favour of agricultural protection, have been very numerous since our last. There was one at Tenterden, on Saturday, which possessed no feature of remarkable characteristic of the meeting was, that while those present evinced a strong disposition to treat Sir Robert Peel with every possible respect to which a country gentleman, and a kind and courteous neighbour could lay claim, they expressed, at the same time, their most unqualified disapproval of his past political conduct, their want of confidence in him at present, and their distrust of him for the future. Mr. Frye was in the chair, and the attendance was respectable. Mr. Roby moved, "That the present clamour for a repeal of the Corn-laws is unjust and unwarrantable, and does not arise from the high prices, or the necessity of the case; and it is the opinion of this meeting that whoever has the property growth, on an average of the seasons, at less than 56s. per quarter, and all other agricultural produce in proportion." This resolution was carried. In the course of the proceedings, Sir G. Chetwynd said, he could not imagine that the Prime Minister of the Crown would, at the meeting of Parliament, venture to propose an annihilation of the Corn-laws. He (Sir G. Chetwynd) had read on the previous night the speech made by Sir R. Peel on the 10th of June last, and, judging from the sentiments contained in that speech, he could not imagine that Sir R. Peel would abolish the Corn laws. Several resolutions against a free trade in corn were agreed to.

ELECTION FOR BUCKINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Colonel Hall, of the Guards, was elected for the borough of Buckingham, without opposition, in the room of Sir J. Chetwode, deceased. The gallant Colonel, in returning thanks, said he would support the Corn-laws, would show his loyalty to his Sovereign, his support to the Church, and would consider well the Poor-laws, in order to give the labourer all the assistance he could. He would do his best to assist the town, and would always be glad to hear from them, and he hoped his conduct would meet with their support.

CORN-LAW MEETING AT NORWICH.—A meeting of the Free-trade Association was held at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Monday evening. The Hall was intensely crowded, in expectation that Mr. Wodehouse, the member for East Norfolk, would endeavour to controvert the arguments of Mr. Cobden. After a speech from Mr Cobden, however, Mr. Wodehouse did not attempt to prove the advantages of the Corn-laws, but confined himself to an amendment, deprecating the proceedings of the League. This amendment was negatived and a resolution against the Corn-laws and complimentary to the League was carried.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF THE REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS.—A lamentable instance of the mutability of human life occurred on Tuesday week, near Highworth, Somersetshire. The Rev Vaughan Thomas, of Oxford, was out with the Vale of White Horse hounds, apparently in good health and spirits, and crossing a field at a foot-pace, when he suddenly fell from his horse and expired. Prompt assistance was immediately rendered, but life was found to be extinct. The rev. gentleman was but recently married.

OPPOSITION TO CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.—A public meeting was held at Birmingham, at the suggestion of the Peace Association, on Tuesday evening, at which resolutions were agreed to deprecating the proposal to call out the militia, and stating that the idea had created both surprise and alarm. The chairman was the Rev. Thomas Morgan, and the leading speakers were Joseph Sturge, Esq., Rev. Thomas Swan Rev. F. Lecree, and the Rev. John Burnet, of London.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. C. C.*"—*We believe you will find it unpracticable to effect mate in four moves in the way you suggest. Both that and the more obvious method, by taking the K B P, were thoroughly examined by the author before he gave the problem to the public.*

"*Benevolens.*"—*You cannot have given much consideration to our solution of Problem No. 102, or you would have found it stated that, if the Black King took the Bishop, checkmate would be given in one move less*

"*Sir G. S.*" *is correct in his solution, and also in his criticism on Problem No. 103.*

"*Status.*"—*A perspective of the translations of Heydebrant and Jaenisch will be issued the moment the work is sufficiently advanced for the translator to announce with certainty the time of publication. The solutions you require are as follow: In the first Q to her R 5th and Q to her R square, mate; in the second— Q to her Kt 5th and Q to K 2nd, mate*

"*Cymro*" *and* "*H. J.*"—*Your solutions are respectively.*

"*G. D.*," *Leeds.*—*Many thanks. We shall find a niche for your 4 hexagon.*

"*W. E. B.*"—*You should repeat the questions to which you refer.*

"*Maran*" *Get Jaenisch's excellent Work on the Openings; or the last Treatise by Mr. Lewis.*

"*Philo-Chess.*"—*You are very likely to be right, as we had time only for a hasty supervision. It shall be examined carefully when we have leisure.*

"*A Young Player.*"—*In the position sent, Black may take the Pawn if it be moved two squares.*

"*Novocastrensis.*"—*You have discovered only a part of the resolution of No. 103.*

"*M. G. P.*," "*Sandy*," *and* "*Pat*"—*The present is a most favourable opportunity for amateurs to commence taking "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." The seventh volume has just opened, and every exertion will be made to render it the most attractive of the series.*

"*F. B.*," *Auld Reekie.*—*Thanks for the hint. It was an old reproach Napoleon threw at the British, that they never knew when they were beaten. The French, in one sense, seem to have the same failing. All the world thought them tolerably well pounded at Waterloo, but even to the present hour they speak of the affair as a victory! So, to compare small things with great, the Chess community considered the drubbing their champion, M. St. Amant, got in his match with Mr. Staunton decisive enough, and yet there is a paragraph now running the round of all the French papers, which, in alluding to the Print representing the contest, speaks of it as commemorative of their countryman's glorious triumph over the Englishman!!*

"*W. W.*"—*Mr. Bryan's instructive Pamphlet on the French Chess Match may be got at the office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*Shagrat,*" *Delhi.*—*We are anxiously awaiting the promised budget.*

"*Beta.*"—*The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas per annum.*

Solutions by "*Automaton,*" "*H. P.,*" "*A Veteran,*" "*R. R.,*" "*M.,*" *and* "*W. P.,*" "*Andrew,*" "*Rob,*" "*Alpha,*" "*Maran,*" "*J. G.,*" *Dublin;* "*T. O. F.,*" "*G. P. G.,*" "*Philo-Chess,*" "*Emily Mary,*" "*L. I. W.,*" "*Quicksilver,*" *and* "*J. J. P.,*" *are correct. Those by* "*F.,*" "*Miranda,*" "*F. B.,*" "*T. G.,*" *and* "*Emma,*" *are wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 104.

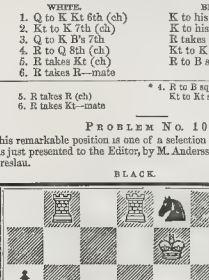
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his Kt sq (best)
2. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to his R sq
3. Q to K B's 7th	R takes Q
4. R to Q 8th (ch)	Kt to K sq or *
5. R takes Kt (ch)	R to B sq
6. R takes R—mate	

* 4. R to B sq
Kt to Kt sq
5. R takes R (ch)
6. R takes Kt—mate

PROBLEM NO. 105.

This remarkable position is one of a selection of beautiful MS. stratagems just presented to the Editor, by M. Anderssen, the celebrated player of Breslau.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first is to mate his opponent in five moves.

. We shall withhold the solution of this ingenious position for a fortnight.

GREAT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

GAME THE SIXTH.

WHITE (MR. R.).	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. R.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. K to R 2nd	R R to Kt 3rd
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B P one*	23. K to K Kt sq	Q B P one
4. B to Q R 4th	Q Kt P 2	24. Q R to K B sq	Q R to K Kt sq
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	25. Q to K R 4th	K R to Kt 4th †
6. Q P one	K R P one	26. K Kt P two	K to B sq
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	27. K R to Kt 2nd	K B to Q Kt 3d
8. Castles	Q P one	28. Q R to Q sq	K B to Q sq
9. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q R 2nd	29. Q P one	K B to K 3d
10. K R P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	30. P takes P	P takes P
11. Q R P two	Q Kt P one	31. K B to Q 7th	B takes B
12. Kt to K 2nd	Q B P two	32. R takes B	Q to K 3d
13. K Kt to R 2nd	K Kt P two	33. Q R to Q 5th	K to Kt's 2d §
14. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	34. K R to K Kt's sq	Q to K Kt's 3d
15. Q Kt to K R 5th	Q Kt to K 3 5th	35. K R to Q sq	Q R to K Kt sq
16. B takes Kt	K Kt P takes B	36. Q R to Q 7th	Q to K 3d
17. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt	37. K R to Q sq	Q R to K sq
18. K to Q sq	Q R to Kt sq	38. K R to Q 6th	K B to K 3d
19. K B to Q B 6th(ch)†	K to his 2d	39. Q to R 5th	K B P one]
20. Q to K B 5th	K R to Kt sq	40. Kt to K R 4th	Black surrenders.

* M. Heydebrant commends K Kt to B 3rd at this point.
† This to us appears a mere lost move
‡ Very ingeniously played. If White ventured to take the Rook, his Queen would have been lost.
§ Had Black taken the K Kt P with his Rook, attacking the Queen with his Bishop and Rook, the following moves will show, we think, that he would have lost at least a piece; *e. g.*—

34. Q R to Q 4th (ch)	35. R takes Kt P
35. Q takes B (ch)	B takes R, or(a)
36. Q takes Q (ch)	Q to K square
37. R takes R, &c.	

This leaves the game, which Black might surely have drawn by simply playing the Rook alternately to K Kt 3rd and 4th squares.

(a) 35. Q R takes R (ch)	34. K to Kt 2nd
36. R takes R (ch), &c.	K takes R

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon the half-yearly meeting of the Midland Railway proprietors was held at the station at Derby. Mr. Hudson, M.P., the Chairman of the Company, presided. The report of the meeting stated that there was a net balance of £197,857 7s. 8d., which enabled the Directors to divide upon each £100 of consolidated stock, £3 13s. 9d.; upon each £100 share of preferential stock, £3 13s. 9d.; upon each £100 of Birmingham and Derby consolidated stock, £3; reserving upwards of £14,000 towards the next half-year's account, leaving an increase over the corresponding half-year's account of 1844, as follows:

Passengers, £47,344; goods, £11,800; minerals, £5785; parcels, £19,104; cattle, £12,627: being a total income for the half year of £103,308. (Cheers.) The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and recommended the adoption of the report. He then enumerated the advantages of the amalgamation, and brought forward his scheme of extension. The resolutions for carrying them into effect were agreed to, without opposition

MUSIC.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The third Meeting was on Monday last, opening with Hummel's Graduale "Quod quod in arbes," which went rather flatly. This was followed by a clever offertorium, "Laudate Dominum," composed by Mr. G. Cooper, the organist, and well sung by Miss Williams. Mozart's magnificent Mass No. 12 closed the first part. The second comprised B. Donato's Madrigal "All ye who music love," (1558), which was encored, a Duet, "The Wood Birds," for soprano, by Julius Stern (who is he?) so prettily warbled by the Misses Williams, that it was demanded a second time; a selection from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," so inadvertently executed that it could never have been rehearsed properly; and Beethoven's Cantata "The Calm of the Sea," which was expressively rendered. The vocalists were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Mr. Lockey (tenor), and Mr. A. Novello (bass). The room was crowded, as usual. The next concert will be on the 16th of February. The materials exist to render this Society of the first class: the programmes are generally admirable, but the want of efficient rehearsals is often severely felt.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREES MUSICALES.

This clever pianist commenced her series of Classical Chamber Concerts on Wednesday night, at her residence, in Harley-street. An elegant assembly was present, in a handsomely-appointed drawing-room, with the best of music, executed by leading instrumentalists. The programme began with Mendelssohn's quartett in E minor, for two violins (Sainton and Goffrie), tenor (Mr. Hill), and violoncello (Mr. Lucas). Then we had Weber's romantic style, in his quatuor, for piano (Madame Dulcken), violin (Blagrove), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas) and Beethoven's only Pianoforte Sonata, admirably executed by Madame Dulcken, save in the last splendid movement, which was taken too fast, closed the first part. Sterndale Bennett's fanciful Capriccio for pianoforte and orchestra opened the second act. It is an elegant trifle, based on the Mendelssohnian forms, and in the beginning reminded the hearer of the German's ideas in the March of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, exquisitely played by Sivori and Madame Dulcken, concluded the instrumental treat. Mdlle. Schloss was the only vocalist. She sang cleverly a Prayer, by Conradin Kreutzer, a pretty romance, by Henselt; and Mozart's Non Temer, with Blagrove's violin obligato. She has a fine voice, but rather abuses its power.

MR. C. HORN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Charles Horn gave his "Lays and Legends of Normandy," at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday night. The twelve compositions of this deservedly popular composer are, on the whole, equal to anything he has yet given to the world: higher praise cannot be awarded, for to Mr. Horn are we indebted for some of the most popular ballads. The concerted pieces are those we like the least. The trio in C natural is very unpretending, and has nothing striking in its harmonies The glee, "Twas Evening," in E sharp, will be the delight of amateur parties. It is in the modern style, with a solo for two of the voices. It may not be a Webbe or a Calcott in construction; but its harmonies are broad and showy; catching the ear, if not charming it. The quartett in A flat, "The Passing Bell," is not at all out of the region of common-place. The Fairy Duet, "Merrily Drip," is a light, lively, and pleasing one for lady voices. It is deliciously sung by the Misses Williams, and is destined to become a rival to the most popular duo. "I Know a Bank," by the same talented Mr. Melville's song, "The Wandering Jew," in four sharps, resembles an Irish melody. In the canzonet, "The Voices of the Winds," in C natural, is a delightful inspiration, little inferior to "The Mermaid's Cave," or "Come and Be My Love." Mr. Hobbs's song of "Rosabel," in B flat, will be liked by the multitude, despite of its great resemblance to the Welsh air, "Poor Mary Anne." The song of "The Flower Girl," in E major, is a pleasing singable song for a lady voice of limited compass, although the theme suggests reminiscences. The canzonet in D, "Maiden of Normandy," has a graceful melody, and is elegantly treated. The cavatina of "Christine," in E flat, requires a good vocalist, to make it effective. The ballad of "Poor Marie," in E flat, is a *sale encore*, when sung by Mr. Hobbs, but the melody is trite. The cavatina, in F, "The Wood Nymph," takes higher ground, and has Mr. Horne's best attributes - facility and elegance. We cannot but regret, in conclusion, that such excellent music has not been associated with a more entertaining lecture than the "Lays and Legends of Normancy."

MR. WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENT.

This popular vocalist gave his Lectures on Scottish Song on Monday and Friday, at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday at Hackney, and the next evening at Greenwich. On Monday his "Nicht wi' Burns" will delight the City amateurs at Crosby Hall. Although many of the old songs are now familiar to his audiences at the West-end of London, they are new to a great portion of the "East-enders." His reception at Crosby Hall has been quite enthusiastic, and he received several encores. His voice is in excellent order, and his tact and taste are, of course, undeniable. A host of imitators have sprung up since he first began, but he maintains his deserved popularity.

CONCERTS.—Mr. Willy, the clever violinist, gave concerts on Monday, at Islington, Tuesday at the Marylebone Institution, Wednesday at Rochester, and on Friday at the Eastern Institution. Mr. Adams's organ performance, at Exeter Hall, took place on Friday—we shall reserve our notice until next week. On Monday next Mr. John Ros commences a new entertainment on "The Madrigal and Glee Writers of England." On Wednesday is Miss Mounsey's fourth Sacred Concert. On Thursday the first meeting of the "Melodists' Club," and Mr. Braham's Concert at the St. James's Theatre. On Friday is the Purcell Club dinner

THE OPERATIC AND CONCERT SEASON.—Mr. Macfarren's new opera of "Don Quixote," with Miss Rainforth, Allen, Wells, and Stretton, stands for next week at Drury-Lane Theatre. Mr. Benedict's opera of "The Crusaders" is in active preparation Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, and Messrs. Harrison, King, Stretton, Burdini, and Durrant are in the cast. Mr. Balfe has had a flying visit to London, but will shortly return for the season, to bring out his opera—"The Star of Seville"—at Drury-Lane. Mr. Wallace is about to visit Dublin; where, by the way, Miss Kate Flower, the contralto, who has returned from Italy, is causing a sensation in concerts with Mr. Phillips at the Music Hall. Letters from Italy describe the reception of Mr. Travers, an English tenor, who, in Verdi's "Lombardi," at Milanese, in Piedmont, had made a great hit. Miss Hayes, a young Irish lady, is also making way at the Scala; and Mr. Jones, a bass, is acquiring popularity. Miss Dolby, after a brilliant career in Germany, returns to London next month.

CECILIAN SOCIETY. This ancient Society, established in 1785, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary on Friday, at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, in Aldersgate-street. The members meet on the second and fourth Thursday in each month, except August, for the performance of vocal and instrumental music from the classical masters, with occasional gleanings from the modern composers. In addition to the amateurs, we remark in their programme that the services of Miss Rainforth, the Misses Williams, Miss Rolle Dickinson, Miss Cubit, Miss Felton; Messrs. Harrison, J. Keach, Lorkier, Turner, Peck, Walker, Berry, Durrant, Cornish, Master Simmonds, J. Parry, &c., are engaged.

A Correspondent has called our attention to an Amateur Society established in the City for eighteen years, who play the Symphonies of the old masters. We accept the polite invitation, and will seize an opportunity of attending such an excellent Association. The City amateurs display much judgment and energy in their support of good music.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—At several large firms in the City and West-end, where a great number of hands are employed, as in some of the principal linen drapery establishments, mutual combinations have been formed to provide substitutes, should any of them be drawn. It is fully expected that the East India Company's Regiment of Volunteers will be formed, and brought into training, which will exempt all their clerks, servants, and labourers from service in the militia. This regiment, which was the last of the volunteer corps that was disbanded, continued in regular training until 1824.

CENTENARY BIRTH-DAY FESTIVAL OF PESTALOZZI

(From a Correspondent.)

This Festival, to which the attention of the scholastic community, and, indeed of the whole philanthropic world, has for the last eighteen months been continually drawn, was celebrated on Saturday, the 12th inst. The spirit by which the Committee of Management were influenced, will probably best be seen from the following extracts from one of their addresses, published July, 1845.

The 12th of January of the coming year, 1846, reminds the Swiss, and every progressing nation, of a common duty to be discharged towards the venerable name of their Pestalozzi. This obligation the departed had on us by his lifelong beneficent efforts.

John Henry Pestalozzi was born at Zurich, on the 12th of January, 1746, at a time when men of all lands lay low in mental degradation.

(The Address then recites the life and labours of Pestalozzi: How he devoted himself to agriculture, and in 1768, he purchased a neglected estate on the Birrfelde, in Aargau, which he remodelled on an improved system of culture; and, having collected the beggar-children of the district, in 1775, he founded his "Agricultural College for the Poor." In 1781 appeared his never-to-be-forgotten book, "Leonard and Gertrude," and from that time he devoted his whole heart to the instruction of the poor, and the education of the people generally. He next published the plan of an instructive newspaper; and, in 1801, he founded at Burgdorf, a self-supporting Normal School, for the children of rich and poor. After many years of vexatious disappointment

Heart-broken by the world for which he had lived—neglected and misunderstood wrecked it all his efforts for the weal of his brethren—poor as any one of the many mendicants whom he had snatched from misery—nothing remaining to him but his integrity, and his strong faith in his God, and the futurity of his projects—the grey head of eighty years old then returned to his beloved Neuhof, to live there exclusively, as he declared, in his will, on the 16th February, 1827, for the earliest object of his life—the education of the poor. But the pious intention was to be only a legacy to posterity. He died, during a visit, at Brugg, on the 17th February, 1827, and was buried, according to his wish, near the Schoolhouse, at Birr

No headstone, no epitaph, only an aged rosebush, marked his grave during eighteen long years; as if the moral hero of the age had left no relation, no friend, no grateful heart, no fatherland behind him. And still, his country thanks him for the flourishing condition of her education. Germany copies him the former

TOMB OF PESTALOZZI.

of her new People's schools; France and England invigorate their public instruction with his spirit; thousands of friends and admirers of his name enjoy in all directions, in noble seminaries and institutions, the fruits of his exertions; states promote the happiness of their people by the foundation of poor-houses after his idea; Europe and America, nay, the whole of the educational world, call him Father Pestalozzi, and, yet, no children has been found to encircle his resting-place with a worthy memorial of their love

In 1833 already, the great council of Aargau resolved upon the foundation of a house of education, in memory of the immortal one, for the neglected children of the poor; the execution of the project was, however, deferred, from pecuniary motives. But the new organization of united schools, with a gift from the state of 150,000f. (not quite £6000) was, in the meantime, laid by the spirit of the age as a sacred offering on his tomb.

But, to save the honoured burial-place of the departed from utter oblivion, the parties interested determined, in the year 1845, to build a new school-house by his grave, and add a suitable monument. * * *

The Committee of the Aargau Agricultural Society called a general assembly from all the Swiss Cantons, without any distinction of religious creed or political opinion, at Brugg, on the 12th and 13th July, again to take the affair in hand, and complete it. The assembled, alive to a feeling of honour and duty, were immediately of accord that—

"Not only shall a new tomb and monument for Pestalozzi be constructed, as near as possible to his first burial-place, but a living, lasting, useful monument, in the spirit of the last Institution he founded, shall be forthwith commenced, and on the celebration of his hundredth birthday, be set into operation. It shall consist of an Agricultural Institution for the education of the poor; and in it, according to Pestalozzian principles, instructors and instructresses shall be trained for other and similar poor-schools. The Institution shall be established on the former Pestalozzian estate, Neuhoff on the Birrfelds, in the Canton of Aargau."

* * * Provided the funds of the Institution permit any extension of the present plan, an Asylum for neglected children shall be formed, to serve as a kind of Model House of Correction for the young. * * * The Institution is a Swiss one, into which pupils from all the Cantons may be admitted. And children from foreign countries shall not be debarred admission to the extent the funds of the Institution will allow. * * *

This stirring appeal has not been made in vain. During the past six months, upwards of 35,000 Swiss francs (rather more than £2600) have been collected, in Switzerland and elsewhere, and placed at the disposition of the Committee. The present proprietor of Neuhoff, Mr. Jäger, a relative of Pestalozzi, will not part with the estate under 90,000 francs, and even then he makes a considerable sacrifice. The money already in hand will be as advantageously employed as possible, and kept accumulating; while new subscriptions will be solicited in all parts of the world, until the required sum be obtained, and the object proposed accomplished.

The Government of Aargau has in the meantime acted very liberally, and shown itself every way worthy of being the guardian of Pestalozzi's reputation and remains. It has wholly borne the expenses of the national *fête* and monument, and has granted to the Committee, at a mere nominal rent, the use of the Castle of Olsberg, and nearly sixty acres of land, until Neuhoff can be purchased.

But this is anticipating. A programme of the solemnity had been sent us on New Year's Day, and, in common with many others in our neighbourhood, we repaired to Birr on the 12th. Birr is itself but a little hamlet, yet its situation is sufficiently romantic and beautiful to obtain for it the notice of most tourists—most pedestrians, at any rate. It lies at the foot of part of the Jura Chain, and is overlooked by the Castles of Brunneck, Wildeck, and Habsburg, all three noted in Swiss annals: the chief attraction of the place will be, however, in the future, its association with the labours and the final resting-place of Pestalozzi.

Never, probably, since the times of the haughty feudal chiefs and their subservient clans, has such a gathering been seen in this retired spot. And the multitudes assembling were met for no high and holy a purpose!

The ceremonies were to have commenced at ten o'clock, but the continued arrival of honoured guests delayed the opening of the church doors until nearly eleven.

At nine already, the surviving members of Pestalozzi's family had met at Neuhoff, to receive the different deputations; strangers to that thronged to the place. The house in which Mr. Jäger lives is not the one formerly occupied by Pestalozzi, though this is still standing behind. Mr. Jäger is only distantly related to the Pestalozzi family by marriage: a granddaughter of Pestalozzi, however, a venerable old lady, was in the room, and a great-grandnephew, a young but already promising engineer.

A few short addresses were made here by one or two members of the Council, and the four children with whom the New School is to be begun, were formally delivered over to the care of the teacher, M. Sandmeyer. He seems to be a modest but worthy man. He was, if we are rightly informed, a pupil of Pestalozzi; subsequently, of Fellenberg; and, lastly, of Wehrli. He has lately visited all the celebrated agricultural schools (at the desire and expense of the Aargau Government) in Switzerland and the countries immediately adjoining. He will commence his task forthwith at Olsberg. The children are Protestants, but arrangements are being made for the admission of Catholics.

At eleven, the procession moved from Neuhoff to Birr Church, distant, probably, about 500 yards. As it came up, headed by all the chief men of the canton, and attended by the Landamman's officers with their staves, every head was bared. The family of Pestalozzi were not loudly greeted; they were rather lowly revered.

The Church was nothing like large enough for the occasion, and too many singers had been admitted. The Committee had been anxious to have an effective choir, and, at the same time, to give the poorest of the place an opportunity of raising their voices for the last time around their old instructor. As might be expected, nearly the whole of Pestalozzi's old pupils, living anywhere near, had made it a point of honour to be present. They formed a curious group, of all ages and ranks almost. One old, very old, man was conspicuous. He was pointed out as having been the *very first* of Pestalozzi's pupils. He was between eighty and ninety; his hair white as the snows in the churchyard, still he seemed hale, and took a lively interest in all that went forward.

At the far end of the Church, before the pulpit, was placed the body. It had been found in a state of excellent preservation. The original coffin was so little injured, that it had only been taken out of the ground as it was, and placed in a new shell of plain black wood. A pall covered the coffin, and wreaths of evergreen lay upon it. Behind the coffin stood the teacher of the new School and his four pupils, and, in the rear of them, the surviving relatives of the family.

After the singing of a hymn, the Minister of Birr offered up a prayer, and the coffin was carried by eight teachers into the churchyard, and laid before the Monument. Of course all followed

The New-School of Birr—a poor school, built and endowed by the Government of Aargau—has been raised over the old grave of Pestalozzi. The edifice is not very large, but, still, respectably so; and one end of it entirely is devoted to the Monument.

It is not yet entirely finished, but enough is done to give a just idea of the whole. It is simple, but very elegant. We remember to have seen few Monuments, the conception and execution of which pleased us better. The inscription, too, is good:

VATER PESTALOZZI!
Hier ruht
HEINRICH PESTALOZZI,
Geb. in Zurich 12 Jan. 1746.
Gest. in Brugg 17 Hornung, 1827.
Retter der Armen zu Neuhoff,
Predigar des Volks, in Lienhard und Gertrude;
Zu Stanz, Vater der Waisen;
Zu Burgdorf und Munchen-Büchsee,
Grunder der neuen Volksschule;
In Yferten, Erzieher der Menschheit;
Mensch, Christ, Bürger.
Alles für andere, für sich nichts.
Segen seinem namen!
Der dankbare Aargau, 1846.

FATHER PESTALOZZI!
Here rests
HENRY PESTALOZZI,
Born in Zurich, 12th January, 1746,
Died at Brugg, 17th February, 1827.
Deliverer of the Poor at Neuhoff,
The People's Preacher in Lienhard and Gertrude
At Stanz, the Orphan's Father;
At Burgdorf and Munchen-Büchsee,
Founder of the New People's School;
At Yferton, Instructor of Humanity;
Man, Christian, Citizen
All for others—for himself nothing.
Blessings on his name!
Grateful Aargau, 1846.

'As the body was lowered into the vault, under the steps of the Monument, the different bands of singers burst out into a piece of exquisite melody composed for the occasion. The effect was striking. The sun had now pierced the mountain mists, and shone brightly. The air was clear, though cold. Despite the severity of the season, every one present remained uncovered until the ceremony was completed. Numbers of spectators climbed up to the church windows; some even were perched in the belfry, at the risk of their lives: no place commanding a view of the proceedings was left unfilled.

The body having been lowered, the vault was encircled with garlands of evergreen; the bust of the venerable philanthropist was brought, and placed beside, the temples twined with laurel. Five-and-twenty copies of "Lienhard and Gertrude" were laid on a table near, and then two or three very eloquent addresses were delivered from the Monument steps, immediately before the vault, by the Rev. Amsler (Protestant), School Inspector, the Rev. Vögeli (Catholic), and from the Landammann Welland. The latter presented to the School Inspector, in the name of the Government, the books before spoken of, to be distributed to deserving scholars of the Canton poor schools, in the course of the following year, and also to be placed in such school libraries. To the Teacher of the new Pestalozzian School, he gave the bust, adding appropriate remarks.

PESTALOZZI.

Choral hymns were again sung; and, at about three o'clock, the assembly dispersed.

All the official bodies, and most strangers of note, received dinner tickets from the Government Committee. At a few minutes after four, upwards of 300 sat down to dine at the Maison Rouge, at Brugg. A few toasts and sentiments were given; but the meeting was rather characterised by harmony, than by brilliancy or festivity.

Among those who were present, and who had contributed much to the success of the measures taken, the venerable Zschokke should not be overlooked. His presence did honour to the cause and the country. He was for many years the personal and intimate friend of Pestalozzi, and is scarcely less deserving of public regard. After having been for half a century the people's guide and oracle, he devotes the close of his existence to caring for the welfare of the people's children, and those of the lowest and least befriended classes. How much he is beloved by the Swiss people is easy to see; how much reason they have to love him will be better seen by future generations than by ourselves. He left the room at an early hour, to return to Aargau, where he resides; and soon after his departure, the assembly broke up, each one retiring to his inn, or his home, pondering upon the singular dispensations of Providence, as manifested in the life and fate of

FATHER PESTALOZZI!

P.S.—At Burgdorf, at Solothurn, and at other places, festivals have, also, been held in honour of Pestalozzi.

THE VIADUCT OF BARENTIN, ON THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.

In our Journal of last week, we described the fall of this stupendous work. We annex a View, previous to the catastrophe, and quote a few of the details of the vast structure.

The Viaduct was commenced in the spring of 1844, since which time between 200 and 300 workmen had been daily employed upon it. It was not quite completed at the time of its destruction. It was composed of 27 brick arches, each presenting a span of 15 metres, and supported by 28 pillars, likewise of brick, each of which was four metres thick. The greatest elevation was 32 metres. The entire length of the work was 500 metres. All that now remains of this gigantic construction is the bases of the pillars, and even those are much shaken. The loss is estimated at 1,200,000f.

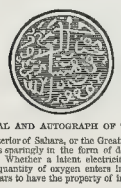
THE GREAT VIADUCT OF BARENTIN, ON THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.

PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

The Physician of the Emperor of Morocco, who is at present in England, supplying himself with European medicines, has, through the kind offices of a Correspondent, supplied us with some interesting information respecting Morocco and its Emperor, which we hasten to communicate to our readers. The Physician, who is about 50 years of age, is a man of much intelligence, and is well acquainted with the resources of European science; having cultivated the friendship of all the distinguished Europeans who visited Barbary, and from whom he has received information touching new discoveries and improvements. On many occasions he has saved the lives of shipwrecked Europeans, who would otherwise have been put to death by the fanatic Moors; and, to his friendly offices, most of the European travellers in the empire of Morocco stand indebted. The information he gives respecting some of the remedial resources of Africa are full of interest, and contains facts, which, if widely promulgated, would have an important influence on medical science. Some of his most effectual remedies he has derived from the Philistines of Mount Atlas, and the roving tribes of Sahara; and, in certain maladies, the mode of treatment prescribed by them is successful when the European methods fail. This, however, will cease to excite astonishment, when

PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

It is remembered that the most precious European medicines of the present day have been derived from the information given by savages. The Virginian Snake-root, the Peruvian Bark, and many others which could be mentioned, come under this category; while a large proportion of the rest have been originally secret medicines, among which may be mentioned James's Fever Powder, Iodine, Colchicum, Griffith's Mixture, and many others.



SEAL AND AUTOGRAPH OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

In the interior of Sahara, or the Great Desert, is a magnetic rock, from which a water distils sparingly in the form of dew, which is possessed of extraordinary properties. Whether a latent electricity be imparted by the magnetism, or an additional quantity of oxygen enters into its composition, it is not easy to say; but, it appears to have the property of increasing the vital energies, as it restores

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY, ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the colour of grey hair, apparently by renewing the circulation in its capillary tubes, the cessation of which occasions greyness, and it gives the appearances of youth to persons of considerable antiquity. This water is brought to Morocco on swift dromedaries for the use of the Court, and its powers are much extolled by the Physician; it might be called the antipodes of the Lethean Styx of ancient times; and, though its virtues are certainly inexplicable by the lights of modern science, they cannot be denied in the face of sufficient credentials. In the caravans which cross the Desert of Sahara, the water, which is carried in skins, is sometimes all dried up suddenly by the hot winds; but, to this medicinal water, such an accident has never happened.

Muley Abderulman, the present Emperor of Morocco, has occupied the throne more than twenty years, and succeeded his uncle, Muley Soliman, who left the throne to his nephew, in preference to any of his own thirty-six sons. Muley Abderahman is one of the best Emperors that Morocco has known for many years. The recognised practice of the country, and, indeed, the method by which much of the revenue has heretofore been raised, is to set Pashas over particular districts, to plunder the people by every imaginable exaction; and then for the Emperor to plunder the Pashas so soon as they have gorged themselves sufficiently. The present Emperor has discouraged this practice; it has been but a rare event with him to "catch" either a Pasha or other subject, and then they have generally been culpable of some flagrant misdemeanour. Muley Abderahman, notwithstanding the loss of this source of income, is rich; as he practises the most rigid economy; he is in the habit of lending money to the native merchants to carry on their operations; and he suffers most of them to be indebted to the Customs department in considerable sums, with the view of giving them further accommodation. The Emperor is a most religious man; he is a diligent peruser of the Koran, and he bows with humility to the Divine will in every dispensation.

The late Emperor, Muley Soliman, was also a man of much worth, though not held in the same high reverence as the present Emperor. A few years before his decease, Muley Soliman went to war with some of the Philistine tribes of Mount Atlas, and was defeated by them: eventually, however, he defeated those tribes, drove them from their country, and cursed them; which, the Emperor being at the head of the church, is equivalent to excommunication. The Moors, wherever they appeared, in consequence of the curse of the Emperor, refused to give them the slightest relief, and thousands of these people perished with famine. Some of them came as far as Tangier, where the Physician was at this time; and he relates that he has seen them fight for a dead rat in the market-place; and every day many of them died in the streets. Going one day into one of the gardens outside the town, he found a number of bones of persons who had recently died; among them sat a woman, leaning against a wall, with an infant at her breast. The woman had just died, and the child was attempting to suck its dead mother. He took the child in his arms; it opened its mouth spasmodically a few times, and then died too!

Throughout Morocco there is not a single wheeled vehicle of any description; there is not a road on which a wheeled carriage could travel, and there are no bridges; so that travelling is impossible in the rainy season, when many persons lose their lives in their attempts to cross rivers.

The Physician relates that, on one occasion, he was carried down in attempting to cross a river, near Fez, but was caught by a tree entangled in the bed of the river, on which he continued three days and three nights, before the flood had sufficiently abated to enable him to be rescued. During this time, large trees, which had been torn up by the roots, were frequently carried past him by the water; and he was in perpetual apprehension of some of these trees carrying off the tree by which he was sustained. Towns, during the winter months, have to lay in a stock of provisions, as if they were about to undergo a siege. Meat is preserved, for winter consumption, not by salting, but by boiling it in oil.

The Schilluch, and other tribes of Mount Atlas, say that they are the Philistines who were driven out of Palestine by David, and there is every probability that their story is a true one. These tribes are nearly pure savages; they go almost naked among the frost and snow of Atlas, and dwell in caves or in woods. The higher peaks of Mount Atlas are constantly covered with snow, and the rivers rising in those parts are kept full in summer, by the melting of the snows by the heat. The land, wherever there is water, is very fertile; but, where water is scarce, it is a desert. The Physician states that, on one occasion, when travelling into Sahara, he took the precaution to enclose the water-skins, carried on the camels, in boxes, filling the space between the skin and the box with earth. The hot wind came, however, and dried up all the water in the skins, in spite of this precaution; and the skins themselves were made so brittle, that they might be broken or crumbled in the hand. Some of his retinue died, and he immediately turned back, and with difficulty reached the wells, from whence he had set out in the morning.

The French are supposed to have long coveted Morocco, but they would find more trouble in making themselves masters of it than they have experienced in Algiers. The Emperor, even if defeated, could retreat to Tafilet, or, if necessary, to Fasi, whither the French could not follow him, as, their water supplies being cut off, they would perish in the desert. From the inaccessible heights of Atlas tribes would be in perpetual readiness to sally forth and fall upon the invader when unprepared; so, though the French might succeed in retaining possession of some of the towns or fortified places, they would find the retention of the country to be impossible. The whole Moslem population are deeply exasperated against the French, for their conduct in Algiers; and, it would be a war of extermination that must be waged, if war were waged at all. The French have already felt the

THE GOVERNMENT IRON STEAM-FRIGATE, "BIRKENHEAD."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

weight of such a warfare, and they would be overwhelmed altogether if Morocco were added to the load.

We should add, that the Physician was the medical attendant of the late as well as of the present Emperor: we assure his portrait, which, though in opposition to the prejudices of the country, we have been enabled to obtain. Appended, also, are the Royal Seal and Autograph of Muley Abdarahman, the present Emperor.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

On Tuesday morning an accident of an appalling character happened between Tunbridge and Penshurst stations, on the South-Eastern Railway, by the falling of a bridge over a branch of the river Medway, when an engine and portion of a train were precipitated into the stream, the engine-driver killed, and property of considerable value destroyed.

The disaster occurred between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, the bridge being a kind of wooden viaduct, resting on brickwork abutments. For some days past the channel has been greatly swollen by the recent rains and wind, overflowing its banks, and inundating the fields and meadows for a considerable distance. The torrent of water, through the different culverts and bridges on the line, is described to have been exceedingly great, more especially at the one that led to the catastrophe.

The ordinary night up goods-train left Tunbridge shortly after twelve o'clock on Monday night, its usual time, and, on reaching the bridge in question, the guards were considerably alarmed on hearing a loud crash, and immediately they perceived a huge outburst of steam and heated coke, the train receiving at the same moment a severe shock, which instantaneously stopped it. For some minutes it was scarcely possible to conjecture what had taken place; but, on the confusion and excitement somewhat subsiding, it was found that the bridge had given way at the moment the engine went on, not only precipitating the engine and tender into the stream, but also several of the luggage-vans. Of the engine, just the top of the chimney could be discerned, while the tender and carriages were immersed in the water

The attention of the guards was instantly directed to the safety of the engine-driver and stoker, brothers, named William and George Doyle, who were both found lying on the banks of the river. The stoker had managed to swim ashore, dragging the frightfully-injured engine-driver with him. The poor fellow was almost cut in two, and it was with much surprise that he was discovered to be breathing. It seems that finding the bridge parting and the engine falling into the water, he must have endeavoured to jump off, when he fell between the engine and tender, and, the ends striking, nearly severed him at the lower part of the stomach. The sufferers were with all possible haste conveyed to Tunbridge, but when that place was reached, the unfortunate engine-driver had ceased to exist

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Dudlow, one of the Coroners for the county of Kent, opened an investigation at the Angel Inn, Tunbridge, relative to the death of Charles Dolby, aged 27, the engine-driver, who lost his life by this deplorable accident

Charles Leonard, a guard in the service of the Company, gave evidence confirmatory of the above account, but said he could not form any opinion as to the cause of the accident.

The Coroner here asked the condition of the stoker, the deceased's brother, who was lying at the house

Mr. Gorman, a surgeon who had charge of him, replied that he did not think him sufficiently recovered to undergo the excitement which an examination might produce.

In consequence, therefore, of the dangerous state of the brother of the deceased, it was determined for the present not to examine him.

After the examination of another witness, Mr P. W. Barlow, the company's engineer, was called to give information as to the cause of the falling of the bridge. He had carefully examined the spot since the accident, but in consequence of the foundation and the lower part of the arch being so much inundated with the water, he had been unable to make such inspection as to arrive precisely at the cause of the unfortunate occurrence, nor could he until the water subsided. As he stated, however, that he could then give a decided opinion upon the subject, the inquest was adjourned till Monday next.

"THE BIRKENHEAD" IRON STEAM-FRIGATE.

This fine steam-frigate has recently been built by Mr. John Laird, at his shipyard, at North Birkenhead; and was launched towards the close of last month, the Marchioness of Westminster performing the ceremony.

The *Birkenhead* will be one of the largest iron steamers belonging to the Government. The following are her dimensions:—

Length between perpendiculars	..	..	210 feet
Breadth, within paddle-wheels	..	..	37½ feet
Ditto outside ditto, about	..	..	60½ feet
Depth of Hold	..	..	23 feet
Tonnage, carpenters' measurement	..	..	1490 tons.

She is to be propelled by paddle-wheels; and the engines, by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., will be, collectively, of 560 horse power. The model was by Mr. Laird himself, and approved of by the Admiralty. She is, in fact, all that can be desired by the most critical judges in naval architecture; very sharp at both extremities, yet with that fulness and rotundity of bottom and bearings which will enable her to do her work well, "blow high, or blow low"

She has a round but handsome stern, with few but chaste decorations; and her bow terminates in a huge figure of Vulcan, who holds a hammer in his hands, and in the other some of "the bolts of Jove," which he has just "forged." This was designed and executed by Mr. Robertson, of Liverpool. The vessel is clincher-built below water, and carvel built below her top sides

The armament of the *Birkenhead* will, we learn, be two 96 pound pivot guns, one forward and the other aft; and four 68-pounder broadside guns. The round stern is peculiarly adapted for the working of the huge "Long Tom" aft; and when, to the artillery stated, we add the men and musketry she will carry, and the power of her steam to place her in any position, offensive or defensive, there can be no doubt but she will prove to be a most formidable opponent to any adversary

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25. Third Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 26.—Mercury rises 6h. 39m. a. m.
TUESDAY, 27. Hutton died, 1823.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—London first lighted with gas, 1807.
THURSDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820.—Swedenborgh born, 1689.
FRIDAY, 30.—Charles I. beheaded, 1648.
SATURDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends. Pheasant Shooting ends.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending January 31

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
1 40 1 9	2 27 2 1	3 28 3 2	5 15 5 3	6 39 6 4	7 51 7 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Quæstor,*" *Lynn.*—"*Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible*" *is a standard work*

"*A Reformer.*"—*A Gallery for Foreigners will be provided in the New House of Lords.*

"*Young Robert!*"—"*The Library of Entertaining Knowledge*" *may be had of Mr Nattali, bookseller, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. Due announcement will be given of the publication of the other work named. "A." will inherit the property.*

"*Luna,*" *Langharne.*—*The Great Telescope constructed by the Earl of Rosse is not yet completed, though its extraordinary powers have already been proved. (See the President's Address to the British Association last year, at Cambridge.)*

"*Penzance.*"—"*The Treatise on the Horse,*" *published by the Useful Knowledge Society, is an excellent work*

"*Lysander.*" "*The Sporting Almanack*" *may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*The Sutyre*" *is undecipherable.*

"*W. C.*" *Should penzance: he will find the Population Totals correct.*

"*Philo-Medicus,*" *Torquay.*—*The Homœopathic System is by no means on the advance.*

"*N.*" *and* "*A Subscriber.*" "*The Illustrated Neo Testament*" *is in progress.*

"*Bookworm,*" *Scarvale, is thanked; but we have not room for the quotation.*

"*F. P. L.,*" *Brighton, should apply to the address of the advertisement.*

"*N. Z.*" *We cannot speak as to the professional ability of the person in question.*

"*An Artist.*"—*The Drawing of Sandhurst may be sent by carrier; or, if light, by post.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Lewisham. The Engraving and the Work will appear shortly.*

"*A. M. W.*"—*Try oil of almonds upon cotton, for deafness.*

"*A Cricket on the Hearth.*" *The author of* "*Susan Hopley*" *is Mrs. Crowe. The value of a German thaler is 3s. English; of a florin, 1s. 6d.*

"*The Age of Iron*" *we have not room for*

"*F. H. E.*" *should apply to a Police Magistrate.*

"*J. M. Ash.*" *Essex. We thanked for the Sketch, but is, we think, mistaken in one respect: the Monument to Southey is about to be erected at Bristol, not in Crosthwaite Church.*

"*W. P.*" *Victoria Park. Address Mr. Landells, Engraver, 6, Bride Court, Blackfriars*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Poole.*—*Bencraft's Patient Hames may be obtained, by order, of any harness-maker.*

"*Zeta,*" *Kent Road. It is a popular error to suppose that second-cousins may not marry, though first-cousins may*

"*X.*" *Southampton, is thanked for the Sketch, which, however, we had not room for*

"*Inquisitor.*" *What, Weyford.— We cannot undertake to settle disputes at cards.*

"*Miss F.*" *Letter has been referred to the Artist.*

"*H. R. A.,*" *Bruges, should send a specimen sketch*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Holy Maid of Kent was a country girl, who was used as an instrument by the adherents of Queen Katherine to excite the nation against the then proposed divorce of Henry VIII. from his first wife, and the apprehended separation of the English Church from that of Rome: she was executed in* 1534

"*F. G.*" *We have neither time nor space to satisfy curiosity as to the stature of the conductors of orchestras*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We are not aware of the amount of the salaries of the Librarians in question.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Blackheath.*—*The letter will be free of postage, provided the stamp is placed on it*

"*R. Wallace.*" *The new type cut for our present Volume is from the foundry of Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Son.*

"*John ss*" *is thanked*

"*H. U.*" *and* "*G. H. T.*" *Liverpool.*—*The Duke of Argyll.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bishopsgate.*—*The report as to Capt. Warner is groundless.*

"*R. A. H.*" *London.*—*We have recently replied as to the smallest Church, &c.*

"*E. E. L.,*" *Dover.*—*Half-farthings are current coin of the realm, and cannot legally be refused*

"*Student,*" *Newcastle.*—*An economical edition of* "*Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible*" *has been published by Mr. Tegg.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*No town now exists on the spot which is usually recognized as the Capernaum of Scripture, about 70 miles N. by E. from Jerusalem: it is now only a Bedouin station, called Tel-Houm, Tal-Hesm, or Tel-Hoohm.*

"*A. D.*"—*The duty on Armorial Bearings is as follows:—£2 2s. per annum for every person using them, and keeping a taxable carriage; £1 4s. for every person charged to window duty, and not keeping such carriage; and 12s. for every person who keeps no taxable carriage, and is not charged window duty. Minors are not exempt.*

"*A. M.*"—"*The Red Hand,*" *borne in a canton of their coat of arms by the Baronets, is the Ensign of Ulster, and was adopted in commemoration of the original purpose for which the Order was instituted—viz., the pacification of the Province of Ulster.*

"*G. J. H.*" *No commission in the Navy can be purchased.*

"*Handy Andy.*"—*Declined.*

"*Canone.*"—*We have not heard of the invention of the new mouthpiece for the flute.*

"*J. R. B.*" *The vocalist referred to was of Jewish extraction, and pupil of the Royal Academy of Music.*

"*B. B.*" *York No.*

"*A Lover of Sacred Music.*"—*The Foundling, the Temple, Margaret-street Chapel, Hanover Chapel, &c*

"*A Lyrist.*"—*The author is generally paid for the words, and the composer speculates on his own account; but, generally, it is the music publisher who remunerates both.*

"*W. D.*" *There is no uniform method adopted in reporting the debates of Parliament: there are almost as many systems used as individuals engaged. Try Carpenter's.*

"*Piece.*" *Broadford.*—*An error of the Artist.*

"*J. W.*," *Worcester, is thanked for his note: will our Correspondent favour us with the lithographic vein of the Manson?*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Insale.*—*We are not aware of the existence of any periodical authority of publication of the Monies in the Court of Chancery, with advertisements of next of kin.*

"*A Young Aspirant.*"—*The information requested by our Correspondent would occupy more room than we can spare*

"*J. A.*" *The Office of the Hospital for Consumption is at No. 20, Great Marlborough-street.*

"*T. A. D.*" *is thanked for the account of the visit to the Parthenon, omitted for want of room.*

"*Edgar.*" *Is there not a portrait of Rothwell in Holyrood House?*—*See* "*Lodge's Portraits*"

"*A. M.,*" *Rochester Square.*—*The postage of a letter to St. Kitt's, if paid in this country, will not be demanded again in the West Indies.*

"*W. S.,*" *Dublin, is thanked for his offer.*

"*A. L. B. P.*" "*The address of the Her-at-Law Society is* 14, *Chatham-place, Blackfriars.*

"*J. H.*" *Wood-street. Our Engraving is correct.*

"*J. G.,*" *Bristol, is recommended to apply to the Registrar of his district.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wenton. Mr. Ehrenberg, the Charopodist, has published a work on the Preservation and Treatment of the Feet.*

"*A Subscriber from the Bryneasig,*" *Sheffield, is thanked for his obliging offers.*

"*St. Ives,*" *Huntingdon. Every Hawker must have his name and* "*Licensed Hawker*" *inserted, in Roman capitals, on a conspicuous part of his cart or other vehicle, usually in dotted, gilt letters.*

"*C. F. T.,*" *Tours. A person cannot legally take and sell Daguerreotype Likenesses in England, unless licensed to do so by the Patentees*

"*Ὅλον σοφιστ.*"—"*The population of London is about two millions.*

"*J. B.,*" *near Stockport.*—*Physiological Drawings may be purchased of Mr. Renshaw, 356, Strand; or of any other medical bookseller.*

"*Rusticus*" *is not recommended to have the Print of* "*The Waterloo Heroes*" *sent by post.*

"*Peter Puzzleway,*" *Bath.*—*Apply at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Jersey, is thanked.*

"*Conservatus,*" *Chelmsford, is not recommended to advertise. The appointments made by a Postmaster-General are not, of necessity, cancelled by his successor in office*

"*M. J.*" *(The Militia).*—*See our general reply.*

"*S. S.*"—*The Lines are too complimentary for us to print.*

THE MILITIA. *The following Correspondents are recommended to await the passing of the new Militia Act.*—"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Preston;* "*F. A. G.,*" *Portsmouth;* "*A Subscriber,*" *Kirkcudbright;* "*A Subscriber,*" *Sidmouth;* "*W. H.,*" *Reading;* "*A. B.,*" *Bishop Wearmouth;* "*S. B. B.,*" *West Malling;* "*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Yarcombe;* "*An Old 24th Man;*" "*J. W. P.,*" *Benholme.* "*J. B.,*" *Cemetry;* "*Puzzled,*" *Edinburgh;* "*J. D. L.,*" "*A Subscriber from the Beginning;*" "*A Constant Reader,*" *Southampton.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1846.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great diminution in the number of Railway schemes that has taken place, from the operation of various causes needless here to specify, enough still remain to task all the energy that the Legislature will have to spare, after the important public business that must occupy so much of its attention. But it is to be hoped that all the anxiety of Parliament will not be absorbed by the new schemes; there is no little need for some improvement in the manner in which the old ones are managed. Accidents are even more frequent now, after some years' experience of the working of the system, than they were in its infancy. We are falling off in skill at the time we ought, in the natural course of things, to be nearer perfection. Whether this proceeds from the desire of Companies to make larger profits, by reducing the expenditure to a degree that ensures a saving to themselves more certainly than it procures safety to the public,—or from the carelessness of numerous and well-paid officials, who ought to be better disciplined,—or, lastly, from some of the lines having in the course of years got somewhat out of order, the inevitable wear and tear having escaped due attention,—it matters not: in either case the travelling public is placed in "jeopardy every hour," and a feeling of dissatisfaction and mistrust is growing up, the deeper because the community has no direct power of applying the remedy. They are completely in the hands of the Companies, who are supposed, for the amount of the fares, to provide all the precautions that are foresight required to make travelling safe. But from what is perpetually occurring, an impression is daily extending that less of those necessary qualities are exhibited than is desirable. If an accident takes place, down posts General Pasley, looks at the torn up rails and broken engine, rides back, trying an experiment or two by the way, gives his evidence before the Coroner's Jury, and explains elaborately what every body knew—how the calamity took place, but has little to say about what all are most anxious to hear—how such accidents can be prevented for the future. Thus the gallant General says, in a letter written to explain some inaccuracies that appeared in the reports of his evidence at the inqest at Thetford:—

I ascribed the accident partly to the imprudence of the engineman in running down a long descending gradient of 1 in 200 at the utmost speed that his engine could command, and partly to the peculiar construction of that engine, which I considered unsafe at a speed exceeding 45 miles an hour; a speed that was perfectly unnecessary on any part of that line, but especially on that portion of it where the accident occurred, between Harlingtrad station and Thetford, a distance of only eight miles, for travelling over which forty-six minutes were allowed.

We have no doubt the cause of the accident was exactly what it is here stated to have been; but what the public want is some measures that shall effectually prevent such recklessness for the future. From all these inquests, inquiries, investigations, and reports, nothing seems to arise of any actual advantage. A man or two is killed, some passengers crushed, the fears of the public excited, the newspapers for a day or so are full of the affair, and then all sinks back again to its former apathy. Accidents from overdriving in general, all collisions, and the mishaps arising from bungling and confused management, are clearly to be traced to the Company itself, either through its bad instructions, or inefficient or careless servants. It is here that amendment is wanted, and the power to enforce such amendments must be created, if, by oversight, it does not now exist. All the long reports of General Pasley will never bring us a step nearer the desired improvement unless the valuable suggestions they doubtless often contain, are followed up by action. What is the use of knowing the better mode, if we still pursue the worse, or allow others to pursue it?

For the safety of life and property, the Railroads must still be the "Queen's Highway," though the profits of the traffic go into private pockets. Railway, like all other property, must learn that it has "its duties as well as its rights"—and one of the chief of those duties is, to ensure to the public that safety which it amply pays for. This is perfectly attainable. The best lines in the kingdom are exempt from that painful notoriety which is beginning to attach to others; those others must look to it, for a regard for profits must not absorb the energies of the Railway King, here is a fine field for him, in which he may win opinions even better than the "golden" ones he now enjoys; but it is time he set to work, and exhibited his ability in improving the practical operation of the system he has done so much to develop. We would rather dispense with a few hundred miles of Railroad for a year or two, than go on in terror of being crushed by mismanagement on those which already exist. Let the Hercules of the Age of Iron begin the task, and that forthwith; for unless he shows his strength by results, men will begin to doubt its existence. When they have neglected their duty to the community, even greater Monarchs than the "Railway King" have been obliged to abdicate.

But whoever may do it, or decline to do it, better regulations must be enforced; the Government must have a control over the management of these immense undertakings, and that a direct and positive one. The system of inspection must be more rigid and more extensive; such an immense system cannot longer be entrusted to the mere department of the Board of Trade; it has outgrown such supervision; it has ceased to be a thing of subordinate importance, and will soon require a Board of its own.

Nor is safety of the person the only thing required; late revelations have sorely shaken the confidence of the public in the honesty of many of the railroad employées, and, unfortunately, it is not confined to one line or two. A remarkable document has just appeared, in which we would advise Boards of Directors to publish an answer, stating what measures, if any, have been taken to purge their establishments of those implicated. We allude to the confession of the convict Garratt, dated from "the *Baretta* transport," one of the most startling things the press has lately given to the world. He, it seems, was "living in idleness" near a railway station, and used to go on the platform to see the trains arrive; here he "got into conversation with the people of the railway and *joined a connexion,*" so that the confederacy of railway brigandage must have been in existence before he became a member of it. Then follow such statements as this:—

We found it best to work at dark. Sometimes a passenger would be watched, and if any parcel of his promised well he would be dodged through to the train, and, when it had passed on, *with the confederate* we managed matters easily; for, where practicable, he would put the luggage in the *wrong place,* or with a *wrong ticket on it,* or boldly give it to a confederate as his luggage to go with him in a carriage, instead of in the luggage van; a confederate would ride a short or long trip, and then claim the particular article, or walk away with it, with or without the *connivance of the guard,* depending on his being in the secret or not. It was by going as a short passenger that we were able to effect these things; or else would, on the arrival of the train, boldly seize anything, and if stopped, it could be attributed to mistake.

Throughout, the staff of the Railway is implicated, but it was at the "Junction lines,"

That we were able to work as well without the assistance of the railway man as with it. The passengers were gone out into the refreshment-rooms, and there was another by which we could start off to another place. In these various ways the game was played; first one way, then another, and, as one line then changed about to another, intending to change from line to line in succession.

The impunity with which this system was carried on is astonishing; the details of the particular robbery which brought some of the parties to justice, equal in audacity of crime anything in the career of Jonathan Wild. The restoration of the property was regularly "negotiated" as a matter of business, the robberies going on all the while; and it is almost impossible, when the case afterwards appears, to believe that the police have not neglected their duty; if not, they were miserably inefficient; how else can such proceedings as this be accounted for?—

When the discovery of other matters was made, and I was "wanted," as I thought, but not known, I resolved to leave England, and began quietly to realise; but then came the squabbles between the agents of the companies, and their disapproval of what had been done against Maynard, and stoppage of any other investigations; that gave me confidence, and I determined to remain, but forsook my lodging and old pals, and traded by myself on several lines, even under the very eyes of the police who wanted me, yet did not know me, except as a gentleman's servant, and above suspicion, whilst I have spent hours in their company, and sent spies to volunteer information and assistance. I felt certain all further pursuit was cooled down and stopped, and went on for weeks at the old game; we also resorted to various expedients to put them on wrong scents, and deter them from pursuit, if they were intent on it.

There is something rich in the use of the word "traded" here; and the perfect innocence of the police, as to what was going on "under their very eyes," is also edifying. But, what a rottenness does it not reveal in the whole system? What a contrast to the perfect safety to property which exists on the Continental lines! and their regulations must be adopted here, with better selected men to carry them out.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Royal, arrived at Buckingham Palace, at ten minutes past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Windsor. Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice were in another carriage and four, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the Palace by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Marquis of Granby, and Capt. Francis Seymour.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half-past three o'clock.

The Queen in Council was pleased to declare the Most Noble Walter Duke of Buccleuch, Lord President of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Haddington, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was administered to him, and the Noble Earl took his place at the Board.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Harewood to be Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, his Lordship took the appointed oaths.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Earl of Verulam to be Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, the Noble Earl took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon.

The Queen's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, was arranged and agreed upon.

CHAPTER OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

On Monday her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter at Windsor. The Knights Companions having been robed in the armoury in the tunnels and cellars, passed into St. George's Hall, where they were ranged over by Garter King of Arms. The Knights Companions present were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, the Duke of Rutland, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Exeter, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Cleveland, Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Talbot, and the Earl of Powis

The officers of the Order attended in their mantles, chains, and badges. There were present the Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester; the Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford; the Secretary, the Hon. and Very Rev. Spencer Perceval; Garter, Principal King of Arms, Sir Charles Young; and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Bart.

The Queen and Prince Albert were conducted from the private apartments to the Garter Room by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Household, and the Comptroller of the Household.

Her Majesty being seated on a Chair of State, the Knights, attended by the officers of the Order, proceeded into the presence of the Sovereign; the Chancellor remaining at the door, not having been sworn.

The Knights Companions being seated, the Registrar signified to the Sovereign that the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Bishop of Oxford, attended at the door of the Chapter Room, and humbly prayed to be admitted to take the

oath of office as Chancellor of the Most Noble Order; wherenpon, by her Majesty's command, the Chancellor, wearing his mantle of purple velvet over his episcopal habit, was introduced between Garter and Black Rod, the former carrying on a velvet cushion the purse, gold chain and badge. The Chancellor knelt on the left hand of the Sovereign, and the oath was administered to him by the Re[illegible]trar. His Lordship was then invested by the Queen with the gold chain and badge, and having received from her Majesty the purse, had the honour to kiss hands, and retired to his place on the left hand of the Sovereign.

The Marquis of Camden and the Earl of Haddington were then invested by her Majesty with the Order of the Garter, with the accustomed ceremonies.

The Queen wore the mantle and collar of the Order at the investiture; the prelate stood on the right of the Queen, the Chancellor on the left, the other officers of the Order remaining at the bottom of the table. The Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, were behind her Majesty on the left, and the Lord Chamberlain, with the Sword of State, on the opposite side. The officers of the Royal Household in Waiting occupied their usual stations.

Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham were present at the august ceremony.

The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, to which all the Knights of the Order of the Garter present at the Chapter were honoured with invitations, and were present, with the exceptions of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (who left the Castle in the afternoon for Kew), and of the Marquis of Anglesey, who was prevented, by indisposition, from being present, and who also took his departure from the Castle in the afternoon.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance in one of the galleries during dinner, and performed several favourite pieces.

At the Court which was held, Earl Grey had the audience of her Majesty, and delivered the ensigns of the Order of the Garter worn by his late father.

PARLIAMENTARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington, as the Ministerial leader in the House of Lords, gave his customary Parliamentary banquet, at Apsley House, to the supporters of the Government. Above forty Peers assembled at the banquet. As usual, immediately the dinner had finished, the Duke of Wellington read her Majesty's Speech. It was after ten o'clock when the circle separated. The company were in full dress.

Sir Robert Peel, as First Lord of the Treasury, gave a grand full dress banquet on the same evening, at the Right Hon. Baronet's private mansion, in Whitehall Gardens. The entertainment was served up in a style of consummate elegance in the noble picture gallery. About two hundred members of the House of Commons were present; and Sir R. Peel also read the Queen's Speech, immediately after dinner.

Lord John Russell entertained a party of twenty, at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at his Lordship's family residence, in Chesham-place, comprising the noble Lord's leading political friends in the House of Commons.

WINDSOR, Thursday evening.—(From our own Correspondent)—The Duchess of Kent left Frogmore House this morning in a close travelling carriage and four, for town, for the purpose of being present, in the House of Lords, upon the opening of the Session of Parliament by her Majesty. Her Royal Highness, who was attended by Lady Fanny Howard, returned to Frogmore to dinner. Her Royal Highness will not take her departure for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season, until Tuesday, the 10th proximo; the day before her Majesty holds her first levee this year, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty is expected to leave Buckingham Palace, in the course of a few days, for Claremont; and shortly afterwards, it is contemplated, the Court will proceed to Osborne House, for a short sojourn in the Isle of Wight, preparatory to a brief visit to Windsor Castle.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. The Duke of Sutherland is suffering from what is professionally called *remadiament* of the brain—one of the most intractable in medical skill, of all the ills that flesh is heir to.

THE EARL OF ESSEX. We regret to hear that the Earl of Essex, in consequence of the present uncertain state of his health, has been forced to decline the offer tendered to him by Sir Robert Peel of the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Hertford, vacant by the demise of the Earl of Verulam.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—We understand the Court is not expected to leave Buckingham Palace for the Isle of Wight until the first week in February.

THE PRINCE OF CAPUA AND FAMILY.—This illustrious individual, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess and their Royal Highnesses the Prince Francesco di Borbone and the Princess Vittoria Augusta di Borbone, their infant children, arrived at Malta on New Year's-day, in her Majesty's steam-packet *Sydenham*, from Marseilles; and, on their landing, the *Hibernia*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, fired a Royal salute. At a ball given by his Excellency Sir William Parker, the naval commander-in-chief, both their Royal Highnesses honoured him with their presence.

ILLNESS OF LORD ALVANLEY. Lord Alvanley is seriously indisposed at Badminton, where he has been for some weeks.

FROGMORE ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—It is said that a marriage is on the *tapis* between Viscount Castlereagh and the Viscountess Powerscourt.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. Jan. 20.

The Dean of Christ Church has deprived the Rev. Thomas Edward Morris, M.A., Student of Christ Church and Professor of Natural Philosophy in that College. Morris is brother of the Mr. Morris, of Exeter College, who has just gone over to the Romish Church. The Dean, it is said, being anxious to protect the young men of the College from Romanising influences, called on Mr. Morris to sign the 39 articles, which Mr. Morris said he had lately done *in the sense of Tract No.* 90. Hence the deprivation alluded to.

CAMBRIDGE. Jan. 21.

BROWNE'S SCHOLARSHIP. Brocklesby Davies, of Queen's College, has just been elected to a Scholarship on the foundation of Sir William Browne, M.D.

CRAVEN COLLEGE.—The prizes for Michaelmas Term have been awarded to George Howson, for Latin prose; and Richard N. Phillipps, for Latin verse.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER AGAINST THE CORN-LAWS.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Westminster was held in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws. Every part of the great room was filled, and amongst the persons on the platform were Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Sir C. Napier, M.P., the Hon. E. Bouverie, M.P., Mr. Thornely, M.P., Sir Lacy Evans, &c. Resolutions against the Corn-laws were carried. Sir C. Napier M.P., in the course of his address analysed (amidst the laughter of the meeting) the speeches of the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, and a letter to the Queen of Chichester by Lord March, whom he styled "the son of the Protector-General." His was said to see that the agricultural labourers had at last found out that they were not so well off as they ought to be, and he hoped the example set at Goadcaster would spread.

IMPORTANT FREE-TRADE MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday evening an immense assemblage of the inhabitants of Marylebone was held at the Mechanics' School, Albany-street, Regent's-park, for the purpose of allowing them to express their opinions on the Corn-laws at the present crisis. Upwards of 5000 persons were present, including the leading gentlemen of the locality. The chair was filled by Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., who stated that 34 years' experience of public events had confirmed him in his opinion of the impolicy of commercial restrictions. Professor Keye moved the first resolution—"That this meeting enters the solemn protest against the Corn-laws, and urges their total, immediate, and unconditional repeal." Mr. R. Moore was addressed the meeting for some time. He remarked that the perseverance of the Anti-Corn-law League would not allow them to be crowned with success. Sir R. Peel had now repudiated protection. Mr. Moore then said the allegations made by the Protectionists were absurd; they were charges without an attempt at proof. In his opinion, the farmer was not so anxious as the manufacturer to be left, for subsistence, to the fair exercise of, and return for his own capital and industry employed. In reference to the League, Mr. Moore said that unless it had been honest, it would not have gained the votes and the respect of the people of England. The resolution was agreed to, and also one of thanks to the League, for their attention to the registration of electors, and of congratulation on the progress of the 40s. freehold movement.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTIES.—Last Saturday evening a very numerous meeting of the delegates from the various metropolitan parishes, appointed last year, took place at the Court-house, Marylebone, at which a memorial to Sir R. Peel was unanimously agreed to, urging the expediency of including a total repeal of the window duties in the financial scheme of the year.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday to the Aldermen and their ladies, and several private friends. The convivialities of the Mansion House, since the new Mayoralty commenced, have been almost daily, and upon the most magnificent and hospitable scale. Every Alderman in town was at the dinner on Tuesday, and a number of strangers also.

THE PRICE OF BREAD IN THE METROPOLIS.—The price of bread in the East end of the metropolis has, within the last two or three days, been raised from 9d. to 8½d. for the best, and from 6d. to 8½d. per 4lb. loaf of the inferior quality. On the Surrey side of the river, the price remains as before, viz., best, 9d.; second ditto, 8d.; some is sold as high as 10d. In the neighbourhood of Chelsea and Brompton, also, prices remain much as they were previously. According to the present price of bread, it is nearly twice as dear as it was this time last year.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—Covent-garden on Wednesday assumed quite a spring-like appearance. Primroses, violets (sweet scented), cowslips, anemones, and many of the flowers which bloom usually in the month of February, were presented for sale in high perfection, the colours being good, and the scent powerfully odoriferous. The gooseberry bushes in the gardens give, at present, great promise of an abundant quantity of apple and pear blossoms, and if the buds are not cut off by blight or frost a great supply of both may be expected.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED ACCOUNT OF THE LOST "PRESIDENT" STEAMER.—The Madrid *Gazette* of the 13th inst. states that the Minister of the Interior had received the contents of which the following [illegible]s only could be deciphered:—"Ship *President*. We are blocked up in [illegible]d we can't live much time.... Kind friend will acquaint our.... We are dying of hunger.... I am fainting.... If .." The bottle was found by some fishermen, and handed to the Alcalde of Morrico, a few leagues from San Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister.

POSTSCRIPT.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. Jan. 23.

BACHELOR'S COMMENCEMENT, JAN. 24, 1846.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MODERATORS.

George Gabriel Stokes M.A., Pembroke College — [illegible]in Cullings Mathison, M.A., Trinity Col.

EXAMINERS.

Percival Frost, M.A., St John's College — Harvey Goodwin, M A , Caius College

WRANGLERS.

1 [illegible] Trin — 2 Knight Trin — 22 Wood, Joh — 30 [illegible] Trin
[illegible] Joh — 23 Frost, Joh — 31 [illegible] Joh
[illegible] Qu — 25 Prichett, Cai — 32 Kitchener, Trin
[illegible] — 26 Woodhouse, Joh — 33 Hebgen, Trin
[illegible] Trin — 27 Wood, Joh — 34 Hall, Joh
[illegible] Trin — 28 Howard, Sidney — 35 Willink, Joh
[illegible] Trin — 29 Wright, Joh — 36 Scott, Caius
[illegible] Trin — 30 Cookson, Caius — 37 Haswell, Pemb
[illegible] Joh — 31 Cookson, Caius — 38 Belcher, Corpus
[illegible] Joh — 32 Watkinson, Joh

SENIOR OPTIMES.

1 Malone, Qu — 12 Thomson, Jesus — 22 Hobson, Joh — 33 Farmer, Trin
2 Sowerby, Jesus — 13 Wall, P., John — 23 Holt, R. Joh — 34 Haslam, Trin
3 Hallel, Trin — 14 Goodwin, Chr — 24 [illegible] Joh — 35 Wilson, Tr
4 Carroll, Pet — 15 Hoots, Trin H — 25 [illegible] Trin — 36 Stanton Trin
5 Sandham, Chr — 16 De la [illegible]ondamine, Joh — 27 [illegible] Joh — 37 Penn, Trin
6 Haviland, Joh — 17 Galbraith, Joh — 28 Hancock, Trin — 38 [illegible]
7 Eastwood, Joh — 18 Lushington, Tr — 29 Goddard, Sid — 39 [illegible]
8 Stocks, Joh — 19 [illegible] — 30 [illegible] — 40 [illegible]
9 Drew, Sidney — 20 [illegible] — 31 [illegible]
11 Pakenham, Cai — 21 [illegible]

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

13 Ballelne, Pemb — (Tuto Joh — 36 Wade Trin
14 Thomson, Sidney — 3 Wm, Caius — 37 Clarke, John
15 [illegible] — 27 [illegible] — 38 Wallich, Trin
16 [illegible] — 28 [illegible] — 4 Church, John
17 [illegible] — 29 Wood, Joh — 5 Pierowski, Tri H
18 Archer, [illegible] — 30 [illegible], Trin — 41 Ainslie, Trin
7 Cobbold, Pemb — 31 [illegible] — 42 Gilbart, Trin H
8 Brown, Pemb — 32 [illegible] — 43 Joplin, Queen s
9 Badger, Trin H — 33 Ingram, Trin — 44 Nourse, Caius
Norris Trin — (Sergeant, Joh — 34 Wilson, Christ's — 45 Howe, Joh
11 Williams, Qu — Taylor [illegible] — 35 Smith, G. F., Trf — 46 Dixon, Trin
12 Clarkson, Emm — 24 Haslewood, Joh

JUNIOR

Colby, John — Moore, Trin

DEGREES ALLOWED

Beasley, Joh — Biden Joh — Gilbert Subs — Simpson, Trin
Best, Queen s — Foster, Joh — King, W. B., Cai

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Athens of the 5th instant, state that the candidate for the Presidency, nominated by the Colettí Cabinet, had been elected by a large majority, which had given great delight to the friends of Government.

The Brussels papers state that a frightful accident occurred at Dixmude, (Belgium) on the 13th of this month. A part of the hospital fell down, and buried seven persons in the ruins; two were killed on the spot, the five others were extricated more or less hurt.

Advices from Rome state that a Consistory was to be held on the 19th of last month, when the Patriarch of Lisbon, Archbishop of Aix, and Archbishop of Naples were to be created Cardinals. The Roman Court had just received the resignation of M. Dupuch, Bishop of Algiers, who, it appears, is about to retire to a convent of La Trappe.

We have intelligence from New Zealand to the 26th August. At that date affairs they wore a gloomy and ominous appearance. John Heki was still unconquered, and likely to remain so. He had had the impudence to send word to the governor, that unless the troops were sent to fight him at the Bay of Islands, he would come and attack Auckland. To avert the fulfilment of this threat, the troops had been sent round in the *Harard* and *Daphne*.

Captain Twopenny, whom our readers will recollect as the companion of Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., when that gentleman was lured by the landtid, on his road from Macri to Smyrna, and who was himself also wounded, reached Malta on the 29th of December, from Constantinople, and purposed leaving for Naples the second week in January

A letter from Alexandria, dated Dec. 30, says:—"A few days ago a fine large steam-frigate arrived from Constantinople, having on board the Ambassador sent by the Sultan to assist at the marriage of Mehemet Ali's daughter. The presents consist of a handsome sword set in diamonds to the Viceroy from the Sultan, who sent to the bridegroom a snuff-box and a Turkish pipe, both richly studded with precious stones, and to the bride a large open fan, set in diadem. The Sultan's mother sent two splendid pipes, a rosary, and a bouquet of precious stones to the young couple."

The *Freeman's Journal*, belonging to the Marquis of Conyngham, caught fire in the Custom-house docks, Dublin, last week, and was damaged to the extent of between £600 and £1000. A package of blue lights ignited, and communicated with a canister of gunpowder, which blew up with great violence.

Letters from Reikiavik (Iceland), state that Mount Hecla has resumed its eruptions, and that they are as violent as ever. A considerable number of earthquakes had been experienced of the above town.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 16th, asserts that the marriage of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg with the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, has been fully decided on, and that the Prince is shortly to pay a visit to the Empress and the Grand Duchess, at Palermo.

Accounts from Stockholm of the 30th of December state, that Sweden is suffering severely from the effects of scarcity of provisions. The greatest alarm has a consequence famine might ensue was felt in many parts, particularly in Upland. The Government had made large purchases of corn from Russia, and had likewise afforded pecuniary relief to the suffering peasantry. So urgent had been the distress, that the troops had been employed to break the ice, for the sake of facilitating the approach of corn-laden ships.

On the 9th inst. a dreadful fire broke out in the celebrated woollen cloth manufactory, at Linskenwalde, (Prussia). The town itself was in great danger, but was happily saved. The manufactory is totally destroyed; it is said to be insured for 200,000 dollars.

According to the last arrivals from the French colonies, the rupture with Madagascar has caused a considerable rise in the price of provisions. The Mauritius and Bourbon have always been supplied with meat from Madagascar, and meat became so scarce that the Colonial Council had been obliged to grant premiums of from 40f. to 120f. a head, according to the distances, for cattle brought from the Cape, Persia, and India.

Ibrahim Pacha, according to a letter from Vernet, in the *Independant des Pyrenees*, is daily improving in health. He receives numerous visitors, all of whom speak highly of the amiability of his character and many of his qualities. On Twelfth-day his Highness had the cake and drew for the bean, which he gained, and having chosen a Queen, ordered champagne to be served round to the party.

[illegible]ing of Hanover acc[illegible]

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 31st December, from which we learn that Veighli Pacha, the Governor of Salda, had been deposed, and Kiamil Pacha, formerly Ambassador at Berlin, put in his place. The latter is described as decidedly anti-Russian. The Porte had sent another Commissioner to Syria, Emir Pacha, one of the most enlightened and best educated men in the empire.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday a case was tried, Barnett v. Burdett, in order to test the liability of gentlemen forming the provisional committees of railway companies.

Mr. Jervis (with whom was Mr. Atherton) conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin appeared for the defendant.

The action was brought to recover the sum of £172 10s. 6d. for stationery, printing, and other articles supplied to the Irish West Coast Railway Company, and of which the defendant was one of the provisional committee, and afterwards one of the committee of management.

The defendant pleaded that he did not promise.

Mr. Jervis said the plaintiff was a stationer and printer carrying on business in the City. The defendant was William Jones Burdett, a gentleman of considerable property and standing in the world. The company was called "The Irish West Coast Railway," in which, if he were to be guided by the distinguished names on the committee and the distinguished description they had put forth in their prospectus, he should strongly recommend the gentleman on the jury to make an investment of any spare cash they might possess. Among the articles supplied was all the scrip. It would be proved that the defendant had been a constant attendant at the office, and had been actively engaged in the management of the affairs of the company. The defendant, too, was a party to a resolution by which it was agreed that all the expenses were to be paid out of the first deposits that were received. The plaintiff supplied all the scrip and the prospectuses, and in the latter it was set forth that the population to whom this projected railway would afford facilities exceeded a million. It happened, however, that the company fell into arrears of rent to the extent of £15, and the result was that the landlord was compelled to distrain, and he seized the whole of the scrip. The entire property of the company was seized—books, pens, ink, paper, and the other articles which had been furnished by the plaintiff. The learned counsel then called

William Campbell, Esq., who stated that he was not one of the projectors of the company in question, but he was a member of the provisional committee. He was in connection with other directors, was to be paid from two to three guineas for each attendance, and that the liabilities of the company amounted to £8,000, though they had not sold a single share.

Mr. Martin addressed the jury for the defendant, and commented severely on the fact of one of the ex-directors being brought forward as the principal witness against him.

Mr. Baron Alderson observed that no possible doubt could exist as to the liability of the defendant. He became responsible from the day when he consented to act on the provisional committee, and that was on the 10th of October. The defendant was liable to all the contracts from that day which had been entered into for the purposes of the company, whilst the party who made those contracts for the company was in the position of the agents of the committee. For any debts incurred before the 16th of October the defendant could not be held liable.

The Jury thereupon at once gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £119 10s.

Mr. Baron Alderson said it was of no use to read a lesson to some parties, for they would, notwithstanding, place their hands through a halter. The present action, however, might do some good, for it would show them of what foolishness they had been guilty.

*** It may be all very well for Mr. Baron Alderson to cast censure upon gentlemen who have served upon Provisional Committees; but, if the spirit of commercial enterprise had been checked, in the first instance, by such off-hand remarks, the country would at this time have been without the immense advantages of Railway communication. Mr. Baron Alderson is fond of a joke—we have heard him indulge in witticisms in a case of life or death; but hasty or peculiar remarks upon serious matters, may sometimes do much harm, and cannot do any good. A number of men have already been lost by individuals of character, who embarked in Railways with fair intentions, and in a legitimate spirit of speculation; and it is rather hard that they should be subjected to ill-considered sarcasms, having no reference to the justice of the case.

DISPUTES WITH RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A long argument has taken place in the VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, in the case of Parsons v. Sproat. It appeared that the plaintiff filed his bill, alleging that he had taken a very active part in the formation of the Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction Railway Company, and that many of the shares in the deposits, in respect of professional fees and disbursements. The defendants, who were the members of the provisional committee, and the directors of the Company, demurred to the bill, for want of [illegible]. The want of equity in Wigram, in giving judgment, said he was very glad to have been able to find grounds satisfactory to himself for overruling the demurrer upon both points, without giving any opinion upon the very important point of law which had been argued before him.

MR. GIBBS, THE MONEY-LENDER.—In the INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, on Wednesday, the case of this well known money scrivener and bill discounter was brought on before the petty commissioner, in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy, and on being refused application for his certificate by the Court, he had, on being taken in execution, applied to this Court, and now appeared for his discharge. The schedule filed by the insolvent is an extraordinary document, exceeding 100 pages of parchment. The debts in the aggregate are set forth at £302,000, of which sum £81,000 were without consideration, and £290,000 more secured upon a like amount of the deposits, in respect of professional fees and disbursements. The defendants, who were the members of the provisional committee, and the directors of the Company, demurred to the bill, for want of [illegible]. The want of equity in Wigram, in giving judgment, said he was very glad to have been able to find grounds satisfactory to himself for overruling the demurrer upon both points, without giving any opinion upon the very important point of law which had been argued before him.

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IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday there was a very crowded meeting at the Conciliation Hall; probably, the number of artisans and labourers present fell little short of 1800. Mr. O'Connell's speech was chiefly remarkable for some severe comments upon the Cambridge election.

ANOTHER MURDER. The *Waterford Chronicle*, of Saturday last, contains an account of the murder of an old man named Walshe, and the grievous wounding of his two sons, who are considered in a hopeless state. The deceased and his sons were proceeding from Waterford to Curraghmore in the county Kilkenny, about ten o'clock on Thursday night, when they were attacked by four men, who inflicted most fearful injuries upon them. The murdered man was carried, and others inflicted the wounds of which old Walshe died was identified by the survivors. The names of the prisoners are Grant (the principal), Halligan, Bryan, and Power.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY.—It is reported, that an increase in the army, to the extent of 6000 men, will be proposed to Parliament. It is said that the Duke of Wellington was anxious to add 10,000 men to our military force, but that his colleagues in the Cabinet was overruled in the Cabinet.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF FOOT.—The 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, are about to be presented with a new set of colours. This gallant corps embarked for foreign service in 1834, proceeding to India, where they remained until a short time since.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP "TORY."—Captain Johnstone, who stands charged with three murders on board the ship *Tory*, on her voyage from Hong-Kong to London, and also with cutting and wounding twelve of the crew, has nearly recovered from his severe illness, and he will be tried at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which commence on Feb. 2. All the wounded men have recovered, except Geir, who received twenty-five sabre cuts about the head, face, and body, and Morris, the Frenchman, who was shot by the captain. It has been resolved that three bills for wilful murder, and twelve for cutting and wounding, shall be presented to the Grand Jury. The prisoner has become more cheerful of late, and does not betray the least symptoms of a disordered intellect. The Attorney-General and other learned counsel will conduct this important prosecution on the part of the Crown.

Letters from Warsaw state, that the Emperor Nicholas, in his passage through that capital, had received those Paskewitz with great coldness, and had even expressed to him his disapprobation of the late political arrests.

BIRTHS

At Ilchester, the lady of W. R. Ward, Esq., attached to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of [illegible]—the lady of the Rev. Robert William Hippisley, of a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Arthur W. Ward, Esq., of a daughter.—At Brighton, Mrs. Francis Sheriff, of a son.—At Castle Connell, the lady of John Stephen Dwyer, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

At Horsham, the Rev. Jarvis Kemble, M.A., to Elizabeth Fraser, widow of George Fraser, Esq.—At Brighton, the Reverend Richard Watts, B.A., to Elizabeth Anna, eldest daughter of the late Samuel H. Rogers.—At the New Church, St. Pancras, Robert Rolinson, Esq., of Bermondsey, to Mrs. Little, of Camden-town.—At St. James's Paddington, Frederick Edward Colman, Esq., to Anna Weston, eldest daughter of Walden Cox, Esq.

DEATHS

At Skelton, near Boroughbridge, the Rev. Isaac Cracroft, aged 78.—At Exeter, Captain Charles Wakefield, late of her Majesty's 58th Foot.—At Mersham House, the Rev. Erskine Neale Wigram, M.A., [illegible]

Rector, the Rev. William Henry George, in the 41st year of his age.—At Newington, proprietor of the *Cork Southern Reporter*.—At Kingsland, Mrs. Edward Bullock William Elliott, K.H., in command of her Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, BY HER MAJESTY.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE PROCESSION T

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, BY HER MAJESTY.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

ROBING ROOM HOUSE OF LORDS

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Session of Parliament was opened on Thursday, with the usual formalities. Soon after twelve o'clock the gallery was crowded with beauty and fashion, and before one the body of the house was nearly filled with Peeresses and ladies of rank, whose splendid attire gave additional lustre to their personal attractions.

The Duke of Wellington entered the house about a quarter before one. His Grace, we are happy to say, appeared in excellent health and spirits.

The Lord Chancellor arrived shortly afterwards, and entered into a familiar conversation with his Grace and several other Peers, by whom he was speedily surrounded. The Duke of Cambridge, with his usual freedom, chatted with all that came at his way. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince George.

About ten minutes after two a discharge of artillery and a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of her Majesty, who shortly afterwards entered the house accompanied by Prince Albert, preceded by the heralds, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and other great officers of state.

Her Majesty, having ascended the throne, requested their Lordships to be seated, and a messenger was then despatched to require the attendance of the House of Commons

In the course of a few minutes the Speaker advanced to the bar, accompanied by a considerable number of members.

Her Majesty then read, in her usual emphatic manner, her gracious Speech (which will be found on the first page.)

Precisely at 25 minutes past two, her Majesty retired, and their Lordships adjourned until five o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsack at that hour, when the Session was formally opened by

The Duke of Wellington moving the first reading of a bill to regulate select vestries.

Earl Grey, Earl Pomfret, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Verulam, and Earl Spencer, took the oaths and their seats.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's Speech from the Woolsack; it having been again read by the Clerk at the table.

THE ADDRESS.

The Earl of Home, who moved the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech, congratulated their Lordships and the country upon the statement her Majesty had been enabled to make of peace throughout the world. The longer it lasted, the greater the blessing. The noble Earl then concluded, that their Lordships had not to assist the intention they had shown him, and moved an Address, which was nearly an echo of the Speech from the Throne.—Lord De Ros seconded the motion.—The Lord Chancellor then put the question, and declared that the Contents had it.—After a few seconds, the Duke of Richmond rose and said: I am not at all surprised to see the desire which has been evinced to suppress discussion upon——The Lord Chancellor: I beg the noble Duke will not state this. I have stated deliberately for a few minutes; and, finding that the noble Duke was not inclined to rise, I put the question, and put it slowly.—The Duke of Richmond: I am perfectly in order. I should have listened with satisfaction to the speech of the noble Lord who moved the Address, if he had not in part of his speech remarked that we should wait until we heard the statement of the Minister. I have heard, my Lords, enough in that Address to know what the Minister intends to do. (Hear, hear.) He intends to withdraw protection. (Interruptions.) I should like to have heard a more manly speech, and that he had mentioned the Corn-laws at once. I defy noble Lords to say that the Speech just read does not relate to the Corn-laws. This is getting rid of the compact which Sir R. Peel made in 1842 with the agriculturists, and which Mr. Gladstone, Secretary of State, said removed difficulties, and was made for the purpose of securing to the agriculturists a permanent law. It was to secure that permanent law that the agriculturists acquiesced in that sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) I hope this House will not so far abandon its duty as to permit itself to be intimidated by the Anti-Corn-law League, or by the money that body has raised. But what is the time the Government asks us to make this sacrifice to popular clamour? We find that Sir Robert Peel has not produced tranquillity in Ireland; that, on the contrary, murders and assassinations continue to take place every day. (Hear, hear.) In this speech, Sir Robert Peel comes to us, and asks us to give way, and alter those laws which every man knows are for the benefit, not of the agriculturists alone, but of every class in the community. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") My Lords, I for one will not give your Lordships the trouble of voting upon an amendment upon the present occasion; but I beg to enter my solemn protest against that part of her Majesty's Speech which threatens the ruin of the agricultural interests, and this House, I think, is entitled to know the reasons why they have come to such a decision.—The Duke of Wellington: The noble Duke has complained of the omission of all allusion to the Corn-laws in the Speech from the Throne. My Lords, it is not necessary in this House to follow my noble friend in his observations on the conduct of the Ministry. (Hear, hear.) Nor do I think it necessary to make any allusions to the Address moved by my noble friend, as I beg to inform your Lordships those measures will be brought before the House in a very few days. (Hear, hear.)—Lord Stanley said: Although he had the permission of her Majesty to make any statement in reference to the subject that was under the consideration of the House, in reference to the circumstances connected with his resignation, he thought the present time was not a proper one for going into explanations. Still, without going into details, he would state briefly the reason why he had separated from those colleagues with whom he had acted for so many years. Although differences had existed which led to his separation from the Ministry, he still entertained for those with whom he had hitherto co-operated, the most unfeigned regard and esteem. (Hear.) He would only take the statement that those were the reasons, and one only, there was a difference between himself and his colleagues. On all the others they were agreed. The measure to which he referred had relation to the degree and nature of protection that was to be afforded to the agricultural interest. (Hear.)—Lord Brougham rose, also, to express the gratification which he experienced at the course which Government had pledged themselves to adopt with regard to America. He also approved of the principles which they meant to act upon in trade, and entered at some length into the arguments in support of it. But he disapproved altogether of the proceedings of the body known as the League. He disapproved of its creation of the Corn-laws, and asserted that the taxation or 40s. freeholds was perfectly legal; but he held the wholesale exercise of that legal right to be very unconstitutional. The Sovereign could legally create a battalion of five hundred Peers and send them into the house to swamp the deliberations of their Lordships; but the Chancellor who should dare to put the great seal to those patents, would deserve to be brought to the block; the legal measure would be a most unconstitutional one. He also denounced the raising of large sums of money by any associated bodies except Parliament to be highly unconstitutional and dangerous as tending to foster agitation, and to induce men to engage in it as a trade. He wished to see the country governed by the Crown, Lords, and Commons, and not to have those authorities forced into measures by continual agitation and the force of pressure from without.—After a short discussion, the question was put, and the Address, in reply to the Queen's Speech, was agreed to without opposition.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the usual sessional orders were agreed to. The Earl of Shaftesbury was, for the thirty-third year, appointed Chairman of the Lords' Committees.

The Lordships then adjourned during pleasure, in order to receive from her Majesty a notification of the time she would be pleased to receive the Address.

After the lapse of a short interval, the Earl of Delaware entered the House, and informed their Lordships, by command of her Majesty, that half-past two on Saturday had been appointed as the hour of receiving the Address from their Lordships.

The House then adjourned till one o'clock on Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past one o'clock. At a quarter past two o'clock the attendance of Members was very considerable.

Soon afterwards Sir A. Clifford appeared at the bar, and summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne on the opening of the session.

On the return of the Speaker the House adjourned until four o'clock.

When the House re-assembled, and the Speaker having taken the chair, the new Members for Wigan, Worcester, Wales, Southwark, Warwickshire, Antrim County (Ireland), Woodstock, Hereford, and Hertfordshire, took the oaths and their seats.

New Writs.—Upon the motion of Mr. Young, a new writ was moved for for the boroughs of Selkirk and Newark, and also for the shire of Bute, in the room of the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Judge-Advocate-General.—Mr. Turner moved for the issue of a new writ for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Wortley, now Lord Wharncliffe. The same hon. member moved for the issue of a new writ for the City of Cork, in the room of Mr. Serjeant Murphy, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds; also for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Cashel, in the room of Dr. Stock, who had accepted the office of the Chiltern Hundreds.—Writs were also moved for the division of East Sussex, in the place of Mr Darby, who has accepted a Commissionership in the service of her Majesty, and for Midhurst, in the place of Sir Horace Seymour, who has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Railway Bills.—Sir R. Peel.—I wish to give notice, Sir, that I shall, on Monday next, move for the appointment of a Committee of the Whole House, with a view to ascertain the course which the House will pursue, with respect to the bills which will be submitted during this session for the making of railways.

Commercial Policy of the Country.—Sir R. Peel.—I also, Sir, beg to give notice that, on Tuesday next, I shall move for the appointment of a Committee to consider what should be the future commercial policy of the country.

The Factory Bill.—Lord Ashley gave notice that on the 29th of this month he would move for leave to bring in a bill to limit to ten hours the time for children working in factories.

THE ADDRESS.

The Speaker then read her Majesty's Speech, after which Lord Francis Egerton rose to move the Address in reply. Mr. E. B. Denison seconded the Address, and in doing so expressed a hope that nothing would be left undone by this country to prevent a breach of the present friendly feeling with America, for no doubt the whole world would suffer by such a breach

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S EXPLANATION.

Sir R. Peel then rose, and said he felt that although the course he was about to pursue was unusual, yet he believed it would be consonant with the feelings of the House if he at once entered into an explanation of the causes which had led to the Ministerial changes that had recently taken place. He at once admitted that his opinions upon the subject of protective duties had undergone a considerable change, and he must assert for himself the privilege of yielding to the force of argument, and of acting from the result of more enlarged experience. He did not wish to deprive those of any credit who were the first to contend against protective duties, but his own opinions had been modified by the results of the returns in all those instances in which protective duties had been relaxed. He had closely watched the operation of those duties during the last four or five years, and he was now convinced that the arguments in favour of their maintenance were no longer tenable. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) He was convinced that low wages were not the result of low prices of food, and he was further convinced that high prices of food were not favourable to a steady and higher protective duties requisite. On the contrary, the experience of three years of abundance and cheapness, proved that they were rather an alleviation, than otherwise, of the evil. For three years preceding those years similar were high while wages were low, while during the last three years prices were low while wages were high. It was impossible to resist the inference that wages did not fluctuate with the price of food, but were subject to the demand for labour, and other causes, having no connexion with the price of provisions. Since the year 1842, when the first invasion was made on the principle of protection, the exports of the country had increased almost 40 per cent, 47,000,000 in 1843, to 58,000,000 in 1844, and, leaving out the trade with China, the increase had been from 42,000,000 in 1842, to 46,000,000 in 1844, and to 51,000,000 in 1845. The returns presented a most similar picture. The reductions in the Customs and Excise had led to an increased degree of prosperity. The state of morality was also a gratifying result of increased prosperity. The commitments throughout the country had enormously decreased; and with regard to sedition and libel, the office of the Attorney-General had become a sinecure for the last two years. Employment and low prices must have contributed to this result. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to show that in flax, wool, lard, and other articles, the increased imports of them from abroad, in consequence of the reduction of protective duties, had not lowered prices, which, on the contrary, were enormously increased in almost every instance, and more particularly in the three articles mentioned. Notwithstanding the conviction thus brought to his mind, yet he thought that he was not the person upon whom the proposition of a recommendation to the Corn-laws ought to fall. He felt it would be impossible for him to meet the proposition of the hon. member for Wolverhampton with a direct negative—he felt he could not defend the Corn-laws on the ground of the country being higher taxed, or that they were necessary for the maintenance of high wages; but he wished to have the opportunity of stating to those friends who had so long honoured him with their confidence, that he could continue the same unanimity no longer, and that another line of conduct would be pursued by him with the least fourteen days in which to consider the whole question of protection. At that time, there occurred a great calamity, the results of which were most threatening, and he felt, as the servants of her Majesty, the Ministry were in duty bound to meet the evil, and he was anxious, to enable the House to judge of the motives which actuated the Government to come to the conclusion that the present Corn-laws could not be maintained. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to read a variety of letters from all parts of Europe, and more especially from Ireland, respecting the failure of the potato crop, and said that those letters and the reports of Messrs. Playfair, Lindley, &c., which were laid, on the 6th of November, in progress in Ireland, and in the papers which he presented to the attention of the Cabinet; but in the meantime his position had been changed by the appearance of the letter of Lord John Russell on the 22nd. He felt, on the 26th of November, that nothing but the support of a united Government would enable him to bring the settlement of the question to a successful issue, for they would appear to be servilely following the recommendation of the noble Lord, in his letter of the 22nd. Even then he would not have abandoned the task if he had been supported by a united Cabinet. The advice was taken to intimate to differ with one noble Lord for whom he entertained the highest esteem Lord Stanley who thought that the danger of the potato crop had been greatly magnified, and that there was no occasion for the Corn-laws to be abandoned. Lord John felt it his duty to resign, and as he was not the only Member of the Cabinet who took the same view of the subject, he (Sir R. Peel) thought it better to retire from the Government. On resignation being accepted by her Majesty, he abandoned himself as a private Member, and he was prepared in that capacity to give every facility to any Government which might be formed for the settlement of the question of the Corn-laws. He returned to town on the Saturday, the 20th of December, when, by command of her Majesty, he again waited upon her at Windsor, and was asked if he would persevere in his resignation. He at once replied that as Lord John Russell had undertaken the office of Ministry he would return to town, and endeavour to prevail on his colleagues to fall into his views. He did so, and his colleagues felt that, under the circumstances, it was their public duty to defer consideration of the Corn-laws, and not to decide the discussion of the day next, by then stating the nature of the proposition he had submitted to the Cabinet, but he would reply to the charge which had been made against him of treason in the Cabinet, and of treachery to his friends, because he was not a traitor had he called for public money to purchase oats, as a substitute for potatoes, while at the same time refusing all relaxation of protective duties. He had been unanimously appointed to those offices by the Queen, and by her power, and who had it in their power to displace him if they chose. He wished it to be understood that he owned no obligation to any man or body of men, for compliance in submitting to the tolls of office. They had not pressed upon him or proffered the privilege of distributing honours, for that privilege of selection gave no pleasure, because its exercise inevitably occasioned more disappointments than reconciliations. He had yielded to the call from a sense of public duty, and he had but one reward, that of being believed to be a loyal and faithful subject. The only value that he could perceive in the possession of power was the increased opportunities which it afforded him of being useful, and according to his own opinions of necessity. He had never used power for any unworthy motive; his actions were consistent with true and comprehensive Conservative principles. His duties were for ever before his eyes, and he had never shrunk from duty and to be relieved from them with honour would be the greatest boon which could be bestowed upon him; but he would never consent to remain Minister of the country with unlimited power and shackled authority. He would hold the office from no servile opinions, but only for the public interests, and to provide for the public security. (Great cheering.) Lord John Russell entered into an explanation of the causes which had led him to write his letter to the electors of London. He thought, in the state of the potato crop, that Government was not doing its duty in not opening the ports; and it now appeared that the right hon. Baronet and the Cabinet were entirely of the same opinion. On the 8th of December he received the commands of her Majesty to wait upon her at Osborne House, and on the 10th, he was enabled to do so, when it was proposed to him to form an Administration. He at once told her Majesty that there were great difficulties in the way—that his friends were in a minority in both Houses of Parliament, and it would be, therefore, impossible to propose a settlement with any hope of success. Her Majesty immediately placed in my hands a letter from Sir R. Peel, stating his reasons for resigning, and also stating that, as a private member, he would give every facility to any Government which might be formed for the settlement of the question of the Corn-laws. He consulted with a few friends, and they all felt a desire to know the exact nature of the proposition which the right hon. Baronet had submitted to his Cabinet. He accordingly communicated with Sir Robert Peel, who gave him all the information which he himself possessed, but did not think it expedient to enter into the particulars of his proposition. Then came the question, whether they should submit their contemplated proposition to Parliament at once, or dissolve and call a new one. He (Lord John Russell) thought it better not to dissolve unless they could be certain of the support of the right hon. gentleman, and of a considerable number of his colleagues. The right hon. Baronet, however, for reasons which he (Lord J. Russell) admitted to be cogent, thought it was not advisable that a person out of the service of the Crown should be consulted. He agreed with the right hon. Baronet on the measure which the right hon. Baronet had intended to propose for the settlement of the question, that measure being contained in his letter to her Majesty. It was a present suspension of the Corn-laws, and their total repeal at no distant period, by a gradual reduction of duty; this gradual reduction, he thought, would be an advantage more apparent than real to the landlord. He, however, stated to the right hon. Baronet all the difficulties of his position, and her Majesty replied, by saying that she had sent his letter to Sir R. Peel, who had replied by saying that he would support a proposition for the settlement of the question. But he could not undertake that he could obtain the consent of those he had consulted. When he next attended her Majesty, she gave him a letter from Sir R. Peel, in which he stated that as regarded supporting a total abandonment of the Corn-laws, he did not think that he ought to be fettered by such a pledge. In consequence of that letter he undertook the formation of the Government, though he felt that he was incurring a great risk, for if they were to be exposed to the charge of having undertaken what they were unable to perform. The following day, however, he had to communicate to his colleagues a letter he had received from Lord Grey stating reasons why he could not support the proposition that he would support for the ability, courage, and honesty of Lord Grey, this alone would not have caused him to give up; but when he remembered that he was the first amongst them all in that House to declare himself in favour of free trade and total abolition of all prohibitive regulations would be put upon his absence from the Government. He therefore wrote to her Majesty, informing her of the impossibility which he found in his way of forming a Ministry. He had now been a year relieved of the Corn-laws without gradation or delay, but accompanied with the removal of some of the burdens pressing upon agriculture. He felt the deepest gratitude to her Majesty for her kindness during these negotiations, and also the right hon. Baronet, for his spontaneous offer of support, in the first instance, and there was nothing in his subsequent letters which at all increased the difficulties of his position. The noble Lord concluded by stating that his only regret for not having succeeded in forming a Ministry was, that he was thereby prevented from bringing forward a measure he believed would have conferred on the humblest of the people of Ireland

Disraeli then addressed the House in a speech of considerable ability, and replete with personal acerbities towards Sir R. Peel, for having, as he (Mr. Disraeli) alleged, betrayed those who had placed him in power for the sole purpose of maintaining the principle of protection.

After some further discussion, the Address was carried without opposition; and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House was for some time occupied with the consideration of the usual standing orders.

Railway Deposits.—Lord John Russell wished to know from the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether the amount of the deposits on Railway Bills had yet been taken into consideration. Last year the amount paid in was £2,000,000, but this year it was calculated that £5,000,000 would be the sum; and that amount might cause a very great depression in the money market.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt exceedingly obliged to the noble Lord for having given him an opportunity of removing from the public mind any doubt that might have existed as to the course the Government intended to pursue on this subject. The House was aware that, on a resolution of the standing orders of the House, all parties engaged in Railway speculations were bound to pay a deposit equal to three-fourths of the whole expense of the undertaking. And by an Act of Parliament, passed a recent Session, the parties making the deposit had a right to have the money invested in the Accountant-General in any way they should think fit. About the middle of November last, an application had been made to him by very respectable parties in the noble Lord for having given him an opportunity of removing from the public mind any doubt that might have existed as to the course the Government intended to pursue on this subject. The House was aware that, on a resolution of the standing orders of the House, all parties engaged in Railway speculations were bound to pay a deposit equal to three-fourths of the whole expense of the undertaking. And by an Act of Parliament, passed a recent Session, the parties making the deposit had a right to have the money invested in the Accountant-General in any way they should think fit. About the middle of November last, an application had been made to him by very respectable parties in the city, for a definite answer should be given as to the course the Government intended to pursue in reference to that order; and it was then suggested that the resolution should be so altered, that parties, instead of being compelled to invest their deposits in Exchequer-bills, or Government Stock, or India Bonds, should be allowed to invest in bills of exchange. To the application so made he gave an answer, which he had resolved upon after due consideration, to the effect that he could not give an assurance of any alteration in the standing order in question. Under these circumstances, he did not feel justified in holding out any hope that any proposal for an alteration of the standing order in question would be laid out, or that he would not resist any such proposal if it should be made. He had every reason to believe that the difficulties apprehended from the order as it now stood were not founded in fact, and that, therefore, he would not be justified in making any alteration of the order.—Mr Masterman said, that as he had enjoyed the honour of being the medium of communication between the parties referred to and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he felt it necessary to state the extent to which the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the right honourable Baronet; his fingers certainly itched last night to be allowed to say a word.—[Laughter.] He must acknowledge that this interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer was anything but satisfactory. The answer he had received left the matter quite in as much doubt as it was before, and it was of more importance to the public at this than the last fourteen days in this matter had occasioned serious inconvenience to several gentlemen of high repute in commercial circles.

The Corn-laws.—On the question for bringing up the Report on the Address, Mr. Colquhoun said that he should crave the indulgence of the House for a few moments. He begged to express his opinions upon one of the questions raised by the speech of the hon. gentleman the member for Stockport, who stated last year with the honourable member for Wolverhampton, with the opinion that the preservation of a moderate protective duty would be desirable for the country. It was not his intention to enter at length into the questions which had been introduced last night, either by the honourable member for South Lancashire, or the right honourable Baronet; his fingers certainly itched last night to be allowed to say a word.—[Laughter.] He must be determined upon it; this matter had occasioned serious inconvenience to several gentlemen of high repute in commercial circles.

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Members! Good easy souls, anxious to be at peace with themselves and all the world, dragged out of their fat and quiet content to serve on Committees and listen to Cobden. Against this last infliction they have a remedy—slumber is not forbidden them. But they would fain sing, in the spirit of Tennyson's lotus eaters (the true descendants of which easy going race exist in your genuine country gentlemen)—we hope the poet will forgive us the parody —

Why are we doomed to Roebuck's prosiness,
Tired out with Cobden's talk about distress,
When all but M.P.'s rest from weariness?
All men have rest, why should we toil alone,
We only toil who are, alas! M.P.'s,
And list perpetual drone,
Of men who mind all business but their own;
Nor ever take our ease,
Except at Bellamy's;
Nor steep in slumber's balm the weary head,
Nor vote with Brotherton, when one agrees
Its time to ho to bed,
Why should we only toil who have large properties?

Unhappily a man can't go to sleep on a Committee. For all he understands of the jargon of opposing counsel, or the technicalities of engineers, he might as well be at Jericho as in St. Stephen's. But the Parliamentary Committee is sacred time, and so the unhappy country gentlemen are sacrificed. Many a worthy son of the soil spent Wednesday night in broken slumbers, thinking of the misery that the next morning would light him on. Visions of Railway Committees must have sat heavy on agricultural souls, not lightened by anticipations of Corn-law repeal. We have put it to Cobden—if the horrors of such a night, as I describe can be known to the agricultural mind, humbly and feelingly.

THE DREAM OF THE COUNTY MEMBER.

The clock struck twelve; 'twas dark and drear,
The Member lay in bed;
He tumbled there; he tumbled here;
And heavy was his head:
And, in dyspepsia severe,
His dinner weighed like lead.

All day long unto inward strife
And gloom he'd been a prey,
And, to the questions of his wife,
He answer gave alway—
To-morrow, you're aware, my life,
"It is our opening day."

His deeds of blood had murdered sleep,
And, in his troubled doze,
He saw dead game—a goodly heap—
Cock-pheasants laid in rows,
And slaughtered hares, that round did leap,
A fore-foot to each nose.

To them succeeded many a shape,
Of uncouth mould and grim—
For bodies papers tied with tape,
Theodolite for limb;
And dumpy levels, all agape,
That took surveys of him.

The Member's blood with horror thrills—
They shriek within his ear,
" We are the Ghosts of Railway Bills
That should have passed this year,
But standing orders, 'gainst our wills,
Keep us in limbo here.

" Yea—standing orders, harsh and hard,
Our infant growth have stopped:
By them from Board of Trade debarred,
Like foundlings we were dropped;
Sections and plans untimely marred,
And Branch with Trunk-line lopped.

" Look at our cuttings deep and wide,
Our gradients and our curves;
Well may't thou toss from side to side
With racked and raging nerves,
What he not knows who dares decide,
Say what that man deserves?

" Our brother lines that still survive
Shall plague thee in our stead,
All railway projects yet alive
Shall weigh thee down like lead,
The Session's close shall first arrive
Ere thou shalt get to bed.

" On a Committee thou alway
Shalt sit; till, deaf and blind,
Like him whom, as the poets say,
In caves fiends did bind—
Till Hercules tore him away,
But left the skin behind."

The clock struck one—the ghosts depart—
The Member from his doze
Waked with a shriek and horrid start;
And, when the sun arose,
'Twas with a sad and weary heart
He did put on his clothes!

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week very little English has come to hand from any quarter. The promises in the Speech from the Throne of the 19th ult. created a demand for it, and from the promises in the House of Commons last evening, we hear, duty free sorts were almost nominal. Of foreign wheat, both free and in bond, the quantity on hand is very large, nevertheless the sale for it was unusually depressed, without, however, any alteration in the quotations. The few parcels of barley now quite at market, and all other kinds were a mere drug. In malt very few sales took place, at about stationary figures. Oats, beans, peas, and flour dull, but not cheaper.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2030; barley, 6800; oats, 560. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, 1000; oats, 1000. Foreign: wheat, 7490; barley, 370 quarters. Flour, 2340 sacks; malt, 2000 quarters.

Wheat.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 36s[illegible] barley, 21s 11d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 34s 9d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 34s 1d.

Wheat, 36s 6d; barley 22s 3d, oats, 22s 1d, rye 34s 6d, beans, 34s 6d; peas, 34s 1d.

Insurance.—Wheat, 36s 6d; barley 3s 6d, oats 6s 0d, rye 3s 6d, beans, 6s 6d, peas, 6s 6d.

Tea.—Rather an extensive business has been transacted in most kinds of tea, at somewhat improved quotations. Common sound congou is selling at 10d, low yellowish leaf twankay is to be had, fair and useful, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; and common yellow leaf hyson, 1s 11d to 2s per lb. Several vessels have lately arrived from China too ashore.

Sugar.—A better demand has been experienced for West India, at fully previous quotations; indeed, in some instances, 6d per cwt more money has been obtained for fine colory samples. Mauritius have sold steadily, at our former rates. Refined goods are firm, at 42s 6d for brown and 45s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—By private treaty a moderate business is doing in coffee, at about last week's quotations. Very good ordinary Ceylon has produced 50s per cwt.

Hops.—Since last Saturday, 2 M. M. 18 pockets have been sold, at 4l 8s to 5l 5s 6d; old straw, 4l 10s to 5l 15s; wheat straw, 4l 15s to 4l 18s per load.

Hay (Friday).—Although the supply of most kinds of hops on offer here is by no means large, the general demand must be considered inactive. Nevertheless East and Mid Kent hops fully support last week's quotations. Seasoned pockets, 5l 10s to 7l 7s; Weald of Kent ditto, 5l 5s to 6l 7 10s. Mid Kent ditto, 6l 7s to 8l 0s; East Kent ditto, 8l 8s to 10l 10s; Mid Kent bags, 5l 5s to 6l 5s.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in good request, at very full prices. Best hands of Carlow, landed, 92s to 96s; first Cork, 88s to 90s; first Clonmel, 90s to 98s, Limerick, 80s to 86s, and first Belfast, 84s to 86s, per cwt. For forward delivery, next month, and to endsay is doing. Foreign butter is steady, at full currencies, the best quality producing 100s to 110s per cwt. English butter firm, at 68s to 76s for the best Dorset, and 11s to 13s per dozen for fresh. Bacon brisk, at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime small Waterford, 50s to 52s; heavy, 48s to 49s; prime Limerick, 48s to 51s; and heavy, 47s to 48s, per cwt. Hams and lard firm, and rather dearer.

Tallow.—Only a moderate business is doing in P. Y. C., at 45s on the spot, and 45s 3d to 45s 6d for the next three months. Town Tallow steady, at 43s. per cwt.

Potatoes. The supplies of Potatoes being large, the trade is heavy, at reduced prices.

Wool.—We have very little business to report in the Wool market; yet prices are pretty generally supported

Coals (Friday).—Morrison's Hartley, 14s; Eden Main, 18s 3d; Hylton, 18s; Kelloe, 19s 9d; Adelaide Tees, 18s; and Barrett, 17s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). Notwithstanding the supply of beasts here to-day was very limited, and of full average quality, we have to report a dull inquiry for that description of stock, at last week's quotations. [illegible]

[illegible] and prices [illegible] stationary. The veal trade was active, at an improvement within of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Pigs steady, at full prices. Milch cows very dull, at from £16 to £18 15s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 10d to 5s 6d; prime small ditto, 5s 8d to 5s 10d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 18s each. Beasts, 2,69. cows, 144, sheep, 9240; calves, 110, pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand was rather inactive, yet prices were supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 6d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 6d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absorbing subject of interest in the Money Market continues to be the probable effect resulting from the payment of the various Railway deposits to the Accountant-General. There has been for some time a [illegible] anticipation, which has led to the withdrawal of [illegible] from the Stock Exchange, and the consequent [illegible] of the Funds. At this moment the Bank of England is pressed on all sides for accommodation, but do not exhibit any great amount of liberality, having altered their ordinary principle [illegible] Many [illegible] have been [illegible] to the Bank, and [illegible] lation on the part of the banking and monied interest, and limitation on the part of the Bank [illegible]

[illegible] to the Railway deposits. Some unfortunate reports are current with regard to two extensive banking establishments, one situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the other in the North of England. It would be premature at present to mention the names; but little doubt can exist that in the first, if not in both instances, the reports are founded on accurate data. The Consols Market has been very much depressed during the week, although it does not close quite so good as it has been. The price on Monday was 94¾ for Account, which on Tuesday advanced to 95⅛, considerable fluctuations having occurred in the interim. A partial reaction has since occurred, and no improvement took place upon the report of her Majesty's Speech being received. The closing prices mark 94¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 95 for Account. Exchequer Bills have improved from 18s to 20 pm, the closing quotation. Bank Stock is good, at the advance of 205½ to 207. Three per Cent. Reduced is 95¾. New Three and a Quarter per Cents. 96⅞ to 97⅛; and India Stock, 263.

The Foreign Market displayed an increased activity at the beginning of the week, but did not maintain it until the close. Brazilian on Monday quoted 83 but has since receded to 81½ Portuguese has been little doing of late. Mexican information has occurred, it closes at 25¾. Mexican improved from Monday's price of 30½ to 30⅝, on Wednesday, but no transaction has taken place since. Spanish Actives on Monday were 27⅞, and on Tuesday advanced to 28¼, leaving more doing at 28⅜. The Three per Cents opened at 38⅜, and have advanced to 39. Dutch Stock has not been largely dealt in; the closing price for the Four per Cents is 95¼. The Two-and-a-Half per Cents are (nominally) 59¾.

The Share Market was very flat at the commencement of the week, but improved in tone as it advanced. Some of the best Scrips have been dealt in at a small discount, and the French lines continue in good request; but, it must be remarked that the rise in French Scrips is the result of some peculiar combination to support the Paris market, which has the effect of producing confidence here—whether justly or not, is a question that time will settle. Altogether the market closes with tolerable firmness, yet any decisive rise is speedily checked by immediate sales. It is apparent that a large amount of Shares is only waiting for a decided advance to be disposed of; and, as it is most probable that the holding over will be an expensive operation at the next settling, any extensive rise at present can be scarcely regarded as probable. The closing prices are:—Aberdeen, 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 8⅜; Bridgewater and Newcastle, 9; Minehead, ⅜ dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 84½, Buckinghamshire, ¾ dis.; Caledonian, 14½; Ditto New, 4; Ditto Extension, 3⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Direct Northern, 2⅜; Eastern Counties, 2⅜; Ditto New, 7⅛ pm.; Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent, No. 1, ⅜ pm.; Ditto ditto, No. 2, ⅜ pm.; East Lincolnshire, 3⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7⅜; Ditto Half Shares, 1½; Edinburgh and Perth, 4⅝; Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central of Wales, 1; Goole and Sheffield, 2½; Great Northern, 22½; Great Eastern and Western, 1⅛; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22; Great North of England (New), 33; Great Western, 161½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 20; Ditto Fifths, 3⅞; Guildford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, 6½; Hereford, Hereford and Carlisle, 5⅜; Leicester and Bedford, 7 pm.; Liverpool Manchester, and Newcastle Junc., 4; Lond. and Birm., 223; Ditto Quarter Shares, 26; Lond. and Blackwall, 8½; Ditto New, 3¼; Ditto Extension, 3⅛; Lond. and Brighton, 68½; Ditto Fifths, 2½; London and Croydon, 22⅜; Ditto Guaranteed 5 per cent., 93; London, Roumslow, and Western, 1½; London and South Western, 77; Do. New Consol. 43; Do. New, 19; London and York, 4; Lynn and Ely, 12; Manchester and Leeds, 123; Do. Half Shares, 63; Do. Fifths, 12½; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Do. New Quarters, 9½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2¾ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 3½; Midland, 105; Do. New Quarters, 20; Nottingham, Birmingham, and Derby, 123; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 59; Ditto New Branding, 63½; Newcastle and Berwick, 22; Newport, Sheffield and Boston, 3; North British, 26¾; North Midland, 7; Ditto Extension to Carlisle, 3½; Northern and Southern Connecting, 1½; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16; Portsmouth Direct, 4½; Preston and Wyre, 34½; Scottish Central, 16; Scottish Midland, 6½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Shropshire Union, ⅝ pm.; South Midland, 3 pm.; Staines and Richmond, 2½; South Wales, 8⅜; Trent Valley, 20½; Vale of Neath, 21; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3½; York and North Midland, Selby Branch, 87; Ditto Extension, 40; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie's), 2½; Ditto (Espeleta's), 5; Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, ¾ pm.; Ceylon, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 8½; Great North of France, Constituted, 15⅛; Great Western Seugal, 1½; Luxembourg, 2½; Orleans and Vierzon, 17½; Over Yssel, 1½ dis; Paris and Lyons (Laffitte's), 2½; Paris and Lyons (Gamerom's), 3½; Sambre and Meuse, 5½.—Mines: Real del Monte Unregd., 3¾—Joint Stock Banks: Australasia, 27.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols fluctuated yesterday, and closed at the depressed price of 94¾ The Share Market was, in some measure, influenced by the depression in the English House, and closed heavily, although no important decline in prices occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JAN 20

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. LEWIS, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer

BANKRUPTS.—W. WARD, Manchester, auctioneer. T. P. HAWLEY, now or late of 35, Bermondsey-st, Bermondsey, tallow chandler. [illegible] 20 Lancelot Place, Brompton, and 2, Mornington-terrace, Regent's-park, and 20, Lincoln's-inn Norland-road, Notting-hill, and 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor. J. ROSS, Knight, late of 31, Gracechurch-street, clerk. [illegible] H. S. [illegible] Bucklersbury, and 2, Bedford-row, solicitor. P. OLAGE, 7, Basinghall-street, City, woollen factor. T. DEAN, Chorlton-street, Tottenham-court-road, victualler. RUTTER & U. LINGHAM, 13, Regent-street, linendrapers. J. HICKETT, Gosport, Southampton, grocer. H. FRICKER, Southampton, innkeeper. C. BLACKMORE, 13, Lower Seymour-street, tailor. D. MARKS, 35 and 36, Houndsditch, pawnbroker. J. SKILPATRICK, 73, Cornhill, jeweller. J. JARVIS and J. ROWLEY, Newton, Lancashire, silk manufacturers. A. HADDOCK, Atcester, Warwickshire, banker. E. PARIS, Hereford, draper. J. HOLDSWORTH, Keighley, Yorkshire, wool merchant. J. B. GILLETT, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, dyer. R. AGNEW, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper. J. SKILPATRICK and J. SMITH, Liverpool, rope manufacturers. D. WYNNE, Colwyn, Carnarvonshire, wheelwright.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. W. WAUGH, Kilmarnock, hat manufacturer. W. DUNN, Glasgow, merchant. J. SENIOR, Leith, merchant. R. SMITH, Ardrossan, druggist. J. and PATRICK, Glasgow, fleshor.

FRIDAY JAN 23

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 23. [illegible] of R. Hodgson to be Cornet, vice Bruce. [illegible] H. Hopkins Upton to be Cornet, vice Lord Killeen. 16th Lt. H. King to be Cornet, vice M Farlan. 36th Cornet W. Bayne to be Cornet, vice Hodgson. Grenadier Guards: Ensign J. Carnegie to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Bradford. 46th Lieut. Major C. de Rotenburgh to be Captain, vice Bennet. 52nd Capt. J. G. Ogilvie to be Captain, vice C. Turner. Lieut. C. H. Fenton to be Captain, vice Ogilvie. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Fenton. [illegible] 57th Lieut. L. Frost to be Captain, vice Jackson: Ensign C. G. D. Amesbury to be Lieutenant, vice Frost. Capt. J. Campbell, from the 72nd, to be Captain, vice De Courcy. Lieut. J. Ogilvie to be Captain, vice Campbell. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Ogilvie. 72nd Lieut. and Capt. De Courcy, from the 57th, to be Captain, vice Campbell. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice De Courcy. 77th Lieut. L. Frost to be Captain, vice Jackson: Ensign C. G. D. Amesbury to be Lieutenant, vice Frost. Capt. J. Campbell, from the 72nd, to be Captain, vice De Courcy. Lieut. J. Ogilvie to be Captain, vice C. Turner. Lieut. C. H. Fenton to be Captain, vice Ogilvie. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Fenton. [illegible] 57th Lieut. L. Frost to be Captain, vice Jackson: Ensign C. G. D. Amesbury to be Lieutenant, vice Frost. Capt. J. Campbell, from the 72nd, to be Captain, vice De Courcy. Lieut. J. Ogilvie to be Captain, vice C. Turner. Lieut. C. H. Fenton to be Captain, vice Ogilvie. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Fenton. [illegible] 77th Lieut. L. Frost to be Captain, vice Jackson: Ensign C. G. D. Amesbury to be Lieutenant, vice Frost. Capt. J. Campbell, from the 72nd, to be Captain, vice De Courcy. Lieut. J. Ogilvie to be Captain, vice C. Turner. Lieut. C. H. Fenton to be Captain, vice Ogilvie. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Fenton. [illegible] 57

FRENCH PLAYS.—SCENE FROM "ELLE EST FOLLE."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

There is a niche at the top of the room, in which a statue of the Duke of Sussex will be hereafter placed. The paintings have been cleaned, and the Masonic emblems re-burnished and gilded, on a ground of transparent blue. The Hall is to be lighted with gas, and the wax chandeliers, which shone but dimly, removed.

According to Mr. Oliphant's interesting account of the Madrigal society, published by Calkin and Budd, it was founded in 1741 at the Twelve Bells, in Bride-lane, by John Immyns, a lawyer, who died in 1761. He played on the harpsichord, viol da gamba, flute, and lute, and had a "cracked counter-tenor voice." Mr Immyns was a member of the Academy of Ancient Music, and tutor to the Chapel Royal. He was so imbued with the love of the ancient school of part-writing, that he determined to found a club, exclusively for the cultivation of such music; indeed, such was his devotion to it, "that he looked upon Monteverdi and Handel as the greatest corrupters of the science." In 1745 the Society removed to the Founders' Arms, Lothbury. The admission fee was 8s., and 3s. per quarter. They returned again to the Twelve Bells, and then, in 1748, went to the Queen's Arms, in Newgate-street. One of the rules was as follows:—"It having been long observed that the Members being permitted to sup within the hours set apart for music, (a more intellectual pleasure), has created great hindrance and confusion in the performance, and perhaps by degrees would have eat up the whole time of the Society, and frustrate the chief intent of their Meeting, the Members of this Society have agreed to reserve an hour and a half each night free from such interruption; and it is hereby ordered, that if any Member shall eat his supper, or any part thereof, after half-an-hour past eight o'clock, and before ten o'clock, on the night of the Society's Meeting, he shall forfeit six-pence, to be applied for buying ruled-paper for the use of the Society."

One of the regulations enjoined a probation of a candidate, in order to ascertain whether he could sing in "time and tune." Most of the members at this period were mechanics; and Sir John Hawkins declares that they sang with a "degree of correctness to do justice to the harmony." They made excursions to Blackheath and Richmond; and, at these merry-makings, tobacco was one of the great luxuries.

In 1769, the Society met at the Feathers Tavern, Cheapside; in 1777, at the King's Arms, Cornhill; in 1778, at the Half Moon, Cheapside; and then at the Leather Tavern. In 1784, the entrance fee was raised to a guinea, and the quarterage to half-a-guinea. In 1792, head quarters were at the King's Head, Poultry, and then at the Globe, in Fleet-street. The next removal was in 1795, to the Crown and Anchor. In 1798, there was a dinner festival; and again in 1802, 1803, and 1809, from which time they have been continued annually. In 1811, a silver cup, for a madrigal after the old masters, was given, and Mr W. Beale won it with "Awake, Sweet Muse." The old harpsichord, used formerly as an accompaniment, was disposed of in 1814. Now the part singing is without the aid of any instrument.

In 1831, the supper meeting, which had existed for fifty years, was changed to a monthly dinner, which is now held on the third Thursday in each month, from October to July, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Anniversary Festival taking place in January. The yearly subscription is now £4, with a charge of 7s. 6d. for dinner, and 10s. for the Anniversary. In 1827, a perpetual President, Sir John Rogers, Bart., was appointed. To his last and 25th, the Society is deeply indebted for his resignation, on account of ill-health, to Lord Saltoun was elected, and his enthusiasm in the cause may be imagined when we state that he came up expressly from his seat in Scotland, to attend the anniversary.

The Madrigal was the parent of the English Glee, and it is owing to the former species of composition emanating from the Reformation, that we can boast of a national school of harmony. The Society has saved from oblivion many rich and rare gems.

LORD FRANCIS EGERTON.

The mover of the Address in the House of Commons is Lord Francis Egerton: the task is frequently entrusted to a young member of the Ministerial party, as it is considered a favourable opportunity for exhibiting his ability, if he possesses any. But, at a crisis like this, when every movement is of such importance, it is perhaps thought necessary to call in the aid of one experienced in public business, used to the House and to the routine of debate; one not likely to be embarrassed by the novelty of a first appearance before such an assembly. Lord F. Egerton has represented the Southern Division of Lancashire from the year 1835, and he had previously sat for Bletchingly and the county of Sutherland; his position as member of one of the great manufacturing districts of England, may also have had something to do with the selection, as well as his long experience of the House.

His Lordship is the second surviving son of the Duke of Sutherland, and is perhaps even better known to the general public by his former name, than by that of Egerton, which he assumed pursuant to the will of the late Duke of Bridgwater, from whom he inherited extensive property. As Lord Leveson Gower, he gained considerable literary reputation by his version of Goethe's "Faust," which exhibited much command of language and power of versification. He published also some translations from Schiller and other German poets, and was a frequent contributor to the Annuals. His latest literary labour, we believe, is a contribution to a grammar of the Persian language, derived from the work of a learned German, which is to be made available for the English student.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD FRANCIS EGERTON, MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is pleasing to see men of such high station, escaping for a while from politics into the "fresh fields and pastures new" of literature. His Lordship has held the office of Secretary for Ireland; but in the House he is not a very active party man, or frequent speaker. His consenting to move the Address, of course implies that he gives his confidence and support to the policy of the Prime Minister. His Lordship is in his 46th year; he married a daughter of C. Greville, Esq., of Warwick, niece of the Duke of Portland.

FESTIVAL OF THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY, IN FREEMASONS' HALL.

A CONNEMARA CABIN.—DRAWN BY TOPHAM.

A MOUNTAIN CABIN.—IRELAND.

Joy liveth where he lists; capricious Whim
Plumeth his pinions for their dancing flight,
And any happy heart hath hire for *him*;
He careth not on domes of gold to light,
On jewel'd Coronet or dazzling throne,
Tho' upon impulse, he will grandeur seek,
Yet his pure smiles are not for Rich alone,
But dimple fondly on the poorest cheek.

So, Poverty wears oft a face of Joy,
Laughing and lovely over all its rags—
Now the girl, rustic; now the ruddy boy,
Whose ruby brim ne'er to sadness flags;
Its leaping spirit radiates through the eyes,
Or maketh merry in the mirthful heart,
Making the creatures glow, like southern skies
That burn with sunshine—Joy in every part!

Joy flies anon from cities and will thread
Thro' happy mazes to the lonely door,
Where the Poor love to hear his cheerful tread,
And his voice troll its music to the moor;
Mountains and rocks to echo it around,
Children to lisp its melody, and love
To warm the humble cabin by the ground,
By the heart-flame that's kindled from above.

Now *here* is such a cabin, where it seems
That Joy is Childhood's visitor to-day;
The crowd are far away, hills, rocks, and streams,
List to youths' voices, and resound its play.
The hut, a little castle built of stones,
Piled raggedly; no windows, and the door
A cavern entrance; but the laughing tones
Of a glad child come singing from the floor.

A floor of mud, and wretchedness—and still,
The tiny boy looks fat and full of glee;
And his eyes sparkle up with pleasure's thrill,
The sweet smile of his sister fair to see;
A blooming mountain-flower, blushing bright,
In the rich day-beam, tending her young brood
Of birds, that hardly yet have caught its light,
And yet are craving for their early food.

A goat skips round the beetle of the rock;
There is a tripping spirit over all—
An airy elasticity, to mock
Each heavy thought that on the heart would fall.
Childhood hath shaken hands with Joy, and so
Grief is chased off, and Lightness chirps its lay;
And all the living landscape seems to glow,
And dance in unison with Childhood's play.

Now beautiful impressions throng the mind,
And harmonise with Nature, till the brain
Teems with a thought that leaves a gloom behind
That with its moral saddens all the strain.
This Hut, with *Childhood's* presence blest alone,
Seems lovely but invade the mountain mist
By the rude men who make its rocks their throne,
And, lo! it is the cradle of unrest

It is an Irish Cabin:—Passion's strife
Converts the Child's home darkly to the lair;
With angry grief the Peasant's soul is rife,
For Agitation's storm hath roach'd even there
Hate hath gone up where Love was meant to dwell,
Loosing the evil spirits of its wrath;
Childhood and Joy grow dim before the spell,
And Hunger moans along a footless path!

FREAK OF FORTUNE. On Wednesday, one of those sudden changes of fortune which occasionally occur happened to a man named John Carturit, living in Mary-street, Hampstead-road, who received intelligence that, by the death intestate of an uncle in Liverpool, he had become possessed of £8,000 personal property. Carturit, who is a hatter, was in very reduced circumstances, and when he received the pleasing intelligence was about applying for parochial relief.

WINCHESTER PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second Concert of the above Society for the Season, took place on Tuesday last. The programme was unusually long, being divided into three parts; the first consisting of a portion of "The Messiah;" the second, a selection from Handel, Mendelssohn, and Haydn; the third, the "Sabat Mater" of Rossini. The Concert commenced with the Overture to "The Messiah," when Mr. Lockey, (being his first visit to this city), gave that beautiful song, "Comfort ye my People," with a chasteness of style and propriety of expression that made a deep impression on the audience. This gentleman, a pupil of Sir G. Smart, possesses a genuine tenor voice, of even and pure quality, combining sweetness with power in an unusual degree; and, as he evidently studies to understand his subject, and aims at no unnecessary display, we venture to consider him an acquisition to the musical world of no ordinary value.

Mrs. Weiss (late Miss Barrett), had ample scope to display the fine quality and compass of the powerful organ with which she is gifted. Miss Duvall would have been heard to better advantage in a room of smaller dimensions. Mr. Leach, of the Cathedral choir, was the principal bass: his rich, mellow voice, correct style, and certain execution, told with their usual effect. The choruses were sustained with extraordinary spirit and precision. The veteran Dr. Chard presided at the piano-forte; the band and choruses were led by Mr. E. W. Thomas, who gave a solo on the violin in his usual masterly style.

About 300 persons were present, including the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester (who is the President;) many of the Clergy, and the principal families in the neighbourhood.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

A party of American minstrels, under the above designation, commenced on Wednesday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, a series of concerts, for the avowed purpose of affording an accurate notion of Negro character and melody. These artists are remarkably clever, and admirably "made up." They are painted jet black, with raddy lips, and large mouths; and being capital actors, the deception created is so great that wagers have been offered that they are really "darkies." They dress in dandy costume, *à la Julien*—that is, white waistcoated and wristbanded, turned up in the most approved D'Orsay fashion. Of course, it is impossible to come to any right conclusion as to the authenticity of the African airs, especially as they have arranged the compositions of the great European masters in such a grotesque manner. The executants are five in number; one plays the tambourine, Mr. Germon, who is the leader; another, the bone castanet; the third, the *accordion*; and the two others, the banjo, or African guitar. The castanet player does not sing, but his four colleagues have good voices, and in glees harmonise charmingly. In a quartet, a parody on the Phantom Chorus, from Bellini's "Somambula," and in a glee, "You'll see them on the Ohio," nothing could be more effective than the skilful blending of the parts. It is, perhaps, the *bufo* exhibition which will create the greatest sensation, and in this quality they are inimitable. The tambourine performer affects a ludicrous air of pompous sentiment, whilst the castanet sable hero indulges in all kinds of buffoonery and antics. He is a wonderful player—no Spaniard can rival him in the rapidity, delicacy, and precision. A scene called a "Railroad Overture," causes an explosion of laughter; they seem to be endowed with perpetual motion; and the scream of the whistle, at the same time with the noise of the engine, beggars all description. The entertainment is quite a novelty, and will, no doubt, be attractive. They have been provided with letters of recommendation from President Polk, and some leading personages in America, who must be better able to appreciate the accuracy of their African delineations than Europeans.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

CHAPTER III.

BEFORE Gerald quitted Miss Dering's lodgings, on that night, he had, as may be supposed, put her in possession of Mr. Pilrig's grand secret; and it was arranged between them, that she should throw herself on Mr. Weston's generosity to forego and to forgive—that is, that she should ask him to release her from the engagement she had entered into but two days before; and to pardon her for the involuntary deception she had practised, and the disappointment she was about to inflict: and, painful as the dilemma was, she had every confidence in the success of her appeal. For her own part, she was deeply grieved and ashamed; but she knew Mr. Weston was a man of a philosophical mind, and a calm temperament, and she did not apprehend that his pain would be very acute or very durable; and as he was also very reasonable and very benevolent, she felt assured that he would believe what was true—namely, that she had fancied her heart was free when she accepted him; and that he would much rather she told him the truth now, at the expense of inflicting a temporary disappointment, than that she should fulfil her engagement, at the risk of making herself and him permanently miserable. The embarrassment of this communication was, necessarily, the first subject that engrossed her thoughts; but when, on the following day, the letter to Mr. Weston was dispatched, other cares and anxieties came crowding thick and fast upon her. She knew Gerald well, and although, to her sorrow, she found she loved him still—she loved him in spite of many and great faults. He was handsome, clever, accomplished, and eloquent; but he was impetuous and selfish—and too much the creature of circumstance to be relied upon under *any* circumstances. What could be a greater proof of how little he was to be depended on, than the manner in which he had neglected her for the last two or three years? She, whom he had vowed to love, and whom, he now declared, he had never ceased to love—he had left her to struggle with her poverty and her loneliness, unsupported and unconsoled. Money he had none, neither had she—for he was the son of a poor clergyman, who was starving himself, to keep his son at Oxford till he could take orders; and she was the daughter of a general officer, whose income had died with him; and who, having lived expensively, had little

to leave for the support of his wife and child, but the poor pension that Government afforded. Mrs. Dering had soon sunk under a loss and a reverse, which her already impaired health unfitted her to encounter; and Emily, educated in affluence and bred in elegance, was left, at seventeen, to struggle with the cold world alone, and to make the sad experiment, on how little life and a respectable appearance could be supported. Their mutual poverty had prevented the young couple marrying in the first bloom of their attachment; but for some time after her mother's death, Emily had been cheered and supported through her afflictions, by Gerald's attention and kindness. But, as time advanced, his attentions slackened; his visits to Bath became rare and short, and the correspondence, which had, at first, been regular and frequent, had gradually declined, till it had died away altogether, and Emily knew nothing of Gerald's movements but what she occasionally gathered from his father. In the meantime, the reduction of her circumstances had kept pace with that of her consolations. The small sum that remained to her after her mother's death was daily becoming less, and the pension she received was altogether inadequate to her support. Sorrows and difficulties were thickening around her. Gerald's long neglect not only appeared sufficient to release her from her engagement, but seemed to justify her in the belief that she would be doing him a service in releasing him from his; and his father, who looked upon their union as hopeless, and considered their attachment a mutual misfortune, encouraged her in these views of the case. Under these circumstances, she had accepted Mr. Weston; and, had not Gerald unfortunately learnt her intentions, and found his love so far revived, by the apprehension of losing her, that he started instantly from London to enforce his own long-neglected claims, a few weeks more would have seen her the wife of a worthy, wealthy man, of a certain age, whose kindness would have rendered her duties easy, and whose reasonable expectations would have been satisfied with such a degree of affection as that kindness would have ensured. But now all was undone again, and Emily was once more on the wide world; for though Gerald had convinced her that he could not part with her without pain, and although he had revived in her breast the fire that neglect had chilled, and so rendered her union with Mr. Weston impossible, he had not convinced her that his character was changed, and he had not shown her any way out of the difficulties that encompassed them. As for Mr. Pilrig's story, it might not be true; besides, if it were, Mr. Livingstone might alter his intentions and his will ten times before he died; and, even in the most favourable view of the case, the prospect of great wealth hereafter could be of no use to them now; and five hundred pounds in hand would have been worth a million in prospective.

To give him his due, these thoughts weighed heavily on Gerald's mind, too, as he walked that night to his father's house; and he felt keenly the justice of Emily's reproach, "How selfish and how cruel it was of him to come!" But the mischief was done, and the question that remained

was, how was the injury he had done her to be compensated. There was but one way that he could see, and that was to marry her immediately, and persuade his father to let her live at the vicarage, until he had taken orders, and obtained some means of supporting her himself; and this, with a heavy heart, when he had heard the story, Mr. Gage acceded to. But, when the plan was proposed to Emily, although she consented to accept the shelter offered her, she recoiled from the idea of an immediate union. She felt that there would be a want of delicacy towards Mr. Weston in so abruptly transferring the hand to another, which she had, within so short a period, promised to him; and she insisted on a delay of six months; which interval was to be employed by Gerald in completing his studies, and by his father in the most strenuous endeavours to obtain some provision for his future subsistence.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Gage had been schoolfellows at Winchester, and fellow collegians at Oxford. They were both the sons of poor clergymen, and both designed for the church; but just at the moment that, with anxious hearts and throbbing heads, they were preparing for their examination, Obi, as he was commonly called by his familiars, received an invitation to India, from a connexion who was prosperously settled there; and, bidding adieu to theology and the Greek Lexicon, he started upon a new and more hopeful career. From that period, although they had vowed eternal friendship several hundred times, Mr. Gage heard no more of his chum, till he happened, many years afterwards, to read in the newspaper that his old friend had returned from India, the possessor of enormous wealth. But for the last clause of the paragraph, he would have made some attempt to renew the acquaintance; but he was himself so very poor, that the "enormous wealth" deterred him; and it was by accident only that Mr. Livingstone's recollection of his fellow student was revived. He chanced to see a card lying on the table, one day, when he called at his solicitor's, inscribed with the words *Gerald Gage*. The name struck him, and, on enquiry, he learnt that the owner of it was the son of his former friend. No intimation of this discovery, however, reached the obscure vicarage of N——, and the extraordinary consequences that resulted from it would have remained an unsuspected and an impenetrable secret, but for the strange indiscretion of Mr. Pilrig. As Obi had always shown a tendency to eccentricity, old Mr. Gage, to whom the affair was communicated by his son, had no great difficulty in believing that he had made such a will; but the probability that he might alter it, and the remoteness of any advantage to be expected, if he did not, induced him to urge his son to banish the subject as much as possible from his mind, and Gerald promised that he would return to Oxford, and finish his studies, as steadily as if no such contingency awaited him; and whilst we leave him to fulfil these laudable intentions, we will introduce our readers to Mr. Livingstone's drawing-room, in Portland-place; where, seated in an easy chair, and surrounded by every appliance of comfort and luxury, the respected possessor of so much wealth was solacing himself alternately with his hookah, and a pile of Indian newspapers that lay beside him. He wore a brown wig, and a brown coat, and shorts of the same colour. His age might be sixty-five, but there was nothing either in the appearance of his face or of his well-formed legs, which were clothed in white-ribbed cotton stockings, that would have been very encouraging to a legatee. The expression of his countenance was not ill-tempered; on the contrary, there was a spice of fun and humour about the nose, and in the small twinkling eyes; but there was something around the mouth, and the closing of the lips, that denoted a degree of firmness amounting to obstinacy. On the opposite side of the fireplace, attired, although it was morning, in a small blue gauze turban, and a green silk dress, with her collar all awry, and a locket and chain, that were intended to be in front, hanging over her left shoulder, sat Miss Sally Nicoll, a middle-aged lady, to whom Nature had never been very kind in the matter of personal attractions, and whose incongruous taste in dress, combined with a total incapacity for putting on her wig, or anything else she wore, straight, gave a comical air that was very apt to excite laughter in those who were not accustomed to her appearance. She was a distant and poor relation of Mr. Livingstone's, and, when young, had gone out to India to look for a husband, but, not succeeding in the speculation, had ever since resided with him in the capacities of housekeeper, companion, nurse and interpreter; for the old gentleman was very deaf, and, for more reasons than one, preferred having an interpreter of his own to applying to people to repeat what they had said. One of these was that he detested bawling; whilst Nicky, as he called her, knew the exact tone that was most agreeable to his auditory nerves; and another, that he, by this means, avoided the conversations he had no desire to be troubled with, and only asked her to repeat when his curiosity prompted the inquiry. But the consequence of this arrangement was, that he heard only through Nicky's ears, and understood only through her understanding, except on those rare occasions, when he chose to hear and understand for himself, which, perhaps, he had not unfrequently undergone so much difficulty in accomplishing. Now Nicky's ears were much like those of other people, but her understanding was different; and, although she was the most honest creature in the world, and had every intention of reporting correctly what she had heard, yet the discourse and propositions she conveyed to Mr. Livingstone, had not unfrequently undergone so strange a transmutation in their passage through her mind, that they could never have been recognized by their owners; whilst he, who was satisfied of her truth, never doubted the correctness of her reports, and only attributed the extravagant assertions and unaccountable nonsense that often reached him, to the daily increasing folly of the world; a persuasion, by the way, in which he delighted, and which was a principal element in his happiness, as it was at once, the source of his mirth, the maintenance of his self complacence, and the justification of the obstinacy, incredulity, and aversion, with which he received the advances of all his connexions.

"Nicky," said the old gentleman, "what's o'clock?"

"Twelve, Sir," answered Nicky, glancing at the or-molu clock on the mantel-piece.

"And that fellow not here yet, although I consented to see his ugly face at half-past eleven. What can he have to say to me.

"I can't think—I'm sure," said Nicky.

"I'll answer for that, Nicky," said Mr. Livingstone, chuckling; "you never could in your life."

"Isn't it natural he should wish to see his uncle?" said Nicky, "even if it were nothing else."

"Uncle!" said Mr. Livingstone, "pshaw! it *must* be money he wants."

"But he said it wasn't," objected Nicky; "he said he had something of importance to communicate."

"I don't believe him," said Mr. Livingstone. "How should a fellow like that know anything of importance? Who'd tell it him? who'd trust him?"

"But he may have found it out," said Nicky.

"Then it won't be true," said Mr. Livingstone. "However, I shan't believe it, at any rate: I never do believe anybody, especially him."

"No, you never do," answered Nicky, in a tone of quiet assent; adding presently, "There's a knock at the door now; I dare say that's him."

"Come and sit over here," said Mr. Livingstone, "and leave your chair for him; and then you can tell me what he says; I can't bear the sound of his voice."

Nicky did as she was bid; and, in a minute afterwards, the door opened, and the black footman announced Mr. Graves Livingstone, who, advancing eagerly across the room, with his hand extended, "hoped he saw his dear uncle quite well."

Instead of returning the salutation, Mr. Livingstone pointed to the opposite chair; whilst his nose curled, and his eyes twinkled, and his lips closed on one another as firmly as if they intended to remain hermetically sealed for the rest of his life. But the visitor was not a man easily daunted; so, before he sat down, he rubbed his hands over the fire, and observed that it was very cold, and he believed the glass was lower on that morning than it had been all the winter.

Mr. Livingstone did not know what he said, nor did he care to inquire; and the remarks would have fallen to the ground, had not Nicky observed, that she supposed that was the reason she had found a lump of ice in her water-jug in the morning.

"What does he want, Nicky?" said Mr. Livingstone.

"I have something," said Mr. Graves, rising from the chair into which he had just dropped, and approaching his uncle, "of the greatest importance to communicate—something for your ear alone, uncle."

"Tell it to Nicky," said the old gentleman.

"I believe, Sir, it would be better that you should hear me yourself," said the nephew.

"I won't," said Mr. Livingstone, taking up his newspaper.

"Very well, Sir," said the nephew, evidently disappointed and annoyed; "it's a matter that concerns you, not me. I only wish to put you on your guard against a person that betrays your confidence."

"I am on my guard, and I never give my confidence to anybody," said Mr. Livingstone, "so nobody can betray it."

"Excuse me," said the nephew, "there's a certain lawyer called Pilrig"——

"What of him?" said Mr. Livingstone, surprised out of his determination not to listen.

"He babbles about your affairs," continued the nephew—"boasts of being your confidential agent" ——

"The devil he does!" exclaimed Obiah.

"And goes about telling people that you have made a will."

"Did he tell you so?" inquired Mr. Livingstone.

"He did," answered Mr. Graves, "and in the presence of your intended heir too!"

"Then I've no doubt you asked him the question. And pray, did he tell you what I'd left you?"

"No, Sir," said the nephew; "nor did I ask him; he said you had left everything to a stranger of the name of Gage; and, only imagine, Sir, Gage was in the coach himself at the time."

"And that's your business here, is it?" asked the uncle.

"It is," replied Mr. Graves. "I thought it my duty to inform you."

"You needn't have troubled yourself," said Mr. Livingstone, resuming his paper, with an air of indifference, "What a fool says is of no consequence; nobody'll believe him; and if they do, it's of no consequence still."

"Why, Sir, few people like their private intentions to be made known to the World," said Mr. Graves.

"Nobody's acquainted with my private intentions," said Mr. Livingstone, nodding significantly, "therefore, there's no danger of their being made known to the world. And now I want to read my paper, so if you've anything more to say, tell it to Nicky."

"My uncle seems determined not to believe anything against this Mr. Pilrig," said Graves, in a low voice, as he took up his hat and rose to depart; "but I beg you'll explain to him that my only motive for coming was to prevent mischief; for, a person that talks of one thing, may talk of another, and there's no telling what may come of it."

"Very true," said Nicky, "I'll tell him so."

"You know I can have no motive for interfering but interest for him; if it wasn't for that, the man might talk to all eternity for me; but I really couldn't bear to hear my uncle's private intentions blabbed, in that manner, in a stage coach. I was quite shocked. You'll be sure and make him understand this."

"I will," said Nicky, "depend upon it."

"What does he say?" inquired Mr. Livingstone, as soon as his nephew had left the room.

"He says," answered Nicky, "that he wouldn't interfere if it wasn't for his interest; but that he wishes to prevent mischief; and that when he heard of your intentions in the stage coach he was quite shocked."

"I warrant him," said Mr. Livingstone; "and I've no doubt he has been getting round that fool of a lawyer, and sucked this out of him. Write to Pilrig for his bill; and tell John, if he calls, to say I'm not at home."

That night, before he went to bed, Mr. Livingstone tore up the will that Mr. Pilrig had made, and threw the fragments into the fire.

(To be continued.)

WRECK OF A SCHOONER ON THE SPIT, NEAR SPITHEAD.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER AT SPITHEAD.

An awful gale blew all last Monday night off Portsmouth, from the south-east when, according to the *Times* Correspondent, "the sea dashed over the walls of the town, deluging the habitations along shore." At about nine o'clock, the schooner *Ann and Elizabeth*, of Fowey, from Cardiff, laden with iron, for London, drove from her two anchors at Spithead, and struck on the Spit, where she thumped and sank. The captain and crew were in the rigging the whole of the night, until eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, when they were rescued, in a state of great exhaustion, by Reuben Maine, a Portsmouth waterman. Six hands (including the captain) were thus saved from apparently inevitable death. Messrs. Garrant and Gibbon, the agents to Lloyd's, promptly rendered every assistance, and succeeded in saving the spars, sails, three small anchors, and other stores, but all the men's clothes and property have been lost. The captain was putting his desk, containing all his savings, into the long-boat, which was got out directly the vessel struck, when a heavy sea struck her and smashed her to pieces, together with the desk and its contents, which were lost. The schooner struck and sank in less than five minutes. The captain and man describe the night as truly awful

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

MRS. CORNWALL BARON WILSON.

The light and poetic literature of the day has lost a gifted contributor in the lamented lady whose death, on Monday, the 12th inst., it is our painful task to announce. Mrs. Wilson was the author of very many poetical productions, which indicated extreme facility of versification, and, though they did not place her in the first rank of female writers, possessed often a tone of grace, as well as of feeling, which justly obtained for them extensive popularity. In 1837, she gained the prize offered by the Melodists' Club for the words of a song; and the more gratifying was her success from the number of competitors—upwards of two hundred—who entered the lists. Previously, in 1834, she had been equally successful in a poem on the Princess Victoria, written for the Cardiff Bardic Festival. Her other productions, scattered through a multitude of publications, besides those given to the world in distinct volumes, might, by a judicious selection, be formed into a collected shape, and thus a lasting reputation secured for their author. At the period of her decease, Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson had completed her forty-ninth year. Her widower, Mr. Wilson, is a respectable solicitor, resident in Furnival's Inn, and by him she has left a family, one of which, Miss Florence Wilson, has already appeared in print as a poetic writer of promise.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE.

This gentleman, the friend of George Canning, was the eldest son and heir of the late John Frere, Esq., of Roydon Hall, M.P. for Norwich, and High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1778; and represented a family which has flourished in that county for many generations, in the rank of gentry, and can trace descent from John Frere, of Thurston, who lived in the early part of the 14th century. Mr. Hookham Frere was born May 21, 1769, sat in Parliament for West Looe in 1796, received the appointment of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1799, was sent as Envoy to Lisbon in 1800, and to Madrid in 1802, and became a Privy Councillor in 1804. Subsequently he was Minister with Ferdinand VII. of Spain in 1808, and, in 1809, had the Castilian title of Marquez de la Union conferred on him by the Regents for his zealous services. The right hon. gentleman married September 12, 1816, Elizabeth Jemima, Dowager Countess of Erroll, but has left no issue. His death took place at Malta, on the 7th inst., and will be long felt as an irreparable calamity by the indigent of that island, to whom Mr. Frere was a munificent benefactor.

THE REV. GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D., F.R.S

This pious and excellent divine died on the 8th inst., at the Rectory of Sundridge, Kent, deeply lamented. He was fourth son of the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, grandson of Thomas D'Oyly, D.D., Archdeacon of Lewes, and brother of the late Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., of Shottisham, Norfolk, K.C.B., aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, and of Mr. Sergeant D'Oyly. Born on the 31st Oct., 1778, he went at the usual age to the University of Cambridge, and succeeded in obtaining the distinguished degree of Second Wrangler. In 1810, he became Chaplain in Ordinary to George III., in 1811, Christian Advocate at Cambridge; and in 1813, one of the examining Chaplains of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was collated, in 1815, to the Vicarage of Herne Hill, Kent. This preferment he vacated before a twelvemonth expired, and was inducted to the Rectory of Buxted, Sussex, on the death of his father: in 1820, he was appointed Rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent. In this brief reference to the distinguished churchman whose decease we record, we can merely offer a passing word on his benevolence, his zeal, and his learning.

There was scarcely a charitable or scientific institution in the Metropolis which Dr. D'Oyly did not in some way or other serve; and to his suggestions may be ascribed the foundation of King's College. In theological literature, his labours were most important: and his contributions to the "Quarterly Review," his "Life of Archbishop Sancroft," and his splendid edition of the Bible, undertaken in conjunction with the present Bishop of London and Connor, will long fail to render his name familiar and respected by the religious student. Dr. D'Oyly married, 9th Aug., 1813, Maria Frances, daughter of William Briene, Esq., of London; and has left issue.

SIR HERBERT ABINGDON COMPTON.

Sir Herbert Compton, whose death occurred a few days since, was born in 1776, the son of Walter Abingdon Compton, Esq., of the County of Gloucester. Adopting the legal profession, he entered himself at one of the Inns of Court, and was called to the Bar in 1808. He subsequently proceeded to India, and received the honourable and lucrative appointment of Advocate General at Madras, which he retained until elevated to the Bench in 1831, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, when he received Knighthood.

THE LATE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.—By his Lordship's will, of a recent date, the Rocches (Darner) property comes to the Right Hon. Col. George D. Damer, and all charges on his estate, real and personal, goes in trust to Colonel G. Damer and Mr. Cassan, for the use of the present Earl and his issue, in default of which it descends absolutely to Colonel G. Damer. The legacies amount to £30,000. Colonel G. Damer is appointed sole executor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Increased Success.—Houses Crowded Nightly, to witness the present Extraordinary Entertainment.—This present MONDAY, JAN. 26th, and Last Week but One of the wondrous Quadruped EMILE, in the popular Drama of THE DOG OF THE PYRENEES. New and splendid Scenes of the Arena, embracing the entire strength of the British and Foreign Professors, together with the Pantomime of HARLEQUIN DON QUIXOTE; or SANCHO PANZA and DULCINEA DEL TOBOSO. Doors open at 6; Commence at 7. Places and Tickets to be had at the Box-office from 11 to 5.—Equestrian Tuition Daily.—Stage-Manager, Mr T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM NOTICE.—PRICE OF ADMISSION DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Day Exhibition ..	..	..	..	.. 2s.
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Children under 12	..	..	..	.. 1s.
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THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Museum of Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservatories, Stereoscopic View of Rome, Gallery, Swiss Cottages and Model Blanc with Mountain Torrent, &c. Open from 10 till 4.

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The influx of Visitors during the Holidays since the Prices were reduced, is almost incredible, and may be reckoned as One Thousand Daily—it may now be termed as Exhibition for the Million.

Annual Tickets to admit to both Day and Evening Exhibition, One Guinea, may be had at the principal Music Sellers, and at the Colosseum.

WILLIS'S CONCERT ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S. Mr. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Patrons and the Public in general, that his TENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at the above Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1846, when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance.—Gentleman's Tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.—(including refreshments.) Tickets to be had at Mr. Adams's Quadrille Office, 77, Johnstreet, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Henderson's, 79, Newman street, Oxford-street; and at the Rooms. M. C. Mr Henderson. An early application for Tickets is particularly requested

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE. Programme for Wednesday, January 28th.—"I have surely built thee an house." Boyce. Miss Rainforth and Mr Lockey. "John xviii." Gabriel. Miss Cubitt. "But Thou didst not leave." Handel. Miss Rainforth and Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello. "On Thee each living soul awaits." Hadyn. Mr. J. A. Novello, with chorus. "Have mercy, O, Lord" Mozart. Miss Cubitt and Mr Lockey. "Children, pray:" Spohr. Mr. Lockey. "Thou hast ever been my shelter" Cherubini. "Let the bright seraphim." Handel. Chorus. "Let me declare the mercies" Handel. Organ Solo. Mr. J. A. Novello. "Who dare contend?" Andante cantabile romanza" Haydn. Chorus. "Holy Spirit" Kiokon. Messrs Lockey and J. A. Novello. mayr. Miss Rainforth. "Come, Holy Spirit" Kiokon. Messrs Lockey and J. A. Novello. "Blessed is every one." Neukomm. "Arabi Sebastian Bach. Miss Cubitt. "Hope." Freyer. Mr Lockey. "Great is Jehovah!" Schubert. Misses Rainforth and Cubitt. "Sleep, baby, sleep." Forschner Chorus (A Dismission). Amen Mozart. The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at half-past seven and terminate before ten Tickets 2s. 6d.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—THE THIRD CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on Monday Evening, January 26th, on which occasion will be introduced a variety of NEW SONGS, GLEES, CHORUSES, &c., &c. For particulars see Programme.—Admission 2s. Reserved Seats 3s.—Concert at 8 o'Clock.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK. REDUCED PRICE of ADMITTANCE.—NOW OPEN, with a NEW and highly interesting EXHIBITION, representing the Castle and Town of Heidelberg (formerly the residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine), under the various aspects of Winter and Summer, Mid-day and Evening, and the splendid view of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, as seen at Sunset and by Moonlight, and which has been so universally admired. Both Pictures are painted by Le Chevalier Beaucler. Open from Ten till Four. Admittance to view both Pictures—Saloon, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. as heretofore

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N.B. MR CARTER'S MAMMOTH HORSE will be exhibited at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, from 11 A.M till 9 P.M., for a short time previous to his departure to America

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ANCIENT HALL of ROME, Great Windmill-street, eight doors from Coventry-street, Haymarket.—Extraordinary and splendid Exhibition of TABLEAUX VIVANS, and Living Embodiments of the celebrated Price Cartoons. The Public is respectfully informed this Hall is Opened, Decorated, Fitted, and Illustrated by Interesting and Original Subjects, male and female, of the Tableaux Vivans, from the principal Continental Cities in Europe. In addition to these magnificent Tableaux, the ATMOSPHERIC BALLET, by Professor BACHOFFNER, a working model of which, carrying several persons, is exhibited Daily. The additions to the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, DISSOLVING VIEWS, and CHROMATROPE are very effective. The PHYSIOSCOPE. Submarine Experiments, by means of the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. Among a variety of other Novelties in the Working Models is a SCALE-MODEL NEW AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for ascending and descending Inclined Planes. A Magnificent COLLECTION of TROPICAL FRUITS. Mr. DOWDY, the celebrated FLUTE-PLAYER, will take a part in the Musical Arrangements. Mr. WALLIS. Open from Eleven to Half-past Five, and from Seven to Half-past Ten in the Evening. Admittance, 1s. Schools, Half-price.

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The Author's name and residence must be contained in a sealed envelope, having on the outside an initial or mark corresponding with that affixed to the Essay. On the decision of the Adjudicators being announced, the envelopes containing the names of successful competitors will be opened. All MSS must be forwarded free, on or before the 30th of April, 1846, to the Secretary, at the Office of the Association, 324, Strand, from whom any further information may be obtained. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to become the Adjudicators:—The Rev. H. Melvill, B.D., President of Belmont College; J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.R.S.; and Ambrose Moore, Esq.

By order of the Central Board. CHARLES NASH, Secretary.

BALLYSHANNON AND LOUGH ERNE RAILWAY and STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, on the Western Coast of Ireland, and the most eligible Harbour for the Steam-Office Packet Station, to and from America.—(Registered Provisional.) Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each Deposit £2 per Share.

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Persons desirous of becoming Shareholders in this undertaking must signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 28th day of January instant, giving an undeniable reference. Full Prospectuses, with Plans, may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

By order of the Committee,

Offices, 51, Coleman-street, London, Jan. 13, 1846. E. W. HARDY, Secretary

DECEPTION and FRAUD.—THE STOMACH and ENEMA PUMPS, invented by J. READ, were sanctioned and approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London, and by the most eminent members of the profession in this kingdom, on the Continents of Europe, India, and America (vide the life of Sir Astley Cooper). This distinguished patronage induced some unprincipled adventurers to palm upon the public base imitations of Read's Patent Instruments, which has come to his knowledge from the number of paltry instruments which are daily sent him from all parts of the Kingdom, and frequently from India for repair; but as some protection against this fraud, J. R. has instructions from the Hon East India Company to place their mark, in future, on all his instruments next to their Presidencies. But in vain may an humble mechanician attempt to confound or dazzle, step-socks, &c., are boldly and falsely advertised as "Read's Patent Pumps," which have no such resemblance, and which are manufactured only by himself, at 33, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, where they may be seen and proved.—N.B. None are genuine except stamped with the words "Read's Patent."

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WEST LONDON BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Lectures, Plans, &c. &c.—The Public are informed that a Public Meeting of this Society will be held at EXETER HALL (Committee Room No. 3) on MONDAY, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, at Seven o'clock precisely, when a Lecture on the Principles of Building Societies, and a Public Meeting in advance of money to the extent of £500 will be offered, and notice will be given of a Monthly Meeting in March. All persons joining the Society before, or at the Meeting will be entitled to Shares for the next Appropriation. Plans, Rules, Shares, or Prospectuses, to be made to the Secretary, Mr. ROBERT KENYON, 15, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriar-

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of this Company will be held at the Bank, in Lothbury, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at One o'Clock precisely, to declare a Dividend, and for other purposes. By the usual Deed of Settlement, Joseph Esdaile, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., M.P., and Sir John Kirkland, retire by rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board,

Lothbury, Jan. 21, 1846. JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager

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Double Brushed Vest	0 0 3	Best Quality Made	0 13 0
Winter Cloth Tunic Suits	0 2 6	Best Cord Ditto	0 10 0
Winter Trousers	0 0 3	Best Quality Made	0 3 0
Winter Vests	0 0 3	Best Cord Ditto	0 2 6
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IMPORTANT Any article purchased of order will be exchanged, or the money returned

Manufacturers and Sole Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and Hatters, [illegible]

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road, London.—Messrs. MORISON have much pleasure in publishing the following letter, with the writer's permission, as it is a subject in which all the world and Lady Sophia Lely have felt—LIVING in the Hygeian treatment for the last ten years, and therefore her opinion must be allowed to be highly valuable in a matter of such vast importance. Her Ladyship writes—"Railway, near Northwich, Cheshire, December 11th, 1845. GENTLEMEN.—This has been such a candid, widely your amongst the poor, that the demand for your most excellent pills has been very great, and I shall therefore be thankful for the usual supply of them. I take the opportunity of enclosing the Post Office Order for £1. 16s. 6d. [illegible] I [illegible] nothing can be more satisfactory than the progress that your Hygeian Dispensary is making in this part of the country. I remain, gentlemen, Your sincere obliged, SOPHIA GREY To Messrs. Morison." Each Box of the genuine Pills bears the Signature of Directions, and Counsel or Druggist is authorised to sell Morison's Medicines. They are only to be had of the appointed Agents. See that the words "MORIS

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

QUATREFOIL FROM ARCH OF THE VICTORIA TOWER.

(*Continued from page 50.*)

north-west portion of it will be the part of the exterior most completely exposed to view, both in consequence of the very wide open space on the west side, between Great George-street and the Abbey (it being proposed to clear away St. Margaret's Church), and because both the north and west fronts, with the gateway between them, will come prominently into view from the end of Parliament-street." (*Companion to the Almanac, for* 1846.) Possibly, the plan not being definitively settled, may explain the little progress made in this front; since the area of the Star Chamber Court is not yet cleared of the old buildings.

TURRET AND PINNACLE, FROM EAST WING.

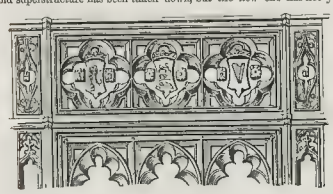
The reader will scarcely understand our notes unless he refers to the Plan in 74 of our Journal. Presuming him to have this aid, we will enter *intra muros*, and glance at the state of the principal Courts and other grand features of the design. For this purpose, we return to the East Wing, forming the Speaker's Residence, at the end next Westminster Bridge; "which," says the critic just quoted, "though comparatively a very small portion of the whole, would of itself form a noble piece of architecture—a fine specimen of the style adopted;" and we may add, therefore, especially adapted for our illustration.

Entering by this Eastern front, we first reached the Speaker's Court, which is nearly completed. From thence we crossed a Corridor, to the Commons Court, of oblong form, also completed, or nearly so. Not so, however, the House of Commons, to the right in the Plan; though the flanking division galleries are nearly completed. The House of Commons is not roofed in.

From this point extends in a direct line of 600 feet southward, or parallel with the River Front, through the very centre of the entire Plan, that portion of the edifice appropriated to high ceremony, and to the two "Houses" themselves, viz., the House of Commons, the House Lobby, the Commons Corridor, the Great Central Hall, the Peers' Corridor, the House Lobby, the House of Peers, and the Victoria Gallery. The effect of this long vista will be truly magnificent, as we infer even from its present unfinished state. This line is flanked by five Courts on each side; these in the rear of the River Front being nearest completion.

The Central Octagon Hall, 60 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high, will be a splendid nucleus of this superb pile: two stories are completed, the doorways are magnificent. Externally, this portion will be a noble feature: it will be 365 feet high, or 15 feet higher than the Victoria Tower; "in character it will be totally different, for, whereas, the Victoria tower will be an unbroken, upright mass, this central one will be of tapering outline, and more like a spire divided into a series of stages, with pinnacles at their angles." This striking addition to the Plan has been rendered necessary by the adoption of Dr. Reid's system of ventilation and warming; the apparatus for which, including the Tower, will add an item of £85,000 to the general estimate: we hope the Doctor's plan may be as successful within, as the architectural acquisition promises to be externally.

Westward of the Central Hall will run St. Stephen's Hall, on the site of the ancient St. Stephen's Chapel, the crypt of which remains; the old superstructure has been taken down, but the new one has not yet

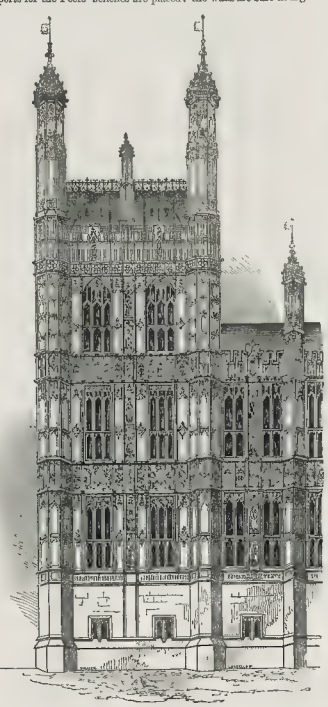


HERALDIC PANEL.

been commenced. This Hall will be extended by spacious flights of steps, and a porch opening to the south end of Westminster Hall, which is intended to serve as the principal public entrance and vestibule; and, as a sort of public gallery, adorned with statues and frescoes, independently of other decoration and enrichment. This is a grand and promising feature: it would be difficult to name a more interesting edifice in England than Westminster Hall, and the proposal for embellishing it with English character and native art, is highly commendable.

Having retraced our steps to the Central Hall, we advanced, by the Peers' Corridor, to the House Lobby, perhaps, destined to be one of the most admired apartments in the vast *suite*: the doorway leading into the House of Peers is superb: the elaborate beauty of the oak-leaf and acorn tracery mouldings, and the massiveness of the sculptured crowns, are strikingly effective: in short, all the details of this Lobby are exquisite.

We next reached the House of Peers, 93 by 45 feet, and 50 feet high. This is the most finished portion of the plan, a few of the Peers having pressed for its completion. The flooring is not yet laid; but the metal supports for the Peers' benches are placed: the walls are bare as high as

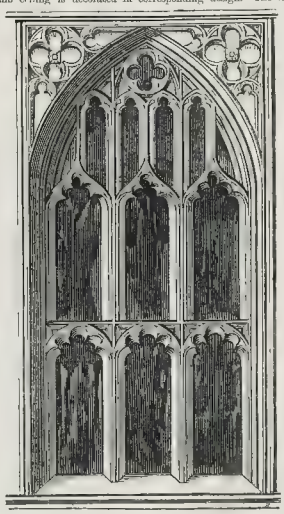


PORTION OF THE EAST WING.

the windows, of which there are six lofty and fine proportioned ones on each side, filled with plate-glass. Over the principal doorway is a triple arched gallery for ladies; and at the opposite or upper end of the

HERALDIC PANEL.

Chamber will be placed the Sovereign's throne. From midway up the walls to the roof is gorgeously gilt, and enriched with national insignia, and the ceiling is decorated in corresponding design. The latter is



UPPER WINDOW, EAST WING.

PARAPET, FROM EAST WING.

divided by moulding, with boldly-carved drops, into eighteen compartments, each sub-divided into a diamond centre and four others, filled with the insignia of Royalty, the rose, thistle, and shamrock; all exquisitely painted in gold-colour, blue, and red, and superbly gilt, by Crace, of Wigmore-street. Around the Chamber, too, are niches richly dight in corresponding style, to be filled with statues. Already, with only the upper half of the decoration completed, we think the artist has been somewhat too prodigal of ornament; and, by artificial light, we fear the effect will be of overpowering richness. We saw a great quantity of pierced metal plates for the flooring, so as to admit tempered air.

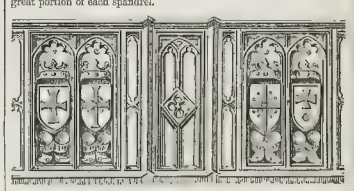
¶ We should here mention that we have been describing only the principal floor of the Plan: many of the apartments beneath are massively vaulted; and, in passing over planks, and iron rafters, sometimes at the risk of stepping through a boss-hole, we were struck with the solidity and strength of the brickwork in the basement.

On leaving the House of Peers, its sumptuous decorations, polychromic and gilt, caused the unfinished state of the next portion—the Victoria Gallery—to appear more remarkable; though, probably, this is owing to some recent alterations in the Plan: one of the deviations from our printed Plan is the addition of a large and lofty bay-window looking into the Royal Court. The walls of this State Gallery are nearly completed, but it is not yet roofed in: its proportions are right-royal—190 by 45 feet, and 50 high. The Commissioners have recommended that in this Grand State Gallery, there be placed twelve Royal statues, including a statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We can anticipate the magnificent effect of the passage of the Royal Procession through this Gallery into the Chamber of Peers.

CANOPIED NICHES.

The two apartments at the extremity of the Victoria Gallery will be the Queen's Robing-Room, and the Guard-Room: the latter will be ceiled with oak and wainscoted with the same to the height of about eight feet, above which it was intended to paint the walls with battle-scenes; but, by the Report of April last, statues were recommended for this apartment. The adjoining Robing-Room will exhibit far greater splendour of embellishment: the ceiling is framed into compartments by richly-carved mouldings, relieved with gilding and colours, and the flat surfaces diapered, heraldic devices, insignia, &c., on a gold ground; the walls in a similar style, with carved panel frames. The statues in this room are to be allegorical figures. As yet, however, the decoration of neither of these apartments has been commenced.

In the landing-places and Grand Staircase the sculpture was in progress; and the mallet and chisel resounded in our ears as we passed over planks down the grand staircase to the carriage-porch of the Victoria Tower, the south arch of which our artist has engraved. The Tower has been carried up as high as the crown of this arch, and the other, West. The proportions are truly gigantic, so as to admit the Royal state-carriage. The sculptural enrichments of these stupendous arches are proportionally grand: the roses in the mouldings are nearly 12 inches in diameter, and the crowns surmounting them are 11 inches in height and project nearly 10 inches from the moulding face. Again: the height of the Royal arms within the crown of the inner arch, we think, cannot be less than 10 feet. The unsculptured masses of stone upon pedestals flanking the main arch will be the Royal supporters. Our artist has also engraved one of the large quatrefoils, which fills a great portion of each spandrel.



HERALDIC PANEL.

In this glance we have omitted all notice of the Decorations, such as painted glass, wood-carving, &c., which are in progress elsewhere; our object being to afford the reader some idea of the present state of the Works at Westminster. We understand that upwards of 800 (of whom 400 are masons) men are employed here upon this great national work: the supply of stone is abundant, and of excellent quality, so that the progress cannot be more satisfactory.

The cost of the building will, unquestionably, be very great; but upon no consideration should be lost this fine opportunity of completing a structure in every way worthy of this great age and country.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 196.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS. [SIXPENCE.

THE MINISTERIAL POLICY.

Tuesday last was an important epoch in the commercial history of Great Britain. It cannot so justly be called the beginning of a new era as that day in the session of 1842 on which Sir Robert Peel first acted on his present principles; but it has advanced another stage the progress of that policy which will evidently be the basis of future legislation. In the career of Sir Robert Peel it is one of those occasions which, according as they are met, stamp the character that a statesman must bear in coming ages. At such a crisis, a Leader stakes the reputation gained by years of intense labour by diverging from an old path into one not quite untried, indeed, but which is still veiled in that mist which time alone can dissipate, and whose obscurity favours the formation of those enthusiastic hopes on the one side, and those terrors on the other, with which new regions and undeveloped policies are alike approached. Whether the decision the Premier has made will be considered either wise or bold, is doubtful; for he has himself acknowledged that his plan will "satisfy neither party." Why, then, propose it? Is it meant for rejection? It goes so far, that all Protectionists must oppose it; and it retains so much of the leaven of the old system, as to repel the Abolitionists from supporting it. It is, in fact, one of those middle courses of which Peel is so fond; it is a compromise which will be accepted by neither party. The Agriculturists will think that, having gone so far, the one step more, which would have settled the question for ever, might as well have been taken; since a very low duty, for so short a time as three years, is in effect no protection at all, while the compensations are but small and petty compared to their estimate of the injury they sustain.

This is the great defect of the plan; it will not settle the question. The Premier should either have done a little more, or stopped far short of doing so much. This, of course, applies only to the single question of the Corn-laws. The other parts of the plan are well digested, and give a considerable relaxation of restrictive and unproductive duties, on the principles announced in 1842. For the details, we refer the reader to our Supplement, in which we have given the Premier's statement fully and complete. As to the manner in which that statement was received, we cannot but regard it as somewhat ominous as to its success. Portions of it were loudly cheered, but it was exclusively by the Opposition. In the debate that followed, the preponderating feeling expressed was that of strong, even fierce condemnation, and that from some of the strongest adherents of the Ministry. No Leader of the Whigs gave any opinion on the plan whatever; the Members of the League were wholly silent, and it is not difficult to foresee that there is much in the Plan that they will oppose, and much left out of it that will excite still stronger denunciation. The Premier's prediction, we fear, will be amply verified—"It will satisfy neither party." Formal notice of opposition from the Ministerial benches is already given; opposition from the League may be yet to come. Monday week is waited for with great anxiety.

Any lengthened examination of the details of such a scheme may with advantage be deferred for the present; but a few remarks on the theory on which it is based may not improperly be introduced while those details are under consideration.

In the course of the debate we observe that the change was more than once called sudden and unexpected: many, even now, appear to be taken by surprise. They cannot have read the signs of the times for some years past with much attention. The whole history of the question shows a gradual approach to the present crisis. Like every great theory that has affected the policy and government of states, that of Free Trade has gone through the natural and inevitable stages of discussion, experiment, and application; the next link in the chain is its full development; at that we have not arrived, but the never "unmoving," though, sometimes, "slow," finger that traverses the circle of change is not far from the final point. To this idea, this theory, is irrevocably committed the destinies of the future.

Let us glance at the rise and progress of this commercial theory, which it is essential, although so much and so often treated as one of politics and party, to confine to what it really is—one of trade, commerce, and finance; one of means to ends; one of expedients applied to difficulties; it is a system that is dealt with, not a principle. A system may be changed, if the alteration is manifestly an improvement; a principle remains ever and always the same. Expediency may depart from, and, in so doing, violate it, but the principle itself remains unaffected by the change, and very often regains its lost ascendancy. Our commercial system, like that of most nations, has hitherto been one based upon protection to certain great interests, obtained by placing duties, other than those for revenue, upon the produce of other countries, to prohibit or lessen importation. How has that system, the object of which, even if the means were erroneous, was certainly patriotic, been so shaken that in the opening of the year 1846, and under the most cautious, prudent and practical of Ministers, we see not only the "beginning of the end," but, in no very remote distance, the end itself?

It is a great error to suppose that the change of system is a policy framed, originated, or born of the League. Like all other theories, it has been very gradually accepted; but, having sank deep into public opinion, has at last found energetic advocates, and, "as streams their channels deeper wear," has acquired more recently a rapid momentum; a national necessity, finally presenting the declivity which has precipitated it so suddenly, that comparatively few look back to its spring and source, or the unnoted advance it made in more distant years.

For all practical purposes we need not trace the theory to any more remote origin than the writings of Adam Smith, because they appeared at the time the great manufacturing power of England was beginning to rise in that form which has since swelled to such gigantic dimensions, converting villages into thickly-peopled cities, whose hands must be occupied that their mouths may be fed. The facts and evidence from which that theory was educed, must, of course, have been gathered from the ages preceding that of the writer, who first, or among the first, gave form and expression to it. Being broached, it gradually made its way, not rapidly, but through long years, even generations, of apparent neglect; still the seed was sown, and in due time germinated. Its first fruits were the measures of Mr. Huskisson, which, compared with our present legislation, were as the timid steps of the child to the confident pace of the man; but he established the precedent, he broke through the barriers, and gave the first shock to the principle of Protection. His measures, limited as they were, nevertheless met with violent opposition, and were assailed with loud and frequent prophecies of ruin and destruction to all the interests affected by them. But time wore on, and neither the ruin nor the destruction came; men inquired more deeply into the question, upon which more light began to fall through the breaches made in the older system. The subsequent discussions of Protection were chiefly confined to the question of the Corn-laws, which the continual embarrassment and distress of the Landed Interest, as continually brought before the Legislature.

From the close of the war, down to the present time, the Law has been almost perpetually undergoing alteration, always with the object of securing a remunerative price to the grower, and at almost every change, lowering that standard of price, and diminishing the former amount of protection. The quantity of legislation that has been spent on this one subject since the beginning of the last century, would appear incredible to those who have not traced it through the records of Parliament. The failure of any plan was only followed by the proposal of another quite as complex, which again broke down beneath the pressure of circumstances; the Legislature, in its anxiety to secure agriculture from the competi-

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.—SKETCHED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

tion of the distant foreigner, overlooked the effect of competition of county with county at home, which, in years of abundance, frequently produced a fall in prices far below the standard the Law was enacted to preserve. But it was long before the confidence of statesmen in the system was shaken; men who recognised Protection as an erroneous system when applied to manufactures, believed corn, as food, to be an exception; and it is certain that the earnestness with which the Corn-laws were, and are, supported, proceeded from a sincere conviction that they are the best and only means of furnishing the people with an abundant and regular supply of provisions. The sweeping charge of selfishness that has been so often brought against its advocates we firmly believe to be an unjust one. On the same ground they are supported now—as may be seen from the speech of Mr. Liddell, on Tuesday evening. No men, or set of men, could venture to defend any system of laws by the bare avowal that they personally gained by it. It is the belief that they really are good and wise in themselves, joined to fears of the consequences of parting with them, that makes the defence so formidable. To the mind that sees millions of acres abandoned to weeds and barrenness, and thousands of men deprived of employment, as the result of relinquishing them, the prospect is appalling enough; and men, who, on other branches of commercial policy, were in advance of their time—men like Mr. Huskisson and Sir H. Parnell—were strong advocates of a restricted importation of Corn. The difficulty of escaping from the convictions formed during a whole life is excessive: thus it is that generations pass ere an opinion begins to influence the policies that govern mankind.

Passing over all the changes which it was found requisite to make in the law of 1815, and as summarily dismissing the proposal of a Fixed Duty by the Whigs, when they were utterly powerless, and unable to carry anything, we come to the year 1842, and that commencement of the policy of relaxation by which it was distinguished. Those who call the present change sudden and unexpected must have forgotten much that took place in the memorable debates of that and the subsequent years. All the other changes had been only variations of the system; this was accompanied by a departure from it. As to Corn, protection was diminished; as to other articles, prohibitive duties were abolished, and protective duties relaxed. Whether, during that sad period of commercial depression and national distress, which darkened the decline and fall of the Whig Government, and continued during the two first years of that which succeeded it, the Premier had studied more deeply the causes of such vicissitudes, and thus been led to modify some former opinions, or at least to doubt their soundness, cannot be known; certain it is, his measures were the beginning of a freer policy. His speeches, then and afterwards, are now remarkable for the many passages they contain, in which he intimated future advances in the same direction; and it is impossible to doubt but that he then contemplated doing so, should his partial experiment answer his expectations. Guarded concessions of the abstract truth of the theory of Free-Trade—defences of departures from it only on the ground that they could be proved to be for the benefit of the whole community—expositions of the theory that high duties often defeat their object, and diminish the revenue—refusals to declare that agriculture should be exempted from the operation of the principles applied to other branches of industry—all these and more may be found in the speeches of Sir Robert Peel between 1842 and 1845. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." Some of his party took alarm, and became suspicious; but on many of them, even now, the present plan has come like an unexpected shock. To us it seems that Sir Robert Peel but continues the work he then began; and he avows that it is the success of that partial experiment which induces him to carry it still further. The great change must have taken place before 1842; it is not wholly the result of the circumstances of the past autumn. That he did not so openly avow that change, or at so early a period as could be wished, must be allowed. To his personal influence that silence will be injurious; between him and his party that reserve—perhaps the harsher name of equivocation might be used—may be a subject of reproach; but if the policy increases the welfare of the people at large, they will readily pardon the departure from consistency which has attended its adoption. If rulers were inexorably barred from all change of measures or opinion—were to be bound in perpetuity by declarations made in imperfect knowledge to persist in courses shown by after experience to be wrong—all government would become impossible. But we have touched upon this question elsewhere.

For the Plan itself, we may shortly state that it generally resembles that of 1842; like that, it deals with the two great articles—Corn and Timber; but now, instead of a mere lessening of protection on the first, a prospective abolition of it is proposed: as to the second, it seems that the duty is to be gradually reduced, the process to be spread over a number of years. There is again a total abolition of duties on some kinds of produce, on cattle, and fresh and salt provisions; and a partial reduction of duties upon others. Among those articles on which the duties are to be totally abolished are coarse linens, woollens, and cottons; this is to prove that there shall be strict impartiality between "Tyrian and Trojan," had manufacturing protection remained untouched, the agriculturists would have complained of unfair dealing; and it besides serves as a test of the sincerity of the declarations of the Free-Traders that they are for Free-Trade in all things.

As to the articles on which the duties are merely reduced, no new principle is propounded; their increased consumption at the lower rate, it is expected, as in other cases, will make up the revenue in the course of time. The reductions on Silks and Brandy are the most important, and may serve to show France that no national jealousies have excluded her products; the same may be said of the insertion in this list of Hats, Boots, and Ribbons.

But the present plan includes something which the last did not—a series of what are called compensations to the Landed Interest. These are—a saving of the highway-rates, by putting the roads under the control of district boards, instead of leaving them to each separate parish—a relief of the county rates from the expense of maintaining prisoners in gaol, and of prosecutions—a part payment by the Government of the medical officers and schoolmasters of Unions—a change in the Law of Settlement, which will prevent many paupers from being removed from manufacturing towns to rural districts—and the establishment of a system of loans by the Treasury, on security, to the proprietors of entailed estates, destitute of capital, for the purpose of improving their land. All these changes—with the exception of the last—will be partial public benefits, and we do not anticipate much opposition to them; but the beginning the loan system will, we fear, be mischievous; the scandalous jobbing and profligacy that have been created in Ireland by a similar system, ought to warn us how we establish it here, unless accompanied with the most rigorous restrictions, and summary powers of recovering the amount.

The abolition of the duties on Indian Corn, Maize, and Oil-cake will be of some advantage to the agriculturists. The change is based on the same principle on which other duties have been abolished on imported produce. These articles may be considered as the raw materials of the farmer's manufacture; they create no competition and afford him additional means of feeding stock. On the whole, the plan is a bold one for a Minister in Sir Robert Peel's position, as it fixes the day on which the Corn-laws are to cease and determine. But it is not complete or satisfactory; it has too much of the middle course about it. The Protectionists cannot support it; the extreme among the Free-Traders will not, as they are pledged against any compromise. If, from both sides of the House, moderate men enough can be found to carry it against the ultras of each party, still it is almost hopeless that the Lords will agree to it. Then comes the dissolution, and on the verdict of the people at large will the settlement of the great question depend.

PEEL AND THE TARIFF.

I.

To *do his duty* was to every man
Our Nelson's mandate, and he was no juggler;
To "do *the* duty," on the other hand,
Is ever the ambition of the *Smuggler*.
Peel, if as Nelson bold, as smuggler 'cute, is,
For it is certain *he* has *done the duties!*

II.

Such a repealing!—Peel is a Repealer
More than O'Connell, in the literal sense;
Expediency persuades him to *the mood*,
And then his resolution is *intense!*
Even Government cannot avoid his nabbing it,
For when he *re*-took he re-*Peel'd* the Cabinet!

III.

Off with the duties! Going! going! going!
Peel strikes the hammer, and behold them gone!
The Premier's look, too, is so very knowing,
As foes and farmers he looks down upon!
He seems to say—Free-Trade is my election,
You are *beneath* and I'm *above* Protection.

IV.

'Tis a tremendous Tariff he has brought
To give the Nation's brains a week of suction,
To common sense reduce it as you ought,
And still you won't *reduce* its *great reduction!*
Again Peel shouts, "I've got you all, my beauties;
I've done my duty—and I've *done* the duties!"

V.

If Juries seek *his* shop, as Juries do
Seek other shops through England and through Wales,
They'll bring his *measures* under their review;
Accuse him, p'raps, of having *sliding scales!*
Then make a bow, declaring for the State
That all his *measures* have uncommon *weight!*

VI.

Corn-Law is sold, and almost out of bin:
At its condition now the people laugh;
They'll make their Cheap-bread Champions bring it in.
Peel's *double-thrashed* it all and *kept the chaff!*
Three years it pines, enfeebled with fatigue,
Then breathes its last to Bobby and the League!

VII.

Sugar's to go—not *in the lump* indeed,
But something will be taken off "*tout-sweet!*"
Rice and a thousand little things we need;
And *Brandy* will be cheaper—*that's a treat!*
There's hardly a domestic thing one handles
That will not fall—including Soap and Candles!

VIII.

Butter—the duty is to come off *pat!*
We dare to *pound* it, that will suit us all.
For something cheap you'll get a *Paris* hat;
And Foreign boots and shoes too will sing small—
Tanners will *save some tanners* on their hides—
And there is lots of pleasant news besides.

IX.

Silk! O ye wives and daughters, look alive—
Hurrah for bonnets and for gowns galore!
Peel is a popular man—with him you thrive:
Russell to Silk would never ope the door:
Dresses that set uneasy round the bustle,
Will wonder how they *condescend to Russell!*

X.

In Carriage sit—on Brussels Carpet tread—
Oh wealthy fair! at half your former cost.
Adorn the person—decorate the head;
Sing, "All is Gain'd!" instead of, "All is Lost!"
Turn on Protection your indignant heel,
And dance into the arms of Premier Peel!

XI.

My patient pauper, too, rejoice—even thou,
Tho' we admit you are not very fat,
You've only had a *parish* until *now*,
Now you've a *settlement*—remember that
Henceforth of workhouse you will have less knowledge,
And Government shall send your babes to college!

XII.

Glad rich! glad poor! cheap brandy and cheap bread!
Shoes, boots, and butter—hats, and soap, and cheese
Are thine henceforth! Is Gratitude gone dead?
Gods! that they should not shout for such as these;
But crow thy must—they will—they can they *do!*
Peel and the Tariff—Cock-a-Doodle-Do!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris Papers, of course, devote considerable space, as well as attention, to her Majesty's speech from the throne, which was received in Paris by express at an early hour on Friday (last week). The papers, generally, speak in favourable terms of it. The *Débats* approves highly of that portion of it in which further reforms in the Custom-house Tariff are announced. It expresses its admiration of the doctrines of Free-Trade, and says that the Queen of England is quite correct in stating that the repeal of the prohibitive laws and the reduction of protective duties within the last few years have been sufficiently justified by the increase in trade and consumption. The *Débats* adds that the English Cabinet is evidently influenced by the consideration that a Government, in its commercial relations with other countries, should look only at the revenue, and not make laws to protect this or that branch of industry.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the Address drag their slow length along, and are actually not yet concluded, although it is at least a fortnight since the session was opened. They certainly do not order these things better in France. To the paragraph respecting railways, M. Grandin moved the following amendment:—"The Chamber has beheld with grief the abuses which have taken place relative to railway transactions, and hopes that your Majesty's Government will adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent their recurrence." After a long discussion, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 49, the numbers being—for the amendment 160, against it 209. M. Darblay then gave notice of another amendment, nearly similar to that of M. Grandin.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* publishes the following letter, addressed to it by Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey, the contractors for the Rouen and Havre Railroad, on the subject of the accident to the viaduct of Barentin:—"We beg to inform you that we accept the entire responsibility of the accident, and intend to proceed with the re-construction as soon as possible. Although we are not able to account exactly for the cause of the accident, we think it may be traced to the foundations of the piles, which, instead of being made of brick, as was intended in the original plan, were of stone, with the approbation of Mr. Locke. This change had been applied for by us, with a view of advancing the works, and fulfilling the engagements that we had entered into with the Company." The same paper, alluding to the reports about a falling in of a portion of the tunnel of Harfleur, says: "The heavy rain in the night of the 22nd had undermined the ground of the road for a length of about four metres. At ten in the morning the repairs were finished, and the circulation was never interrupted for an instant."

SPAIN.

Considerable excitement prevails in Madrid upon the subject of the proposed marriage of the Queen with Count Trappani. Indeed, the aspect of affairs almost indicates a coming revolution. It seems that about forty of the Ministerial members had agreed to forward a remonstrance to the Government against the marriage, but not more than ten had remained firm to their original purpose. These forty members had believed that Ministers, or at least a majority of them, would not be displeased at such a manifestation. They were, however, disappointed. The Ministers declared that they would give no explanation on the subject, and Narvaez added, that if the Chamber showed any manifestation of opposition, he would dissolve it. A Cabinet Council was held on the subject on the 20th inst., and it was decided that the threat of Narvaez should be carried into effect if the deputies persevered in their intention.

It is supposed that the marriage, though quite determined on, will not take place for some time yet.

The Madrid papers mention the death of a former distinguished Minister, Don José Calatrava, who, after the late Augustin Argueles, was one of the most prominent and influential of the old Progressista party. Don José Maria Calatrava, who had been in a declining state for some time, and who laboured under a complication of mental and bodily suffering, expired suddenly, and the corpse was conveyed for interment to the cemetery of San Nicolas, situated half a mile outside the gate Atocha. He was in the 66th year of his age. The latter years of Senor Calatrava's life were passed in strict retirement.

PORTUGAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LISBON, Jan. 10.

The weather here is magnificent—a summer at New Year's Day! The opening of the Cortes on the 2d inst. was a scene of great splendour. The Queen and the Empress of Brazil exhibited their usual contrast of appearance—the former being simply attired, and the latter a blaze of diamonds; the former twenty stone, and the latter eight stone weight! The King, with his father, Duke Ferdinand, and his brother, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a prominent aspirant to the hand of the Queen of Spain, appeared in very splendid uniforms; and the Ministers in robes of ermine and brilliant stars, with which their mean physiognomies absurdly contrasted.

One of the most extraordinary musicians in Europe is now performing, nightly, at the Café de Bernardo, on the Caes do Sodré. He may be called the "Guitarist Paganini." He is blind, but his physiognomy bears a striking resemblance to the magical violinist, especially *en profile*. His hair is likewise worn with the same wild redundancy. His enthusiasm and depth of feeling, during performance, make his countenance appear beautiful, though naturally almost ugly, and deeply pitted with the small-pox. His executive, whilst confining a single passage, the overtures and favourite *morceaux* from all the leading operas. He can also dwell upon the notes, and make them "weep," as it is termed, in performing an aria, better, probably, than any player in existence, and has pushed the powers of this limited instrument to a degree of cultivation unprecedented. He is a native of Lisbon, and was precluded from his birth from reading a note of music.

Horse-racing, upon a small scale, has been recently introduced here at Campo Grande, but with little success.

No poem of modern times has produced a greater sensation than Mr. Hughes' "Dream Flowers," which the inhabitants of Madeira, where the scene is laid, have received with enthusiastic ardour. The local journals team with sonnets and "tributes of admiration" to the author, substantive poems of commendation have likewise been separately issued, the most striking of which is by the French Consul. The Municipal Chamber of Funchal has met to record its sense of the accuracy and beauty with which the magnificent scenery of the island, its chivalrous history and legends, have been described in the prose and poetical portions of the work, and an address of thanks from the Municipality, conceived in terms of the most exalted praise, has been forwarded to the author. But the enthusiasm did not reach its height, until the principal island newspaper, the *Imparcial*, on the 13th December, appeared, under the extraordinary circumstances of devoting its entire space, sixteen columns, with the exception of about twenty lines, to editorial notices and poems enlogistic of this work.

Since the receipt of the above, Lisbon letters to the 22nd inst. have reached us. The discussion on the reports of the committees about the elections had continued to the day the packet sailed, and was likely to last for some days longer. The minority threatens to secede from the Chambers, after signing a protest. The financial state of the country shows no improvement. The Government was using every exertion to raise money. The Confiança Nationai, it is expected, will lend them as much as will relieve urgent claims

THE UNITED STATES.

We have New York papers to the 8th inst., by the packet ship, *Henry Clay*. The news by them is important, inasmuch as it appears that there have been some further fiery discussions about the Oregon territory. No less a personage than Mr. John Quincy Adams, a former President of the United States, has taken the field in opposition to England. On the 3rd inst., W. C. J Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House of Representatives on the Oregon question, in the course of which he observed that that territory was worth a war; he repudiated the idea of surrendering the north of the 49th parallel, as by doing so, they would lose the best half of that magnificent territory, and concluded his oration by declaring that he was for no war for Oregon if it could be avoided; if not, no peace while England has an inch of ground on American soil. Mr. Winthorp followed Mr. Ingersoll, and advocated, in able and energetic terms, the principles propounded in the resolutions he brought before the House on a former occasion. It seemed to him that it was a contest between two nations, for a territory to which neither had any exclusive right, and for which they were such asses as to go to war. The Committee on Foreign Relations have, by a very small majority, agreed to recommend the President to give notice of the termination of joint occupancy. The minority have reported their opinions on the subject to the House. Not content with having absorbed Texas, and making an effort to procure California, some of the American citizens have taken it into their heads to submit resolutions for the annexation of Ireland! No action was taken upon them, but they were read from the clerks.

Mr. Adams, in the course of his speech, said, "I am ready to give notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the treaty between us, and at the end of twelve months I am ready to take possession of the territory." War, he repeated, need not follow from the notice, or from occupation; they could negotiate still; and his belief was, he repeated again and again, that war would not be the consequence of the notice. But, if that came, he was sure that it would soon be terminated, and terminated in a manner for ever to prevent England from interfering with the United States.

Mr. Adams's speech created great sensation in the House, and the New Yorkers are anything but cooled down in consequence of it.

By this arrival we have details of another steam-boat disaster, and, as usual in America, attended with frightful loss of life. The steamer *Belle Zane*, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to New Orleans, struck a snag about twelve miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississipi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was about twelve o'clock of the 18th December when the accident occurred, and the night was bitter cold. Out of some 90 souls on board at the time upwards of 80 perished. A steamer named the *Diamond* came along a short time after the accident, and the officers picked up 16 of the passengers.

ALLEGED RESIGNATIONS.—The *Morning Post* contains reports of various alleged resignations of individuals, chiefly connected with the Household. It is right to add, however, that we have not seen any confirmation of these rumours. Among other resignations mentioned are those of the Marquis of Granby, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert; and of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord of the Bedchamber; also that of the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. Our contemporary states that Lord Arthur Lennox has resigned the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, and that Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Secretary for Ireland, has been appointed Chairman of the Commissioners of Customs.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—It is currently rumoured in military circles that the army will be increased 14,000 men, by the addition of two companies to each infantry and two troops to each cavalry regiment. Three commissioned officers, a captain, and two subalterns will be appointed to each of these companies and troops.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The proceedings in the Houses of Lords and Commons on Monday and Tuesday, will be found in the Supplement.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, in pursuance of the arrangement which had been made

RETURN OF MR. O'CONNELL.—At about a quarter-past twelve Mr. O'Connell entered the House, and shook hands with most of the members on the Opposition side of the House, who received him with great cordiality.

AMENDMENT TO SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS'S MOTION.—Mr. COLQUHOUN gave notice that on the motion for the House to resolve into Committee on the Customs and Corn Importation Acts, he should move an amendment.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—Mr. GOULBURN moved several resolutions for amending the proceedings of Committees on Standing Orders on Railway Bills. The hon. gentleman explained the objects which he had in view, the principal of which were to allow a direct appeal to the House in the decision of questions of locality in certain cases, and to allow parties to be heard by Counsel before the Committee on Standing Orders upon points referred to them. He wished also to put an end to the system of secrecy which was at present observed in the Standing Orders Committee. —Lord G. SOMERSET opposed the propositions, which he apprehended would lead to increased delay and expense.—Mr. STRUTT also opposed the resolutions, which were received without a division.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved the second reading of the Public Works (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. HUME said that he had looked carefully over the bill, and he found great difficulty in arriving clearly at its meaning. It would have been better to bring in a bill to repeal former acts, and re-enact the necessary provisions of them in one bill.—Sir T. FREMANTLE said that he perfectly concurred with the general observations of the hon. Member for Montrose, as regarded general alterations in the law; but these observations did not apply to the present bill. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. O'Connell.) The object of this bill was merely to give an additional grant of £8,000 for the construction of public works in Ireland.—Mr. O'CONNELL said that the observations of his hon friend the Member for Montrose would apply only to permanent laws—laws which were intended to be perpetual. This, however, was not intended to be a permanent law of that nature, as it was a particular act of Parliament to regulate the expenditure of a particular sum of money, of a very limited extent he would say, and the small sum for the purpose which it was proposed to offer by it. ("Hear, hear," from several Irish members.) He (Mr. O'Connell) would not oppose the bill—on the contrary, he would support it; but under the protest that the Government should not, by the introduction of the bill, be entitled to hold themselves discharged from the duty of providing against the distress which was to be expected in Ireland in a very short period. This bill was a small instalment of that relief for which the condition of Ireland was crying out. It was impossible to exaggerate the state of things produced in Ireland by the failure of the potato crop. Indeed, it was not too much to say that within three or four weeks a great portion of the population might be in a state of actual famine, if measures were not speedily adopted to avert that calamity. (Hear, hear.) After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned soon after two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

THE CORN-LAWS.—Lord ASHBURTON presented petitions from Surrey and other parts, in favour of agricultural protection.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented similar petitions from Sussex, and also complaining of the unconstitutional proceedings of the League. The comprehensive scheme (as it was called) in another place was strongly condemned by the individuals who signed these petitions. They considered that the men who were about to violate their pledges should resign their seats. He perfectly agreed with them, and denied that there was any ground for repealing the Corn-laws. He trusted that the House would throw out the bill, and thus give the country the opportunity of giving an opinion upon the bill. The very men who now supported the measure at the last election voted against the 8s. duty. The men who now opposed such a measure were not those who had been bribed by the League.—Lord KINNAIRD defended the League, and said he was a member of it. It was extraordinary to hear an individual who belonged to a society which did the very same thing as the League, come forward and accuse that body of bribery. These same people created fictitious vots.s in Scotland. Men who live in glass houses should not throw stones. It was a Chartist doctrine to say that the House of Commons should not be tried first. The people of England would not submit to the continuance of the Poor-Law.—

Earl GREY said he regarded the measure in the other House with great satisfaction. He wished it had gone further, and that the whole thing had been proposed at once. He pronounced the modified sliding scale as a mere mockery (Hear,) He therefore could not understand upon what grounds it could be recommended. As a landowner he was afraid that the interval would dangerously continue all the evils with which a state of transition in commercial matters was always attended, and it would be difficult for landlords and tenants to come to an arrangement.

Lord ASHBURTON feared that neither the Government nor the House would even be able to carry out the principles of Free-Trade, as advocated by the Noble Earl, in a country placed in such a complicated position as this country was placed in. After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord ASHBURTON, the subject dropped

RAILWAY BUSINESS. The Earl of DALHOUSIE then rose to submit to their Lordships the plan which he proposed should be adopted with regard to Railway Bills. Several Peers joined in the discussion that followed. Lord BROUGHAM made some severe remarks on the general principles in which the business of the Railway Committees was conducted.—No opposition, however, was made to the motion, which was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented, chiefly on the subject of the Corn-laws.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr BARING gave notice that, on Monday next, he would move the appointment of the committee on the Game-laws.

THE MILITIA.—Mr. DUNCOMBE said that a good deal of excitement and alarm existed as to the calling out of the militia in October next, and a great many clubs were formed in the country in consequence, and he was desirous of learning from the right hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) if it was his intention to introduce a new bill to regulate it. Sir J. GRAHAM said that it was to be proposed that power should be given to her Majesty in Council to call out the militia on a fortnight's notice, if her Majesty's servants scoff deem that measure called for.

HARVEY DEPOSITE.—Mr. HARVEY said that he had to complain of the manner in which the railway deposits, amounting, he believed, this year to from eight to ten millions, were proposed to be placed in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, and the delay which would take place before they were paid by him into the Bank of England, and the serious effect which that delay would produce on the commercial and monetary system of the country. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he deplored as much as any man the difficulties which might be entailed on innocent persons, in consequence of the extensive railway speculations which had prevailed in the country; but he did not see that any alteration of the present law and orders of the House was called for or would be judicious. Mr. HUDSON said that the deposits were called for to secure the due execution of the works if the bills were passed; and he thought that security could be obtained as effectually at Lloyd's or bill, or other good securities, were lodged instead o. specie. (Cheers.) Sir. R. PEEL said he fully concurred in opinion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FACTORY BILL.—Lord ASHLEY then moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the hours of working of young persons in factories to ten hours in the day. He prefaced his motion with a long address, containing numerous references to evidence taken on this question.—Mr. ROEBUCK declared against any legislative interference with labour, and charged the noble Lord with acting from false and mock humanity.—The motion was supported by Mr. Fielden, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Newdegate, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

The remaining business was unimportant, and the House adjourned at a quarter past ten.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty and the Royal Family are now residing at Buckingham Palace, and we are happy to say are in the enjoyment of the best health. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took a drive in an open barouche and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in a carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie. The Marchioness of Douro has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. The Earl of Morton has succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, and Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir Robert Otway as Groom in Waiting to the Queen

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, returned to Frogmore House, yesterday evening, at six o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, where her Royal Highness had proceeded in the morning to pay a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness will leave for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season, on Tuesday se'nnight.

RETURN OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—We have pleasure in announcing the return of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge to this country on Monday last, after an absence on the Continent of several months

THE ADDRESSES OF BOTH HOUSES TO HER MAJESTY.—On Saturday last, the Lord Chancellor and several Peers and the Speaker, accompanied by many members of the House of Commons, presented the addresses respectively voted by both Houses to her Majesty, to which her Majesty returned gracious answers, which will be found in our Parliamentary report.

HEREDITARY DISEASE.—The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord President of the Council, gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening, at Montagu-house, Whitehall-gardens, to all the members of the Cabinet, and the Great Officers of State of the Queen's Household, and also the Clerks of the Queen's Most Honourable Privy Council. At the meeting the roll of Sheriffs for the present year were settled, previous to its being pricked by her Majesty in Council.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Monday last, at Weedon, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P. for Carnarvonshire, was married to Lady Louisa Fitzroy, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE EARL OF HADDINGTON.—The Earl of Haddington was entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, by the members of the Royal Naval Club, upon the occasion of his retirement from the direction of the Admiralty. The Earl of Hardwicke occupied the chair, Sir Charles Napier and Sir T. F. Pellew officiating as vice-chairmen. Covers were laid for seventy, and among the officers present were Sir E. Codrington, Sir C. Ogle, Sir E. Tucker, Sir G. Cockburn Sir G. Martin, Sir E. D King, Sir W. Gage, H. Hill, Sir C. Malcolm, Sir J. Gordon, the Earl of Egmont, Viscount Ingestre, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord E. Russell, &c.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Jan. 28.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation held this day the following degrees were conferred:

Honorary Masters of Art. * Hon. Charles Edward Pepys, Trinity College; † Hon. Delaval Loftus Astley, Trinity College; ‡ Hon. Douglas Gordon, Trinity College

Ad Eundem.—John Edmund Fox, M.A., All Souls, Oxford.

Bachelors of Art. Edmund Wilmot Allen, Trinity College; William Henry Tyrell, Trinity College; George Heward Hayland, St. John's College; Deedmas Drew, Sidney College

Bachelor of Law.—Rev. Henry Philip Marsham, Trinity Hall.

* Eldest son of Lord Carbertham. † Second son of Lord Hastings,

‡ Third son of Lord Aberdeen.

THE RECTORY OF LAMBETH. The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Rev. Charles Brown Dalton, one of the Bishop of London's chaplains, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Lambeth, vacant by the demise of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly. Mr. Dalton was formerly of Wadham College, Oxford, and has up to the present time been rector of Lincoln's-inn. The rev. gentleman was some weeks since married to the eldest daughter of the Bishop of London.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VALIDITY OF THE SALE OF RAILWAY SCRIP. In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Monday, a case was tried, Young v. Smith, in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict, the result of which is that the sale of railway scrip is declared legal. The Judges (the Lord Chief Baron, Baron Alderson, and Baron Platt) gave their opinion that the Joint Stock Act of last Session does not apply to Railway Companies

THE CASE OF LORD HUNTINGTOWER. In the Court of BANKRUPTCY on Tuesday an application was made by Mr. Cooke on behalf of Lord Huntingtower, for the purpose of granting him protection, as he had already been six months subjected to the annoyance of very many claimants. The learned Commissioner (Pemblanque) said he was fully aware of all the circumstances connected with this painful case. He had no wish unnecessarily to punish Lord Huntingtower, but he could not entertain any application like the present until the expiration of the next six months.

POLICE.

A SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—At BOW-STREET on Wednesday, *Edward Bryant Gossip*, who for many years has been considered a very respectable solicitor in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, was remanded on a charge of having forged a document, purporting to be an office copy of the Accountant-General's certificate, of the receipt of £2,596 17s. 6d., with intent to defraud the Accountant-General, or other parties named.

A MAN CHARGED WITH CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THROAT.—At LAMBETH-office on Monday *Mr. Frederick Mattock*, a respectable master tailor, residing at 3, Harleyford terrace, Penton-place, Newington, was remanded on a charge of wilfully cutting the throat of Joanna, his wife, with intent to murder her.

COUNTRY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE NORWICH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The formal opening of this institution took place last week. The rooms appropriated for the use of the students are a portion of the building in St. Andrew's, formerly erected for a bazaar, and are well adapted for the purpose. On the occasion they were filled with a highly respectable assembly. Sir John Boileau delivered an opening address.

ELECTION FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—The nomination of a candidate or candidates for the representation of this riding, in the place of the present Lord Wharncliffe, has been officially announced for Wednesday next, the 4th of February. Not the slightest excitement is manifested in any part of the riding, although, the addresses of Mr. W. Busfield Ferrand (on behalf of the Hon. Edwin Lascelles) and Mr. Archer Gurney have been before the public for some days.

SUSSEX ELECTIONS.—A special County Court is to be held at Lewes, on Tuesday next, the 3d February, for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Eastern division of the county, in the room of Mr. Darby, there is no whisper of opposition to Mr. Frewen. At Midhurst, it is said a Mr. Walpole will be returned without opposition.

NEWARK ELECTION.—Mr. Stuart, Q.C., was on Thursday elected for the borough of Newark, in the room of Mr. Gladstone, who declined to offer himself again as a candidate.

THE MILITIA.—On Friday evening, a public meeting, at which there were upwards of a thousand persons present, was held at Chatham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of promoting against the proposed enrolment of the militia. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and very strong feelings were manifested on the part of the audience against the proposed measure. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying these sentiments, was agreed to, and has already obtained numerous signatures.

MEETING AT GLOUCESTER AGAINST THE MILITIA. A meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held at the Shire Hall, Gloucester, on Monday evening, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the proposed enrolment of the militia. The meeting consisted of nearly 2000 persons, and was of a very enthusiastic character. Mr. Alderman Washbourn, in the absence of the Mayor, presided. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who expressed the horrors of war, and denounced especially the system which had been adopted for organising the militia force. Resolutions of a corresponding character passed, and a petition adopted, which it was determined should lie for signatures in the town for some days preparatory to its being presented to the Legislature

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT ARNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Saturday last an explosion of gunpowder took place upon the premises of Mr. Edwin Garratt, grocer and druggist, of Arnold, four miles from Nottingham, which destroyed a large amount of property, and caused the death of Mr. George Garratt, the brother of Mr. Edwin Garratt. Mr. Rhodes, the occupier of the premises, the property of Mr. Rhodes, of Redhill, one of which was used as a retail shop, and the other as a warehouse for goods. Mr. Garratt (the deceased), who was ill and of unsound mind, was, at the time, lying in bed, in a chamber on the second floor of the warehouse, above which was a store-room, containing a considerable quantity of gunpowder. From some cause, this gunpowder exploded, and the whole house was blown to pieces, the timbers and bricks falling in a complete shower for a considerable distance all around. Mr. Garratt was in a lower room, and, on hearing the explosion, rushed out of the house, in time to escape injury from the falling ruins. His brother was absolutely blown out of his bed, into the street, where he was shortly afterwards extricated from the rubbish, and found to be severely burnt and bruised. He soon afterwards died. A framework-knitter, of the name of William Thompson, who happened to be passing at the moment, was also struck down, and covered by the falling mass. The injury done to the stock is estimated at £350, and to the buildings £400, all of which are uninsured. At the inquest the Jury returned, as their verdict—"That the deceased died in consequence of injuries he received by an explosion of gunpowder; that, by some means, he caused the said explosion; and that, at the same time, he appears to have been of unsound mind and understanding." Mr. Edwin Garratt, the brother of the deceased, and occupier of two of the houses destroyed, stated that the property was entirely uninsured, and that jury to the amount of £1,000 had been inflicted. Thompson, the other sufferer in the hospital, is recovering.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMET.—The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"The mildness of the present winter is a subject of general remark. We learn from the country that such is the temperature of the season that the thrush and others of the feathered tribe may be heard singing in some situations in the county of York and the neighbouring counties, on fine mornings, as they are usually heard in the early weeks of March and April. The winter wheats never looked more green or flourishing in January than at the present season, but the farmers and gardeners are beginning to wish for frost to check premature vegetation.

IRELAND.

CONVICTION FOR FIRING AT SIR FRANCIS HOPKINS.—Last week Bryan Seery was again tried for firing at Sir Francis Hopkins. The long panel was called over, and upwards of 100 gentlemen answered. After twenty challenges on the part of the prisoner, a highly respectable Jury, the greater portion landowners, was sworn. The proceedings were essentially similar to those on the first trial, on the previous day, when the jury could not agree. After a consultation of four hours the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was on Saturday sentenced to death by Lord Chief Baron Brad;

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday evening (last week), Mr. Hugh Hanbury, of Rathmoylon, in the county of Meath, was fired at by an unknown assassin, who lay concealed behind a hedge, on the public road, and within 40 perches of Mr. Hanbury's residence. A reward of £100 has been offered by the Government, for the discovery of the perpetrator of the outrage. It is a melancholy coincidence, that this lawless act was committed on the very day that the gentry of the county had assembled together for the laudable purpose of devising measures for the permanent amelioration of the labouring classes. A proclamation has also been issued, offering a like reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr James Lynch, who was shot dead, in the county of Limerick, on the 19th inst

DEATH OF THE HON. CAPTAIN W. KEITH, R.N.—We have to notice the decease of the above gallant captain, who expired a few days since at Monkrigg, near Haddington, N.B. The honourable captain was second and only surviving son of William, seventh Earl of Kintore

The new statue about to be erected at Orleans to the memory of Joan of Arc is to be equestrian, and will cost 100,000f., part of which sum is to be contributed by the city, and the rest raised by voluntary subscription. Several artists have already sent in models

ACCOUNTS from WARSAW, published in a Frankfort paper, state that the news from the Caucasus comes down to the 20th of December, and that the Circassians had taken and destroyed, in a night attack, the forts on the left wing of the Russian army. The Russian garrisons consisting of between 1200 and 1300 men, had been partly cut to pieces, and partly carried away as prisoners to to the mountains.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUICIDE OF A STRANGE SORT OF A GIRL.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the University College Hospital on the body of Annabella Perry, aged twenty-one, late cook in a family residing in Huntley-street, Tottenham-court-road. Jane Perry, sister and fellow servant of deceased, said the latter went out on Saturday evening last to make some purchases, as she said. She remained out two hours and a half, and, returning at nine o'clock, she went without saying a word upstairs to her bed-room. Not descending to the kitchen, in half an hour the witness went to look for her, and found her suspended by the neck from the bed-post by a black silk handkerchief. An alarm was raised, the body was cut down, and a surgeon was in attendance with all possible dispatch, but their attempts to save life were useless. "She was a strange sort of girl," the sister said, "and used to ask every young man she saw to marry her" Her last earliest youth she was very giddy, flighty, and fond of talking ridiculous nonsense. A year ago she had attempted to hang herself, but the rope broke. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The inquiry into the late disastrous accident on this line was resumed on Monday, at Tonbridge. Mr. Barlow and some other witnesses having been examined, the Coroner put some questions to that gentleman as to General Pasley's opinion of the accident. Mr. Barlow at once replied that General Pasley's opinion entirely coincided with his own. The General remarked that "it was an untoward event, which no force, it could have anticipated." The Jury retired for two hours, and on their return, the Foreman read the following as the unanimous finding of himself and brother jurors:—"We find that James Dobie was killed in consequence of the falling of a bridge, called Johnson's-bridge, in this parish, by reason of the foundation of the said bridge being undermined and washed away by an unexpected flood of water; and in the opinion of the Jury it is a dangerous practice to make drains under arches, as it tends to weaken the foundation; and the Jury consider the small hole, alluded to in the evidence adduced, is too near the line of railway." The verdict was accompanied by a nominal deodand of 1s. on the engine and tender.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.—An accident occurred to the mail train proceeding north, on Friday evening (last week), near the Lessay station, on the Great North of England Railway. The train was rather earlier than usual, and was going at the rate of about ten miles an hour past the station, when another train was discovered in advance on the same line, and though the steam was put off instantly, and the break applied, a violent collision took place, which broke the engines, damaged several of the carriages, and injured a number of the passengers. One lady was much cut about the head and face, and one gentleman received a severe blow on the leg. It appears that the train run into was a coal train on the wrong line, it being changing from one to the other when the mail train was observed coming, and as the coal train could not be got out of the way in time, the engineman put on the steam, and pushed it along in advance of the mail train, so as to afford the latter an opportunity of stopping as soon as the obstruction was discovered.

CIVIL WAR ON THE THAMES.

O, Father Thames! thy Sons and Guns
Are making quite a row now:
The Isle they call the Isle of Dogs
Ne'er bark'd up such a bow wow!
If you are good, and in the mood,
We'll tell you, reader, how now!
'Twas brought to bear
By the great Lord Mayor.

You know that he's obliged to see
A precious lot of company—
Ay, every size and sort o' men;
But the Watermen's Co.
Is with him no go;
And it's not his measure
To "request the Pleasure
Of the Company of Watermen."

Well, without suit or summons,
He shorten'd their *Commons*,
And cut off their *piers* shorter still—as is known!
So they just sent him word
That, as he was a Lord,
They'd be after *creating a pier* of their own.

This practical chaff
They perform'd at Paul's Wharf
They typed a brave house for the bibing of beer there;
Chain'd barges together,
For foul or fair weather,
And you soon saw *appear* a most beautiful *pier* there!

Of, ay! quite as much use as the pier at Blackfriars,
So they said—but his Lordship declared they were liars.
All men thought the Mayor seized with a pain in his liver,
So prompt was his fashion
Of proving his passion,
And from that moment forth there was war on the river!

Now we give the tittle tattle
Of a most important battle.
Mayor well set for the row—he roars
To the Watermen he floors,
Flabbergasters, grieves and gulls,
If he cannot *break their oars*,
He at least will *crack their skulls!*

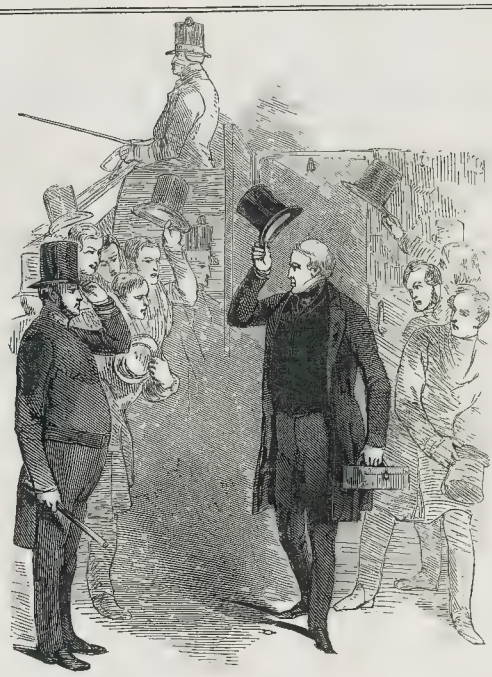
He collects his warlike brothers,
"Mudlarks, dredgermen, and others,"
("*Mudlarks!*" shout the boys at play,
"Pray what sort of *larks* are they?")
City Peelers, drilled enough
To get their *choler* up to *cuff*;
All together, mixed like gravy,
Form a sort of Lord Mayor's navy;
These, with many more in full,
Board the steamer call'd *St. Michael*,
And, with many "ha's" and "hems" O!
Sally forth upon the Thames O!
With a Water-Bailiff bore
Acting there as commodore!

Do we hear
They take the Pier?
No such luck, Lord Mayor, we fear—
They are off,
The prime Paul Wharf,
Which to capture they may strive O!
But they're met by Waterman 5 O!—
Hardy—bandy—and all alive O!

Water-Bailiff's luck enlarges—
Lord Mayor's Fleet has won the Barges;
But ere it can save *that* bacon,
Water-Bailiff's luck declines—
All the Barges are re-taken:
Water-Bailiff looking gravely—
No. 5 behaving bravely,
And of triumph showing signs.

Soon the Water-Bailiff roar'd in,
"Peelers, pipe all hands for boardin'."
Lord Mayor's troops are all alive—
Boarded in number 5.
But the crew
Are very few—
What can the policemen do?
Draw their truncheons—give a topper
To the boy what won't cry "Stop her!"
Bludgeon one who won't cry "Ease her!"
To assist their wish to seize her;
And the helmsman's work to stop,
Bruise his fingers till they drop.
Pretty sailors, these! No matter:
Now no more they bruise and batter.

For that jolly down-stairs joker,
Whom they designate the stoker,
Shouts up to his Peeler foes,
"Steam my hearties, off it is ...



ARRIVAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

Spitting, sparkling, whizzing, scalding,
If your truncheons are not haul'd in!"

This a settler! off they go,
With the barges now in tow;
Come my Lord Mayor's Fleet, "gee woe!"
Will his Lordship now give quarter,
Think ye, to the men of water?
No, again his wrath o'ercharges,
He will not give up the barges;
Watermen, then, "to it" fall,
And retaking one and all,
Tow them back to *wharf of Paul!*

Where—for they are now the Pier,
You may see them reader dear,
Watermen around them standing;
Laughing passengers a-landing,
Crowds the Lord Mayor's fleet a-branding,
Shouting loud and fast and free
For Paul's Wharf, Pier, and Company!

CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.

It will be recollected that the Waterman's Steam Packet Company were deprived by the Navigation Committee of the use of the Blackfriars Free Pier, erected by the City authorities on the site of the old Waterman's pier. The directors of the Waterman's Company having been deprived of the use of the "free pier," were compelled to procure another landing place as near the old pier as possible, and accordingly took a lease of the premises known as Paul's-wharf, belonging to a poor woman named Needham, the widow of a free waterman. A pier was constructed to draw in and out with the rise and fall of the tide, thereby preventing anything like an obstruction of the river. After several attempts of persons in the employ of the City authorities to prevent the barges from being moored in their proper positions, the pier was put in order on Wednesday (last week), and the arrangements being complete it was taken in in the evening, and moored near the wharf.

On Wednesday night, at a late hour, the presence of the City Solicitor and other officers of the Corporation at St. Paul's-wharf gave intimation that something extraordinary was to be done. Before day-break on Thursday morning, the *St. Michael* steam towing-vessel, carrying a great number of the City police, dredgermen, fishermen, and some of the most desperate characters on the river approached. They acted under the directions of Saunders and Pearce, the water-bailiffs, who were armed with a warrant from the Lord Mayor. The Waterman's Company were not unprepared. Their strongest steamer, *No.* 5, had her steam up, and was moored near the wharf. An attempt was first made by the Lord Mayor's men to remove a barge on which a gangway leading from the shore was fixed. The *Waterman No.* 5, lay before it and prevented this design being carried into effect. Another barge, however, was forcibly torn away by the *St. Michael*, and towed into the stream. The chains by which it was made fast were broken. The *St. Michael* then returned for the purpose of removing another barge moored to Messrs. Crawshay's iron wharf. This was accomplished by breaking the chains in two. The two barges were then taken in tow by the *St. Michael* for the purpose of being conveyed to the Commercial Dock, at Rotherhithe. The *Waterman* steamer, *No.* 5, was drawn across the playing-place, and every obstacle was thrown in the way of the deputy water-bailiffs and their men. By the time the barges were removed, it was day-light, and vast numbers were assembled on both shores to witness the engagement. The *St. Michael* no sooner began to tow the barges away, than *Waterman No.* 5 was steered head on, with great violence, between the tug and the barges, and they were broken adrift. The *St. Michael* attempted to recover them, and take them in tow again, but was outmanœuvred by the *Waterman*, and the barges, steamers, and some boats attending upon them, went round and round and athwart the tide several times. The Lord Mayor's force, however, was the strongest, and the *St. Michael* took the barges in tow again. The *Waterman* once more went head first between the barges and the *St. Michael*, but did not succeed in separating them. The *Waterman* then laid herself athwart hawse of the *St. Michael*, going round and round for more than half an hour amidst tremendous shouts from the people on both shores. Every successful manœuvre of the *Watermen* was loudly cheered. On the contrary, the Lord Mayor's men and City police were groaned at and hissed. The *St. Michael* could not get away from the *Waterman*, and Mr. Pearce gave directions to the City police and some Bankside dredgermen to board her. This was soon done, as there was no one on board the *Waterman*, besides the crew, who could offer any effectual resistance. The crew, however, refused to give up possession of the vessel, on which the policemen made an attack upon them, and beat them with their staves. The man at the helm refused to give up possession, and the police battered his fingers and made him let go of the wheel, to which a Bankside waterman was appointed. The call-boy was knocked down by a policeman, because he obeyed the directions of Mr. Kinchin, the master, and called out "Go on a-head." Pearce then gave directions to three of the police to go into the engine-room, and draw the fires out. The engineer threatened to let the steam off and scald them if they came below, and they desisted. The *St. Michael* once more got the pier-barges in tow, and, after another skirmish between the police and the crew of the *Waterman*, she was moored close to the coal-barges on the south shore. A number of coal-porters and others volunteered to expel the City police and the Lord Mayor's men, and they made a speedy retreat, amidst the groans of the people who witnessed their violence. The steamer narrowly escaped going athwart the abutments of Southwark-bridge while the police had possession of her. The crew of the *Waterman* having again obtained possession of the vessel, gave chase to the *St. Michael*, and overtook her in one of the arches of London-bridge. She went in between the tug and the barges, head first, at full speed, and drove them all towards Billingsgate. The Lord Mayor's men finding the crew of the *Waterman* were determined to recapture the barges, towed them into the roadstead, off the Custom-house, where they were moored. The *Waterman* was about to drag them away, when Saunders, one of the water-bailiffs, assured Mr. Kinchin they should not be taken to any other place until he had received further instructions from the Lord Mayor; on this representation they were allowed to remain where they were. The Lord Mayor, refusing to restore the barges to the Waterman's Company, two of their steamers, with a number of men on board, armed with hatchets, for the purpose of cutting away any chains or ropes, went on Friday morning to the Custom-house, and forcibly took possession of the barges and towed them away in triumph. The Lord Mayor's men in charge of the barges were so terrified that they offered no resistance, and ran away. The pier was again formed at St. Paul's-wharf on Friday, and to prevent the Lord Mayor's men again dragging it away, it was guarded by two of the Waterman's steamers during the day, and no fewer than seven steamers of the Waterman's Company during the night. This has been continued ever since, and men have been stationed on London and Southwark bridges to fire signals in the event of any hostile steam-tug again approaching. The Waterman's Steam Packet Company have made up their minds to resist force by force until a court of law has decided on the legality of the Lord Mayor's proceedings.

The superintendent of the Waterman's Steam Packet Company, accompanied by Mr. Hancock of the Citizen Steam Boat Company, waited upon the Lord Mayor on Friday, and represented to him that the new pier at St. Paul's-wharf would be a great accommodation to the public, and that it was moored in a part of the river where it could not be any impediment to the navigation. They also pointed out to his Lordship that the Blackfriars pier extended much farther into the river, and that the numerous piers in the neighbourhood at London-bridge had been allowed to remain for years, in a crowded part of the stream, unmolested.

His Lordship refused to give his assent to the pier remaining where it was, and said it should be removed.

The applicants then said, if his Lordship was inclined to act impartially, he would remove the Corporation pier at Blackfriars and the floating piers at London-bridge.

The Lord Mayor declined making any promise to that effect, and the deputation left him.

The Waterman Steam-packet Company intend to petition both Houses of Parliament on the subject, and to call upon the Government to take the conservancy of the river out of the hands of the Corporation of London.

On Tuesday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor observed that he felt regret at seeing some remarks, in part of the press, on the subject of the existing differences between the Corporation and the Waterman's Company, calculated to excite those who resisted the authorities to further and more violent breaches of the peace. The Waterman's Company knew well that they might, if they agreed to the regulations laid down for the public accommodation, ply at the pier at Blackfriars-bridge; but, the fact was, that Company wanted to establish a monopoly, and the City authorities, influenced by a desire to serve the public alone, would not submit.

"CIVIL WAR" ON THE THAMES, BETWEEN THE WATERMEN AND CITY AUTHORITIES.

OPENING OF THE VICENZA AND VENICE RAILWAY.

THE VICENZA AND VENICE RAILWAY.

The Railroad between Vicenza and Venice was opened on the 11th inst. The principal feature of this line is of course the bridge or viaduct, crossing the Laguna Veneta, which commences at the Punta della Sacca, on the island of St. Lucia, and terminates at the Barena di St. Giuliano, where the Railroad on the mainland begins. The soil in which the foundation of the viaduct is laid is almost all marshy, covered by the water of the ordinary high tides, which near Venice is 180 metres in depth, and at St. Giuliano becomes so shallow as to have scarcely any depth at all. Consequently, even at low water, the marsh is to half its extent covered; but in high tides, or storms, the waters rise about 120 metres above the level of the sea, and then the passage across the Lagune becomes difficult or impracticable. In bad weather the violence of the waves is such that great difficulties had to be overcome in laying the foundations; the fury of the wind sometimes destroying in an hour the work of the preceding days. By skill and precaution, however, they have been successfully overcome. The base of the works terminates at the height above the level, at which the spring of the arches commences; it is built of the stone of Istria, joined with Roman cement; the height of this basement is 26 metres above the level of the sea. All the upper works are of brick. The bridge contains 222 arches, divided into six compartments of 37 arches each, and one much larger in the centre. The whole length is 12,000 English feet. The breadth of the roadway is sufficient to allow two trains to pass. The architectural character of the work is Roman. The style of the parapet is antique, massive where it rests upon the arches, and terminating in open column work. By the side of the parapets, and on the level of the road, many pipes are laid which are to be connected with the great aqueduct in progress for bringing fresh water from Sile to Venice. In laying the foundation 80,000 piles of larch-wood were driven; in the whole of the works there were 30,000 cubic metres of earth excavated, while there were employed as materials, 7000 cubic metres of rubble, 110,000 kilogrammes of iron, 21,000,000 of bricks, and 5000 cubic metres of Istrean stone; four years were required to complete the structure, and about a thousand men were daily employed upon it. The first plan was laid down by Signor Milani, an architect and engineer, but many improvements were subsequently introduced by the acting engineer of the works Signor L. Duodo; they were also superintended by Signor A. Noale. Great credit is due to the contractor and builder, Antonio Busetto of Palestrina, for the style in which he has performed his task; it is said he has derived a good profit from the undertaking. The total cost is 5,600,000 lire (Austrian) or £186,667 sterling.

Thus is Venice, the ocean city, at last chained by modern enterprise to the mainland; no future Rogers will be able to describe the approach to it as he has done in words now rendered a tradition:

> There is a glorious city in the sea.
> The sea is in the broad and narrow streets,
> Ebbing and flowing, and the salt sea-weed
> Clings to the marble of the palaces.
> *No track of men, no footsteps to and fro*
> *Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea*
> *Invisible;* and from the land we went
> As to a floating city—steering in
> And gliding up her streets, as in a dream,
> So smoothly, silently—by many a dome,
> Mosque-like, and many a stately portico,
> The statues ranged along an azure sky;
> By many a pile in more than Eastern pride,
> Of old—the residence of merchant Kings.

How changed is now the approach so beautifully described? "The path lies o'er the sea" still, it is true, but no more "invisible," or noiseless. It lies along the "ringing groves" traversed with scream and rattle by that modern enchanter to whose power neither ocean nor mountain can oppose an obstacle. The Romance that lingered over Venice has received a shock; she is reduced to the "dull catalogue" of common cities, reached by the same unpicturesque means. But these are great compensations; the beauty of decay and isolation is very well for poets to write about, but those who live in the midst of them prefer the bustle and prosperity of trade, and if anything can raise Venice above her present condition, it is the completion of her Railroad.

The first trial of the line took place on the 6th inst., and on the 11th it was opened in form. The authorities of the city, accompanied by a select party, with music &c., started in a train at half-past ten in the morning for Vicenza; at Padova they were joined by the authorities of that town; the party thus augmented went on to Vicenza, and after partaking of a sumptuous breakfast in the Campo Marti, they returned to Venice. The distance is thirty-six miles, and the time occupied in performing it was two hours going, and one hour returning. The trains will run three times a day, returning to Venice and stopping at Padova and four other intermediate stations. The fares are, first-class 5s. 6d.; second ditto 4s. 4d.; third ditto 2s. 8d.

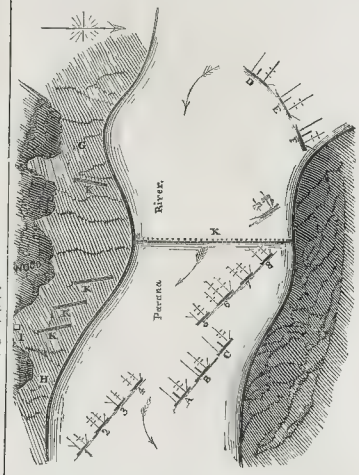
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEFEAT OF GENERAL ROSAS BY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH TROOPS.

The *Cyclops* has arrived at Plymouth, from Rio Janeiro, which place she left on the23rd of December, and brings the important news of a desperate action on the 20th of November, between the combined English and French forces, and the troops of General Rosas, on the river Paraná, at the Vuelto del Obligado. The *Cyclops* left Rio on the morning of the 22nd of December. The Brazilians left 400 dead in the batteries, and are supposed to have carried away an equal number. On the part of the combined forces, the greater loss fell on the French.

The account of this affair is contained in a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 30.—On the 28th Nov., the *Procida*, French hired vessel, arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing word that, on the 20th November, the combined Anglo-French forces took up their position at ten A.M. The *San Martin*, bearing the flag of Captain Trehouart, leading, followed by the *Comus*, who, upon taking up her position, had her cables cut through, and went adrift. One hour and a half elapsed (from want of wind) before the *Dolphin* could pass the *San Martin*, which she did



PLAN OF THE ACTION OF POINT OBLIGADO.

K Buenos Ayres Batteries and Gun Brig *Republicano*, 6 guns, and Boom across the river consisted of 26 vessels, strongly chained together. The enemy's works consisted of 4 Batteries, armed with 26 pieces of artillery, of 32, 24, and 18-pounders, placed in tiers one above another.

FORCES OF THE ALLIES.

1. *Procida*, French
2. *Philomel*, English
3. *Pandy* Prize, English
4. *Expedite*, French
5. *Pandour*, French
6. *Comus*, English
7. *San Martin*, French Flag
8. *Dolphin*, English

A. *Cyrene* } in First Position,
B. *Fortunat* } left on the Boom
C. *Fulton* } was passed
D. E. F. The Same in Second Position, after the Boom was passed
G Where the French landed } To Storm the
H. Where the English landed } Batteries
I. House where Rosas's brother died, which was afterwards destroyed by shell

inside, between her and the left bank of the river. The action was kept up with great spirit on both sides until one P.M., when a shot from her Majesty's ship *Dolphin* blew up the Republican gun brig moored at a *tête de pont* above the boom. As the fire from the enemy's works did not slacken, Captain Hope manned his boat, and cut away the chain cables, and vessels comprising the boom, thus allowing the steamers to pass, and take the fort in reverse. This service was performed in a most gallant style, Captain Hope being exposed to a very severe fire of musketry.

OPENING OF THE JAMAICA RAILWAY.—KINGSTON TERMINUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

At four P.M., the fire slackened, and carts were seen to be employed carrying away the dead and wounded from the batteries. The batteries were surrounded by a body of cavalry 3000 strong, armed as lancers. At half-past four, the gunner and soldiers in two of the enemy's batteries were seen to run from their guns, and endeavour to pass the line of cavalry; these latter charged upon them, and for a short time a severe skirmish was kept up between the two parties. The gunners were ultimately driven back to their posts, and another attempt was repulsed on their part with the like ill-success.

At six, P.M., the French Commander in Chief proposed to Captain Hotham to land and carry the batteries. Captain Trehouart passed up the line of the enemy's fire most gallantly, and rushing at the batteries first, carried it, and the enemy precipitately abandoned his position. It appears the guns had been worked on the enemy's batteries by Englishmen, Americans, and negroes. A son of Admiral Brown made himself very conspicuous on the ramparts of one of the batteries and escaped unhurt. The enemy's loss amounted to 120 negroes (gunners, &c.), found dead under their guns, and about 400 whites killed, and the like number wounded.

English loss—10 killed, and 25 wounded.

French loss—18 killed, and 70 wounded.

Large quantities of ordnance and stores were found in the works. Nineteen brass guns were reserved, the rest of the ordnance destroyed. The *Fulton*, French steamer, had her paddles knocked away, and her chimney cut through, besides one hundred and seven shot in her hull. The *San Martin* had 104 shots in her hull; the *Dolphin* riddled. Lieut. Bricklale, *Satellite*, killed; Mr. G. Andrews, clerk in charge, killed; Lieut. Doyle, of the *Philomel*, killed.

According to another account, the loss of the combined forces is French, 18 dead and 70 wounded. Among the dead, Michaud, officer of the *San Martin*. Among the wounded, the officers are—Hello, same ship; Vernels, of the *Pandour*; Simmonean, *Expeditive*; and Daudy, *Fulton*. The English have 10 killed and 25 wounded, and among the former are two officers, Lieutenant Brigdale, *Firebrand*; and Andrews, *Dolphin*. The *Fulton* has received 104 shot, the *Dolphin* 107. The *San Martin* has been literally riddled. Captain Trehouart had only one officer on board, and half the crew *hors de combat*, or 44 of 96.

The battle of Obligado is the more honourable to the two services in that it was not ships of the line and frigates, but merely brigs and even smaller vessels which advanced against batteries well served, well mounted, and well defended by entrenchments and works prepared for three months previously, and which were fought bravely for seven consecutive hours.

This victory will destroy the *prestige* which has hitherto favoured Rosas, and will open to the two intervening Powers a great work of civilisation.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

The *Brazil Courier* of the 13th of December gives the following version of this gallant affair:—

On the part of the English there were the steamers *Gorgon* and *Firebrand*, Captain Hope; corvette *Comus*, Captain Inglefield; the brigs *Philomel*, Captain Sullivan; and the *Dolphin*, Captain Leving; the brigantine *Fanny*, Captain Key. Captain Hotham, commander-in-chief, on board the *Gorgon*.

On the part of the French there were the steamer *Fulton*, Captain Mazeres; the corvette *Expeditive*, Captain de Minlac; the brigs *Pandour*, Captain du Parc; *San Martin*, and the brigantine *Procida*, Captain de la Rivière. Captain Trehouart was the commander-in-chief on board the *San Martin*.

On the 18th of November, the combined forces moored about three miles from Point Obligado.

In the evening the Captains of the *Fulton* and *Philomel* went in a boat to reconnoitre the frontiers of the enemy's forces. They found four batteries established on the right bank of the river. The batteries mounted about 24 pieces of artillery, mostly of heavy calibre, besides several detached field-pieces. The river itself was barred by a stockade formed with 24 vessels, bound together by three strong iron chains. This stockade was placed between the third and fourth batteries. At one of the commanders on the left bank were 10 fire-ships ready to be let go; at the other extremity, at the left bank, was moored the *Republicano* (Rosas's brig), armed with many pieces of heavy calibre and designed to take in *tow* the opposing ships. Two of these batteries were nearly on a level with the river, and two others on peaks more or less elevated. Lastly, about 4,000 men infantry and cavalry, were posted so as to protect the shores, and oppose any landing. The works were very strong, and evidently under the direction of European Engineers, well acquainted with the rules of art; and the tenacity of resistance is to be attributed to the fact that the batteries were served by French deserters.

On the morning of the 20th, as soon as the mist cleared away, the combined forces formed in three divisions for the purpose of attack. The first, under the orders of Captain Sullivan, and composed of the *Philomel*, the *Dolphin*, and the schooners *Fanny* and *Procida*, received orders to take position towards the south, on the left bank, a little above the batteries, at about 700 metres distance, so as to take them *en echarpe*. This manœuvre successfully executed, fire was commenced immediately on both sides.

The second division, under the command of Captain Treloanart, composed of the *San Martin*, the *Comus*, the *Pandour*, and the *Dolphin*, took up a position towards the north, quite close to the stockade, and in front of the batteries, and at the same distance of 700 metres.

This division was not only to attack the batteries, but also the republicans, whose fire took it *en flanc*, as before stated. Unfortunately, whilst the *St. Martin* was anchoring, the wind happening to fall the vessels which followed were, the brig was for a long time exposed to the fire of the batteries, and this fire was directed against her with a greater fury because she was recognised as one of the Buenos Ayrean squadron captured before Monte Video. The generous efforts, however, of the *Dolphin* to draw close to the *St. Martin* and protect her from fire, seconded by the diversion of her artillery, and by drawing on herself a part of the enemy's fire. The *San Martin* had already her two only officers and several of her seamen severely wounded. The *Comus* and the *Pandour* had, by this time, come to 1200 positions as near as the bank permitted, as well as the *Fulton* and the *Procida*, both of which Captain Trehouart made signal to join. The battle was then continued with spirit on both sides. Although the enemy discharged but a shot pretty freely against all opponents, his especial fury was directed against the *San Martin*, throughout the engagement.

This brig soon had 44 men placed *hors de combat*, two pieces dismounted, her rigging destroyed, her masts ready to fall, the mainmast alone having received 11 balls. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages she continued to fight vigorously, when another shot struck her chain-cable, and at length forced her to quit her position. A bomb shell from the *Dolphin* at the same moment set fire to the *Republicano*, which shortly after blew up.

The fire-ships were then launched by the enemy, but being turned by the current, did not produce the intended effect.

The third division, under the command of Captain Hotham, composed of the *Gorgon* and *Firebrand* (the *Fulton* had joined the second division), had waited in observation at the distance of 1300 metres from the farthest battery, throwing thence Lollow projectiles in all directions.

Captain Hope of the *Firebrand*, went in his boat into the midst of the fire to break the chains which united the stockade.

His intrepidity was crowned with the most complete success. When once the chains were broken, the strong current opened the line of vessels forming the stockade, and the *Fulton* immediately took advantage to pass through and place herself in a position higher up, so as to cross her fire with that of the first division.

It was at this period that Captain Trehouart, quitting the *San Martin*, which was totally disabled for further service, went on board the *Gorgon* to concert with his colleague, Captain Hotham. Thence he passed to the *Gorgon*, and made the signal of union to the *Pandour* and *Procida*; he then ordered his three ships to run aground at pistol-shot distance from the batteries, upon which they threw a shower of grape. The combined forces came up quickly to sustain this intrepid manœuvre. At the same time, Captain Hotham disembarked, with much skill and vigour, 326 English soldiers. This determined conduct on the part of the two commanders, executed with equal bravery and success, overcame the last resistance of the enemy, and decided the day

The first English detachment, under the command of Captain Sullivan, had been received on landing by a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy in ambush in an adjoining wood; but the arrival of the rest of the troops, under the orders of Lieut. Hindle, quickly put the enemy to flight, notwithstanding the efforts of their cavalry, which were charging and ruthlessly slaughtering the English infantry.

Captain Trehouart having likewise landed with his men, shortly after joined the English, and took possession of the batteries, on which the enemy discontinued his fire resistance.

On the morning of the 21st additional forces landed, and completed the destruction of the batteries. The gun carriages were destroyed, and the guns broken or cast into the river. Ten bronzed cannons only were preserved, and shipped on board the combined squadron. All this day the allied forces remained ashore without being in the least disturbed.

It was during the hottest part of this remarkable engagement that Captain Hotham wrote to his colleague, Captain Trehouart, the words underneath quoted words equally honourable to the writer and to the party addressed:—"If the title of 'brave' has ever been deserved, it is by you and your crews." "Si le titre de 'brave' a jamais été merité, c'est par vous et vos equipages."

The engagement with the batteries began at 10 A.M., and lasted till 5 P.M., during which time there was an incessant firing. From 5 to 7 P.M., the landing and the destruction of the works took place.

We have received the following from a Correspondent on board the *Cuckoo*:—

"I believe the vessels were chiefly in their positions by half-past ten A.M. I could not learn whether Rosas's brother died from wounds or other causes. He commanded the post which is supposed to have been the strongest. Many Rosas, The Black Trade was very brisk at Rio during the engagement, and the Brazilian Government in the River Plate. We bring home a French Secretary of Legislature from Buenos Ayres, and the Master (Mr Corfey), and two of the crew of the English brig *Cotherine*, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, which sprung a leak between Montevideo and Rio Janeiro (in ballast); they were obliged to run her on shore to save their lives, near the river Chuey, adjoining the Oriental boundary. Orbe's party took possession of her, and plundered her and threw her crew of everything. Captain Coffey saved his chronometer, sextant, and watch, by having them in an old clothes'-bag. They were detained, as prisoners of war, four months; but at length were given up to our Admiral in the Plate. Capt. Coffey states that Mr. Fidley, the American Consul at Montevideo, was very kind to him and crew—relieving them in every manner he possibly could; and that one of his crew had been murdered, having struggled from his companions after nightfall: he had evidently been wounded with some sharp instrument about the face; and placed in a leaning position against a bank in a pool of water, stripped of all the clothes about him of any value—money he had none; and Capt. C. thinks, had the news of the above action reached before they were given up, that his whole crew would have shared the same fate—from the ill-feeling that appeared to exist from the natives against both English and French."

OPENING OF THE JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The completion of a line of Railway from Kingston to Spanish Town, in Jamaica, is a most gratifying instance of colonial enterprise; and proves that the energies of the people have not been repressed even by the sweeping calamities of fire and tempest, incident to their country. Somewhat more than two years since we had to record the burning of a great part of the Capital, Kingston; and, it is with very different feelings that we now call attention to this town as a terminus of the newly completed Railway

The opening took place on Friday, the 21st of November last. The event had been long and anxiously anticipated; and, in order to invest it with the just degree of importance, his Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the several heads of departments civil and military, the hon. Members of the Council and Assembly, and a large number of the more wealthy and influential members of the community, were invited to attend the ceremony; and a most propitious day rendered this attendance very general and numerous. An enormous crowd of spectators was collected all around the stations, and several very extensive booths were filled with well-dressed females. His Excellency the Earl of Elgin arrived at a little after eleven o'clock, attended by his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, and accompanied by the Receiver General. He was received by a guard of honour from the 1st West India Regiment, the band of that regiment playing the national anthem. After a short conversation with Mr. William Smith, the Projector and Resident Director of the Company, and a recognition of the numerous gentlemen who were collected on the occasion, his Excellency was conducted at about half-past eleven o'clock to the handsome state carriage provided by the Company for the accommodation of her Majesty's representative, and the Company's new engine "The Projector" having been attached, the train, consisting of some eight or ten well filled carriages, started on the first railway excursion in the British West Indies; the excellent band of the 1st West India Regiment taking its stand in the last, third class, carriage, and playing lively airs.

The train passed at a slow pace through the suburban portions of the line, which were densely thronged on both sides with crowds of welcoming citizens, who gladly closed the novel exhibition as it passed before them. These crowds were more or less to be seen along the whole line of railway. At the embankment through the morass, beyond Hunt's Bay, generally known as "The Islands," the trains stopped, and his Excellency and party, and walked forward with Lieut.-Col. Bruce, Mr. Smith, and the Engineer, Mr. Miller, in order to examine this difficult work. At the new bridge over the Rio Cobre, the train made a second stoppage, in order to water the engine, and arrived at the Spanish Town terminus at about half-past twelve; the speed being kept very low the whole distance, for the double purpose of allowing the passengers a view of the works, and of preventing the possibility of accident amongst the crowd of spectators collected at both termini, as well as along the road.

At Spanish Town, the Governor descended, and proceeded to examine the stations in course of erection, and the other works and designs of the Company at that terminus. Meanwhile, the engine was adjusted to the other end of the train, and his Excellency and the other passengers having taken their seats, the train started on its return at one o'clock, reaching the Kingston Station in about 40 minutes. The speed on the return was, during a portion of the distance, considerably increased, a *maximum* speed of 30 miles an hour having been attained; but on nearing Kingston, the rapidity was very greatly diminished, with the same objects as those already stated. A second trip was shortly afterwards made, when a large number of other persons who had been favoured with tickets took their seats, and were similarly taken along the line and back, the return train on this occasion performing the distance (nearly 12 miles) in 25 minutes.

At a little after two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor and his distinguished party, and about 120 of the civil and military authorities, and influential gentlemen of the city, sat down to a superb *déjeuner*, provided at the expense of the Company, at the Victoria Rooms, in Duke-street. William Smith, Esq., the Resident Director, took the President's chair, being supported on his right by the Earl of Elgin, the Vice-Chancellor, Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, the 1st West India Regiment, and the Hon. Duncan Robertson; and on his left by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Bruce, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Thos. James Bernard, and the Hon. Alexandre Bravo: opposite to Mr. Smith, and at the same table, sat the Speaker of the Assembly, with Lieut.-Colonel Warren, Adjutant-General, on his right, and Captain Darling on his left. John Nethersole, Esq., and David Smith, Esq., the manager, acted as Vice-Presidents. Several well-timed speeches were made; and the company did not separate till a late hour.

We receive this as the spirit of Railway enterprise is rife in Jamaica: in the *Despatch*, whence we have abridged the preceding Report, we find advertised an Atmospheric line (Pilbrow's) from Milk River to Montego Bay (Westerly.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1. Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 2.—Candlemas Day.
TUESDAY, 3.—St. Blaise, the patron saint of the wool-combing craft, martyred under Diocletian, A.D. 289
WEDNESDAY, 4. Dr. E. Harlow died, 1819.
THURSDAY, 5.—Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.
FRIDAY, 6 Charles II. died, 1685 Dr. Priestley died, 1804.
SATURDAY, 7.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending February 7.

Mornings		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
3	10	4	0	4	50	5	40	6	30	7	20
Afternoons.											
3	33	4	23	5	13	6	3	6	53	7	43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Lady Subscriber*"—We remarked that two Portraits of Signor Sivori appeared in Nov. 1st of our Journal

"*A. I. S.*"—*is thanked for his communication respecting the Rabbit Show: on some future occasion, he will make the inquiries.*

"*C. F. L.*"—*has anticipated the advice we ourselves should have tendered under the circumstances in question*

"*R. A.*"—*Queen Elizabeth, in her sixteenth year, became a proficient in Greek and Latin; and, subsequently, translated from the Greek "Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy:" the Royal MS. was discovered, some years since, in the State Paper Office.*

"*A Tea-Totaller*"—*had better leave the uncharitable conduct complained of to find its own level.*

"*A Pioneer,*" *Sunderland,*—*is thanked for his correction of the artist's error*

"*W.*" *informs us that, besides the churches named in our description of St. Mary Magdalene's, at Taunton, the fine Collegiate Church at Manchester includes, in its plan, a nave and four aisles.*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement*" *is assured that "the broom" appears in our Irish artist's original Sketch of the Kerry Cottage, in No. 193 of our Journal. Our Subscriber requests, in correction of the Sketch of Cheltenham, in No. 194, that "he was a very tall, handsome man (6 ft. 1 or 2 inches), and stout in proportion, with a certain nobleness of gait,—altogether, a regular aristocratic type, such as you only see in France."*

"*J. ——, Greenwich*"—*Apply first place, is thanked for "The Golden Casket," but we cannot promise to insert the translations.*

"*Johannes.*"—*Mr. Joseph Planta was, for some years, principal librarian at the British Museum, and a gentleman of high antiquarian attainments. He died in 1847*

"*A. L.*"—*We have not by us a copy of the specification of the gentleman's lid," invented by Sir G. S Mackenzie; so that we cannot describe the process of its manufacture. It may, however, doubtless, be found in the Repertory of Patents for the past year. Mr. Bate is a first-rate authority on Electric Clocks we believe he has established a manufactory in Edinburgh.*

"*An Old Subscriber*"—*Cork, is thanked for his corrections.*

"*Woodcock.*"—*Mr. Jandella, Engraver, 6, Brute-court, Blackfriars.*

"*108, Manchester*"—*Should refer to "Murray's Grammar" to settle the "shall or will" question.*

"*J. P.*"—*The [illegible] is not a special, nor even a [illegible]*

"*S. L. P.*"—*The collection of our Journals bound which has long been discontinued is [illegible]*

"*Lover of Good Music*"—*should refer to the last "Navy List."*

"*C. F. C.*"—*When the officers of the East India Company are again brought prominently before the public, the proposed paper shall appear.*

"*Laurax Augusta.*"—*We have not room to reply.*

"*W. L.*," *St. Cross, Winchester*,—*suggests that advantage might be taken of the capacity of logs in training them to discover incendiaries.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The London Orphan Asylum, (Office, 10, St. Mary Axe), provides for destitute orphan children of either sex. The British Orphan Asylum, (Office, 11, Arthur-st. Lane), has similar provisions.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Clonmel, is thanked: but we have not room for the long enigma*

"*Castrian,*" *Manchester.*—*Middlemen are educated for their profession at the Royal Naval College. The most desirable interest is with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with whom, we opine, the mode named by "Castrian" would have little or no influence, if it be not altogether informal.*

"*An Irish Lady.*"—*We regret that we are not in possession of the information required by our fair Correspondent.*

"*Gyp,*" *Exeter.*—"*Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*" *has been, for some years, incorporated with the "Annals of Natural History," published monthly, at 2s. 6d.*

"*Brewhaster,*" *Plymouth, is informed that the Illustrations of the New Houses of Parliament, of which he and his friends so highly approved, will be resumed in our Journal*

"*B. C.*" *Kirby-street, is thanked: the Sketches of Toronto shall appear shortly.*

"*An Inglorious Subscriber*" *had better submit his legal question to a Solicitor.*

"*Senex*" *is quarterly unloved.*

"*J. S. C.*" *Cowper's translation of Homer is unequally executed; "but, taken as a whole, and judged by those rules which should be applied to translations, it must be pronounced the best translation of Homer which we possess." Thus saith the Penny Cyclopædia, once "Cowper," but, under "Homer," "Perhaps, on the whole, Chapman's is the best." These are, doubtless, the opinions of two different writers*

"*R. A.*," *Regent's Park, should send specimens*

"*Memoria,*" *Isleworth. The last edition of "Dr. Grey's Memoria Technica," moderate price.*

"*Parisiana*" *is recommended to procure a copy of "Wade's Hand-book for the Pyrenees"*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement*" *has sent us his own beau-ideal of an Illustrated Newspaper; but, he seems to forget the multiplicity of tastes we have to study*

"*J. S.*," *Inverness.*—*It is not our practice, knowingly, to decide Wagers.*

"*An Admirer of Art.*"—*We have already engraved a specimen of the Boulogne and Paternoster Steamers*

"*E. L.*," *Sheffield. The ancestors of Prince Albert having been Sovereign Princes at the time surnames were first adopted, had no necessity for taking one; and his Royal Highness has not, therefore, yet selected any surname*

"*T. C. D.*"—*The exactness of pretence should be borne in the manner indicated in Sketch No 2*

"*Bobbie.*"—*A verbal description of Arms will suffice to obtain from the Heralds' College, at a trifling fee, a correct drawing of them, in case they are recorded in the Office: if they be not, the cost of registration would amount to seventy-five guineas.*

"*Hockey Walker.*"—*St. Leon, the violinist and dancer, was a Jew, but recanted at Rome prior to his marriage with Cerito, the dancuse: of course, they appropriated Mr. Disraeli's Jew to the happy occasion. In the real name of Marie, we have already stated several times, is the Count of Candia, one of the most ancient titles of the Sardinian nobility. As to the other question, apply to any newsvender for information: the India Mails now arrive twice a month.*

"*Philo-Harmonicus.*"—*The invention may be seen at Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street; or at Addison's, in Regent-street.*

"*A. G.*"—*Collard, of Cheapside, can give the information touching the Geometrical Pianoforte*

"*H. H. F.*"—*The cannot, "There is a Joy," is dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. Norton by the composer, Mr. Thomas Haydon, and not by the author, as stated in our Number of the 17th inst.*

"*A. G.*"—*Sir Edward Bulwer's article on the Water Cure is the most spirited description of the system. Captain Claridge and Dr. Graham, cum multis aliis, have also written on the subject. We have an antipathy to frigidum sine, unless it be mixed with Cognac.*

"*A. T. P.*" *and "Erica.*"—*We do not know the work from which the lines referred to are taken.*

"*Banlam.*"—*The two Fellows, we replied at the time, did not suit our columns.*

"*Etonensis.*"—*Valpy's "Homer," "Horace," and "Virgil;" or Dr. Anthon's "Virgil."*

"*Charlton.*"—*The Privet and Nurabar may be had at 1s.*

"*Philalethes*" *is thanked for a long and interesting letter: we still reply anon.*

"*One Taken In.*"—*An unstamped instrument (as an agreement), though an insufficient foundation for proceedings at law, may be used as evidence to defeat fraud. Thus, where an unstamped agreement contained matter not requiring matter, it was used as evidence of that matter, though not as evidence of the terms of the agreement.*

"*A. P.*" *Cheapside.*—*As the separation referred to would not be legal, there could be no "allowance" to the care of the children*

"*Correction.*"—*Cardinal Richelieu was the favourite Minister and "ruler" of Louis XIII., who was an imbecile King and son of Henry IV.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *St. John-street, should apply at the Office of the Registrar of Bengus, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

"*L. L. L.*"—*Ten yearly subscription to our Journal is 26s. The postage of a letter to Ceylon, vià Southampton, is 1s.; the pre-payment optional.*

"*An Annual Subscriber,*" *Berkshire, can only demand of the Collector of Assessed Taxes the customary printed receipt, which is not so specific as our Correspondent appears to require.*

"*S. N. C.*"—*Yes: verdict—"Insanity."*

"*J. C.*"—*Prince Esterhazy is not related to the Royal Family of Austria. Earl Heath does not sit in the House of Lords.*

"*Cleleba.*"—*Tutors in families and the sons of clergymen are not exempt. Marrying will not gave an exemption.*

"*W. H. R.*"—*We have more than once answered the other question.*

"*J. E. E.*"—*The clubs receive members from the country. The term of service will be fixed by the Government*

"*J. L. B.*"—*Surgeons are not exempted.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Plymouth.*—*He is liable.*

"*R. P.*"—*Yes.*

"*Cardiac*" *will find the List of Bankers in one of Mr. Murray's excellent Handbooks.*

"*G. S.*," *Sloane Square, is thanked.*

"*Verax*"—*Such a story is not a century old, and is worth but a trifle.*

"*More,*" *Peg, will not be liable to be drawn for the Militia until after his next birthday.*

"*J. G.*," *Frogmore.*—*Savings Banks are a safe but not productive investment for money.*

"*J. M. L.*"—*Mr. N. M. C., the marine artist, resides at Plymouth, with his father. We have not room for the Enigma, or to reply to the other questions.*

"*Alpha.*"—*A Memoir of Lord Brougham is prefixed to a volume of his "Opinions," lately published. We remember to have seen a Sketch of Mr. Shiel, in the "New Monthly Magazine."*

"*Lymington*" *should apply to Messrs. Summonds and Ward, 18, Cornhill.*

"*T. N. W.*"—*The Railway Return may be had at the Parliamentary Paper Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.*

*** *A few Replies are necessarily deferred.*

THE MILITIA.—"*C. W. J.*," *Hull, and "An Apprentice.*" *Apprentices, if bound under a written indenture, are exempt from serving in the Militia.—"J. O.," and "Inquisitor," will not be exempt.—"Cymro," Oxford, will not be liable to be drawn for the Militia if he be a Student of the University. "X. X." will be liable.*

INELIGIBLE *"On a late lamented Poetess"—"E. R. M.," Dorset Square. "Kunegunda."*

*** SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS!—We have printed with our Journal of this week, a Full Report of the interesting Proceedings in the House of Commons, on the occasion of Sir Robert Peel proposing the New Measures of the Government, on Tuesday night. We hope this will be acceptable to our Subscribers, and prove to them our determination, at any sacrifice of cost, to give full information on Questions of great public importance.

ERRATUM. From our description of the Patent Enamelled Pearl, Glass, and Paper-Mâché Works, in a former No. of our Journal, the reader may, probably, imagine that Mr. Lane is the proprietor of the Establishment in Kingstreet, Covent Garden; whereas, such is the property of Mr. Cheshire.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

THE debate on the Address, usually an unimportant one, was, on the present occasion, of the greatest interest. This was not due solely to the explanations—both Ministerial and from the Opposition—of all the circumstances that produced and attended the "Crisis," nor did it reside wholly in the revelation of the acceptance by the Premier of the principle of Free Trade to its fullest extent—startling though that revelation has been. There is a deeper interest still awakened by the whole debate, which, from the turn it took, involved no less than the most difficult questions of the theory of party and representative Government, and what may be called the morality of statesmanship and politics.

There are two conflicting theories on this great question so directly opposed to each other, that it is impossible to reconcile them; either may be adopted, but both it is impossible to entertain together. One theory requires from a statesman the most rigid consistency, as it is called—that is to say, he must never change

his opinions on any question, or, if he changes them, he must not carry them into effect. From the principles with which he started he must never deviate, even to adopt better: if those former principles have gained him the support of a party, he must, by that link, remain tied to that party for ever. No necessity—however great—can absolve him from this allegiance; the Minister so elevated must rather be the servant of a party than the ruler of a state. The other theory is less rigid in its requirements; it allows to statesmen, as to other men, a liberty of modifying their opinions, if time and greater experience throw new lights upon old and imperfectly understood questions. It leaves a Minister free to act according to the requirements of the age, though he may formerly have opposed the very policy he now supports; it allows him to defy the formidable tomes of Hansard, and all quoters and quotations therefrom. It does not say, because you once spoke on imperfect information, you must not now act upon fuller knowledge; it does not, in fact, bind the present in the iron fetters of the past, but leaves the powers of the man free to face the difficulties of the time with the measures best calculated to surmount them. The conflict between the two theories is, indeed, the old question of Principle against Expediency, revived now with more animosity than ever.

"Measures, not men," has often been taken as a favourite political motto: it is an open declaration against party theories—a breaking down of those distinctions which have often kindled so much animosity. It was once impossible even to hope that one set of men would ever originate measures that could be supported by the other set of men opposed to them, still less that a party would adopt and carry out the very principles enunciated by their political opponents. Then the only chance the people had of gaining certain measures, was to place in power those whose principles would allow of those measures proceeding from them. But, whether for good or ill, this strict division of parties appears impossible now to maintain; and we have long been in a manner accustomed in the field of politics to gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, and to find Whig fruit upon Tory branches. We have arrived fairly at a time when "measures, not men," is the guiding precept. The only power now acknowledged is the necessity of the time; what must be done is done, though a thousand declarations stand recorded against its wisdom and fitness. All we can hope is, that the conversion is sincere and the necessity a real one: if the first is simulated and the latter a delusion, then will our statesmen degenerate into mere tricksters for office, and Government become a series of concessions to a passing panic. But let the necessity be great and real, and the change of opinion sincere, and we must think the avowal of that change bold and honest, and the acting upon it the best political wisdom.

We can, however, fully appreciate the anger and vexation of those whose minds are not so open to conviction, and who consider themselves more closely bound by their declarations to their constituents, than their leader thinks himself tied to them. Having gained our seats by avowing one set of principles, are we free to act upon those most opposite to them, is a very natural question? It can only be met with another—is a legislator chosen to do what is best, or merely to cling to that which is oldest—is he justified in pledging himself to principles that may be found impossible to be maintained with safety to the State? Whatever may be thought upon this point, it is certain a ruler cannot always be so strictly bound; new dangers, and more formidable responsibilities may surround him, from which he cannot escape by continuing in the old course which rather imperatively force him to reverse it. Should he then continue to govern, or should he resign and quit the post?

Mr. Disraeli says yes; he is the champion of what he calls political morality, and insists that a statesman is bound to his party by the declarations on the faith of which he gained their support; and that, when he changes his opinions, he has no right to expect his party to change theirs also; and he tells Sir Robert Peel plainly enough that, "Even if such measures are necessary, you are not the man who should propose them; the country placed us here, and you in office, on principles exactly the reverse; and, whether they were good or bad, we have no right to change them. Sir, this is a breach of contract!" That there is force and justice in this, none can deny; the past career, and the former declarations, all the "antecedents," to use a favourite word, of Sir Robert Peel, are unfortunate for the dignity, if they will not affect the usefulness, of his present position. He has to avow that his former opinions were untenable; that he yields them to the force of experiment and experience; and he does this boldly and without reserve, denying that, in doing so, he feels any humiliation; and, above all, he pleads great and imperious State necessity. Could Mr. Disraeli and those he represents show how, if this power of providing for exigencies were denied to a Minister, any government would long be possible? It is easy to erect a high standard, by which to judge either men or governments; the "idea" may be carried up to perfection, but all human things can but remotely approach it. Not what is theoretically the best, but what is practically possible, is of the most importance for us to consider. Mr. Disraeli's "great statesman" might do something for the world, if he had superhuman talents, and a life of centuries to work in. He says:—

> My idea of a great statesman is one who represents a great idea. That may lead him to power. To connect himself with a great idea, to develop it, to impress it upon the mind and conscience of a nation, makes a man a great statesman. I do not care whether he is a manufacturer, or a manufacturer's son; he would, by such a course, attain a sublime and heroic position. But I care not what may be the nature of a man who never originates an idea—who watches the atmosphere (a laugh)—who takes his observation—and when he finds the wind in a certain quarter, trims in that way (laughter); I don't care how high his position may be, but the man who does not gain that position by developing and advocating an idea, and a great principle, may be a powerful Minister, but he is not a great statesman.

If this is the true definition of a "great statesman," the world never had one; it has been ruled by nothing but great Ministers. "Great ideas" are rare, even rarer than great men, and when enunciated are long in winning their way, for the "mind and conscience of a nation" are not reached so easily nor so soon. No author of a great idea ever lived to see it fully developed; that is the work of ages, not of a single life. Reckoning up all the great statesmen whose names are recorded, we know not one who was other than a strong-minded man, dealing in the most practical manner with the circumstances around him, often by means the most detestable. Richelieu raised the power of the French Crown by crushing the Aristocracy: his means were the headsman and the scaffold. Walpole, in another age, disarmed his enemies by plain, vulgar bribery. In all times Rulers have been as far removed from perfection as the ruled. Not one has ever originated a great idea, and worked it out in his government. The utmost they have done was to guide and direct tendencies they found existing, but did not make.

Cromwell fell upon an age which had long begun to question the principle of "right divine," and found wild theories of Government and religion fermenting in society, long before the outbreak of the storm that levelled the Monarchy with the dust. Napoleon appeared when anarchy had done its worst, and he imposed on the disorder of the social chaos the only organisation the enthusiasm of the age and people would bear—a military one. The French Revolution was not his idea; but history presents many examples of States with a military Government. "Great ideas" are no sudden flashes of national inspiration: not so does the world progress; great changes there are, but the principle that produces them is often a very old one. Reform and the Abolition of Slavery were questions debated for more than half a century; they were great measures, but not great ideas, since they were but the natural practical remedies of existing evils. The principles of the science of political economy, which are now becoming the basis of legislation, have been known to the world for ages; more than a hundred and twenty years have elapsed since Adam Smith was born—yet how strongly opposed are many of his doctrines by large numbers of educated men, even at the present day! No; we must give up the hope of being governed by statesmen of "great ideas;" we must trust to "Ministers" (to adopt Mr. Disraeli's distinction) who can practically meet the necessities of their age, since we find that ideas exist in a country, that present problems to be solved for which no former theories of Government can afford us a guide. Measures, and how they work, must be the consideration now, rather than "Men, and what they think," for it is an age that prefers action to speculation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

> The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
> Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose,
> And on old Hyem's chin and icy crown
> An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds
> Is as in mockery set: the spring, the summer,
> The chilling autumn, angry winter, change
> Their wonted liveries. SHAKSPEARE.

A season, open beyond all precedent, gives promise of a stirrup-cup such as has not often been quaffed by modern Nimrods. During the current week we had opportunities of seeing the state of more than one of the metropolitan hunting establishments, which resembled little scenes rather than places appropriated to woodcraft. Before Christmas, in many of the crack counties, "enough" was the order of the day; and, unless we have a speedy frost or less ruthless riding among the ambitious of first flight places, hunting establishments will have full larders. The staunch hunter, as well as the unsound valetudinarian, should bear in mind the old saw—"A green Christmas makes a full churchyard." . . . . A master of hounds once asked his huntsman "what could be the reason the scent was so bad?" to which the servant replied, "he couldn't tell—unless it was along of the making of the violets." It will probably be told of the season of 1846, that a master asking a huntsman "why he didn't catch his fox?" was answered, "because he hadn't a steamboat for the view hollos!" The chase—except after pups upon the Sussex downs, or "in Cumberland among the hills"—is for the present restricted to the amphibious; or persons "with a decided turn for the sea."

Coursing is in a similar category—and as for steeple-chasing, unless performed on snow shoes, no horse but Pegasus could keep his nose above the surface of the earth. Consternation prevails at Gunter's and among the manufacturers of skates: they look in each other's faces—blue with anxiety instead of frost, and tremulously ask, "Is there to be no ice?" They haunt the glympses of Covent Garden, and see the funeral wreck of their hopes—odorous chaplets of sweet summer buds. So gloomy is the instant condition of out-door sports—we say nothing of balls and *soirées*, but this, that, if people must dance with the temperature where it is, for the sake of personal grace and comfort it's a pity the polka has superseded the minuet.

Turn we to the theory of sporting, since its practice is forbidden by so many considerations. The turf is the only resource of the gentleman of enterprise and spirit—and even that has "had its crosses." The other other day Tattersall's was too hot to hold the subscribers, and they were constrained to adjourn to the Circle. Perhaps they may find that pop warm for them between this and the setting for the St. Leger.

The spring handicaps are out for the Newmarket in the Craven Meeting; 66 have declared forfeit of the 134 named. Where are those who have left their nominations in, to find jockeys at weights averaging under 7st.? The Chester Cup is the great fact of the market: it has always, heretofore, been fertile in excitement—we write for yesterday—and, no doubt, will be properly flavoured on its next anniversary. Who are the principal manufacturers of handicaps? It is essential they should be made known, that they may be avoided in future; as Brummell said to the "great," when he asked him the name and address of his tailor. Those who love racing for the sport, have had their hearts made glad by the prospect of a spirited day's operations in the Epsom Spring Meeting, as it is called—which occurs this year on Friday, the 3rd of April. The Licensed Victuallers have come forward and catered for the public, as becomes the patent purveyors of the multitude. We are announced, some weeks ago, the good work they had undertaken: happy are we to say, their success has equalled their desert.

The Great Metropolitan *Stakes* will be a dish to set before a King; worthy the artists employed upon them. Sir Robert Heathcote and the inhabitants between them supply the *Plates:* so it will be seen all the necessary materials for a feast are provided. Who shall gainsay the proverb wherein it is written, "when things come to the worst they mend?" Here is a society of good Samaritans furnishing fun for nothing, and a Prime Minister offering food for the million nearly gratis: cost, while the ears of the hungry are yet tingling with the bill of fare proposed for their consideration by one of the heirs of the country's wisdom.

Shakspeare complains that man "receives comfort like cold porridge:" hence, probably, the Duke of Norfolk concluded he would be ready to jump at it in the shape of a hot curry. Why should not philosophy like charity, be doubly blessed? And wherefore should it not be lawful for us to say to those who go through a process of semi-drowning twice a week (to say nothing of by-days) with the Royal stag-hounds—"Take comfort, gentlemen, there will be dust enough to smother you at Ascot Races?"... ...

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester Cup was the source of some heavy speculation, and three or four animals, supposed to be "wels in" and therefore greatly fancied, became "rating" favourites; these were Best Bower, Whalstone, Miss Burns, and Sweetmeat. The outlay was heavy, and the commissions apparently unlimited. Micky Free and that impostor, Cataract, were also in some favour with select parties. The Newmarket Handicap was scarcely mentioned, and the Derby movements were too few and inconsequential to call for a remark.

CHESTER CUP.

6 to 1 agst The Irish 1st (t)	30 to 1 agst Micky Free (t)	40 to 1 agst Hope (t)	
7 to 1 —— The Three-pences (t)	30 to 1 —— Miss Burns	40 to 1 —— The Baron	
—— (t)	35 to 1 —— Warp	40 to 1 —— Buccaneer	
20 to 1 —— Best Bower	40 to 1 —— Cataract (t)	40 to 1 —— Mermaid (t)	
25 to 1 —— Whalstone	40 to 1 —— Sweetmeat (t)	50 to 1 —— Roderick (t)	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Sc[illegible] (t)	25 to 1 agst [illegible]	33 to 1 agst Traverser
6 to 1 —— ding (t)	28 to 1 —— Ion	50 to 1 —— Sheraton (t)
11 to 1 —— Broomstaff (t)	30 to 1 —— Malcolm	

OAKS.

12 to 1 agst Vanish (t)		25 to 1 agst Cecina filly
16 to 1 —— Queen Anne (t)		30 to 1 —— Fantastic (t)

THURSDAY.—Another busy day—that is for a Thursday. The great guns for the Chester Cup were Sweetmeat and Mickey Free, both lions at Manchester in the early part of the week, and therefore in great force with the metropolitans. To what extent their positions were improved may be seen below. A good deal of money was laid out on other nags, but without leading to any material changes. Very little was done on the Derby; and the Oaks betting was remarkable only for the extreme anxiety to back Fantastic. We submit the closing prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

20 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)	35 to 1 agst Hope	1000 to 20 agst Vivian (t)	
25 to 1 —— Micky Free	40 to 1 —— Mermaid (t)	1000 to 15 —— Damascus (t)	
25 to 1 —— Best Bower (t)	40 to 1 —— Warp (t)	1000 to 15 —— Rollstreak (t)	
25 to 1 —— Miss Burns	1000 to 15 agst Sisyphus (taken freely)	1000 to 15 —— Roderick (t)	

DERBY.

5 to 1 agst Sting	25 to 1 agst Iago	50 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)
13 to 1 —— Brocardo	28 to 1 —— Malcolm	

OAKS.

11 to 1 agst Vanish	20 to 1 agst Fantastic	1000 to 30 agst Perdita (t)
20 to 1 —— Cuckoo (t)	1000 to 30 —— Mowerina (t)	1000 to 30 —— Mendicant (t)

TROTTING MATCH.—A trotting match took place last Tuesday, on Sunbury Common, for £50 a-side, between Mr. Jenkins' bay horse and Mr. Power's chesnut horse, five miles, which was gallantly contested, they going neck and neck the first two miles, when the bay broke, and the chesnut went a-head; but it was a short-lived advantage, the bay flying past him in the next mile. They then trotted home in capital style, the chesnut striving to pass him again, but could not get his head further than the stock of his opponent's wheel. Owners driving; time 17 minutes 16 seconds. Afterwards the party dined at Mr. H. Powell's, the Bell, Hampton, and enjoyed themselves till rather a late hour

THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS.—About one hundred were at the Meet on Wednesday, at Farnham Common—many more than could have been expected, from the unfavourable state of the weather, and the heavy nature of the country. The "Richmond" Stag, upon being uncarted near Alderman's Bottom, took away in the direction of Beaconsfield, through Mr. Hare's farm to the Three Houses Inns, on to Chalfont St. Giles's, leaving the village to the left, and thence through the Vatch, crossing Charley Wood Common, to Rickmansworth; and was there taken, after a very fast run of an hour and three quarters, over a fair hunting country. The Stag, keeping on the high lands, avoided the water, which covered the valleys and low grounds in every direction.

POSTSCRIPT.

SIR R. PEEL'S PLAN, AND ITS RESULTS

On Thursday, the Central Agricultural Society, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, held a special meeting for the purpose of considering the Ministerial scheme, and the following resolutions and recommendations were unanimously agreed to:—"That the Society views with the utmost alarm the proposed measures of Sir Robert Peel for establishing free importation, and withdrawal of protection from the productive classes. That this Society feels convinced that the results of such measures would produce a revolution of such fearful extent as to involve not only the agricultural but the other productive classes of this country in certain ruin. It is recommended to the country and local Protection Societies, that they do immediately form committees, of not more than twelve gentlemen, to wait upon the members of their districts, who were elected on Protective principles, and press them either to reject the proposal of Sir Robert Peel, or at once to resign their seats, and appeal to their different constituencies for a sanction of the change in their political opinions."

A meeting of the council of the Anti-Corn-law League took place at Manchester, on Thursday morning, to consider the steps it is necessary to take upon the intended measures of the Premier in reference to the Corn-laws. George Wilson, Esq., presided. It is understood that an animated discussion took place, in which there was an unanimous feeling displayed that the measures of the Premier would not meet the exigencies of the present emergency, and that it was a temporising policy, unworthy of a statesman confessedly converted to the impolicy of any longer maintaining prohibitive or protective laws. A resolution was come to, which was to the effect that the announcement of a new Corn-law rendered it desirable that the friends of Free-Trade throughout the kingdom should be invited to originate petitions for the total and immediate abolition of the Corn and Provision Laws.

A letter from Oakham, dated Jan. 29, says: "The proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday evening, have already led to a vacancy in one of the seats for Rutlandshire. The Hon. Mr. Dawnay, who was returned at the last election, to support protection in opposition to Viscount Campden (also a Protectionist, but a Liberal), has, in deference to the feelings of the agriculturist constituency, determined on accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. It is believed that Lord Exeter has entirely disconnected himself from the Peel Cabinet.

At a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Agricultural Protection Society, held on Thursday, a letter was read from Lord Lincoln, announcing his Lordship's change of opinion on the Corn-laws, when Mr. Stenton proposed the following resolution, viz.: "That this meeting, having heard from the Earl of Lincoln that he is prepared to support the measures of Sir R. Peel, instructs the committee immediately to forward to his Lordship a copy of certain resolutions, and to request him to take the only step consistent with public honour, by resigning his seat as member for South Nottinghamshire." Mr. Chowler seconded the motion, which was agreed to with loud applause

Lord John Manners has addressed a letter to the electors of Newark, in which he says:—"So far as I know, there is no reason why Sir Robert Peel should be the Minister to propose in this Parliament a repeal of the Corn-laws, nor the House of Commons of 1841, the House of Commons in which it should be proposed; and, entirely apart from the merits or demerits of Free-Trade, I regard the proposal of such a measure by Sir Robert Peel to this present House of Commons with feelings of the deepest regret and alarm—regret that, at a time when the Executive Government requires all the support it can honestly receive, its measures should be so proposed as to alienate, rather than conciliate, such support; and alarm, at the prospect before us.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace yesterday, at half-past two o'clock, which was attended by most of the Ministers and great officers of state.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An accident took place on Wednesday at Milton-bridge, about two miles from Canterbury, on that portion of the South Eastern (Canterbury Branch) Railway which forms the approach from Ashford, and which occasioned the loss of a life. The late heavy rains sapped the new brickwork, and caused about forty feet of the approach to the bridge to give way: one of the workmen employed was buried in the ruins, and two others were slightly hurt. Lamentable as the accident in itself was, the loss might have been more deplorable, as a good many men were engaged near the spot. A coroner's inquest was held at Canterbury, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental death." Deodand is on the materials.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ALGERIA.—The Paris journals of Wednesday contain further accounts from Algeria, by which it appears that Marshal Bugeaud had been compelled, from want of provisions, and the exhausted state of his troops, to make a retrograde movement. All idea of further operations of importance against Abd-el-Kader seems, therefore, to have been abandoned for the remainder of the winter.

COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Sunday a serious collision occurred on this line of railway, though happily unattended with disaster to life or limb. Shortly after one o'clock the luggage train for London was proceeding, in order to let the wheels cool, as the axle-boxes had become overheated from the friction. Before the train could proceed a passenger train arrived, and, as it is said, through some mistake of the signal-men, in showing a wrong light, ran into the luggage train, completely smashing a truck laden with flour, and breaking in another in which were cattle intended for the London market, and also inflicting considerable injury on the engines belonging to both trains. The damage to the property of the Company is considerable, the trucks having been much bent, and several of the sleepers destroyed.—An investigation took place at Newport, on Thursday, before the county magistrates, it being stated in evidence that Sandstead rose from the neglect of Mr. Alfred King, the late station-master there. The result was that the defendant was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

GRAND MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CAIRO.

Cairo has lately been the scene of the magnificent marriage festivities of Mehemet Ali's daughter with Kiamil Pasha. The event is said to have cost Mehemet Ali half-a-million sterling; and, in giving the orders for the expenditure, he is said to have exclaimed, in the true Caliph style, "This is the last folly I will ever commit."

But who is the fortunate bridegroom of the Viceroy's daughter? The *Times* correspondent tells us that "Kiamil Pasha is approaching 40 years of age, of the humblest origin, and a native of Arabkir, in Armenia. He went to Egypt in his youth, and has gradually risen in rank and the favour of the Pasha to his present eminent position, in spite of a great deal of opposition and intrigue, by the simple honesty and sincerity of his character. His office is that of Weleed, or personal commissioner of the Pasha; and although he has never been in Europe or received any Frank education, the sound practical sense he displays on every occasion has rendered for him a solid reputation. When we say that to this he adds the most popular and affable manners, it may safely be predicted that he will henceforth play a principal part in the affairs of Egypt."

Some weeks since we read of the costly presents sent to the bridegroom. Thus, the Sultan forwarded by his Ambassador, a snuff-box and a Turkish pipe, both richly studded with precious stones and to the bride a magnificent turban diadem. The Sultan's mother sent two splendid pipes, a rosary, and a bouquet of precious stones to the young couple. At the same time, the Sultan sent to the Viceroy a handsome sword set in diamonds

To borrow an European phrase of some antiquity, "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant," no such magnificence has been seen at Cairo, which was then, indeed "Grand."

The first day of the festivities (which in all lasted six days) there was a grand banquet at the citadel of 900 covers, at four tables, at which the Viceroy, the Pashas, the Consul-Generals, and high dignitaries were present.

The ladies were admitted to a magnificent supper given by the eldest daughter of the Pasha, widow of the late Defterdar (Lord Treasurer), where, including the slaves, not less than 3500 women, from all nations, &c., were present, and it is said 300 cooks were employed to prepare this stupendous feast. The female slaves performed music during the repast, and afterwards pipes, sherbets, ices, &c., were handed round, during which all sorts of dances were performed—Greek, Arabic, Bedouin, &c.—and the last were an European quadrille and waltz.

Some of the European ladies remained three days and three nights in the harem, where they were provided with everything they could desire.

The whole town was illuminated, fireworks were exhibited on the public squares, mountebanks, circuses, and theatres were erected for the public, and a horse race took place the second day.

The Pasha had at the Citadel a theatre erected for the occasion, which he himself attended with his whole Court, and a separate box was kept for the Consul-Generals. Italian operas, French vaudevilles, and Italian dramas, were performed.

An English lady present asserts that she never expected or thought that so many diamonds and precious stones existed in any one country. There were 15 English ladies present.

The description of the nocturnal celebrations, by the *Times'* Correspondent, is very graphic:—

"At each sunset, all Cairo was in a blaze of illumination. The Eybekieh became like six Vauxhalls; every tree had its many coloured lamps, and an avenue of transparent arches and columns, reaching right across its thick verdant plantations, seemed from the roofs of the bordering houses to have enchanted into a carpet of green and gold. But far transcending the theatrical brilliancy of the Eybekieh was the aspect of the fantastic minarets of the mosques of the best period of Saracenic architecture, shooting up into the dark sky by the light of thousand of rockets and millions of lamps. There was the glare of cressets for that stern and gloomy old Bab-Zuetleh, the Temple-Bar of Cairo's Strand and Fleet-street, with the masses of the olden time hanging to remind the modern Cairean that the race of iron-hand-and-hearted Moslems is extinct; the Mehemet Alis and the Ibrahim Pashas being the exceptions that form the rule. Further along the great artery my eyes caught the alternate lines of white and red of the elegant monuments of two Kalaons, which recal a period so fertile with events, that we shall not pardon M. Quatremere if he delays the continuation of his fascinating Memoirs of those times. The citadel was one blaze of light, which shone with full force on the majestic proportions of the mosque of Sultan Hassan. Here giant simplicity towering stage on stage emaces from the mind all other objects, save and except the temple of Moyad. Had Arab architecture united the modern Cairean that the race of iron-hand-and-hearted Moslems is extinct; the Mehemet Alis and the Ibrahim Pashas being the exceptions that form the rule. Further along the great artery my eyes caught the alternate lines of white and red of the elegant monuments of two Kalaons, which recal a period so fertile with events, that we shall not pardon M. Quatremere if he delays the continuation of his fascinating Memoirs of those times. The citadel was one blaze of light, which shone with full force on the majestic proportions of the mosque of Sultan Hassan. Here giant simplicity towering stage on stage emaces from the mind all other objects, save and except the temple of Moyad. Had Arab architecture united the seductive grace of Moyad with the masses of Sultan Hassan, Michael Angelo himself might have schooled in the East."

GRAND MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CAIRO.—THE PASHA'S SONS.

The Marriage Processions were very splendid; and our artist has represented two of these joyous pageants. The bride, it should be explained, lived in the Palace of the "Citadel." The new residence for the bride and bridegroom is a reconstruction of the Beit Sitty Bey, on the Fyls kieh, which was the residence of Napoleon during the French invasion, and which then formed two *corps de logis*, marked "Quartier-General" and "Maison du Gen ral-en-Ch f" in the French plan of Cairo, the present palace having been occupied by Mehemet Bey, the Defterdar of Egypt, and son-in-law of Mehemet Ali, who died many years ago. It has been newly furnished in the most sumptuous manner with Lyons satin damask hangings, the principal selamlic having two pier glasses, each, 15 feet high, being the largest ever seen in the East.

"It was through the line of bazaars lying between the two Palaces that the marriage presents passed, the diamonds lying in their caskets, or mounted on the marriage presents, literally blazing in the resplendent sunshine of a Cairo noon. The procession of the eighth day, conducting the bride from the citadel to the palace assigned to Kiamel Pasha, presented the oddest contrast imaginable. Immediately after the crack regiment of Cuirassiers, composed of picked men, superbly mounted and accoutred, with their drawn sabres and casques of burnished steel, came an army of eunuchs, to escort the carriages of the bride and her companions, all the blinds being, as a matter of course, drawn closely down."

In the foreground of our first Illustration are the Pasha's sons, and the "crack Cuirassiers." The second scene is the bridal equipage on the Eighth Day. It was, altogether, such a spectacle as is rarely witnessed.

GRAND MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT CAIRO.—THE BRIDE CONDUCTED FROM THE CITADEL TO THE PALACE.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THE STRAW-YARD, BERKSHIRE.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—JANUARY.

THE STRAW-YARD.

We here present to our Readers the commencement of a Series of Illustrations of the Agricultural occupations of "the rolling year." The specimen before us is from the highly artistical pencil of Mr. Duncan, and is a scene of actual life—not a painter's composition. The locality is in the neighbourhood of Reading, in Berkshire.

Touching the business of the scene, we may quote the following appropriate passage from Mr. Henry Stephens's valuable "Book of the Farm;"—

"Almost the entire live-stock of an arable farm is dependent on the hand of man for food in winter. It is this circumstance which, bringing the stock into the immediate presence of their owner, creates a stronger interest in their welfare than at any other season. The farmer then sees them classed together in the farmstead according to their age and sex, and delights to contemplate the comparative progress of individuals or classes amongst them towards maturity."

There is a charm, too, in the wintry landscape, which rarely fails to strike the wayside observer. One of the most descriptive of Cobbett's "Rural Rides" is almost entirely devoted to what may be termed a rhapsody on the beautiful forms of trees in winter, and the graceful varieties of the bare-bough season. The natural phenomena of the time, too, are interesting. Thomson sings:

> All Nature feels the renovating force
> Of WINTER, only to the thoughtless eye
> In ruin seen. The frost-concocted globe
> Draws in abundant vegetable soul,
> And gathers vigour for the coming year.

Bloomfield, too, thus chronicles the seasonable pursuits:—

> When now, unsparing as the scourge of war,
> Blast follows blast, and groves dismantled roar,
> Around their home the storm-pinch'd cattle lows,
> No nourishment in frozen pasture grows;
> Yet frozen pastures every morn resound
> With fair abundance thund'ring to the ground.
> For though on hoary twigs no buds peep out,
> And e'en the hardy brambles cease to sprout,
> Beneath dread Winter's level sheets of snow
> The sweet nutritious Turnip deigns to grow,
> Till now imperious want, and wide-spread dearth,
> Bid Labour claim her treasures from the earth.
> On Giles, and such as Giles, the labour falls,
> To strew the frequent load where hunger calls."

"THE TERRIBLE," WAR-STEAMER

This noble steam-ship is in commission, and now fitting for sea at Woolwich, she has 20 guns mounted, also a brass field piece and carriage, and a waggon for powder to accompany it. On her upper deck, each side the bow, are two long 56-pounders, (Monk's 11-feet guns,) to fire fore and aft in a line with the keel; these are mounted on a slide, and will cross fire with each other, and also sweep round to the stern; two more of the same guns, right aft in the stern, will also cross and sweep to the broadside on their pivot, so as to fire forward, acting as chase guns if required. She has two 68-pounders on each broadside, to carry shells or solid shot, which can be trained fore or abaft, according to circumstances. On the deck below, which is also flush fore and aft, are eight guns, viz. two long 56-pounders, (Monk's guns, 11 feet long,) in the bow ports, to fire in a line with the keel; also several degrees of training on the broadsides, and two of the same guns in the stern, right aft, which can give such depression as to prevent even a small boat from coming under her stern; with four guns, 68-pounders, on her broadsides, for shells or solid shot. There are four smaller guns on the upper deck, to be traversed to any place, or carried on shore in her paddle-box boats, if required for use in landing troops, &c.

She has four separate boilers, independent of each other, which may be connected when required; four funnels, one to each boiler; the two after ones strike

"THE TERRIBLE," WAR-STEAMER, IN THE BASIN, AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

down, so as to allow a square mainsail to be set when sailing, and still using the two foremost boilers, thus working half her power at the same time, saving a considerable consumption of coals. This is an excellent contrivance, as there are four small funnels, instead of one large one, which is a great advantage, as the ship will not be wholly disabled by losing one, two, or even three funnels, like the one-funnel ship would be on hers being carried away; her one funnel lost, she has lost all.

The *Terrible* has two magazines, and two shell-rooms, one of each before the engine-room, and one abaft for the safety of the vessel, to prevent any powder passing the engine-room when firing the guns. She can store 400 tons of coals below the lower deck, and provided in addition on the midship part of the deck to take 300 or 300 tons more, packed in bags, as a defence from shot to the engines and boilers, filling up a space of 18 feet. In addition to her thick, substantial, solid sides, she has good capacity, and if required for any particular service can carry more coal in sacks.

With regard to the conveyance of troops, she can berth 1000 men under cover, on her second gun-deck, independent of her ship's company, their berth being below, forward, and the officers' cabins, gun-room, &c., abaft; so that each gun-deck is entirely clear, and always ready for action, without removing a bulkhead, and the deck being perfectly free from the main cabin shaft, to the bow of the vessel. She is constructed in the strongest and most substantial manner, on Mr. Lang's improved method of uniting the frame timbers, making her perfectly water-tight, so that she would swim, even if her external keel and plank were off her bottom. This method is also adopted in the *Royal Albert*, 120 guns, now in her frame, and may be seen on the slip in Woolwich dockyard.

The engine-room of the *Terrible* is most splendid; on deck, the whole length of the engine-room, are gratings, open and well ventilated by hatchways, giving light and air to the engineers, stokers, &c. It is an admirable plan, such as no steamer as yet has the advantage of; and each boiler has a separate hatchway, and may be readily taken out for repair, without interfering with the other boilers. This method, of Mr. Lang's invention, prevents the necessity of ripping up the deck, which is the case with other steamers when the boilers are required to be taken out from those vessels, and there, too, the deck covering the boilers, the engineers and stokers have the light admitted by the hatchway over the engines only.

The *Terrible's* engines are 800 horse-power, by Maudslay, Sons, and Field, and show to advantage in this large war-steamer. Her decks have hatchways in various parts, scuttles, skylights, &c., for ventilating the ship even to the lower parts of her hull; and there are many other conveniences too numerous to mention, contributing to the efficiency of the ship and the comforts of the officers and crew, so that she may be said to be the largest and most perfect war-steamer ever built. The *Terrible* is commanded by Captain Ramsay, late of the *Dee* steam-vessel, and she is to have a complement of 240 officers, men and boys.—*Nautical Standard.*

The paddle-wheels of this stupendous steamer are 34 feet in diameter; and when experimentally turned in the basin, a few days since, they so agitated the water, as to put all the vessels in motion around her, causing them to jump and toss about like little cock-boats, tearing the timbers by which they were fastened to the shore from their sides, and otherwise damaging the vessels moored alongside the quay; and, when the *Terrible* broke from her lashings, she went ahead and brought down some of the stone-work of the basin.

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE CORN-LAWS.

The riddle' of the week is read. Sir Robert *has*, for once in his life, been bold and open. He *has* thrown over the principle of Protection, made Cobden an oracle, and flung the country gentlemen, cruelly and remorselessly, into the Slough of Despond. Still there is tenderness in the way he handles these venerable relics of a by-gone system. They are to linger in life for three years, then to depart, unblessed and we hope, even by Dukes and farmers, unregretted. This Sir Robert means for kindness, but it is a cruel mercy; it is only prolonging the anticipatory agonies of those who believe with Corn-laws must fall Church, State, Constitution, Funds, Law, and everything that is worth preserving in England. It is like granting a reprieve of three days to an unhappy convict when he has made up his mind to take the dance upon nothing-to-morrow morning, that he may learn to like his destiny by thinking of it. The Duke of Richmond will be haunted by the phantom of this ghost of Protection, stalking about with its three years lease of upper air, and dinning into his ear the horrid tale of Peel's treachery and unnatural murder of this most ill-treated of enactments. We could write a political "Hamlet," the characters to run somewhat thus:—

Claudius, King of Denmark	...	Sir Robert Peel.
Hamlet	...	The Duke of Richmond.
Ophelia	...	Sir John Tyrell.
Horatio	...	The Duke of Buckingham.
Polonius	...	The Duke of Newcastle.
Ghost	...	The Sliding Scale.

The scene on the platform in which *Hamlet* holds discourse with the *Ghost*, might run, with the necessary alterations, in this fashion.—

SCENE—*The Agricultural Society's Rooms, 17, Bond-street.*

Re-enter GHOST OF SLIDING SCALE *and the* DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Duke. Whither will Peel lead us? Speak—I'll go no further.
Ghost of Sliding-Scale. Mark me!
Duke. I will!
Ghost. My hour is almost come,
When I to Cobden and tormenting Bright
Must render up myself!
Duke. Alas, poor Ghost!
Ghost. Pity me not; but lend thy serious hearing
To what I shall unfold.
Duke. Speak—I am bound to hear.
Ghost. So art thou to revenge when thou shalt hear.
Duke. Speak!
Ghost. I am Protection's Ghost,
Doom'd for three years to live as Sliding Scale,
And to come down from ten shillings per quarter,
Till, when thy price is up to fifty-three,
To four I fade away. Not that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of the Commons' House,
I could a tale unfold, whose startling facts
Would make the country blush; shock all the 'squires;
Fright e'en the Dukes—those stars among the Peers;
Make savage and combined chins to part,
And each particular member stand aghast—
Like France before our fierce Militia-men!
But such a tale of scandal must not be
Printed in black and white. List! list! oh, list!
If thou didst ever thy dear Corn-law love,
Resist Free-Trade—that most infernal humbug!
Duke. Humbug!
Ghost. Humbug most foul, as humbug always is;
But this, of all humbugs, the most intol'rable.
Duke. Teach me to show it—that I, with phrase as glib
As Mr. Cobden's, or the tongue of Bright,
May talk in market towns.
Ghost. I find thee apt;
And duller should'st thou be than the fat pig
That wins the prize with ease in Baker-street.
Would'st thou not stir in this? Now, Richmond, hear,
'Tis given out that, talking through the country,
The Leaguers killed me—saying that the Duke
Shall be, by forgèd votes of Corn League freeholders,
Swamped out and out. But know, thou noble man,
The Villain that did floor the Sliding-scale,
Now guides the Crown!
Duke. Oh! my prophetic soul! Sir Robert!
Ghost. Ay, that low-man—the Cotton-spinner's son!
With offerings of place, fat sinecures
(But sinecures and places have the power
So to seduce), won to his Free-trade schemes
The very pet and most seeming arch of friends.
Oh, Richmond! what a falling-off was there!
From me—who have kept prices at that height,
That they maintained your rents, even at the pitch
They reached to with war prices—they to condescend
Unto Free-Trade, whose good to them is poor,
Compared with mine!
But, soft! methinks I hear St. James's clock—
Brief let me be: whilst I kept up your prices,
My custom always, in bad years, or good,
Upon our cause, a march the Premier stole,
With talk of blighted 'tater-crops and famine,
And, thro' the columns of the press, did pour
Commissioners' reports—whose vile effect
Made such a row among all sorts of men
That, in a bed-post's twinkling, it ran through
The provinces and manufacturing body,
And gave a sudden vigour to the League,
Which always showed the greatest want of taste
For thin and wholesome food—such food as mine.
And those incessant talkers barked about
The curry-powder, Norfolk's new found food
For peasants' bodies!
So was I, half upset by Leaguers' hands,
And then, by Peel's new scheme outright despatched;
Cut off, even at a time when corn was cheap,
Uncompensated, un-prepared, un-loved,
No care for you and your unpaid accounts,
The country's suffering laid upon my head!
Oh! rascally—oh! rascally—most rascally!
If you have pluck and money, beat it not;
Let not the noble land of England be
A place of cotton-mills and devil's-dust.
But howsoe'er thou pitchest into Peel,
Respect the Iron Duke! Leave him his proxies.
As for the taunts of you, his brother Peers,
They cannot sting him. Fare thee well, at once!
If you put up with this, you scon will be
Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Adieu! adieu! adieu! Remember me.

[*Exit Ghost of Sliding Scale. The* DUKE *remains in an attitude of mingled despair and disgust.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. A. D.*"—*We have answered the same questions fifty times. You should refer to the Laws of Chess.*
"*W. R.*"—*Hayes.—Study the Elementary Lessons in the "Chess Player's Chronicle." You can have two or more Queens on the board at once.*
"*Z.*," *Southampton.—If, in Problem* 103, *the Black King is moved to Q 3rd, White obviously mates with his Q at K 3rd.*
"*H. W. M.*"—*In the position sent, the Black King cannot take the Rook.*
"*Πεσσοναύτης*," *Cambridge.—Decidedly drawn, it appears to us.*
"*M. E. B.*"—*It should have been "Pawn takes Pawn en passant, or in passing." The Duke of Wellington is a Chess Player.*
"*Christopher M.*," *Edinburgh.—The position is certainly curious. You would check with the Kt, and then play it to K 3rd to imprison the Queen, after which all is easy enough.*
"*A Slow Coach.*"—*We cannot at the moment give an opinion upon your new notation. It appears very simple; and, for the purpose of transcribing games while they were being played, would doubtless be useful.*
"*S. S.*," *and* "*E. H. C.*," *Hull.—The work you name is immeasurably inferior, as a text-book, to either "Heydebrant's Hand-buch," or "Jaenisch's Treatise on the Openings."*
"*Silvio Pellico.*"—*Unquestionably drawn.*
"*C. B. W.*"—*We have not space to give the Solution in* 17 *moves, which you require; but you will find it at the end of Vol. I. of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," in which the Problem first appeared.*
"*W. F. T.*"—*In our next we shall probably give the result of the match between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau. Our last intelligence gave an account of the play to Saturday, Dec.* 20*th, when, in all,* 23 *games had been got through. Mr. Stanley winning ten, Mr. Rousseau seven, and six having been drawn.*
"*Z. Q. W.*"—*We have no knowledge of the new game—Chess for four persons.*
"*G. S. C. M.*" *Bay Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess."*
"*W. H. A.*" *The notation adopted in the translations of M. Heydebrant's great work is that used in the Chess articles of this Journal. You may readily solve the problem alluded to by first moving Kt to K* 4*th (ch); then, King to his* 2*nd; and, finally, B to Q* 5*th.*
"*True Chess.*"—*Strictly speaking, you are right; but some latitude has been claimed by problem makers from time immemorial.*
"*Berlin.*"—*You must give us evidence to the reports of the French papers on the subject of the great Chess Match between England and France. So far from M. St. Amant having been victorious, he was beaten without a chance.*
"*Cheraphim.*"—*There is no answer on the question of the moves in Problem* 104. *Look again, and you will find that if the King take the Queen, mate can be effected in fewer moves.*
"*Zelo.*"—*We cannot consent to reprint the handfuls games you mention. They were probably obtained at some cost and trouble, and are, therefore, the rightful property of the newspaper in which they appeared.*

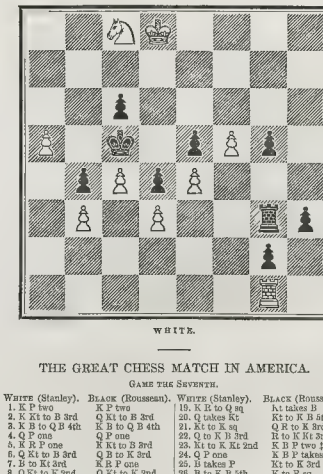
Solutions by "*Wm. W.*"—"*J. M.*," *Leeds*; "*An Amateur*," "*R. T.*," "*The Captain*," "*G. W.*," "*R. M.*," *Norwich*"; "*H. C. M.*" "*E. W. R.*" *Shropshire*; "*A. L.*," *Holtham*; "*E. C.*," "*Philip.*" "*D.*" "*A. and J. Wallace*," "*Poon*," "*Alpha.*" "*R. T.*" *Cantab*, "*C. B. W.*" "*Pygoe Smith*," "*Cuenca*," "*J. G.*," "*R. M. C.*," "*Twig*," *and* "*A Member of the Jersey Club*," *are correct. Those by* "*M. E. B.*," "*Sir G. S.*" *(who will find his former solution acknowledged as correct in our last),* "*Dr. W.*," "*Cantab*," "*F. R. S.*," *and* "*A Slow Coach*," *are wrong.*

PROBLEM NO. 106.

From the MS. Problems contributed by M. Andersen, of Breslau.

White to play first and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

GAME THE SEVENTH.

WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).	WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).
1. K P two	K P two	19. K R to Q sq	Kt takes B
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 5th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Kt to K sq	Q R to K 3rd
4. Q P one	Q P one	22. Q to K B 3rd	R to K Kt 3rd
5. K R P one	K Kt to B 3rd	23. Kt to K Kt 2nd	K B P two †
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K 2nd	24. Q P one	K B P takes P §
7. B to Kt 3rd	K R P one	25. B takes P	Kt to K 3rd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 3rd	26. B to K B 6th	K to R sq
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3	27. B takes Q	R takes Q
10. Q B P one	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	28. Kt to R 4th	K R takes Kt (ch)
11. Q B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd	29. P takes R	R takes P (ch)
12. Q to her 2nd	Castles, on K sides	30. K to R 2nd	R takes B (ch)
13. Castles, on K side	Q R to K sq *	31. K takes R	Kt takes Q P
14. K B to Q B 2nd	Q B P two	32. K R to K B sq	Kt to K 3rd
15. Q R P two	K B to Q B 2nd	33. K to Kt 4th	Kt to K B 5th
16. Q B P one	Q B takes K R P †	34. R takes Kt	P takes B
17. P takes B	Q takes P	35. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
18. Q to K 2nd	K Kt to his 5th	36. K to B 5th	

Black abandons the Game.

* We should have ventured on taking the K R P at once.

† This Pawn might have been more advantageously taken three or four moves earlier, it appears to us.

‡ K R P one, with a view to regain the lost piece, would have been better play.

§ It was a great error, we think, to give White's B an inlet. Why not have taken Kt with Kt, and thus have won a piece in return for that sacrificed?

GAME THE EIGHTH.

WHITE (Rousseau).	BLACK (Stanley)	WHITE (Rousseau).	BLACK (Stanley)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K R to K Kt 3rd	K to K R 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. B to Q B 4th	K B P two
3. Q P two	P takes P	22. Q to her 3rd	Q Kt P two †
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	23. B to K B sq	Q P one
5. Kt takes P	Q Kt to K 4th	24. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K 2nd
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q B P two	25. K P one	K R to K sq
7. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt (ch)	26. Q B P one	Q B P one
8. Q takes Kt	K Kt to B 3rd	27. K R to K 3rd	B takes R
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	28. P takes R	Q to K 3rd
10. Q Kt to B 3rd	Castles	29. K to B 2nd ‡	Q to her 3rd
11. Castles on K side	Q B to K 3rd	30. K Kt P one	Q R P two
12. Kt to Q 5th *	Q B takes Kt	31. B to K Kt 2nd	Q Kt P one §
13. Q B takes Kt	Q B takes P	32. B takes Q P	R to Q sq
14. B takes B	Q takes B	33. B to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes B
15. Q to K 3rd	Q to K sq	34. Q takes Q	R takes Q
16. K R to K sq	B to Q B 3rd	35. R takes R	B to K 3rd
17. Q to K Kt 5th	K R P one	36. R to Q R 6th	P takes Q B P
18. Q to B 4th	Q to her 2nd	37. P takes R	
19. R R to K 3rd	Q R to K sq	Black resigns.	

* Badly calculated. After such a *lapsus* Black ought to have won the game.

† Black has now an excellent game. A pawn more, and a better position than his opponent, should have been enough to secure the victory.

‡ His best move. Had he played the R to K sq, Black would have advanced the K B Pawn.

§ This is an egregious fault. He had evidently expected to gain a piece if White took the Q Pawn, but overlooked the consequent check of the Bishop at Kt 8th.

After this, Black's game is hopeless. White gains "the exchange," and the Pawns must fall ultimately under the power of the Rook.

GAME THE NINTH.

WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).	WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).
1. K P two	K P two	25. Q to K Kt 4th	K Kt P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. R to K sq	R to B 8th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	27. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
4. Q P one	Q P one	28. Q P one	Kt to K Kt 3rd
5. K R P one	K Kt to B 3rd	29. Q K P one	Q Kt P one
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	30. Q P one	Q R P two
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	31. Q B P one	Kt to K 2nd
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	K R P one	32. Q to her 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
9. Q R P two	B takes B	33. Q to K 3rd	K to R 4th
10. P takes B	Q R to Q sq	34. Q to Kt 3rd	P takes P
11. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q P one	35. P takes P	K P one
12. P takes P	Kt takes P	36. P takes P (ch)	R takes P
13. B takes Kt	R takes B	37. Q B P one	K to B 4th
14. Castles	Castles	38. K P one	K to K Kt sq
15. K P one	R to Q 2nd	39. K to R 2nd	P takes P
16. K to K R 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 5th *	40. P takes P	K to Kt 3rd
17. Q R P one	B takes Kt †	41. Q P one ¶	P takes P
18. K to his 4th	B takes Kt †	42. P takes P	R to his 5th (ch)
19. Q takes B	Q to K 3rd	43. K to Kt sq	R to his 6th
20. Kt to K B's 5th ‡	K Kt P one §	44. K to B 2nd	P takes P
21. Kt takes R P (ch)	K to K 2nd	45. K to B 3rd	R to his 7th (ch)
22. Q takes K B P (ch) ‖	Q R takes R	46. Q to her 7th	K to Kt 4th
23. Q takes Q	K takes Kt	47. Q to K 7th (ch)	And White wins.
24. Q B P one	Q R to B 3rd		

* This last move appears the result of imperfect calculation. Black's object was to check the King with his Q at her B 4th, when the Kt was attacked by the Rook's Pawn, by which he expected to win the Q B P, but, unfortunately, he forgot that the interposition of his adversary's R at K B's 2nd prevented the capture. He would have improved his position had he played the Q to K Kt 4th instead of thus losing time.

† Anything but judicious. What possible advantage could Black propose to herself by this exchange?

‡ This follows of course, and should have been foreseen. The game at this stage is utterly irretrievable.

§ This is not at all exactly the best move, but even that would lose "The exchange" and a Pawn.

‖ White plays very well, exacting to the uttermost the penalty of his opponent's error.

¶ Had White taken the Kt, Black could have drawn the game.

GAME THE TENTH.

WHITE (Rousseau).	BLACK (Stanley)	WHITE (Rousseau).	BLACK (Stanley)
1. K P two	K P two	26. R to Kt 8th	R to Q 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. R to Q Kt 8th	K B to Q sq
3. Q P two	P takes P	28. R to Q Kt 7th	K to B 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	29. R takes Q Kt P, ch	K to B 3rd ¶
5. K B P one	Q Kt to K 4th	30. R takes Kt P	R takes B (ch)
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q B P 2	31. R to K 6th	R to K 3rd
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	32. R to his 2nd	R to Q 3rd (ch)
8. K B checks	Q Kt to Q 2nd	33. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	34. K to Q sq	K to K B 4th
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B to K sq	35. Q P one	K R P one
11. Castles	K R P one	36. K to B 2nd	Kt to R 5th (ch)
12. Q B to K B 4th	Q R P one	37. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q B 2nd (ch)
13. B takes Kt (ch)	Q takes B	38. K to B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
14. K R to K sq	K B to K 2nd	39. K to K 5th	K to Q 4th
15. K P one	P takes P	40. K B P one	K to Q B 5th
16. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q B takes Q	41. Kt to K B 2nd	Kt to K 4th
17. K Kt takes P	Q B to K 3rd	42. R to K 2nd	Kt to Q 6th
18. Kt to his 6th	P takes Kt	43. Kt takes Kt	K takes kt
19. R takes B	Q R to B 3rd	44. K B P two	P takes P
20. Q R to K sq	R takes R	45. K P one	P takes P
21. R takes R	K to Q 2nd	46. P takes P	K to Q B 7th
22. R to Q Kt 6th	K to Q B sq †	47. Q Kt P two	Q B P one
23. K to B sq	Kt to Q sq	48. Q R P two	K takes P
24. K to his 2nd	P to K Kt 4th	49. Q Kt P one	P takes P
25. B to K 5th ‡	R to K sq §	50. P takes P	K to Q 8th
		White surrenders.	

* Mr. Rousseau appears but imperfectly acquainted with the resources of this beautiful opening. Instead of castling, as in a previous game, or taking the pawn, as he did in this, he should have played Q B P one square.

† The last few moves are very well played by White, and up to this point we should certainly take his game for choice.

‡ By thus placing the B in front of the K, White prompts his adversary to make a good move. Either the King should not have been moved to his 2nd, or, being there, the Bishop should not have been stationed where he now is.

§ While the Rook remained on Q square, Black was in some peril, for his enemy threatened to play Kt to Q R 4th, then give up Rook for Knight, and finally mate at Q Kt 6th.

‖ Bad as this is, he appears to have had no better move.

¶ If he had checked at Q 6th, instead of capturing the Pawn, Black would equally have gained a piece.

GAME THE ELEVENTH.

WHITE (Stanley.)	BLACK (Rousseau).	WHITE (Stanley).	BLACK (Rousseau).
1. K P two	Q B P two *	11. B takes Kt	K B P takes B
2. K B P one	K P one	12. Q Kt P one ‡	P takes P §
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13. P takes P	B to K 2nd
4. Q B P one	Q P two	14. Q B P one ‖	Q B to K 3rd
5. P takes P	P takes P	15. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq
6. Q P two	K Kt to B 3rd	16. P takes B	B takes P
7. B to K B 4th	K Kt to K 5th †	17. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
8. Castles	K B P two	18. Q R takes P	K B to Q B 4th ¶
9. Q Kt P two	Q to K B 3rd	19. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K to R sq
10. Q B to K sq	Q B P one	Black resigns.	

* It appears by this opening that we were mis-informed as to the players having mutually agreed to play King's pawn two squares for their first move every game.

† This is premature. His first object should have been the development of his forces.

‡ Through the too forward situation of Black's unsupported pawn White is enabled to break them up at once.

§ Any attempt to sustain the Q B P by the Kt's pawn would have been unavailing, for White would instantly have answered with "Q R P two," and thus have gained a still more marked advantage in position.

‖ White evidently sees where the strength of his game lies.

¶ But for this almost incredible blunder Black might yet have retrieved the game. He should have castled, and then the Bishop to Q B 4th would have done him telling service.

DEATH OF RICHARD LATHAM, ESQ., F.L.S., &c.—This gentleman, who was a life governor of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, a life subscriber to St. Ann's Schools, life subscriber to the Licensed Victualler's School and Asylum, fellow of the Linnean Society, and for upwards of a quarter of a century acting partner in the eminent brewery of Sir Henry Meux and Co., died on Saturday morning in the 79th year of his age, at his residences, Bayswater Villa, Bayswater, after a brief illness of a few days.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Wrangler, Four-street, St. Luke's, on the body of Elizabeth Johnson, aged seventy-two years. On Sunday evening, whilst the deceased was making her bed, she suddenly fell on the floor and instantly expired. The deceased had often expressed her conviction that she should die suddenly. A medical gentleman attributed death to a cancer in the stomach of old standing. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Tuesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, as Dr. Pearse, a gentleman fifty years of age, residing in Marsham-street, Westminster, was returning to his residence from visiting a patient, when in Peter-street, he suddenly staggered and fell on the pavement. Every possible medical assistance was rendered, but all endeavours to restore animation proved ineffectual. The deceased has left a widow and family to deplore the melancholy event.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XVIII

Tell me, thou distant bell!
Of [illegible] of speak of pleasure's gone,
Now [illegible] me thy talk to tell!
Thou [illegible] art,

For oh! within my heart,
There lurks a thought, such fix'd distress
That even tears refuse to start,
To ease its bitterness.

And if, while all things sleep,
I sit and listen to [illegible]
Haply the sound may make me weep
Till on I toil on

The glory of my youth
[illegible] away
[illegible]
[illegible]

And I have gone on where
My thoughts rest gladly; none to share
Their coolness, freshest, sunniest bloom,
Ere taint can enter her.

And yet this heart has lov'd.
Him lov'd! Alas! my mournful lot
Would have its deepest sting remov'd,
Could it e'en now love not!

For I have made those dear
On whom my hopes may never dwell.
I would, that I could shed one tear
Toll yet more sad, thou bell!

The world a bruteh around
The woods are glorious in their mirth;
The balm of [illegible] the fountains bound
Upon the fruit, green earth.

Oh! there's a solemn tongue
In all these scenes, which seems to say,
It will not, cannot twice be young;
Then love while yet ye may.

If no one loves me now,
No, when youth's light is in my eyes
I will pass round me when this brow
Is wreathed by sad cy?

What have these pale [illegible]
That no one loves me? What [illegible]
Have I done wrong in this gush of tears—
A sacred radiance broke

In that [illegible]
Thou disappear'st thus, thou!
How I am loved by *Thee!*

For doubtless, Lord! *Thou* art
[illegible]
Doubtless *Thou* canst, though all depart,
Ah, loved ones love us not.

If grief *Thy* name endears
Teach me beneath that grief to bow!
Thou'st many in this gush of tears—
My heart is lighten'd now!

R. R. S

THE POPULATION OF SWITZERLAND

The population of Switzerland at present amounts to 2,362,200 souls, of whom 1,736,600 are Papists, 1,423,000 Protestants, and 2,000 Jews.

A GREAT SAVING

A short time since a provincial newspaper, speaking of a forest which was going to be enclosed, made the following remark:—"This *waste* will be a great *saving* to the country."

HYDRAULIC BED.

A few days ago the following notice was appended to a *water-spout* in one of the principal streets in Brighton:—"A bed to let up here."

INTRODUCTION OF THE GROWTH OF THE TEA-PLANT INTO FRANCE.

M. Lecoq, the author of a brochure published in 1845, on the culture and preparation of tea in France, has succeeded, not only in acclimatizing this precious plant, but in giving it the character and qualities of Chinese tea. Some difficulties yet remain to be resolved as concerns Pekoe and Souchong; still success has crowned the efforts of M. Lecoq, so that all who wish to try the experiments may do so in all security. The species of tea to be preferred may, perhaps, be demanded. The reply is simple; every variety of tea in use is gathered from a single shrub, the green tea-plant (*thea viridis*).

A NEW LINE

A fellow in Kentucky, with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they open the *equinoctial line*.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON

A fine dish of white currants was gathered on Christmas-day in the garden of William Ford, Esq., Yeo, near Yeahampton, Worcestire.

LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

There issued from the French press, during the year 1845, 6,521 books of various kinds, 1,405 prints, 492 pieces of music, and 104 maps in all 8,920 works.

THE OREGON TERRITORY

The name of Oregon is derived from *oregano*, the Spanish word for wild marjoram, the *origanum vulgare* of Linnæus, which grows abundantly in the western parts of the American continent, and particularly in the disputed territory.

GIGANTIC TREE

On the 22nd ult., a tree was cut down at Rammerscales, Scotland, for the purpose of being converted into sleepers for the Caledonian Railway, of which the following are the dimensions:—Circumference at root where cut off, 11 feet 2 inches; diameter at widest part, 8 feet 9 inches; height, 50 feet; contents of timber, 106 feet. The rings of growth numbered 87; so its age may be estimated at a century. After cutting off 31 feet of butt, there were still three lengths (27 feet) large enough for sawing into sleepers.

EXTREMES.

We are told that extremes never last long; but it would be well if it could be said that extreme poverty did not last long.

BANK AND TALENT.

Many a man may justly thank his talent for his rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent. When Leonardo da Vinci died, his Sovereign exclaimed, I can make a thousand Lords, but not one Leonardo. Those who value themselves merely on their ancestry, have been compared to potatoes—all that is good of them is underground.

A MONSTER PROJECT

Two French engineers, Messrs. Franchut and Du Motay have projected a most startling mode of communication between Dover and Calais. Their scheme is to accomplish this object by a tunnel, to be composed of a series of iron tubes, of about 4 metres long with a diameter of 2½. The works being commenced simultaneously at both opposite points, when they shall have reach the water, these tubes are to be successively let down from a vessel placed over the boundary of the last tube, the orifice of this tube being closed by a disk in wood. The descending tube is to be suspended from a cable, which attaches itself, on coming in contact, to a sort of wheel fixed in the tube below, and the two having been before adjusted to each other, the locks or springs with which they are provided serve to bolt them together water-tight. When the wooden disk of the one is carried forward to close up the end of the other.

A SUBMARINE RAILWAY.

M. Guillemon, an officer of engineers in France, has conceived the project of making a railway which shall unite the Mediterranean with the Channel—say from Toulon to Charbourg—along which may be transported ships and fleets of war from one point to the other on occasion. The plan, not developed at length, consists in the cutting of a submarine sort of tunnel to be made under the railway which, by an incline of the latter, might at some certain point bring the ship to and upon the level of the line. It remains to be seen how such a project could be worked out, considering the breadth and height of a ship, and also its weight. The latter is estimated at 2,700,000 kilogrammes.

A CHARADE

A Correspondent sends us the following Charade:—

Few Persia's realms was ever known,
My first was to the wise alone
By mystic signs and symbols known;
When mighty Cæsar held his sway
From Cheviot Hills to India's Bay,
My second shone with brightest ray;
And, when as Babylonia shan'd,
My second of my first complain'd,
My whole the conqu'ror of both remain'd.

THE CHINESE COURT

The *China Mail* of the 30th of November, under the head of "The Court," says:—"In consequence of the general pardon lately declared by the Emperor, a Mantchoo officer has submitted an humble petition to Taoukwang, praying that four Princesses of the blood, who had been exiled under very distressing circumstances, might be reprieved. The Emperor granted the petition favourably, and returns for an answer, 'My will is recorded—be it done.'"

A NEWLY-INVENTED MUSKET BALL

A newly-invented musket ball has been tried at Vincennes, and produced effects similar to those of the cylindro-conical ball. This new missile consists of the ball having a nail run through its centre, and is put into the musket with the point towards the muzzle. This is said to make it carry further and with greater precision.

AN OBSTINATE ECHO.

There are certain letters which no echo will return or express, particularly an *S*, of which Lord Bacon gives a pleasant instance in a celebrated echo formed by the walls of a ruined church at Pont Charenton, near Paris, where there was an old man who took it to be the work of spirits, and of good spirits too, for, said he, if you call them, the echo will not deliver back the devil's name, but will say *va t'en*, which in French signifies avoid. By which detail Lord Bacon discovered that echo would not return an S.

A STEAM ENGINE BY POST.

Mr. G. Cartwright, of Preston, received an order, on Friday week, for a miniature steam-engine, on the high-pressure principle, for which he sent to Messrs. Chadburn Brothers, Sheffield; and, strange to say, though the engine had to be built, he received it enclosed in a letter, by post, on Tuesday morning! The engine was complete in every detail, accompanied by a boiler and a fire-grate containing fuel. At the request of several of the astonished beholders, it was kept in motion the whole of Tuesday.

GREEN PEAS IN JANUARY

The mildness of the weather has forced on vegetation to a state that in other years it had not attained in March. In a garden, near West Cowes, there are three rows of peas in blossom and in pod: they were planted in October. Broad beans are to be seen in blossom: and potatoes, which were early planted, are an inch above ground.

LIEBIG WHEN A BOY.

Liebig was distinguished at school as a "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion, being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering that he would be a chemist, the whose school burst into a laugh of derision. Not long ago, Liebig saw his old schoolmaster, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the same school, who ever displayed with Liebig the station of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. This same individual Liebig lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

As yet no official programme of the forthcoming season has been published, but the arrangements have transpired. The positive engagements are Grisi, Castellan, Persiani, Marini, Labiche, Fornasari, F. Lablache, and Corelli, the artists of last season, and a Signora Sanchioli, a new prima donna, who has been engaged for the ballet, Carlotta Grisi and Lucile Grahn. The dancing of Cerito will depend on "circumstances," but she is engaged. Taglioni and Rubini have such engagements offered to them that they cannot well refuse, but their acceptance is [illegible]

When we have Mr. Lumley's prospectus, we will submit some comments on the conditions necessary for the carrying on of such a lyrical establishment.

The theatre is to be entirely redecorated, and Mr. Stanfield is engaged in painting a drop-scene. The outlay of the manager in this respect is munificent. Whilst the eye will be thus pleased in scenic and house embellishments, it is to be hoped that the ear will be also gratified by musical attractions worthy of the splendid patronage bestowed on her Majesty's Theatre.

Verdi is coming over to superintend the production of an opera on "King Lear," written to display Lablache's histrionic talents. This is the right policy, and we hope other composers will be also invited. The old *repertoire* is exhausted.

Costa is no longer the Conductor. Balfe has been appointed in his place. Costa's loss is irreparable. We perceive that a letter has been published by Mr. Lumley on the subject; but, until Signor Costa has submitted his reply, we shall not discuss the vexed question between them.

The direction of the Italian Opera House is one of the highest positions that can be held by an intelligent and enterprising Manager. He may be stated to have the power of influencing the progress of art in this country. The mission to advance it would be a noble one, and he might earn for himself a greater name in musical annals than that of a mere successful speculator.

SACRED CONCERTS.

The programme of the fourth concert, given on Wednesday night at Crosby-hall, which was crowded to excess, was excellent. It opened with Dr. Boyce's fine Anthem, "I have surely built thee." A splendid air and chorus adapted from one of Mozart's Masses; Handel's concerted Chorus from "Samson;" "Let their celestial concerts;" a magnificent Chorale of Sebastian Bach, "Jesus hath left the dreary tomb;" and a clever Chorus, "Glory to God," by Miss Mounsey, were the leading choral pieces. Miss Rainforth gave a delightful song by Klücken, "Come, Holy Spirit," and Handel's "Let the bright Seraphim" being encored in the latter. Miss Cubitt was similarly honoured in Pieyer's air, "Free from sorrow." Gärtner's Duet, "Sleep, baby, sleep," sung by Miss Mounsey and Cubitt, was also demanded a second time. Mr. Lockey, the tenor, in an air by Schubert, "Great is Jehovah," and Mr. A. Novello, in a recitative and air, "O Assembly, contrite their sins," in the evening's oratorio music of "Samson," of which was Miss Mounsey's organ solo. The fifth concert is on the 18th proximo.

MR. J. W. ROE'S ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MADRIGAL AND GLEE WRITERS OF ENGLAND AND THEIR COMPOSITIONS.

On Monday night, at the Princes' Concert Room—the prettiest *salon* in the metropolis devoted to "sweet sounds" Mr. Roe, long known as an enthusiastic amateur, commenced a novel entertainment, under the title at the head of this article. He supposes the composers of England, of all epochs, to be in friendly congress, and, then, the stars of their respective ages discourse most "eloquent music." In this way did Dowland, immortalised by himself as well as by Shakspeare, appear before us, in the first part, in his celebrated "Frogge for Queen Elizabeth;" whilst the ever green and ever lively Tom Cooke, in the second act, sang his splendid glee, "Shades of the Heroes." The quaint Madrigal was also in requisition: and, but for the indisposition of Mr. Francis, catches would have been comprised in the scheme. Mr. Roe had engaged an effective choir in Messrs. Hobbs, E. Chapman, Hatton, the Misses Williams, and the Misses Pyne. Stevens's fairy air from "Oberon" was rapturously encored; as also Goss's glee, "There is beauty on the Mountain," and Wilbye's madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest flowers." This undertaking deserves every success; it offers to the general public new and surprising treats, of which known only to the few amateurs who are members of private clubs and societies. As the executants become familiar with each other's style, the *ensemble* will be more complete

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS

Tuesday, January 27, being the anniversary of Mozart's birthday (he was born in Salzburg, in 1756, and died in Vienna, December 5, 1791), M. Jullien, with good tact, and, much to his credit, without any extra puffing, gave an entire act to the works of the immortal composer. The "Jupiter" symphony, the "Zauberflöte" overture, and selections from operas—the wind instruments playing the voice parts were rapturously applauded.

CONCERTS. Mr. Turner gave his Fifteenth Annual Concert, on Tuesday night, at the Music Hall, Store-street, which was well filled. The selection was principally of the ballad school. The vocalists were the Misses Birch, Rainforth, Cubitt, Lavenue, Steele, Pelham; Messrs. Turner, Stoumbridge, Allen, Brahm, and John Parry; with Miss Dinah Farmer as pianist, and Mr. Richardson as flutist. Mr. J. A. Longhurst was conductor.——A Choral Concert, conducted by Mr. Isaac, with his son as organist, was given on Tuesday, at the Packington School-rooms, Charter-house-square.——Mr. Brahum, assisted by his sons, Mr. Henry Laurent, pianist, and Miss Rainforth, Mille. Schloss, Miss Hobbs, Miss Pearce, &c., had a Concert at the St. Anne's James's, on Thursday night.——The Purcell Club anniversary was held on Friday.——On Thursday the Melodists met, for the first time this season, at Freemasons' Hall.——On Monday Mr. Dando commences his Quartet Concerts.——On Wednesday Madame Dulcken's first second Concert, and Mr. Hullah's Choral Meeting takes place at Exeter Hall.——On Friday "Samson" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

SECOND ITALIAN THEATRE. The project that there is a project for a second Italian company, at Covent Garden Theatre, is quite true. In the first instance, the speculators negotiated with Mr. Bunn for Drury Lane Theatre, but could not come to terms, and Covent Garden has been taken, conditionally, for three months. The principal singers will be Persiani, Viardot Garcia, the sister of *the* Malibran; Guasco and Salvi, tenors; Ronconi and Tamburini, basses. The Brussels Company cannot come over this year, but there is a prospect of a German troupe.

CONTINENTAL MUSICAL NEWS.—Spontini's "Vestale" has been creating a sensation in Berlin, with Jenny Lind as the heroine. Madame Thillon and Liszt have been making tours in Belgium. The Duke of Coburg, brother of Prince Albert, has written an opera for the Gotha Theatre. It is curious that the three great *danseuses*—Cerito, Dumilâtre, and Fanny Elssler, have been unsuccessful at Turin, Milan, and Rome. The Pope prohibited "Esmeralda," as immoral. Mdlle. Andreanoff, a Russian *danseuse*, is now the star of the *Scala*.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE. Mr. Wallace, the composer of "Maritana," takes a benefit on Thursday night, on the 50th representation of his opera. His will perform on the piano-forte, and be assisted in a concert by Signor Marras, the Italian tenor, Sainton, the violinist, &c. Macfarren's "Don Quixote" is underlined for Tuesday. Flora Fabbri closed her engagement on Saturday, with a benefit. Her success has been immense. A new ballet by Barrez, in rehearsal, in which Mdlle. Maria, of the Académie Royale, Mdlle. Neodot, of the Madrid Imperial Theatre, and M. Desplaces, of the Académie Royale, will appear. Beaudet's opera is in active rehearsal. It is reported that Mr. Bunn has cleared upwards of £10,000 since Christmas.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS

The excellence of Madame Albert's acting continues to attract full audiences at the St. James's Theatre. On Monday evening, she appeared in a little piece, "Un Mot d'Attente," of which the whole burden rested on her shoulders. She portrayed the feelings of a wife whose husband has gone to a ball without her (the jealousies, tempers wrongs, and subsequent reconciliation at finding her self-sacrifices were entirely without foundation in a most charming manner. Pieces of this kind, in which one actor remains on the stage throughout, have never met with any great success in the English theatres; albeit, we believe, a translation of this very sketch was performed by Mrs. Stirling a year or two ago, and called "A Night of Suspense." We do not know whether to attribute the indifferent reception these monologues meet with, from us, to a absence of the patience and endurance of a French audience, or a lack of that extreme delicacy of acting that can portray the slightest nuance of character on the part of the performer; but his majority of attempts made to adapt these scenes have turned out little better than failures.

On Wednesday, the beautiful drama of "Marie, ou la Perle de Savoie," which appeared two years ago at all the minor theatres in London under the title of *Marie*, in its musical form as "Linda di Chamouni," was played for Madame Albert's benefit. The original piece, produced, if our memory serves us correctly, at the Adelphi, was called "La Grace de Dieu," taking its title from a subject of the same name which was very popular eight or ten years back in Paris—the air running through the piece, and producing many of the situations. The play was highly successful some seasons ago at the St. James's Theatre, when Madame Albert also played the heroine: but although produced at so many houses in London, did not achieve any extraordinary triumph—at least in comparison with its run at Paris. This depended in some measure upon the difficulty of finding an actress endowed with all the attributes requisite for realising the part of *Marie*. Mrs. Keeley was the only one who could have rendered the character with proper effect, and she was not then available. Of those *Maries* who appeared in it, the best, in our opinion, was Mrs. R. Honner, then at the Surrey.

Some changes were made in the cast of *Marie* the other evening: we cannot altogether say for the better. M. Carigny, to be sure, was magnificent as the *Commandant*, but we missed the honest, natural pathos of M. Lienard in *Pierrot*, sustained on Wednesday by M. Narcisse. And Mdlle. Anna Grave did not come up to the pleasant, good-tempered Mdlle. Avenel, as the always hungry *Chevalon*. We do not mean to say that the characters were not well played, but we had, unluckily, seen them in better hands. As a whole, however, the piece went off admirably, and the tears of the audience, in the fourth and fifth acts, were the best tributes to the excellence of Madame Albert's acting

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence. They remained until the end of the drama, and appeared to take a deep interest in its progress. The house was well filled, if not absolutely crowded.

DRURY LANE

On Monday evening, the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to this theatre, the performances being "Maritana," the Risley Exhibition, and the Pantomime. Not being expected, the management was thrown into some little confusion by the arrival of the Royal party; but, at last, everything was properly arranged. The Prince appeared to take great interest in the performances of the Risleys, frequently applauding them warmly; and, at the end of the evening, expressed his satisfaction to Mr Harley, at all he had witnessed. It was observed by several who take delight in never moving their *lorgnettes* from the direction of the Royal box when it is occupied, that the Prince laughed heartily at the "curry" joke in the pantomime.

The general business continues to be very good; not more so, however, than the liberality of the management deserves, with so many attractions in the programme.

Mr. Macready reappeared on Monday night at the Princess' Theatre, and was received with an enthusiasm scarcely less than that which greeted him on his *début* at this house. The play was "King Lear," and he was well supported by Mr. Wallack, Mrs. Terman, and Mrs. Stirling, as *Edgar*, *Regan*, and *Cordelia*. Any further notice is superfluous, as we could only repeat the commendation we have before awarded to the tragedian and those supporting him.

The drama of "Leoline," to be produced at the Adelphi, on Monday, is written by Mr. H. Holl, of the Haymarket Theatre, the author also of "Grace Huntley," a domestic drama that was very successful, some years ago, at the same house.

The "Crickets on the Hearths," as *Miss Stoakley* would express herself, appear to be gradually chirping themselves out, at the different theatres. Some have departed altogether, and others have come down to half-price, or three nights a week. We expect that the Lyceum one will hold its place the longest: to judge from the notices, there appears to be little diminution in its attraction, as every seat is nightly occupied.

The "William Tell" of Sheridan Knowles has been produced, with very great success, at Sadler's Wells, with the same uniform excellence of acting, and attention to general stage-effect, that characterise all the plays produced under this praiseworthy management. It is gratifying to see the exertions of Mrs. Warner and Mr Phelps in the cause of the legitimate drama so warmly responded to. Night after night their little theatre is filled, literally, to the ceiling, by most respectable, and evidently appreciating audiences—a proof that whatever is really well done will always meet with generous patronage. To be thus well done, every point of detail must be attended to. If stage-managers would sometimes sit amongst the audience, and hear their remarks on points considered of no importance behind the scenes, they would be surprised at the perception of the public, even respecting the most technical appliances of the theatre. At Sadler's Wells everything is excellent; and even the Pantomime evidences very great industry and a departure from all those conventional absurdities which might be built up as a fitting monument for the almost defunct entertainment in question.

The engagement of the Misses Cushman at the Haymarket has been renewed, through an arrangement with Mr. Calcraft, the manager of the Dublin Theatre, where the two sisters will next appear. "Romeo and Juliet" is still the great attraction.

A new ballet is in daily rehearsal at Drury Lane. In the "Diable à Quatre" the parts played by Mademoiselle Dabas and M. Delferier, are now sustained by Madame Guichet and M. A. Webster.

We hear that Mr. Buckstone's scheme for the new theatre in Leicester-square progresses most satisfactorily. Several shares have been taken by capitalists in New York. The situation is certainly one of the best in London; and, in our opinion, a well conducted theatre, of moderate and commodious size, would stand a fair chance of turning out a satisfactory investment.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have received Ceylon papers to the 16th December. They bring the intelligence of the arrival of Sir James Emerson Tennent and family at Colombo, in the steamer *Hindostan*. All the journals of the island augur great advantages to the administration of affairs in the colony by the appointment of Sir J. E. Tennent. Subscriptions had been entered into for the establishment of a cathedral church at Colombo.

A letter from Oporto, of the 13th instant, says:—"This place is very gay at present. We have an excellent Italian opera, with Mdlle. Rocca, Velluti, Russo, Alba, &c. Hernani, Favourita, Lombardos, have been in scena hitherto, and we anticipate fresh treats. We have besides a celebrated company of funambulists, and lately a superlative circus of horsemanship, besides hitherto and private balls. These things suit the Portuguese better than speculating on railways."

A letter from Lucca states that the Hereditary Prince of Lucca and his illustrious bride had received on the 23rd ult., at the small town of Compagna, on the frontier of the Principality, with enthusiasm. The horses were taken out of their carriage, which was drawn into the town by the inhabitants. A similar reception was given them at Lucca, which was illuminated for three successive nights.

Professor Dieterich, historical painter and instructor in the School of Art, at Stuttgart, died in that city on the 14th inst., in the 54th year of his age. He was born at Silberach, of poor parentage, and having given early proofs of his talent, was placed by the Government under the tuition of Forchart Wächter, and afterwards sent to Rome to complete his education. His best works in oil are the altar-piece in the Catholic Church of Stuttgart—the resurrection of Christ—and the patriotic Abraham, in the public picture-gallery; he had also produced some good frescoes.

Prince William Frederick of the Netherlands died last week, at the Hague, in the 59th year of his age, having been born on the 22nd August, 1797. The deceased Prince was the only son of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, who has two daughters, Princess Louisa, born August 5th, 1828, and Princess Mary, born July 5th, 1841.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 15th inst., announce the arrival of the Emperor on the 11th. They also state that accounts had been received from the seat of war in the Caucasus, according to which several affairs had taken place between the Russians and Circassians in the Cherkess were victorious.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Jan. 24, says that Ronge has been forbidden by the Saxon Government to enter any part of the Saxon territories; and that the authorities of the Electorate of Hesse have received orders not to allow any clergyman, belonging to the German Catholic Dissenters, to take up his abode in their respective districts.

We learn from Posen, January 13, that fresh arrests are daily taking place in that Duchy. They are principally Poles. Some of them have been conducted to Grandenz.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg has left Rome, on a visit to the Empress of Russia at Palermo. His Roya. Highness intends staying in that city until the departure from thence of the Imperial Family of Russia, with whom he will return to Rome. The accounts from several provinces in the Roman States are unsatisfactory. At Pergola and Imola several conflicts have taken place between the populace and civic authorities, which the military were called on to quell. At Forli the inspector of police was shot dead in broad daylight, whilst conversing with an officer. No trace of the murderer has yet been discovered.

A frightful crime was committed a few days since at Lédé-le-Grand (France). A woman, named Curry, cut off the heads of her two children, one aged three months, and the other about three years. She afterwards inflicted some wounds on her own person, but they are not serious.

A letter from Nieuport, of the 21st inst., says:—"The Vistula, which last year caused so much damage by overflowing its banks, has again this year been productive of injury. All the plain on the right bank of the river from this place to Dordrecht has been submerged for the last week. As far as the eye can reach all is under water. The villages of Treal and Montan only show their roofs, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the inhabitants were able to save their cattle

Mr. Marshall, the British Consul at Calais for the last twenty-four years, died on Friday (last week), after several days' illness. He has left a widow and a large family to regret his loss. He was much respected in his situation, and the Government has lost a useful servant.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers has a letter of the 6th instant from Djidjili, stating that about six in the evening of the preceding day, lightning fell upon the Vedis blockhouse, and caused four cases of ammunition to explode. The place and every article in it was destroyed, and the ten men who were on duty at it were all dreadfully burnt or mutilated by the splinters. One gunner died the same night, and five more were expected to have the same fate.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 21st has the following under the head of Berlin: "The French Government recently attempted to induce the Prussian Cabinet to recognise Don Isabella, and recommend to her a marriage with the Count de Trapani. We learn that our Cabinet, which in this affair takes common cause with Russia and Austria, has given an evasive answer. It appears, however, disposed to discontinue the pecuniary aid which, concurrently with other powers, it has hitherto afforded to Don Carlos."

A few days ago the most celebrated authors of Vienna presented to the Emperor of Austria the plan of a scientific association, whereby a path would be opened for the establishment of an academy. This was accompanied by a petition for his Majesty's sanction to the proposed institution.

A Trieste letter of the 18th, says:—"A Greek steam-packet just come into port, announces that an English packet on her way from Malta has gone ashore on the point of the island of Ithaca, and lies in a dangerous position, as the ground was rocky. Every measure has been taken for endeavouring to save her."

A printer of Wurtzburg has been arrested for having printed an almanack in 1842, in which the name of the Bishop of Wurtzburg is placed before that of the King and Royal Family of Bavaria.

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

A very attractive performance was given at this theatre on Tuesday evening, in aid of the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. This excellent Society was founded in 1814, "for the relief of all Distressed Artists, whether Members or Subscribers to its Funds or not; merit in distress constituting the claims to its benevolence." Such is the broad and proper field for "all mankind's concern" [illegible] and how frequently it is called into exercise may be inferred from the testimony of the Committee for conducting the above performance—"that those most flattered by popular applause have, by adverse circumstances, been brought within the influence and aid of this Institution." This plain experience must appeal strongly to the sympathies of all who "enjoy the luxury of doing good."

Over and above this incentive, the performance of Tuesday promised a high

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SCENE FROM "BOMBASTES FURIOSO."

treat, which was fully realised. The several actors were painters and draughtsmen; and, considering how far success on the stage depends upon artistic feeling, the expectation of a good performance by a company of Artists was reasonable enough. Their objects were worthy of association with each other: to borrow from a writer of sublime truth, each purpose, like the natural charity of the sun, illuminated the other without obscuring itself.

The play chosen for Tuesday night was Morton's comedy of "The School of Reform," a piece of other dramatic times than our own, and much cavilled at by critics; but, in this instance, well chosen for the genius of the leading amateur.

The part of *Tyke*, considering its numerous difficulties, was admirably filled by Mr. F. W. Topham, whose genius has occasionally illustrated our pages: the Commons Cabin, in our journal of last week, was this artist's masterly delineation. With a vivid recollection of the *Tyke* of Emery and Rayner, and a traditional shadowing of Mathews's performance of the character, it was played on Tuesday night by Mr. Topham with great success: the part abounds with gushes of intense feeling; but in these, the "artist" never overstepped, nor, on the other hand, did he fall into tameness; these being the Scylla and Charybdis of amateur actors. It was not, *strictly*, a conventionally sustained performance, throughout; but, it was full of genius, and love of the art, and was loudly, but judiciously applauded.

Lord Avondale was sensibly played by Mr. Angell; as was the up-hill part of *Frederick* by Mr. Tennie. *Mr. Fermont* was cleverly filled by Mr. Hamerton: his by-play was admirable; and this is a rare amateur accomplishment. *General Tarragon* was characteristically stormed through by Mr. F. Holl; and, among the minor characters, that of *Peter*, the frigid servant, was an artist-like *bit of acting*, by Mr. J. Wilson. Mrs. Taylcure led the female caste, and acted with her accustomed effect as *Mrs. Nicely*.

After the comedy, the bustling farce of "A Day Well Spent" was spiritedly played; the truant shopmen, *Bolt* and *Match*, being Messrs. J. Wilson and F. Holl: the former threw a spice of poor Wrench into his performance.

The evening's entertainments closed with the erudite burlesque of "Bombastes Furioso;" the *General* by George Cruikshank, who played with great gusto, and gave the absurdities of the character most effectively: he was admirably dressed, and more than once reminded us of his own exquisite illustrations of the printed burlesque. He was well supported by Mr. M. Wood, as the *King*, and Mr. Angell's *Fusbos*. The performance kept the audience in a broad laugh from first to last.

Our artist has illustrated the first scene, where *Bombastes* presents "this watch and silken string" to the enthroned sovereign.

The house was entirely filled; half the audience being elegantly dressed ladies. Besides several of our first-rate artists, there was a liberal sprinkling of men of letters.

We are happy to learn that the proceeds are likely to prove a very handsome addition to the fund of the Artists' Institution. All the arrangements of the Committee for conducting the performance are entitled to the highest praise.

We should not omit to add that the several pieces were admirably *dressed;* and there was an *artistic* attention to costume, which is too rarely observed by professional actors. The theatre, by the way, has been entirely renovated: it certainly boasts of the most picturesque proscenium in the metropolis.

"THE MOOZOFFER," STEAM INDIAMAN.

This fine steam-ship, built by Fletcher of Limehouse, for the service of the East India Company, was launched from Hog-yard, on Tuesday last. The Chairman and Directors of the East India Company were present, with their ladies, to witness the ceremony, which took place a few minutes before two o'clock, at the top of high water; when, every thing being in readiness, the naming of the vessel and dashing a bottle of wine at her bows, was performed by Miss Willock, the daughter of Sir Henry Willock, the Chairman of the East India Company; and the few remaining props which supported the ship having been removed, the *Moozoffer* glided slowly and majestically down the slip into the river, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

The new vessel is a very handsome craft, 256 feet in length, or 25 feet longer than either of the Royal West India Mail Packets. She is of 1440 tons burthen, and will be fitted with engines, each of 500-horse power, by Messrs. Seaward and Capel. Her entire cost will be £100,000.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

As the season of fêtes and balls has not yet commenced, we can speak of fashions but by anticipation. Preparation is being made on all sides for the gaieties of the ensuing month, and it is then that the novelties which have been silently germinating at the principal *Magasins de Mode* will burst into full bloom. Already the carriages of those leaders of fashion who have arrived in town, may be seen waiting for their fair occupants at Foudlon and Lamb's, and other penetralia of La Mode. We will now give our readers some idea of the weighty decisions to which the conferences held within have led.

Bonnets for the promenade in the ensuing month will still retain the Pamela form; but velvet in dark colours will soon cease to be the favourite material. It will be replaced by terry velvet and satin in light shades, of which the favourite are slate colour, Persian lilac, pearl grey, pale pink, and sky-blue. The trimmings are as light and simple as possible; those of the inside of the bonnet must be in a full colour, care being taken, as we need hardly remark, that it should be one which harmonizes well with the hair and the complexion of the fair wearer.

Evening coiffures are in velvet, covered and trimmed with blonde, with galoons of gold and silver, or gold and silver lace. These head-dresses, which are styled "Odettte," "Maintenon," "Medicis," "Andalouse," &c., are adapted to the face without difficulty. Wreaths of flowers have always been, and always will be, in vogue; for nothing can be more becoming, more simple, and more pleasing to the eye. They harmonise equally well with the fair luxuriant ringlets of a *blonde*, or with the classical braids and severer style of coiffure of a *brune*. It may be added that the perfection to which the manufacture of flowers is now arrived, the lightness and flexibility of the stem, from which branch forth leaves and blossoms, that look as though they had been just plucked from the fields, gives an additional merit to this favourite style of head-dress.

MORNING DRESSES are made in silks, with a satin stripe or pattern. The favourite colours are deep blue, violet, China green, or black, all *glacés*, with different shades. They are trimmed with bands and bows of velvet, and in the midst of each *nœud* is a marcasite button.

PELISSES have *revers* and trimmings of velvet, of the same colour as the principal shade of the silk; others are fastened all the way down, with bows enlarging towards the bottom, and buttons.

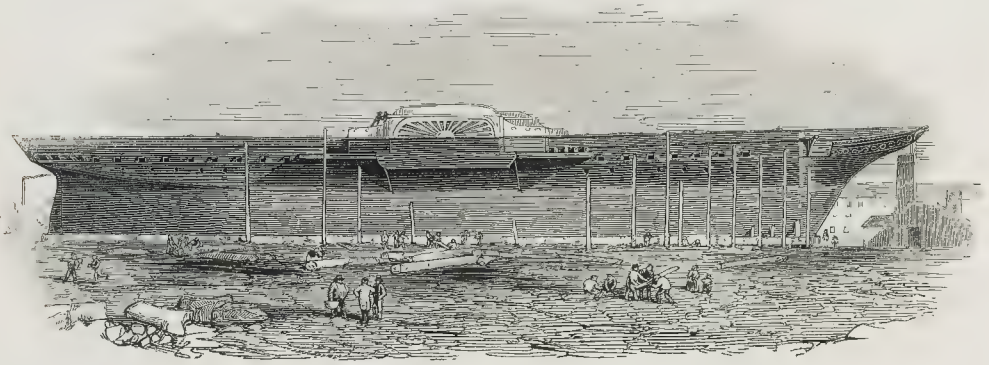
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FOR DINNER DRESSES, rich damask silks, in pink, white, or blue, will be preferred to all others. They are trimmed *à la* Louis XIV., with flounces of lace or blonde laid on nearly flat, except where looped up at intervals with bows of ribbon. Others are trimmed with bows of ribbon *en tablier*.

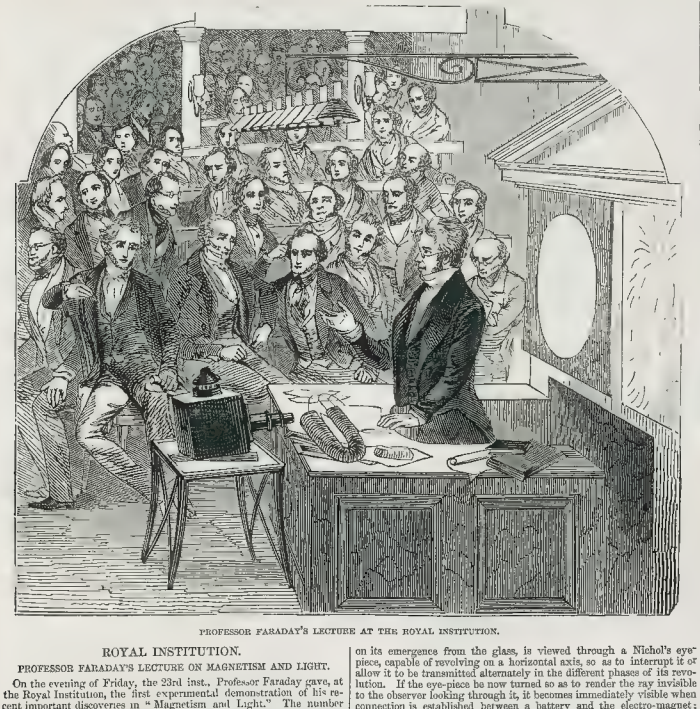
EVENING DRESSES, in coloured damask silk, are trimmed with three rows of tulle puffings, in gradations of width, on which are placed, at intervals, bows of narrow satin ribbon. Another form of evening costume very much in vogue is a dress of China-green satin, trimmed with flounces of black lace, with a heading of ribbons, *à la vieille*; or, one of mauve satin, trimmed with three flounces of black lace, looped up, *à la Camargo*, with ribbons shaded off from the full mauve colour to a deep violet.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

We must not omit also to quote a very favourite style of pelisse, or morning dress. It is made in damask silk, either brown, *broché* black, grass green, *broché* in dark green, or violet, *broché* black; and is trimmed with steel buckles and velvet ribbon.



"THE MOOZOFFER," STEAM INDIAMAN.



PROFESSOR FARADAY'S LECTURE AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S LECTURE ON MAGNETISM AND LIGHT.

On the evening of Friday, the 23rd inst., Professor Faraday gave, at the Royal Institution, the first experimental demonstration of his recent important discoveries in "Magnetism and Light." The number of visitors was so great, that it was found requisite to open the doors of the Theatre before the usual time: the members' benches were immediately occupied, and many of the members were compelled to take their seats in the central space, close upon the lecture-table.

Professor Faraday prefaced his lecture with a very modest apology for its bareness of experimental interest; adding, notwithstanding the great importance of the subject, the *illustrations* of it were not of that brilliancy which characterises many other scientific demonstrations. Despite this warning, Professor Faraday, by aid of some beautiful experiments, proceeded to invest the subject with very great interest. We can, of course, give little beyond a brief abstract of this important communication.

Prof. Faraday has long been persuaded that among the various powers of nature, or physical forces, as they are termed, although producing different classes of effects in their operations on matter, there exists a close relation—that, in fact, they are connected by a common origin, have a reciprocal dependence on one another, and are capable, under certain conditions, of being converted the one into the other. Œrsted, in 1820, showed that electricity could be made a source of magnetism; and Faraday subsequently proved that magnetism, combined with motion, might be made the source of electricity. That there existed a relation between these powers and light, also has long been a prevailing opinion amongst philosophers; but all efforts to detect this relation have been unsuccessful until within a few months past, when Prof. Faraday, by a long-continued series of experiments, discovered that a ray of light may be electrified and magnetised, and that lines of magnetic force may be rendered luminous. The experiment by which the link of connection between two great natural forces is established is this:—

A ray of light issuing from the argand lamp is first polarised in the horizontal plane by reflection from a glass mirror, and is then made to pass through a prism of "heavy glass," which is in its turn placed before the poles of a very powerful electro-magnet. The polarised ray, on its emergence from the glass, is viewed through a Nichol's eye-piece, capable of revolving on a horizontal axis, so as to interrupt it or allow it to be transmitted alternately in the different phases of its revolution. If the eye-piece be now turned so as to render the ray invisible to the observer looking through it, it becomes immediately visible when connection is established between a battery and the electro-magnet; and it again becomes invisible when the circuit is interrupted. Thus it is evident that the plane of polarisation has been changed; that the beam of light has, like an electrified wire, arranged itself at right angles to the magnet, thus following the universal law. The effect is produced, though in a less degree, when the polarised ray is subjected to the action of a permanent magnet, and it is also weaker when a single pole only is employed. The magnetic action causes the plane of polarization of the polarized ray to rotate, for the ray becomes again visible by turning the eye-piece to a certain extent. The direction of this rotation, when the magnetic influence issues from the south pole, is right-handed; that is to say, the polarized ray rotates in the same direction as the circulation of the currents of positive electricity, or those hypothetical currents which, according to Ampere's theory, circulate in the substance of a steel magnet. The rotation is invariably, in one direction; dependent, however, on the direction of the ray, and the magnetic force. In this respect, it differs from those bodies which exhibit the phenomena of circular polarization—for in some of these, as is known, the rotation takes place to the right, in others to the left. When such substances are used, the natural and the superinduced powers tend to produce either the same or opposite rotations.

Prof. Faraday mentioned, incidentally, that the prism of "heavy glass" which he employed on this occasion, was a portion of a quantity manufactured a considerable time since by himself, in conjunction with Sir John Herschel, for the use of the Royal Observatory. The ingenious Professor also attributed the success of his experiments, in great measure, to the accidental circumstance of his using a prism of this peculiar quality of glass.

Prof. Faraday, at the close of his lecture, acknowledged the service rendered by Mr. Darker, who managed the optical apparatus; and to whose skill and attention the success of the experiments was in a great degree to be ascribed.

NEW PATENT SAFETY OMNIBUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

"WHAT an idle dog you're grown, Gage," said young Marmaduke Vane, on entering Gerald's room, one morning, and finding him, as was usual of late, sitting in his dressing-gown and slippers, with his knees crossed, and smoking a cigar. On the table before him lay a hunting-whip, and a shot belt, a pair of foils, and a boxing-glove. There were, also, materials for writing, and a sheet of paper, with the beginning of a letter, which had proceeded as far as, "My dear Emily, I am really ashamed of my long s——," below which words appeared the sketch of a beautiful setter, called Rover, the original of which portrait was lying at the young man's feet. The walls of the room were hung with shooting and hunting-coats, guns and pistols; interspersed with engravings, chiefly of horses celebrated on the turf, or boxers eminent in the ring; and on the mantel-piece lay a variety of cigar-cases, mingled with tubes of various sizes and shapes—short and long, crooked and straight—intended for the purpose of smoking; together with a dice-box, and sundry packs of cards. "How do you expect to get through your examination, I should like to know? Why, I suspect you've forgotten what the inside of a book is made of!"

"Pretty nearly," said Gerald, in a desponding tone. "Is that to-day's paper you have in your hand? Just let me look at it!"

"What do you think Willoughby said last night?" said Vane, giving him the journal; "he said, 'that though you were always borrowing everybody's paper, you never read anything but the Births, Deaths, and Marriages.'"

"He does me too much honour," said Gerald, "I never read even so much!"

"What *do* you read, then?" said Vane, looking at him with unaffected curiosity.

"The Deaths!" replied Gerald.

"Oh, I have it," exclaimed Vane; "I have it! You're expecting a legacy! I hope it's a plumper!"

"A few hundred thousand pounds," answered Gerald.

"The deuce!" cried Vane. "You don't say so! What a lucky dog you are!"

"I should be, if I'd got it," answered Gerald; "but 'there's many a slip,' you know."

"What ar'n't you sure of it?" asked Vane.

"Oh, yes, quite sure," replied Gerald; who, seeing how he was rising in importance, had not resolution to say he was not; "sure enough, if I live; but one may die, you know."

"Oh, hang dying!" said Vane. "Nobody dies that's got a hundred thousand pounds!"

"That's exactly what I complain of," said Gerald.

"Oh, but I mean when one's young. He's an old fellow, I suppose."

"O.t, yes," said Gerald, "and has been many years in India. That *ought* to shake a man's constitution."

"Oh, he'll die," said Vane, "never fear; he'll pop off some morning when you're not thinking of it."

"He'll find it difficult to do that, I fancy," replied Gerald, with a half smile.

"Then, I suppose, the truth is, you don't mean to take orders," continued Vane.

"Why, I don't much think I shall," answered Gerald! "I always had an inclination for the army; and if I could get a commission, I believe I had better indulge my fancy than tie myself to a profession I don't like."

"Get somebody to recommend you at the Horse Guards, and purchase a commission," said Vane.

"I have no money," replied Gerald; "I may be the master of a million in six months' time; but at present I haven't a rap."

"Won't the old fellow come down?" asked Vane.

"I daren't ask him," answered Gerald. "He's eccentric, and such a request might ruin me."

"Whew!" said Vane, "That's the way with them all. They're the devil to deal with, those old fellows. But why don't you try the Jews?"

"I've no means of convincing them of the reality of my expectations," answered Gerald. "They're afraid of being done; and my hands are so tied, that I daren't take any step to satisfy them."

"Is there nobody you can get to answer for you?" said Vane. "No-

body," replied Gerald ; "the old fellow's been so close—stop though," added he, "what if I could get the lawyer that made the will?"

"The very man!" cried Vane! Huzzah! Where does he live? What's his name?"

"I don't know where he lives!" answered Gerald, eluding the last question, "but I can easily find out. You think he'll do?"

"Think! Certain of it," replied Vane, "Is it in London he lives?"

"Yes, that much I know," replied Gerald.

"Then come along with me!" said Vane; "I'm off to night, and I'll drive you up in my tilbury. Besides, I know an honest fellow—honest for a Jew, I mean—that'll do your business for you capitally."

The remaining preliminaries were soon settled ; and, at the appointed hour, the two young men started for London. As the name was not a common one, Gerald had little difficulty in discovering that Mr. Pirlig was to be found in Lincoln's Inn, and, accordingly, thither he bent his steps. The lawyer was busy at his desk, happily oblivious of his ill-starred journey to Bath, and his own imprudence, when he was frighted from his propriety by the announcement that Mr. Gerald Gage was in the next room, and begged to see him immediately. "Gerald Gage!" said he to the clerk who had entered with the intelligence; "Did you say I was at home?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the clerk. "The gentleman says he wishes to see you on particular business."

"Humph!" said Mr. Pirlig, with a sigh. "Show him in Smith! What the deuce can he want with me?" thought he. To tell him more about the will I suppose. He'll think he has me under his thumb, and that he can screw anything out of me he pleases. And how the plague can I help myself, if he chooses to use the power he's got?" And as these agreeable reflections passed rapidly through the lawyer's mind, he rose to receive the visitor, to whom he offered a chair, with an air of as much complaisance and welcome as he could assume on so short a notice.

"I dare say, Mr. Pirlig," said Gerald, "I need not remind you of our meeting in the Bath coach last December; nor of the conversation that passed on that occasion."

"I remember the circumstance you allude to perfectly, Sir," said Mr. Pirlig, "and allow me to add that it is not without great pain that I remember it. It was the first time that I was ever guilty of such an indiscretion, and I hope you will believe me, when I assure you that it will be the last."

"Did you succeed in finding our fellow traveller?" enquired Gerald.

"No, Sir," replied Pirlig. "I made every enquiry, but without success. However, I trust he has made no ill use of my imprudent disclosure. I have no reason to think that he has."

"Then you have heard nothing from Mr. Livingstone on the subject?"

"Nothing, Sir."

"Have you seen him lately?"

"Not very lately," replied the lawyer, "I only go, of course, when he sends for me."

"What sort of a man is he?" enquired Gerald.

"A good man enough, I believe," replied Mr. Pirlig, "but eccentric, obstinate, suspicious, and disliking every body that he thinks has a design upon his property, or entertains hopes of succeeding to it. Not from avarice, but rather from an ill opinion and contempt for human nature."

"But I meant," said Gerald, *almost* blushing, "what sort of a man is he in person, age, health?"

"Oh," replied Pirlig, "I should think he's upwards of seventy; and as for his health, you know, he was a long while in India, and I needn't observe how that tells against a man when he comes to be in years; for," thought the cunning lawyer, "the nearer I represent the prize the more cautious he'll probably be, for fear of losing it!"

"Well, then," said Gerald, "altogether, I suppose you consider me pretty secure of stepping into this property before many years are over my head?"

"I do, Sir," said Mr. Pirlig; "I've no doubt of it, provided you keep your own counsel, and that he never suspects you know anything of the business. Perhaps before many months."

"He shall never have any reason to suspect it from me, you may rely on it," said Gerald. "But you see, Mr. Pirlig, in the meantime, whilst the corn grows, the steed starves. I want money, and you must help me to get a little."

"I, Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Pirlig, with a look of alarm. "Why, if I were but to hint such a thing to Mr. Livingstone, the business would be all up. He'd throw his will into the fire, and, most likely, kick me out of the house, into the bargain."

"I'm well aware of that," replied Gerald, "and I don't want you to hint it to Mr. Livingstone. What I want you to do is to stand godfather to me. You must promise and vow three things in my name: first, that I am the heir to a great estate; secondly, that the present incumbent is stricken in years, and sickly and asthmatic, with a dropsical diathesis; and thirdly, that I am a right honest fellow, who will pay my debts handsomely as soon as I come into my property."

"You're jesting, I'm sure, Sir." said Mr. Pirlig. "You wouldn't ask me to do such a thing."

"I was never more serious in my life," replied Gerald; "and I think I've every right to ask you to do such a thing. You say, yourself, that you have no doubt I shall inherit the property in a few years at furthest; and where's the harm of helping me to a little cash in the meantime, when a few words can do it."

"I'm sure, Sir, I'd had any money to spare that could be of any use to you," said Mr. Pirlig, "I should be most happy; but, setting every other consideration aside, to go and put another person in possession of such a secret—surely, you must see it's the height of imprudence."

"Not at all," replied Gerald. "As soon as that other person has lent me money it will be as much his interest as it is ours to keep the secret. Besides, you needn't say what property it is that I expect. You've only to satisfy the person in question that my prospects are what I represent them."

"But you'll get no money under such circumstances, Sir," objected Mr. Pirlig, "except upon enormous interest."

"That may be," replied Gerald. "I dare say the interest will be enormous; but it isn't much I want—only a few hundred pounds to purchase a commission, and fit me out. A thousand would do it abundantly."

"A thousand pounds, Sir," said Pirlig; "it's easy to talk of a thousand pounds; but a thousand pounds isn't so easily got."

"But, I tell you I *can* get it," replied Gerald, "if you'll only do what I require."

"I couldn't—indeed I couldn't, Sir," said Pirlig.

"Nonsense! Mr. Pirlig," exclaimed Gerald, contemptuously; "what's the use of affecting such scruples after what has passed. Is there any thing worse in helping me to a little cash for an honourable purpose, which you know I shall pay, than in betraying your client's private affairs to a stranger in a stage coach. I should like to know, if the two peccadilloes were placed in a balance, which would weigh the heaviest?"

"You're hard upon me, Sir," said Pirlig; "but you must remember that confidence in business was unpremeditated—a mere lapsus linguæ, whilst this would be a deliberate act."

"That makes no difference in the result," observed Gerald. "Your lapsus linguæ, as you are pleased to call it, might have been, may still be, as injurious to me as if you had premeditated the thing for a twelvemonth. You've ridden along me a great comfort, and you are bound in justice to make me some compensation. Besides, I'm desperate; money I must have; and, in a word, if you won't assist me, I'll go to Mr. Livingstone myself, and explain my situation. It's true, I dare say he'll alter his will if I do; but he can hardly refuse a thousand pounds to a man for whom he intended a million, and the son of his old friend too; and, situated as I am, the thousand is almost as much an object of desire now, as the million at an indefinite period."

"Will you give me till to-morrow morning to think of it?" said Pirlig, seeing the determination of the other to carry his point.

"Very well!" said Gerald; "I will give you leave to think; though the delay is useless, seeing the thing must be done. I will be with you, then, at ten, to-morrow; and I'll bring the man that's to lend the money with me."

"No, Sir," said Pirlig, "don't do that. If you *must* have the money, I think I can get somebody to advance it at a cheaper rate than you can get it yourself. I'll consider of it between this and then."

"Now you talk reason, Mr. Pirlig," said Gerald. "Good bye, then, till to-morrow," and the unwelcome visitor departed.

"Yes," said the unlucky lawyer to himself, after maturely weighing the pros and cons—"yes, although if he shouldn't live to inherit the property, I shall never see my thousand pounds again, I believe it will be more prudent to lend it him myself, at a legal interest, and take his bond, than risk my professional reputation by letting the secret go any further. Besides, I shall be laying him under an obligation; and, if he gets the money, I may find my account in it hereafter." So, when Gerald called on the following morning, after expatiating largely on the difficulty he should have in raising the sum on the one hand, and the trouble he had to see gentlemen cheated, as they invariably were, by the money-lending craft, on the other, terminating his discourse with hinting of the interest he could not help feeling for a young gentleman so peculiarly situated—Mr. Pilrig consented to advance the required amount; and Gerald returned to his hotel with a thousand pounds in his pocket, to begin the world with.

(To be continued.)

HUNNYBUN AND VENDEN'S NEW PATENT SAFETY OMNIBUS.

Every improvement in our street carriages is worthy of notice, in the proportion that it contributes to the safety and accommodation of the public. The above omnibus, just patented by Messrs. Hunnybun and Venden, is a good specimen of this advance: it is a tastefully and conveniently built carriage, remarkable for its low construction, thus affording easy access; so that passengers may step at once from the road-way to the floor of the carriage, without the aid of a step.

The draught is considerably reduced; the peculiar, but simple construction permitting the fore-wheels to be six inches higher than usual; and the eccentric lock enabling it to turn completely round in a hansom. The Omnibus runs particularly light, and free from noise. It is handsomely trimmed; and, both internally and exteriorly, is a great improvement upon the usual class of omnibuses.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MILITIA.—A public meeting of the members and friends of the London Peace Society took place on Tuesday evening, at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, and most resolutions against the enrolment of the militia. The meeting was very numerously attended. The propositions for its formation were agreed to with entire cordiality and unanimity.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The quaint red barracks at Kensington have been recently removed, together with the Grapes public-house, to complete the new and magnificent road now forming from Bayswater to the High-street, Kensington. The houses building upon this site, and which overlook Kensington Gardens, are in the first style of architecture. Two mansions are already finished; one of which stands upon a space of an acre and a half of ground. A lodge in the same correct style as that at the north end is to be erected at the Bayswater entrance; and there seems the general feeling that the road, from its great breadth, imposing aspect, and the correct taste displayed throughout, bids fair to become a most aristocratic neighbourhood. It has, likewise, a very beautiful appearance at night, from the large size of the gas lamps, and their close approximation to each other.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—At a late meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Hospital, it was officially announced that Sir Edward Paget had most kindly acceded to the wishes of the Committee, conveyed to him through his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to allow a Bazaar to be held in the Royal Gardens, Chelsea, in June next, for the Benefit of the building-fund of the new hospital now in the course of erection at Brompton, under the superintendence of F. J. Francis, Esq., the architect; it was moreover stated that her Majesty the Queen had most graciously intimated (through Sir Henry Wheatley) her intention of patronising the undertaking.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. ERNLE KYRLE-MONEY

The Rev. Ernle Kyrle-Money, M.A., Vicar of Much Marcle, and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, died at Mershaun House, near Southampton, on the 17th inst. The reverend gentleman, who was brother of the late Major-General Sir James Kyrle Money, Bart., of Hom House, and fourth son of William Money, Esq., of Much Marcle, by Mary his wife, daughter of William Webster, Esq., of Stockton on Tees, lineally derived through the Washbournes and Ernles from the ancient Herefordshire family of Kyrle, of which was John Kyrle, "the Man of Ross." We may in passing remark that the character of that amiable man was faithfully delineated by Pope, and many a tradition of the country still bears ample testimony to the truth of the poet's beautiful encomium. Col. James Money, the grandfather of the reverend gentleman whose decease we record, served in the 39th Foot, and was present in the Man of Ross; and thus the reproach—

And what! no monument, inscription, stone!

is deservedly done away.

Mr. Ernle Kyrle-Money, married Jan. 16th, 1806, Mary Thomasina, daughter of Dominick French, Esq., and has left several children.

DR. ALEXANDER JOHN HANNAY.

This distinguished ornament of the medical profession died a few days since at Glasgow. The melancholy event has caused the deepest regret, and the void his departure has left in the learned circle in which he moved, will be long and painfully felt. Dr. Hannay, a native of Wigtonshire, received his education chiefly at Edinburgh, but perfected his studies in Paris, at a period when the signal improvements of Laennec and the other eminent men of his time had effected so many important changes in the science of medicine. On his return to Scotland, he established himself at Glasgow, and there, by means of his lectures and practice, diffused the enlightened views and the extended knowledge he had acquired—with what success can be estimated by the fact that the late celebrated physician, Dr. Hope, of London, dedicated to Dr. Hannay the latest edition of his great work on "The Diseases of the Heart."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Our market still continues in a very dull state for all articles of grain. Since Monday's arrivals of English wheat have been very limited, yet the demand for it to-day was excessively heavy, at almost nominal figures. Free foreign wheat was held at full currencies, yet it was only those in actual want who were disposed to do any business, most of the buyers being disposed to wait the result of Monday's supply. There was a fair supply of fresh Scotch and Suffolk barley on show. For all kinds the sale was dull, at a reduction in prices of 1s per quarter. The malt trade was dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were heavy, at barely late rates

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2840; barley, 4330; oats, 3970; beans, 1020; peas, 1110; linseed, 4110 lbs to 4712 lbs.; flour, 3970 sacks. Foreign: wheat, 4600; barley 2300; oats, 5040; beans, 2760 sacks; peas, 4630 sacks.

English.—Wheat, Fine and Kind red 48s to 50s, dull; white, 50s to 56s. New ditto, 46s to 48s, dull. Rye, 34s to 36s. Barley, fine malting, 32s to 34s, retailing barley, 30s to 32s; distilling, 26s to 27s; malting ditto, 32s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk small, 24s to 26s; brown ditto, 22s to 23s; Kingston and Ware, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 30s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire fine ditto 30s to 32s; potato ditto, 32s to 33s, Youghal and Cork, black, 22s to 24s, ditto, white, 25s to 27s; 30s to 32s. Oats, fine to 28s ditto, 25s to 26s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 33s to 35s, white, 30s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s to 56s. Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 48s to 50s; Dantzig, red, 52s to 53s, white, 56s to 58s.

In Bond.—Barley, 30s to 32s; oats, brew, 24s to 26s; ditto, fuel, 18s to 22s, beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 46s to 50s per quarter. Flour, American, 36s to 38s, per barrel.

The Mark Lane Express of to-day says:—The supply of all kinds of seeds are a slow inquiry, at late figures.

Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 52s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 47s. Hempseed, 36s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 18s. Tares, 9s 6d to 8s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 5s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s to £9 15s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 44s to 48s, per quarter. Carraway, English Cloverseed, 45s to 50s; extra, 56s to 58s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s Foreign, red, 40s to 46s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 70s per cwt.

Imperial Gazette.—The price of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Mercantile Journal.—Wheat, 50s 7d; barley, 31s 8d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 37s 8d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 36s 3d

The Sun Weekly Advertiser.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 37s 0d; peas, 36s 4d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; barley, 6s 0d; oats, 6s 0d; rye, 6s 0d; beans, 6s 0d; peas, 3s 6d

Tea.—In this article a full average business is doing, and prices are well supported in every instance

Sugar.—The best colony parcels of West India are in steady request, at fully previous quotations In the brown qualities very little is doing. Mauritius firm and 6d per cwt dearer. Bengal and foreign sugars command very full prices. Refined goods steady, at 63s to 63s for brown, and 64s for standard lumps.

Coffee.—Ordinary Ceylon is in fair request, at 49s to 49s 6d. Other kinds of coffee, though they cannot be considered cheaper, are a slow sale

Rice.—Bengal has fallen 3d to 6d per cwt. Cleaned rice very dull

Pimento.—The quantity offering is limited, and prices are firm. Of 2811 chests put up 4500 were sold, 2358 withdrawn, and 1053 bought in. Compared with the preceding sales the prices show a decline of from 2d to 3d

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay £3 3s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; oat straw, £1 15s to £1 18s, wheat straw, £1 13s to £1 14s per load.

Oils.—The same dullness continues in this market as for some time past, but in prices we have no alteration to quote.

Cattle Trade.—Wylam, 93s 6d; Berwicks and Co., 17s 6d; East Horton, 17s 3d; Haswell, 19s 3d; Langley, 18s 6d; Admiral Tees, 18s 6d; Lambton, 18s 3d to 18s 6d per ton

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is by no means large, only a limited business has been transacted here since our last report, nevertheless, prices are tolerably well supported. Sussex pockets, £5 10s to £7 5s. Weald of Kent ditto, £5 10s to £7 10s. Mid Kent ditto, £7 7s to £9 9s; East Kent ditto, £8 8s to £10 10s, Mid Kent bags, £7 5s to £9 9s.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very steady, and prices are well supported. The best brands of Carlow are selling at 92s to 96s, and first Limerick, 84s to 88s per cwt. English butter steady, at 68s to 86s for the best Dorset: and 72s to 74s per dozen for fresh. Foreign butter firm, at 76s to 108s per cwt. The bacon trade is firm, at 62s to 63s for prime mild Waterford, and heavy, 57s to 60s per cwt. Hams steady, at full prices. Lard, in per cwt demor. Waterford Blockrod, 60s to 62s; Limerick, 55s to 58s, and Belfast, 56s to 60s per cwt. English bacon steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—F. O. C. on the spot, is selling at 42s 6d to 43s 9d, and for forward delivery, 45s 9d per ton. Town tallies, 45s per cwt.

Wool.—Previously, very few sales have taken place, yet prices are well maintained Stocks of all descriptions being still moderate in the extreme. The demand is heavy, and prices are not supported.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts was again limited, we have to report a sluggish demand for that description of stock, at about Monday's prices. The number of foreign stock was small, viz., 69 beasts and 12 sheep. Very few sheep were on offer, owing to which, the trade was active, and the quotations had an upward tendency Calves were in short supply and sluggish enquiry, at late rates. In pigs no variation was noticed with a steady demand. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £18 12s each

Per Sibs to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large coarse ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; prime small ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s 2d Sucking calves, 18s to 21s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 481 cows, 117, sheep, 1940; calves, 125; pigs, 320

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday). We had a steady demand here to-day on the following terms:—

Per Sibs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 4d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued depression, and, in fact, daily increasing difficulty of procuring commercial accommodation, from the drain consequent upon paying the railway deposits into the Bank of England, has already caused several failures, and more are confidently anticipated. On Wednesday the Directors of the Bank of England again modified their practice of granting loans, substituting only 14 days instead of 21 days, which was the limit permitted on last week. Five per cent continues to be the *minimum* for accommodation, and only first class paper at short dates, will be accepted at that price. To the two budding companies alluded to in the Monetary News of last week, the Sheffield and Retford Bank and a large discount firm in London, must now be added. The final period, however, for making the deposits is now fast approaching, and sanguine hopes are entertained that after that date the weight from the Money Market will be removed. Consols at the beginning of the week displayed some steadiness, and, in fact, continue at a much higher price than the state of affairs generally could lead to the anticipation of. The principal cause, however, is a probable scarcity of Stock, in the event of any large investments on account of railway deposits, joined to the daily purchases of the Government Broker, which, of course, tends to reduce the floating amount of money afloat. Consols, on Monday, quoted 94¼ to ⅝ for Money, and 94⅝ to ⅝ for Account. Prices have since fluctuated for ⅛ to ¼ per cent, and much unsteadiness is the prevailing feature of the market. The American Stocks, although considerably depressed at last week's prices, did not materially affect transactions, which at the close stood at 94⅛ to ¼ for Money, and 94⅜ to ½ for Time. The Exchequer Market has improved upon some large purchases, and closes at 26 to 28 Those wide quotations are, however, symptoms of unsatisfactoriness not to be disregarded. Bank Stock is 206; Reduced, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅛; India Bonds, 82

There has been no feature worthy of record in the Foreign House, except a tendency to decline in Spanish Stock. The opening price on Monday was 29¾ to 29⅝ for the Five per Cents., and, after some trifling fluctuations, close at 27⅞. The Three per Cents. have receded from 20¾ to 20. Mexican, on the contrary, improved from 30 to 30⅛. A large sale of Dutch on Wednesday caused a heaviness in prices and the closing quotation is 59⅞ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents.; Four per Cents., 94⅜. Peruvian is 39¾; Brazilian, 81¼; and Buenos Ayres, 40⅝

Sir Robert Peel's appointment of a Committee to report upon the best principle for railway legislation during the ensuing session, has had the effect of depressing all descriptions of Scrip. At the same time it imposes a serious responsibility on Directors with regard to making the deposits, or awaiting the result of the Committee's report. If, on the one hand, the deposit is made, and the line be not recommended, time must elapse before the money is repaid; and then comes the question, whether to return it to the shareholders, less the expenses, or to hand it over to the new line. On the other hand, if the deposit be not made, postponement is inevitable, and the same question arises as to the disposal of the funds, with this advantage, that an immediate distribution could be made, if so desired. Registered shares are not entirely free from these depressing influences, as extensions are projected from nearly all the lines in operation. Fortunately, the transactions in the Share Market have been limited during the week, and it cannot eventually pass off tolerably quietly. But great depressions exist, and sales on limit of even the best lines are being quietly made. The closing prices subjoined will show the little business done in the principal lines of the market:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2¾; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 2¾; Bristol and Exeter, 84; Buckinghamshire, ¾ pm.; Caledonian, 14½; Ditto New, 4; Ditto Extension, 2½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 2½; Catebyhead, 2½; Chester and West Manchester (Remington's), 1⅜; Direct Northern, 2½; Dublin and Galway, 2⅝; Eastern Counties, 2¼; Ditto New, 7⅛ pm.; Ditto Perpet. 8 per Cent., ¾ pm.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1; East Lincolnshire, 3; Yeovil, and Dorchester, 2½; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., 1⅜ pm.; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), 1⅛; Great Grimsby, Louth, Horncastle, &c., ⅜ dis.; Great North of England, 2½; Great Western Quarter Shares, 26⅜; Ditto, Half Shares, 26⅜; Hull and Selby, 27; Ditto Fifths 22¾; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 67½; London and Croydon, 22¾; London and South Western, 28¾; Ditto, New Consol. Eighths, ⅜ pm.; Ditto, New, 1⅜; London and York, 4; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 1¾; Manchester and Leeds, 136; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Ditto, New Quarter Shares, 2¾; Do. Cont. and Welsh Junction, ⅜; Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland, 80; Ditto, Consolidated, 2¾; Midland, 153; Ditto, New, 28¾; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 56¾; Ditto, New, Branding, 51¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 21¾; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 2¾; Ditto, New Berths, 2¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 7; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 69; North Kent and Direct Dover, 3; North Staffordshire, 3¾ pm; North Wales, 2¾; Northampton, Harborough, and Rugby Junction, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19¾; Portsmouth Direct, 4¼; Preston and Wyre, 3¾; Richmond, 16¾; Rugby and Huntingdon, 1¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3¾; Shropshire Union, ¼ dis.; Stockton and Darlington, 3¾ pm.; South Eastern and Dover, New (£30), 11¾; Ditto New (do. £15), 3¾; South Wales, 6½; Taff and Dove Valley, ⅛; Trent Valley and Holyhead June., 1⅛; Welsh Midland, 1⅛; West Cornwall, 1⅜; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 8¾; York and North Midland, 4¾; Dutch Rhenish, 7⅛; East Indian, 1⅛; Great North of France Constituted, 1⅛; Great Indian Peninsular, ⅛; Great Western Canada, 3⅜; Luxembourg, 2⅜; Orleans and Vierzon, 1⅞; Orleans and Bonnieres, 1⅛; Paris and Orleans, 1⅜; Paris and Rouen, 3½; Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron's), 2½; West Flanders, 0.

SATURDAY MORNING. Consols improved a shade yesterday, closing at 94⅞ for Money, and 95⅛ for Account. The Share Market continued flat, but the account has passed off with tolerable facility.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JAN 27

WHITEHALL, JAN. 24. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting the office and place of Advocate-general for Ireland to Richard Moore Pennefather, Esq., and to James Stuart Worthley

WHITEHALL, JAN. 26.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith, her Majesty's Attorney-General in Ireland, to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of Ireland in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

BANKRUPTS.—WHICH BY REPLEVIN ATTORNEY.—William Ford Hulton, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster. John Sidney North, Esq. W. F. W. Bowyer, Esq., Henry Philip Bowyer, Esq., Benjamin Harrison, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Oxford. James Ker, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

Oxfordshire Militia. F. L. Dashwood, Esq., to be Captain; A. M. Matthews, Esq., to be Lieutenant.

Royal Perthshire Militia. The Hon. John H. Ila to be Captain, vice Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart. Lieut. A. Robertson to be Lieutenant, vice A. Campbell. T. Nicoll, to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson.

Royal North Lincoln Militia: G. Bayley, to be Lieutenant. S. P. Walsh, to be Ensign.

Royal Lincoln Militia: B. Brailsford, to be Lieutenant.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—C. Lister, Haymarket, no business

BANKRUPTS.—J. Saunders, cabinet-maker, Gerrard-street, Soho. T. TUBBS, Lower Norwood, cowkeeper and milkman. C. GIBSON, South-street, grocers-tea-dealers. G. CARTWRIGHT, Cambridge, ironmonger. J. HOLDEN, Wood-street, City, commission agent and merchant. M. and H. EMANUEL, Hanover-square, goldsmiths and advance-smiths. R. FOX, Canterbury, wine and spirit merchant. J. BURN, Norwich builder. L. KENNEDY, Rochester-terrace, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Pawnbroker. T. DARLEY, Saint Albans, Hertfordshire, and Gracechurch-street, City, grocer. J. MORRIS, the younger, Southampton, ironmonger. B. BARNES, Aldborough, otherwise Aldeburgh, Suffolk, wine merchant. S. CLAYTON, Edgware-road, licensed victualler. J. CHAFFIN, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocer. J. SHARP, Leicester, draper. J. MASKELL, Tarporley, Staffordshire, gas-fitter, and engineer. J. MELLISH Exeter, innkeeper. S. GULLEN, Nottingham, chemist and druggist. J. HILL, Ford, Northumberland, saddler, share-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—MARY MACNAIR or BROWN, Glasgow, flesher. H. CRUICKSHANK, Aberdeen, commission agent. J. CAMPBELL, Greenock, blockmaker. D. CARTER, Aberdeen, machine-maker. J. S. BODSTEIN, Glasgow, calico-printer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Frederick Strutt, Esq., to be Puisne Judge, province of New Brunswick; and William Wright, Esq., to be her Majesty's Advocate General, and William Boyd Kinnear, Esq., to be her Majesty's Solicitor-General, for that province.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Samuel Turner Fearon, Esq., to be Registrar Receiver and Clerk of the Council, Collector of Chinese Revenue for the Island of Hong Kong.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 31.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Phillips, of Holmsley, in the County of Dorset, Esquire, to be a Master in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 30. 2nd Dragoon Guards. Major W Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charleton, Brevet Major F. L. Fox Strangways to be Major, vice Campbell. Lieut. J. Ibbetson to be Captain, vice Trench; Cornet V. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Ibbetson; E Saunders to be Cornet, vice Carter 6th Capt. W. S. Cassance to be Captain, vice J. H Dickson

4th Light Dragoons: Major W. Parlby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Daly; Capt Lord G. A. F. Paget to be Major, vice Parlby; Lieut. G. J. Brown to be Captain, vice Lord G. Paget, Cornet Lord A. Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice Brown; H. N. Chomeley to be Cornet, vice Lord A. Churchill

8th Foot: Lieut. L. G. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Young 47th: Lieut C. F. Forbyse to be Captain, vice Caldwell. Ensign C C Villiers to be Lieutenant, vice Forbyse; Cadet G W. Arnold to be Ensign vice Gordon, T Roper to be Ensign, vice Villiers. 97th. Cadet J. Stewart to be

Lieut. vice Annesley 68th Lieut H. G. Wynne to be Captain, vice Johnston; Ensign F. T. Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Wynne; F. G. Wynne to be Ensign, vice Stanley 79th ... M. Miller to be Ensign, vice Robertson 80th: ... T. Christie, to be Captain vice Lightfoot. Ensign B. H. Boxer, to be Lieutenant, vice ... Ensign S. A. Kershaw, vice Boxer; W. D. Fenton, to be Ensign, vice Kershaw. 95th Cadet P. W. ... to be Ensign, vice Watson. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Lieut. G. L. Young to be Lieutenant, vice L. G. Cox.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.—Middlesex: Lieut.-Col. G. G. Lord, Lieut.-Col. C. Rumbold; J. W. Freshfield, Esq.; H. Fyfield, Esq.; H. Foster, Esq.; to be Deputy Lieutenants. Royal East Middlesex Militia: G. G. Tulse, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; W. C. Small, to be Lieutenant; E. B. G. Wire, to be Lieutenant; P. G. H. Williams, to be Lieutenant. R. D. Cole, to be Lieutenant. Major W. Maher, to be Lieutenant. Royal West Middlesex Militia: Major C. Ramsden to be Lieutenant-Colonel; A. Jarrow, to be Major. Tyne, the Hon. Cuthbert Ellison, R.A., to Miss Julia Sarah Robinson.—At Kensington, the Rev. Edward Wilmers, to Louisa Antoinette, third daughter of the late Clement Kirwan. Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T. Ratcliffe, M.A., to Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. H. Horlee.

DEATHS

At Guilsborough, Northampton, aged 80, Susanna, widow of the Rev. Thomas Wheeler.—At Bath, Frances, relict of the late John Bingham, Esq., of Melcombe Regis.—At Bath, Mrs. Stephens Wray, Esq., M.D.—On the 23rd inst., the Rev. Thomas Gamond Pearson, Rector of Hilton College.—At Bath, Charlotte, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of Nevilla Cauwood.—At Lessingtine, the Rev. Leopold Erasmus Dryden, son of the late Sir John Dryden, Bart.—At Paris, Mary Anne, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Yorke, C.B., of His Majesty's 46th Foot.—At Blackheath-hill, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Henry North.—Jan 21st, aged 55 years, Jane Chapman, wife of the late Mr. James Chapman, Bradford, Wilts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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One pound and upwards sent to any part of town.

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NICOLL'S PALETOT, registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65, is patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince Georges of Cambridge, &c., and is generally acknowledged to excel all other great coats in ... and ... It is composed entirely of the Regent-street, a few small shops are so far ... as to assume a similarity of ... Regent-street, a few small shops are so far ... as to assume a similarity of ... and, therefore, to ... upon them, some freely substitute. Messrs. Nicoll think it due to their ... reputation thus to caution the public, and to suggest that a copy of ... address be preserved ... that further offer a reward of Fifty Pounds for the detection of a positive infringement. Black Llama Cloth, from its soft elastic nature, is well adapted for evening dress coats ... and only one of the patterns ... Regent-street Petersham ... Registered in the Hiring "R. J. and D. Nicoll, 114, Regent-street, London."

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INTERIOR OF SEACROFT CHURCH, NEAR LEEDS.

SEACROFT CHURCH.

This excellent specimen of the early English style has lately been completed at Seacroft, near Leeds, from the design of Mr. Hellyer, of Ryde, Isle of Wight. The contract was taken by Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Leeds, at £1915.

The church consists, in plan, of a nave, north aisle, and transept, with a very bold chancel. At the west end of the aisle rises a tower and spire, 94 feet in height; and the principal entrance is by a well-proportioned porch. The view of the exterior from the north-east and north-west, is exceedingly picturesque; and the finely designed pile forms a striking feature on the road to York and Tadcaster.

Our Illustration will convey a correct idea of the architectural treatment of the interior, which is especially successful in the chancel; windows wherein are filled with stained glass, with figures and emblems, the offerings of private individuals. The roof is open, and rich in chromatic decoration; and the walls bear labels with inscriptions. The seats are open, and will accommodate 400 persons, the whole of which, except about 20, are free. The ornamented font is shown to the right of our Engraving.

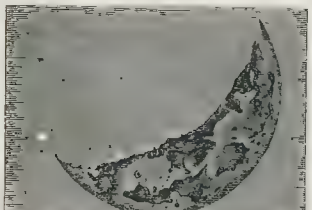
The following are the main dimensions of the edifice: nave, 74 ft. by 24 feet; north aisle, 27 ft. by 11 ft.; transept, 19 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.; chancel, 26 ft. by 16 ft.; tower, 8 ft. 9 in. square.

This church has been built by subscription, assisted by grants from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches and Chapels; and by the Ripon Diocesan Society. Among those who have contributed to the good work are the family of Mr. Wilson, of Seacroft Hall; and the Rev. A. Martineau, vicar of Whitkirk, in which parish Seacroft is situate. The above is, therefore, a district church: the incumbent is the Rev. H. Blanchard.

We are happy to learn that the new church has given universal satisfaction to the district; and on the day of consecration it elicited a high compliment from the Bishop of Ripon.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING.

We quote the following from the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the present year —



ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

"On February 1, during the evening, the Moon, Jupiter and Mars are near to each other. At 10h. 3m., the Moon will occult Mars, or Mars will become hidden by the Moon, and remain thus hidden for twenty minutes, till 10h. 23m., at which time he will re-appear at the lowest part of the Moon. The phenomenon is represented in the accompanying drawing. The Planet will disappear on the left hand side of the Moon, and a little above its enlightened part.

"At the time of the phenomenon, the Moon will be due West. The planet Mars during this month will be near to Jupiter, appearing W. of him till the 15th and 16th days, at which time he will be immediately above Jupiter; and he continues above him by quantities becoming greater and greater, day by day. After the 16th day, he will be E. of Jupiter, and will be more and more separated from him day by day."

WILL OF THE LATE EARL GRANVILLE, G.C.B., P.C.—The will of the late Right Hon. Granville, Earl Granville, Baron Leveson, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on Friday, the 23rd inst., by the Right Hon. Granville George, Earl Granville, the eldest son and sole executor. The personal estate was sworn under £160,000. For his wife, the Countess, a provision is made by the will and marriage settlement to secure for her life £9000 per annum, a legacy of £1000 for immediate requirements, and the selection of such carriages, horses, furniture, books, pictures, and household effects as she may be pleased to have for her absolute use. £6000 is also appointed by the settlement to each of his two daughters, and £12,000 to his younger son, the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, and a legacy of £6000 at the death of his mother the Countess; also certain undivided shares in the Lilleshall Company. All his other shares and interest and property in the said Company he leaves under the same trusts and conditions as his real estates—subject to certain payments and charges—the tenant in tail in possession to act as the proprietor, and as if he was the sole absolute owner. His real estate is devised to the present Earl and his issue male; in failure to his younger son, Edward Frederick Leveson Gower and his issue male; on failure of male issue, to their daughters; and on failure, to right heirs. There are but few legacies. £800 is left to Mr. G. A. Stewart, and the like sum to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Osborne; and legacies to his servants. The present Earl is appointed residuary legatee. The will is dated October 15, 1841, and three codicils were added last year.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ORD BRIDGE, LANCASTER.

The last arch of the ancient Bridge crossing the Loyne, or Lune, at Lancaster, fell on the morning of the 28th of December last. This was the first Bridge built in Lancaster, and is supposed to have been constructed by the Danes; though, the town itself is of much higher antiquity. It is inferred, from the Roman antiquities discovered here, to have been a *Station*: Camden will have it to be the Longovicum of the Notitia; and others, the Ad Alanum of Richard of Cirencester. It is stated to have been dismantled by the Picts, after the departure of the Romans, but restored by the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria, under whom it first gave name to the Shire.

THE ORD BRIDGE, LANCASTER.

The above Bridge was purchased from the County in 1802, by Mr. Brockbank, a ship builder, whose premises it adjoined; and, there being another Bridge erected above the old one, across the Lune, Mr. Brockbank removed one of the arches of the ancient Bridge, (as shown in our Engraving), for the convenience of taking large vessels through, it being difficult to get them under the Bridge. But for this removal of one arch, it is believed that the Bridge would have served as a public roadway for ages; and thus has "time-honoured Lancaster" lost one of its antiquarian attractions, though still to be cherished in our columns. The Illustration shows the Bridge as it appeared some 40 years since.

ODE, BY THE MAYOR OF CANTON.

We have received from a Correspondent a copy of an Ode, composed on board H.M.S. *Vixen*, by Lew-tsin, Lord Mayor of Canton, together with a sketch of the civic composer.

AN ODE,

COMPOSED BY LEW-TSIN, LORD MAYOR OF CANTON, DOCTOR OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE, ON BOARD OF H. M. STEAMER "VIXEN," ON HIS PASSAGE TO CANTON, AFTER A VISIT TO HONG-KONG, NOVEMBER 25, 1845.

(Translated from the original, by Charles Gutzlaff, Esq.)

Whilst the white hoary frost drop down on the fragrant but leafless trees of the forest, and sombre vapours arise between enchanted hills and defiles; whilst the foaming wave of the blue deep darts heaven-ward, and the zephyrs dispel earth's gloom; it is then that, seated amongst a grove of marygold flower-bushes, I, with tears, remember in the solitary hack, the days now past, as if I had left my wife [illegible], my heart grows still, my robe flutters; I am as a man pierced by a dagger; I look upon yonder Royal White City,* on the high cliffs, whilst the shades of evening are falling; there it stands, lonely like Kivei.† Soon the glorious orb disappears, but I am still lingering, directing my views towards the south stars, as if I beheld gorgeous flowers; but the harbinger of light departs, and now I weep with bitterness, whilst floating on the ark, as if mindful of bygone times; and as I sink on my pillow, there stands still before me the splendid town, the fragrant incense urn with its abode on the mountains,‡ with its painted walls, which I have just left; silently wailing in the sorrow of my soul, I am induced once more to recall the tendrils§ that twine themselves round these cliffs. Suddenly, the bright moon breaks through the clouds, and now behold the bamboo and jessamine on the isles: thousands of habitations have sprung up on the vast heights, and soon the silent morning sun sheds lustre upon innumerable spacious mansions, so magnificent and grand; yet on this spot, where once only the hovels of the roving fisherman, who has now departed as swallows in autumn. Thus I recorded my uncontrollable regret in the above lines, when leaving your empire, on returning from Hong-Kong on board a marine vessel in the tenth month of the yeh-see year.

THE POET MAYOR OF CANTON.

Like Hong-Kong, my renown is small; like Lew-Heang I have taught the classics, but acted contrary to their doctrines. I am a youth of slender attainments, and similar to a hungry horse that possesses no real substance.

(Signed) Your old friend of the Diamond Hall wrote this.

True copy, E. H. L. S. his mark.

* The Town of Victoria, Hong-Kong. † A place built on a rock.

‡ Alluding to Hong-Kong, which in Chinese signifies fragrant streams.

§ The ladies of Hong-Kong!!

LORD BROUGHAM IN DANGER.—On Tuesday (last week), as the steamer was leaving Boulogne for Folkestone in a gale, having on board Lord Brougham as a passenger, she ducked into a heavy sea, damaged the cabouse, and filled her forecastle with water. Fortunately nothing serious was the result.

THE MILITIA.—The following are the qualifications for holding commissions in the militia:—For colonel, £1000 a-year landed property, or to be heir apparent to £3000 a-year. For lieutenant-colonel, £6000 a-year landed property, or to be heir apparent to £1200 a-year. For major, £400 a-year landed property, or to be heir apparent to £800 a-year. For captain, £200 a-year landed property, or to be heir apparent to £400 a-year. One half of such property must be in the county to which such regiment belongs.

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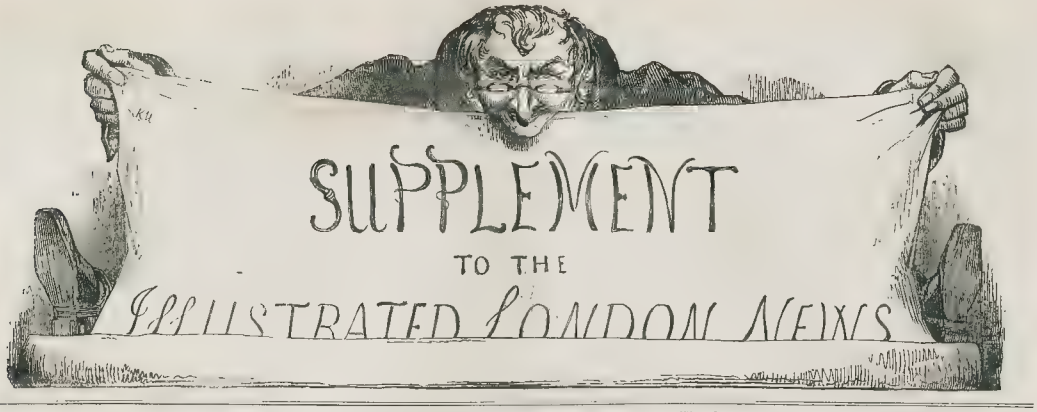

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846. [GRATIS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

HE circumstance of Tuesday being appointed by Sir Robert Peel for making his commercial and financial statement, led to much excitement in the neighbourhood of the House From the hour of one in the afternoon, strangers who had had the good fortune to procure tickets of admission to the galleries were to be seen making their way with much haste to the scene of the all-important announcement—respecting the fate of the Corn-laws; and, by half an hour after the time mentioned there were more candidates for admission to the Strangers' Galleries than the whole House itself could conveniently hold.

Every passage leading to the interior of the House was crowded to excess, so that the police (who attended in considerable numbers) had no little difficulty in keeping a passage clear for the members. The doors were opened a little before the usual hour, immediately after which every seat was thronged to such an extent as not to leave a single one unoccupied, to the great disappointment and mortification of some hundreds who, having tickets, calculated upon admission as a certainty.

In the street from the end of Parliament-street to the south end of Westminster Abbey—the footways on both sides were densely thronged with, for the greater part, well-dressed persons, who contented themselves with inquiring of their neighbours the names of many members as they passed, or pointing out to others those whom they themselves happened to know

Many hon. members who are opposed to the Corn-laws as they now stand were cheered as they passed, and amongst these none received louder or more hearty cheers than the Duke of Wellington

The attendance of members in the house was very numerous. There were not less than 400 present at half-past four. The seats below the bar, usually reserved for strangers, were filled with Peers and other distinguished visitors

Lord John Russell entered the House about half-past four, and remained standing for some time at the bar, conversing freely with some young member. Sir Robert Peel entered about ten minutes later, with somewhat less of his usual *insouciance bonté*, and (very unusually for him) stopped on the way to his seat, and shook hands cordially with Lord Ashley. Soon afterwards his Royal Highness Prince Albert entered the house, dressed as a private gentleman, attracted there, no doubt, by the importance of the debate, and probably desirous to see how a great orator and statesman would acquit himself on this great occasion. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Earl of Jersey, and took a seat below the serjeant's chair, but we believe within the bar, and one of those usually occupied by members. His Royal Highness was soon joined by the Duke of Cambridge, on whose arrival cordial greetings were exchanged between the Royal relatives. The seats below the bar were thronged chiefly with members of the Upper House, including several of the Bishops. Above them also we could discover, glancing through the pigeon holes, several ladies.

The preliminary business was confined to the presentation of Petitions.

REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS AND RELAXATION OF COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

SIR R. PEEL moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on customs and corn importation, and that so much of her Majesty's most gracious Speech as related thereto be referred to the same Committee.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. W. MILES said he wished to ask a question, which he was quite certain would be answered by the right hon. Baronet with his usual courtesy. It was simply this—the right hon. Baronet was about to make a financial explanation, and he (Mr. Miles) wished to know whether he intended to take any vote to-night? From what the right hon. Baronet had previously stated, and from the remarks made by other members of her Majesty's Government, the statement would, no doubt, be rather a complicated one, and he (Mr. Miles) hoped that, previously to coming to any decision, ample time would be given to the country to consider all the measures (hear, hear), and decide upon them affirmatively or negatively, by the means which the Constitution afforded them. Ample time, he trusted, would be given to the counties to express their opinions. (Laughter from the Opposition.)

SIR R. PEEL was quite ready to give the hon. gentleman any explanation in his power. The statement which he was about to make would be very extensive, and, in some respects, complicated. It would be rather a commercial than a financial statement. It was not his intention to ask the House of Commons to pronounce an opinion upon any part of the statement which he was about to make. It was his most earnest wish that the matter should be fully and sufficiently considered that it should be judged of as a whole, as a comprehensive settlement of a great question. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, did not propose to ask any opinion whatever of the House, either upon the general propriety of the plan, or any of its details, until after the lapse of some days (Hear, hear.)

The House then resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Greene in the chair. The portion of her Majesty's Speech relative to commerce and protective duties having been read,

SIR R. PEEL rose about twelve minutes before five, and said Mr. Greene, whatever opinion may be ultimately formed with regard to the merits of the proposal which I am about, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to submit this night to the consideration of the House, I am confident that the extreme difficulty of the task which it devolves upon me to perform, and the great magnitude of the interests which are concerned in the proposal I am about to make, will ensure to me that patient and indulgent attention, without which it would be wholly out of my power, either with satisfaction to myself or to the public interests, to discharge the duty I have undertaken to perform. Sir, in pursuance of the recommendations of her Majesty's Speech from the throne, advised by her responsible servants, I am about to review the duties which apply to many articles, the produce and manufactures of other countries. I am about to proceed on the assumption adopted in the Speech from the throne, that the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties is in itself a wise policy—(cheers) that protective duties abstractedly and on principle, are open to objection—(cheers) that the policy of maintaining them may be defended, but that there must be shown to be special considerations either of public advantage or of justice to vindicate the maintenance of them. (Cheers.) I am about to act on this presumption: that during the period of the last three years there has been in this country an increased productiveness of revenue, notwithstanding the relaxation of heavy taxation—(cheers)—that there has been an increased demand for labour; that there has been increased commerce; that there has been increased comfort, contentment, and peace in this country (Cheers.) I do not say that these great blessings have necessarily been caused by any particular policy which you have adopted; but this I say, that the enjoyment of these inestimable benefits has been at least concurrent with your policy that policy which has been sanctioned by the House of Commons—the policy of repealing prohibitory, and reducing protective duties. I am not now, therefore, by pursuing that policy, about to call upon the House of Commons to recede from any course which it has hitherto pursued. It is a policy which has received its deliberate and repeated sanction, and if it has been productive of public good, it will be perfectly consistent with the course hitherto pursued to persevere in that policy. At the same time, in advising the continued application of these principles, I am not about to disregard the other recommendation in her Majesty's Speech, namely—that in the adoption of principles, however sound, we should not be unmindful of the public credit, and that we should take care not to cause any permanent loss in the public revenue (Cheers.) That other recommendation also, that in the application of sound principles we should act with so much of caution and forbearance as not injuriously to affect any of the great interests of the country, will not be neglected by me Above all, I trust that that recommendation of her Majesty the confidence, rather, expressed by her Majesty—that this great subject will receive the just and dispassionate consideration of the House of Commons, will be justified by the result. I have already stated, in answer to the question put to me by the hon. member for Somersetshire (Mr. Miles), that I do not contemplate asking of the House of Commons to pronounce to-night any opinion upon the whole or any part of the proposal I am about to make. It is the wish of her Majesty's Government that that proposal should be deliberately and dispassionately considered. It may be possible, as I am about to affect so many interests, that all may unite in the conclusion that this is a rash and improvident scheme, and ought at once to be discouraged and extinguished. If that be the prevailing impression on the part of those who are called on to relinquish the supposed benefit of protection, nothing will be more easy than on that night on which we approach the serious consideration of this question to invite the House to put on record their approbation of some principle counter to that on which we are about to act (cheers); to resolve, for instance, "that protection to domestic industry is in itself a good," and that that principle ought to be sanctioned by the House. (Cheers.) On the other hand, the conclusion drawn by this House and by the country may be that, considering all the great difficulties of this question considering the variety of opinions, considering the nature of the contest which has long been sustained, and which, I fear, will long continue, unless there be a satisfactory and early adjustment of this question (cheers); it may be that even those who may dissent from particular portions of the measure I am about to submit may be disposed to accept it as a whole, and the voice of the country may pronounce an opinion, that the plan I propose is not an inequitable or unwise adjustment, and, rather than continue perpetual conflict, ought to be accepted. If that be the conclusion to which the general opinion of the reasonable and intelligent of all classes shall tend, in that case I shall have confidence of ultimate success. On the other hand, if so many interests are affected by the application of the great principle that protective duties are not in themselves abstractedly good, and ought to be relinquished, and if those interests should combine in opposition to my proposal, the sooner it is disposed of the better it will be for the public interests. The principle to which I have referred, namely, the relaxation of protective duties, I am not about to apply to any one particular interest. (Cheers.) I am not about to select that great interest connected with the agriculture of this country, and call on them to resign protection, unprepared at the same time to call on other protected interests to make the same sacrifice. (Cheers.) I make no separate and isolated proposals. I have confidence that the proposal for which I contend is just, when I ask all protectionists to make the sacrifice, if it be a sacrifice, which the application of the principle requires of them. (Cheers) Sir, the House is aware that, during the last three years, what is called the tariff, *i.e.*, the whole scheme of Customs' duties, has been submitted to the review and consideration of Parliament. In 1842, it was my duty, as the organ of the Government, to propose a great change in the then existing Customs duties. The general principle of the plan upon which we then acted was to remit the duties upon articles of raw material constituting the elements of manufacturing industry The principle of it also was to subject manufactured articles, the effect of the labour of other countries, to duties not exceeding 20 per cent. Not only in 1842, but at subsequent periods, the House adopted the principle upon which it acted in 1842. Notwithstanding the apprehension of falling revenue, we did select great articles, being raw materials, for the remission of taxation. In 1844, we reduced altogether the duty upon wool; in 1845, we reduced altogether the duty upon cotton. There hardly remains a raw material imported from other countries upon which the duty has not been reduced. The manufacturers of this country, therefore, have at present an advantage which they have not heretofore enjoyed they have free access to the raw materials which constitute immediately the fabrics of their manufactures. I am entitled, therefore, I think, to call upon the manufacturer to relax the protection which he enjoys. (Cheers.) He has an advantage which he has not hitherto possessed. I think there might have been great doubt whether or no you might not have continued to derive the revenue you have hitherto derived from the import of cotton wool, even if the duty which existed in 1844 had continued. But the House was sensible that with the continuance of that tax there was a formidable competition; and the House disregarded the consideration of some £600,000 or £700,000 of revenue they wished to establish the prosperity of the great staple manufacture of this country, the cotton manufacture, on some sure and certain foundation; they willingly, therefore, consented to forego an amount of duty so easily levied, and causing so little of complaint from the great body of the people, without, perhaps, minute inquiry into its immediate effect; and both with regard to sheep's wool and cotton wool, this House has subjected itself to the impost of an income tax, and out of consideration for the permanent prosperity of manufactures, remitted the duties attached to the raw material. (Cheers.)

Sir, I propose, in taking the review of duties still existing, to which we are invited by her Majesty, to continue to act upon the principle which this House has sanctioned; and I take in the first instance those articles of raw materials which still remain subject to duty. I mean to deal with them in order, still further to enable me to call on the manufacturer to relax the protection he still enjoys (Cheers.)

Sir, there is hardly any other article of the nature of a raw material which is now subject to duty except tallow, and perhaps I ought to add timber. With respect to tallow, which is of the nature of raw material which is largely used in many manufactures—manufactures of great importance to the comfort of the great body of the people, I mean soap, candles, &c, I propose a reduction in the amount of duty which is levied on that article. Russia is the country from which chiefly our imports of tallow are derived. There is at present a duty on tallow to the amount of 3s. 2d. per cwt. The subject was adverted to in the course of the discussions on the last tariff; and mainly with a view to our own interests, but partly for the purpose of encouraging Russia to proceed in that liberal policy of which I trust she has given some indication. I propose, without stipulation (cheers) that England should set the example (cheers) by that relaxation of those heavy duties, in the confidence that that example will ultimately prevail (cheers); that the interests of the great body of consumers will soon influence the action of Governments, and that our example, even if we don't purchase any immediate reciprocal benefit, yet, whilst by a reduction like that we shall, in the first instance, improve our own manufacture, I believe we shall soon reap the other advantage of deriving some equivalent in our commercial intercourse. (Cheers.) I propose, therefore, to reduce the duty on tallow from 3s 2d. per cwt. to 1s. 6d (Hear, hear.) I am taking the articles which are of the nature of raw materials.

Now, with respect to timber: I don't mean to except the duties on timber from the review I am about to undertake. (Hear, hear.) We have admitted timber the produce of our colonial possessions, to be imported at a nominal duty; I am about to affect domestic interests by the relaxation of protective duties, and we have a perfect right, I think, if they be protected, to affect colonial interests. (Hear, hear.) The question of timber is a very difficult one. I am prepared to make a definite proposal with respect to every other article. I know the advantage of early communication that communication shall take place, but I am most anxious, in effecting reductions of the duty on timber, to insure to the consumer the benefit of the whole change. (Cheers.) The course which Government will probably take will be a gradual reduction of the existing amount of duty, where it shall rest a certain time, lower than at present, the reduction being so apportioned, if possible, as to prevent any derangement of internal trade by inducing parties to withhold the supply of timber in the hope of realising a large amount of duty, and yet at the same time, as the importation of timber from the Baltic partakes in some respect, from the nature of the article, of a monopoly, to take care the reduction of duty should be an advantage not so much to the producer but to the consumer. In a day or two after the opportunity of a more minute consideration of details, the intention of the Government with regard to timber shall be made known. The subject, I have said, is a very complicated one, and it is very difficult to get the requisite information, as it is absolutely necessary to keep your intentions a perfect secret before you announce your plan. I trust, however, the House will be satisfied with my general expression of our intention to make a gradual reduction of the duty on timber spread over a certain number of years; but three or four days must elapse before we can more specifically announce our plan. These are reductions only; they are not the repeal of duties on articles of the nature of raw materials. With these exceptions, I hardly know a raw material in respect of which there is any duty.

Having now taken that course, having given the manufacturer the advantage of a free command, without any impost, of the raw materials which enter into his fabrics, I call upon the manufacturers of the three great articles which enter into consumption as the clothing of the great body of the community, to give that proof which I am sure they will give of the sincerity of their conviction as to the impolicy of protective duties, by consenting to relax the protection on their manufactures. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) The three great branches of manufacture of which I speak are those which are immediately concerned with the clothing of the great body of the people I speak of the linen, the woollen, and the cotton manufactures. (Cheers.) I ask them at once to set the example to others by relaxing voluntarily and cheerfully the protection they enjoy. (Cheers.) Sir, an hon. friend of mine, the member for Dorsetshire and I assure him I shall still call him my hon. friend, for it shall not be my fault if any unfortunate differences on political subjects interfere with private friendships (cheers); without any of the reserves and restraints which appear to embarrass him, I therefore at once call him by that appellation by which I have always addressed him (cheers)—my hon. friend expressed a hope, being jealous of the expressions in the Speech, that the small interests of the country would not be forgotten. He said, "Her Majesty is solicitous that the great interests of the country should not be injuriously affected; but nothing is said of the smaller interests." Now, I do not mean in this review of the Tariff to subject myself to the imputation to which I was subjected before. I mean to affect great interests, and, if possible, to treat with forbearance and consideration the smaller interests. I shall, therefore, fulfil my hon friend's views, and gratify his expectations, by assuring him that he will have no cause to complain, that while the great interests are affected, the smaller interests are neglected. For instance, in dealing with the clothing of the great body of the people, I shall call on the manufacturers of the great articles of cotton, woollen, and linen, to relinquish that protection which they at present enjoy; but with regard to those articles which are made up, and which, consequently, employ the labour of the industrious classes of this country, I shall propose to treat them with more forbearance, and to continue some protective duty As the case now stands, the great articles of the cotton manufacture, such as calicoes, prints, &c., are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. on importation, while cottons made up, such for instance as cotton stockings, &c., when brought from abroad, are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. With respect to cotton manufactures generally, which is now subject to a duty of 10 per cent., I propose that it should be imported duty free (loud cries of "Hear"), and that duty of 20 per cent, which now applies to the manufactured articles of cotton in a more advanced state, I propose to reduce to 10 per cent. (Hear.) That is to say, that on the great articles of cotton manufacture, which constitute the articles of clothing for the great mass of the people, there will be no import duty, while the import duty on cotton articles in a more advanced state of manufacture will be 10 per cent. (A cry of "Take it all off," and some slight interruption.) The only favour I ask is, that I may be permitted to state the whole of the plan (cheers), without any inferences being drawn at once as to any particular parts. (Hear, hear.) I may have to make qualifications—to adopt precautions, and the first part of my [illegible] may give rise to erroneous conclusions, unless the judgment is suspended until the whole is explained. (Hear, hear.) All I ask, therefore, is, not even that you should suspend your judgment to a future day, but that at any rate you

should wait until I conclude my observations. (Cheers.) I am the more anxious to call on the manufacturers to set this example of relinquishing protective duties, because, according to a very high authority, it was not the agriculturists, but it was the manufacturers who called on the Legislature, in the first instance, for protective duties. (Hear, hear.) It was the mercantile and manufacturing interest which set the example of requiring protection, and it is, therefore, but justice that they should set the example, as I doubt not they cheerfully will, of relinquishing that protection. (Cheers.) Nothing can be more remarkable than the observation made by one who had no prejudices in favour of the agriculturists. Dr. Adam Smith, speaking historically, says: "Country gentlemen and farmers are, to their great honour, of all people, the least subject to the wretched spirit of monopoly. (Renewed laughter.) Dispersed in different parts of the country, they cannot so easily combine as merchants and manufacturers, who, being collected in towns, and accustomed to that exclusive corporation spirit which prevails in them, naturally endeavour to obtain against all their countrymen the same exclusive privilege which they generally possess against the inhabitants of their respective towns. They accordingly seem to have been the original inventors of those restraints upon the importation of foreign goods which secure to them the monopoly of the home market. It was probably in imitation of them, and to put themselves on a level with those who they found were disposed to oppress them, that the country gentlemen and farmers of Great Britain so far forgot the generosity which is natural to their station, as to demand the exclusive privilege of supplying their countrymen with corn and butcher's meat. They did not, perhaps, take time to consider how much less their interest could be affected by the freedom of trade than that of the people whose example they followed." This extract may excite the laughter of some gentlemen on the other side of the House; but I believe the statement to be perfectly correct, that the restriction did not originate with the agriculturists, but that it was pressed on the Legislature in the first instance by the mercantile and manufacturing interests; and that it was afterwards adopted and extended, as a necessary consequence, by the agricultural interest. I may therefore invite, in the first instance, the manufacturing interest to relinquish protective duties. (Hear, hear.) I propose, also, to call on the manufacturers of linen and woollen, the two other great articles in addition to cotton concerned in the production of the clothing of the great body of the people, to relinquish, as I believe they can without any injurious consequences, protection in their respective articles of their manufacture. (Hear, hear.) There would be a great benefit, I believe, in that the importation of some articles, competing with the production of our manufacturers, will stimulate their skill; and, with the capital and enterprise of this country, I do not doubt but that they will beat foreign manufacture. At present, woollen goods which are made up are subject, under the reduced tariff of 1842, to a duty of 20 per cent.; and I propose that, as in the case of made-up cotton goods, the duty should be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. In the cotton and woollen trade we have given to the manufacturers the unrestricted power of importing the raw material. The same may be said with regard to the linen manufactures. Flax is free from any duty. I had occasion to say the other night that there is no duty whatever on the import of foreign flax. I propose that in the case of linen, as in the case of cotton and woollen, the coarser articles of manufacture those which are used by the great body of the people should be permitted to come into the country duty free. With respect to the made-up articles of linen, there are some very fine, some not of general consumption, but partaking of the character of luxuries, such as cambries, &c., and other articles used by the rich, but I do not propose, even with respect to them, to maintain the present amount of duty, but to place them all on a level. I propose that the amount of the duty now levied on made-up linens should be reduced to one-half.

There is another article which does not fall within these principles, but with respect to which I think it of great importance, not that we should adopt the same principle, but yet apply to it a great reduction of duty I allude to silks. The existing duty on silks apparently operates as a protection to the domestic manufacture. You have a duty, which is called one of 30 per cent., but which with respect to many articles is a great deal higher; and a false reliance is placed on such a protection. It is no such thing. There are many houses in Paris and on the coast which will guarantee the delivery of goods in London at one-half of the duty. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, a clear loss in the first place, and encouragement to smuggling; but it is a delusion on the part of the labouring classes employed in the silk manufacture, to suppose that they enjoy a protection, of which they are in reality robbed by the smuggler and dishonest consumer. (Hear, hear.) I conceive, by a new arrangement with respect to the silk duties—by a reduction of the amount of the duty levied on silks—we are not interfering with any domestic interests; but we are, I believe, stimulating skill and industry in this country, diminishing the profits of the smuggler, and encouraging lawful and innocent traffic instead of of immoral one. (Hear, hear.) The general impression is, that the duty is only 30 per cent. on silk goods. I hold in my hand a statement of the duties on silk manufactures; and though, in respect to some, the duty may not exceed 30 per cent., and in respect to others it may be less, yet there are many articles in respect to which the duty is much higher. In the case of crape, the duty is not less than from 43 to 50 per cent.; on velvet, from 34 to 50 per cent.; on silk net, from 36 to 78 per cent.; on enamelled bonnets, 140 per cent.; and on turbans or caps, at least as much. Does any man believe that a French turban, or cap, or bonnet, pays that amount of duty? It is no such thing. The article is in common use, but it is introduced by the smuggler (Hear, hear.) I propose a new arrangement with respect to silks, but I must not at present enter into too much detail. Of course, every proposal I make will be in the hands of honourable members to-morrow morning. With respect to silks, I propose to adopt a new principle. The general rule will be, enumerating each article of silk manufacture, to levy a duty of so much per pound, giving an option to the Custom-house officers of levying for every £100 value of silk a duty of 15 per cent. This will be the adoption of a principle of 15 per cent. with respect to silks, instead of the present variable and capricious duty, which is called one of 30 per cent., but which is less in some instances, and vastly more in others.

There is another article of manufacture which enters or may enter into competition with the manufacture of this country, and on which the duty, I think, is extravagant. I think the qualified admission of the foreign article will do no injury to our manufacture, but, on the contrary, is likely to stimulate the exercise of skill in its improvement. After the remission which has been made, I think, that the manufacturer will admit that he ought to retain the present enormous amount of import duty. I speak of paper—paper-hangings. The duty on French paper-hangings brought into this country is 1s. the square yard, applied indiscriminately; but it is possible to sell some descriptions of this article at one farthing per square yard. With respect to paper-hangings not worth more than one farthing the square yard, such a duty appears exorbitant, and I propose to reduce it from 1s. to 2d. the square yard.

I approach now those manufactures which are connected with metals. (A slight laugh.) I do not know what excites the risibility of some hon. members, but, however it may offend some, it is my duty to explain these matters. (Hear, hear.) With respect to metals, we have reduced the duty on foreign ores, and if there be any manufacture which can or ought to compete with the foreigner, it is the manufacture of metals in this country. (Hear, hear.) The manufactures of metal, speaking generally, are now all charged with a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose, with respect to them and all other articles which I do not specifically mention, that the general rule shall be that no duty should exceed 10 per cent.; that should be the *maximum*. It is impossible to adopt this principle with respect to some articles—paper-hangings, &c., and I mention those which I except from the rule of paying 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. But with regard to great articles of manufactures, which are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. according to the tariff of 1842, I propose that a duty of 10 per cent. should be the *maximum*, and this duty will fall on manufactures, such as brocade, earthenware, and other articles of that kind, and on all manufactures of hair. At present there is a duty of 20 per cent. on the import of foreign carriages. ("Hear, hear," and laughter on the Opposition benches.) It consider the whole of these to be a series of equivalents. I am giving advantages to the consumer of this country by reduction of duty; and I will venture to say that there is no article so extravagantly dear as the carriage manufacture. (Ironical cheers.) Without referring to carriages manufactured in Brussels and elsewhere, compare the price of London carriages with those made in Edinburgh and other places. It is most extravagant; and with the command by our manufacturers of timber and metal I can see no reason why foreign carriages imported into this country should be subject to a duty of 20 per cent. I propose to encourage a competition with the manufacturers in this country by permitting the importation of foreign carriages on the payment of a duty of 10 per cent.

There is another manufacture in respect to which I propose a considerable reduction of duty—I propose to reduce the duty on candles. We have reduced the duty on wax and spermaceti, and this night I propose a reduction of the duty now levied on candles to one half. (Hear, hear.)

I propose, also, that the duty on foreign soap should be reduced; that in the case of hard soap, which is now subject to a duty of 30s. per cwt., that duty should, on account of the Excise duty on soap in this country, be reduced to 20s. per cwt.; that in the case of soft soap, the duty should be reduced from 20s. to 14s. per cwt., and that in the case of Naples soap the duty should be reduced from 26s. to 20s. per cwt.

There are many articles on which duty is now levied, and in respect to which I propose to remit the duty altogether. I propose, notwithstanding the great simplification in the tariff of 1842, to carry that simplification still further. There are, I think, not less than nearly 1100 articles remaining in that tariff, because it was thought convenient to have them in an alphabetical arrangement, for the Custom-house officers to see what articles were or were not duty free; but with respect to 500 articles that stand in the tariff there is no duty. Now I propose, with respect to many articles still remaining on the tariff, and subject to duty, that they should be admitted duty free; but I avoid entering into more detail at present with respect to these. There are some manufactures still remaining with which I must deal specially, because, on account of the present amount of duty, or the nature of the article, it might not be advisable to subject them to the general principle. In respect to those articles connected with the manufacture of leather we have made a great reduction of late. We have remitted the duty on raw hides, which are admitted duty free. We have remitted the duty on almost every article connected with the tanning process. There is scarcely one levied. I propose to remit the duty altogether on an article which partakes more of the character of a raw material than a manufacture, namely, dressed hides.

I propose, with a view of reducing the cost of an article of clothing which is important to the working classes of the community—viz., boots and shoes—to take off the duty on dressed hides. There will then not be one raw material which the manufacturer of leather cannot command without the payment of duty. Having done this I propose to diminish the duty on foreign boots and shoes imported into this country. This reduction of duty on this article of clothing is an object of great importance to the comfort of the poor. I propose, therefore, to make the following reductions of duty: On boot-fronts, from 3s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen pair; large fronts, from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per dozen pair; boots, from £1 8s. to 14s. per dozen pair; shoes, from 14s. to 7s.; women and children's shoes, in the same proportion. I propose to reduce the duty on hats, and I propose now to carry into effect a reduction which was postponed in 1842, and I am afraid not wisely postponed—I mean with regard to the duty on straw plaiting. I propose to reduce the duty on straw plaiting from 7s 6d. to 3s. per pound, and on straw hats, from 8s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. When I propose the reduction of the duty on silk manufacture, I propose also to take off the duty on what I consider rather a raw than a manufactured article connected with the silk trade. I mean dyed thrown silk.

I think I am convincing the House that I am disposed to act freely and impartially in respect to the application of this principle of the reduction of protective duty. I believe I have exhausted every article which can be called an article of "manufacture," as the word is generally used. I have proposed the reduction of duty upon metals, all articles connected with clothing, and all articles of general use and consumption, and I have stated to the House what is the general principle I propose. (Hear, hear.)

I come now to another article of great importance, which, although a manufacture, yet, in common parlance, does not generally fall within that denomination; it is an article in respect of which I think the time is come for reduction altogether. I propose to reduce the duty upon brandy and foreign spirits. (Hear, hear.) The present duty upon brandy is not less than 22s. 10d. per gallon. That has prevented the increase of importation. At the present moment, I believe, the consumption of French brandy in this country is not greater than it was at the latter end of the seventeenth century, if, indeed, it be so great; and I think that is mainly attributable to the exorbitant amount of the duty, compared with the value of the raw material. Now brandy, like silk, is an article in respect to which the apparent protection is illusory; there is no article, unless it be silk, in respect of which, speaking of our intercourse with the Continent, smuggling so much prevails as it does in the article of foreign spirits. The diminution of duty, therefore, is no necessary diminution of protection to the native producer; it may tend to prevent smuggling, it may tend to convert an unlawful into a lawful traffic, but it is not necessarily the diminution of protection. I propose, then, that the present duty upon foreign brandy and foreign spirits generally, should be reduced from 22s. 10d. to 10s. (Hear, hear.)

There remains one article to which I will advert, in respect to which an arrangement was made only so recently as last year, but which I also intend to propose to the House to include in the reduction of protective duties; I allude to the article of sugar. (Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) Each of these articles must be made the subject of separate discussion. It is impossible that I should enter into details; I can but submit to the House in outline the intentions of her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) I am very much afraid the proposal I have to make may not at all meet the concurrence and approbation of those hon. members who cheered the mention of sugar; still I will state the proposal which her Majesty's Government have to make. (Hear, hear.) In the last year I estimated the probable amount of increased consumption of sugar in consequence of the reduction of duty at not less, I think, than 50,000 tons. In the remainder of the last year there had been an increase of consumption to the extent of not less than 32,000 tons; whether or no, during the remaining period, which would complete a twelvemonth, there will prove to be so much increase as to bear out my calculation, I cannot undertake to say; still, there cannot be a doubt that there will be a very considerable increase in the consumption of sugar. The amount of free-labour sugar brought into competition with British colonial sugar, however, has not increased. I calculated the amount of free labour sugar at 250,000 tons; the amount actually brought into home consumption has fallen far short of that; I believe the defalcation may be accounted for chiefly by the failure of the crop in Cuba, and an increased consumption on the continent of Europe, with a consequent diversion of supplies which would have been brought to this country from parts of the world in which there is free labour. These will account in great measure for the diminished supply. Still, I am bound to say that I think the British colonial sugar can bear increased competition with sugar the produce of free labour. I am not prepared to make a relaxation with respect to the admission of sugar the produce of countries carrying on the slave-trade; I must still contend for that exclusion; but with respect to sugar, the produce of free labour, her Majesty's Government have not thought it right to exempt sugar from the general application of the principle for which I am contending. We propose, therefore, assuming that the competition is to be with sugar the produce of free labour to deduct 3s. 6d from the amount of the present differential duty. In the case of Mauritius the amount of differential duty is, I think, 9s. 4d.; in the case of clayed sugar I think it is 11s. 8d; we propose to deduct from the amount of differential duty in each case 3s. 6d., leaving the differential duty in favour of British colonial sugar, competing with sugar the produce of free labour, at 5s. 10d. in the one case, and at 8s. in the other. (Hear, hear.)

Now, in concluding this review of all the articles, or at least almost all the articles upon which import duties are levied, I come to those articles which are connected with agriculture. There are many articles of first-rate importance, on which there are very heavy duties, but on which those heavy duties do not operate as protecting duties. I take the article of tobacco. In making the extensive changes which, on the part of her Majesty's Government, I now propose, I do hope that the consideration of the public revenue will be permitted to have its due weight and that, although the arguments may be most cogent in respect to the reduction of the duty on particular articles, yet the House will bear in mind the importance of not breaking down the public revenue. (Hear, hear.) The pressure upon the revenue on account of the reductions which I propose, must be very great; and considerations of the public interest, considerations of national defence, leave us no alternative but to propose an increase in the estimates; we must discuss considerations of revenue where interests of such great importance are concerned; but the House will bear in mind, that I am proposing reductions in the Tariff, which will necessarily cause, for the present, a considerable defalcation of the revenue, and, on the other hand, that, in our opinion, it has become our duty to propose—not from any hostile considerations, but for the purpose of providing for the defences of the country—that increase in the estimates. I hope, then, that those who think there are duties, excessarily high, still retained upon some great articles of consumption, will not press for simultaneous reductions in all. (Hear, hear.) I will first refer to those articles of agricultural produce which are not immediately connected with the food of the people.

I take, in the first instance, the seeds of grasses and other seeds. I have a deep conviction that the reduction of duty upon agricultural seeds, so far from being the removal of protection upon agriculture, is conferring a benefit upon agriculture. (Hear, hear.) I take the article of cloverseed. Now, surely it would be impossible to maintain that the heavy duty which was some years since applied to cloverseed operated as a protection to agricultural produce. In many parts of the country the duty upon cloverseed was, in fact, a heavy burden. In 1843, if I recollect right, you levied a duty upon cloverseed to the amount of not less than £144,000. What a small portion of the agricultural districts of this country was benefited by the levy of that duty! Cloverseed was required in those parts of the country where agriculture is most advanced; cloverseed was required as contributing to the most improved system of agriculture. Some few counties in England were the producers of cloverseed, but, speaking generally, the duty levied upon cloverseed was not a protection, but a burden to agriculture. (Hear, hear.) With respect, then, to all agricultural seeds generally, not for the removal of protection, but as a benefit to agriculture, I propose to reduce the duty, and to apply to all a moderate duty. The duty on cloverseed was reduced one-half in 1842; at a previous period it had reached nearly £150,000 in one year; last year it was £75,000. As I have reduced the great mass of manufactures, generally speaking, to an uniform duty of 10 per cent., so, with respect to all seeds, for the purpose of simplifying the matter, I propose that the duty generally shall not exceed 6s per cwt.: that that shall apply to cloverseed and to all seeds. In the case of leek and onion seed, the duty at present is not less than 20s. I propose with respect to all seeds, that the maximum duty shall be 5s. (Hear, hear.) I have already spoken of that most important department of agriculture, the fattening of cattle. I believe it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of promoting the fattening of cattle, as instrumental to an improved system of agriculture. The restoration of fertility to the soil by means of man ure is one of the most beneficial of the dispensations of Providence; and I believe that there is no manure, bring it from where you will, which, in respect to its fertilising qualities, can enter into competition with that which has been derived from the soil. You cannot conduce more to the improvement of inferior soils than by encouraging the feeding and fattening of cattle, and thus promoting the application of the manure to the increase of the fertility of the land. I propose, therefore, that an article of grain, which I believe to be mainly applied to the fattening of cattle, shall be here admitted duty free: it is an article of immense importance—I mean maize, or Indian corn. (Hear, hear.) I propose that the duty upon maize shall hereafter and immediately be a nominal duty. (Hear, hear.) Now, I do not consider that by removing the duty on maize I am depriving agriculture of any protection. Maize is generally used in the United States, I believe, partly for human food; and I believe that, though it is very much disregarded in this country, on parts of the continent it is made into excellent food, and in parts of the United States it is even preferred to articles of food which we in this country use. I do believe, that the free importation of maize, so far from doing any disservice to agriculture, will, by promoting the feeding of cattle, be an advantage rather than a detriment. (Hear.) I propose, also, that the article of buckwheat shall be subject to the same rule; that maize and buck-wheat, and the flour of maize and buck-wheat, shall be admitted duty free; I propose to admit the meal equally with the grain itself. (Hear, hear.) If any gentleman will ascertain the enormous sums which are now paid by many of the best farmers in the country for the purchase of linseed cake and rape cake, I think they will agree with me, that increased facilities for the introduction of articles that may be used for the fattening of cattle will be no disservice to the agricultural interest. The demand for linseed cake is so great that it is rising in price the consumption on some farms is immense, and upon some, I believe, to the great object of the consumption is to provide manure for the better cultivation of the soil. I will just trouble the House by stating the prices:—

Price of Linseed Cake per 1000 in the month of

				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January,	1843	..	..	..	9	0	to	10	0	0
—	1844	..	..	..	10	0	to	10	10	0
—	1846	..	..	..	12	0	to	12	5	0

Price of Rape Cake per ton.

				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
January,	1843	..	..	..	5	5	0			
—	1844	..	..	..	5	5	0	to	5	10	0
December,	1844	..	..	..	4	5	0	to	4	10	0
January,	1845	..	..	..	5	17	6	to	6	0	0

I hold in my hand a letter from a merchant, strongly recommending, on account of the great advantage to the agricultural interest, that there should be a free import of some articles which are used very generally in the United States for fattening cattle. He says "I take the liberty of submitting to your inspection a specimen of rice-feed, which is very extensively used in the United States for feeding cattle. I have apprehend the act of 9 George IV. applies to this; we therefore submit to your consideration whether to the farmer a cheap supply would not be very desirable. It is the refuse of rice ground up, and is less costly than linseed cake." It seems that this material is at present excluded, on the ground that it comes under the description of meal; but I believe that the admission of it would enable us better to enter into competition with the foreign breeder, and would so far be an advantage to agriculture.

I come now to the consideration of those articles of agricultural produce which are immediately connected with the food of man. (Renewed murmurs.) On this great question, on which of course I anticipate much difference of opinion, I have to meet those, on the one hand, who contend for no delay and no qualification (cheers), and, on the other, those who insist that there shall be no relaxation of the present amount of protection. (Cheers.) My object will be, if possible, to reconcile some settlement of this question, in which both sides may concur. (Hear, hear.) I know that neither will approve of it. (Cheers and laughter.) I know, I say, that neither will approve of it. (Renewed cheers.) I know that I must meet the disapprobation, possibly the opposition, of those who usually sit on this side of the House. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) Probably I may have to encounter equal resistance from the honourable gentleman opposite. (Cheers from the Opposition side.) But, on the part of her Majesty's Government, I beg to say that our desire is, without favour or undue partiality, to suggest that which we believe to be just, and calculated to terminate that conflict, the continuance of which all must lament. I trust to be able to remove those causes of jealousy and dissension between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, so as not injuriously to affect any one class, and yet to promote the general interest of all. (Cheers.) I consider it for the public advantage at least to lay the foundation of a final settlement. (Much cheering.) I am not about to propose the immediate repeal of the duties imposed upon grain, and what I shall propose will be an earnest of the principle on which we shall act.

I am induced to recommend the immediate reduction of duty on some articles of primary importance in contributing to the food of man. I will first state the articles with respect to which I propose that there shall be either reduction or repeal; as to all, I shall recommend an immediate reduction; but I will first advert to those on which I propose an immediate and total repeal. Speaking of articles of consumption, I propose an extensive review of the duties on all articles included in the tariff which enter into the consumption of the people. As I stated, I propose to make an immediate reduction upon the whole, though not the repeal of the whole. On the part of her Majesty's Government, I recommend that the duty should be immediately reduced to one-half: upon butter, from £1 to 10s.; cheese, from 10s. to 5s.; hops, from £4 10s. to £2 5s. The duty on cured fish I would reduce to 1s per cwt. These are the articles of agricultural produce on which I propose the immediate repeal. I propose also the immediate repeal of the duty on all articles which constitute meat food. I propose that the repeal of the duty on bacon shall be absolute and immediate. On fresh beef, on salt beef, on salt pork, on fresh pork, on poultry, and vegetables of all kinds, the duty shall be forthwith and immediately abolished. (Hear hear.) Everything, then, which enters into the vegetable kingdom, and everything of animal food, shall be admitted at once duty free. (Cheers.) I believe that the agriculturist need fear no foreign competition in consequence of this; for, in dealing with him as with the manufacturer, I conceive that I have given to the agriculturist increased facilities in meeting competition, by removing the duty from all-cake, rape-cake, and linseed-cake, with which he feeds his cattle. Then I propose, having reduced the duty on what may be considered the manufactured articles of food, at once to remove the duty on the importation of animals. I propose, with respect to all animals imported from foreign countries, as a general rule, that they should come in duty free. There is no necessity for retaining the duty on asses, still less on many other animals mentioned in the Tariff (a laugh); but, with respect to all animals, I propose, as a proof of our adherence to the principles which I have laid down. I propose that they, as well as meat, should be free from duty. (Hear, hear.) It has been represented to me, that it is not fair to levy an equal amount of duty on cattle fatted abroad and on lean animals imported from abroad; and it has been said that there would be an advantage to the agriculturist in getting

access to the lean animal, whilst there would be none in admitting the fatted animal—at any rate, my proposition will redress that inequality (hear, and a laugh); and I must say that I trust the increased means of fattening cattle which will be afforded, coupled with the great facility of getting lean cattle, and the ready means of converting them into valuable food for the people of this country, will be considered as some compensation for the removal of the duty from the fatted animal. (Hear.) I hope, also, that those connected with agriculture will bear in mind, whilst I am proposing these reductions, that I have already proposed the removal of protection from some of the great articles of manufacture (hear, hear)

that I have not directed their attention to the removal of protection from the landed interest only; but that I have called, as I always do call, on the manufacturer to set the first example of the relinquishment of protection. They will bear in mind that the farm-servant can command a cheaper supply of clothing than he could before, and I trust, therefore, that they will not be indisposed to follow the example of those whom I have called on first to relinquish their claims to protection. (Hear.)

Sir, I now will state, with the permission of the House, the proposal which I intend to make on the subject of the Corn-laws (Sensation.) I have already said that I exempt some articles of grain from duty altogether. I have said that maize and buck-wheat will be admitted duty free. (Hear.) Now, on the one hand, though I do not propose the immediate repeal of the Corn laws, I am yet in the hope of making a final adjustment of the question, whilst undue apprehension is prevented, and time is given for the adjustment of agriculture to the new state of circumstances. (Hear, hear.) Though I propose a temporary continuance of protection (hear, hear), I do propose that the bill shall contain a distinct enactment, that, after the lapse of a certain time, foreign grain shall be imported into this country duty free. (Loud cheers.) I am deeply convinced that any immediate proposition would be of no avail. (Renewed cheers.) It would be only to that nominal rate of duty which I propose to apply now at once to maize and buck wheat. (Hear, hear.) The next point which we had to determine was as to what the intermediate state of the law should be during the continuance of protection. My opinion, I am bound to say, as to the policy of providing immediately for a great reduction of the duty on corn remains unchanged. (Hear, hear.) I cannot admit that I took an erroneous estimate—I regret that I was so—I wish I had—but I cannot admit, I say, that I have overstated the amount of pressure which, before the arrival of next harvest, may be felt in many parts of the country. I think, not only looking to the prospects of next spring, but looking to the consequences of a deficiency of food, that it is of the greatest importance to take precautions, as far as the Legislature can take precautions, against the evil day. (Hear, hear.) It is possible that the results of that deficiency may be more extensive and permanent than we think for. I am sure I wish it were possible to take advantage of this calamity in one view, and to extract benefit from it, by introducing amongst the people of Ireland a desire for better food than potatoes afford (cheers), and thus to diminish the chance, to which they will possibly be liable, of a recurrence of this great visitation by which the food of millions of our fellow subjects is rendered uncertain. (Hear, hear.) We have yet to consider what provision is to be made for them—what substitute is to be provided for all the unsound potatoes which, had they been sound, would have formed the food of a majority of the people of Ireland. It is impossible to provide an immediate substitute which would prove satisfactory. You may think that the potato is a most insufficient article of subsistence; but you can't get we of three years to come, do what you will, dispense with the reliance on potatoes. In such a position, the most provident arrangement which can be come to must be suggested.

I am not about to propose now what I proposed on the 1st November, the immediate suspension of the duty on wheat by an Order in Council; but I think it is of importance to make such reductions in the present amount of duties, as shall realise a great part of the advantage which might have been derived from the opening of the ports. I wish to have but one law enduring for the limited period to which I have referred, but I wish in that law to take every necessary precaution against impending danger. (Hear.) I propose, therefore, that there shall be for the present, and immediately, a great reduction in the duty on wheat, and that that amount so reduced shall endure only for a limited period there being a guarantee, by the enactment in the bill, that on the arrival of that period, then the existing duty shall be converted into a mere nominal duty. What, then, shall be the nature of the law which is to endure for a limited period? My colleagues and myself have approached this question wholly unprejudiced, and with no other object in view than the general advancement and prosperity of the country. Our desire has been to propose a law, temporary in its relations, which appears to us, on the whole, best suited to meet the exigencies of the present case, and to be calculated to provide for the wants of the country during the period for which it is intended. The rate of duty under the existing law, on other descriptions of grain, has been regulated by the rate of duty on wheat. We propose, therefore, that the rates of duty on barley, oats, peas, beans, and rye, shall be governed, as nearly as possible, during the continuance of this law, if it meet with the sanction of Parliament, by the principles which will apply to wheat; that is, that there shall be a reduction of a corresponding amount applied to all. But I propose that immediately from the passing of this act, all grain, the produce of British colonial possessions, out of bond, shall be admitted at a nominal duty. (Hear, hear.) I propose that in all cases those restrictions which apply to meal, the produce of grain, shall be removed. I presume that they were established for the protection of the milling interest of this country—I believe them, however, to be wholly unnecessary. They are not applied to flour, the produce of wheat; I see no reason why they should be applied to meal, the produce of barley or any other grain. (Hear, hear.) Now, on the one hand, I offer to those who insist on the immediate and unqualified removal of those laws, the unrestricted importation—at least the importation at a nominal duty—of all kinds of grain, and all kinds of meal, the produce of British colonial possessions, out of bond. One great article, also the produce of the United States—the article of maize—to the free produce of which the United States attaches the utmost importance, we propose should be admitted duty free, and at once. I now come to the provisions with respect to other descriptions of grain, which we propose to adopt during the period whilst foreign grain is to be subjected to duty. We have attempted to meet some of the objections which have been made to varying the rate of duty; at the same time to have fixed any duty which would have been considered valuable in the shape of protection, would not have answered the purpose which we desired to attain—of making an immediate reduction in the price of foreign grain, on account of the temporary exigencies of the country. (Hear, hear.) We propose, therefore, that the enactment to endure for three years shall be to this effect—"That until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following duties shall be levied on wheat if imported from any foreign country—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in the manner required by law, shall be for every quarter under

48s. the duty shall be	..	..	..	10s.
over 48s. and under 49s.	..	..	..	9s.
49s. ..	50s.	..	..	8s.
50s. ..	51s.	..	..	7s.
51s. ..	52s.	..	..	6s.
52s. ..	53s.	..	..	5s.

and that whenever the price of grain made up and published in the manner required by law shall exceed 53s., there shall then be an invariable duty of 4s. per quarter." That is to say, that there shall be no temptation to hold grain when the price shall exceed 54s. for the purpose of securing the shilling of extra duty. (Hear, hear.) The enactments which we shall propose with respect to all other descriptions of grain will precisely follow the scale which we have adopted with regard to wheat. It would, however, perhaps be more convenient for the House, considering the time I have already occupied, that I should rather read them to the details which will be printed to-morrow morning, than go through the whole now as regards oats and barley. (Hear, hear.) It may be sufficient for the present purpose to state that the same general rule will be adopted in all. (Hear, hear.) There would now, therefore, be levied on wheat, instead of a duty of 10s., one of 4s.; and every other grain at the present prices taken out of bond for consumption in the home market, would be subject to a merely nominal duty. (Hear, hear.) That is the arrangement for the adjustment of this great question which her Majesty's Government are induced to offer for the consideration of Parliament. We propose to accompany that arrangement with other provisions calculated—I will not say to give compensation—but calculated, in my firm belief, materially to advance the interests of that portion of the community which, after the lapse of three years, will be called on to relinquish their protection. I believe it is possible to suggest arrangements not affecting the interests of other portions of the community, yet materially benefitting them, by introducing reforms in the levying of duties, and in the application of the burdens which are to be raised. I thank them for having permitted me, without interruption, to state all these particulars of my proposal which must appear to be bearing heavily on them. I am obliged to them for the patience with which they have permitted me to go through that part of my proposed measure. (Hear, hear.) I will now state what are the measures with which we propose to accompany this great present reduction—this immediate extinction of protection—measures which, I believe, will prove great to the advantage of that interest in whose welfare this country is deeply interested. (Hear, hear.) Let us review some of the burdens which do fall immediately on the land; but burdens which are, in my opinion some of them, at least capable of alleviation, not by their transfer to other parties, but by the introduction of reforms into the mode of their levy. Now, first let me take the existing arrangement with respect to one great source of expenditure—to one great burden which is constantly and justly complained of by the agriculturists—I mean the amount of rate which is levied for highways. (Hear, hear.) Is it not possible, without subjecting other parties to the expense of maintaining the highways, to introduce reforms into the mode of raising the highway rate which might be advantageous to the agriculturists? I believe it is possible. (Hear, hear.) What is the law at present with respect to highways? There are 15,000 local authorities, each of which has charge of the highways. As roads advance, whilst turnpike roads are, in many cases, becoming of little importance, highways, which have hitherto been of little advantage to the public, are becoming of increased importance. But where a highway is a continuous channel of communication passing through different parishes, that same highway is under the control of every parish through which it passes, and, as I have before said, the local number of parish authorities is not less than 15,000. The practice for levying up the repair of the roads is to have a nominal appointment of a paid surveyor in each parish, who absolutely knows nothing whatever of the construction of roads (hear, hear, hear); or even if they did if they had double the ability which they do possess, the existence of different surveyors on one highway is necessarily a defective arrangement. That each portion of the highway should be subject to a parochial authority, distinct from the other portions in other parishes, and that the highway should be thus subjected to numerous local authorities, must evidently tend to increased outlay, to great abuse, and generally to a laxity of expenditure, and a bad system of repair, which it is desirous should be avoided in future. (Hear, hear.) There is at present an existence an act of Parliament which permits the voluntary union of parishes into local districts, for the purpose of the more effectual superintendence and repair of the roads; but as the union of the parishes for that purpose is required under the act to be voluntary, there is hardly any instance in which that union has taken place, in which the voluntary power of forming such a district has been exercised. What I propose is this and in proposing, I do not bring it forward as a relief to the agriculturist from any burden, but as a means of benefitting the agricultural interests, by greatly improving the communication by highways throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) I propose, therefore, that what is now a power of voluntary union on the part of the parishes should be made compulsory. That is, if we adopt the same extent of district for those local unions as that which is selected for the poor-law unions, it will give six hundred local authorities throughout the country; and I propose to compel the parishes in those districts to form such unions, for the purpose of the superintendence and repair of the roads. (Hear, hear.) I also propose that such union, when so formed, should have the power of appointing a surveyor of the roads for that particular district; the surveyor so appointed to be a properly-qualified professional man, who is to have the entire charge of the roads in his district. Some cases of the voluntary union of parishes do exist at present, as I have before stated; and I wish to remind the House, before I proceed further, of the effects which have been produced by the adoption of these unions, and the substitution, for a parochial management, of a central management under the direction of a surveyor. (Hear, hear.) I hold in my hand a return relating to a district in the north, in which parochial management has been superseded, and a district of seventy miles in extent formed for the purpose of carrying into effect a better mode than that which prevailed under parochial management. The return has been derived from the surveyor of that district of a county surveyor. The result of the improved system of central management is thus described:—

[Here the right hon. Baronet read a return from the parishes within the district of seventy miles, from which it appeared that under the old system the cost of repairing and surveying the roads was from 6d. to 9d. in the pound, whilst the money, at the same time, was thrown away; whereas, under the centralized system, the expense was no more than from 1½d. to 3d. in the pound, and the work done in the best manner. In nine adjoining parishes, which had not adopted the system of voluntary union, the expense of repairing, &c., was from 4½d. to 5d. in the pound.] That is not a transfer of any burden, whilst it will go a great way in improving the channels of communication, and thus so far tend to the benefit of the agricultural interest, and relieve them, to a certain extent, of a burden which they bear. That is, therefore, one system by which I propose to relieve the agricultural interest, and it can be effected without transferring it to others, but by a better arrangement of our existing institutions. I will now direct the attention of the House to a law which has been greatly complained of by the agricultural interest—I mean the present Law of Settlement. (Hear, hear, from the agricultural representatives.) It happens, under the present Law of Settlement, that a large portion of the population of rural districts are induced, in times of great manufacturing prosperity, to move into the manufacturing districts, and it happens frequently, that the power, the labour, and the best part of a man's life, who so removes, are consumed in that manufacturing district, and thus all the advantage of his strength and good conduct, and industry, are derived by the manufacturing district during the period of his residence. (Hear, hear.) A revulsion comes in due course—the manufacturing districts are not prosperous, and what course is taken with respect to the man who moved in more prosperous times from the rural to the manufacturing districts? The man, with his wife and family, is sent back to the rural districts (hear, hear); and the individual who spent the best part of his life as a manufacturing operative, and who, perhaps, was not very provident during the time of his best labour, is returned to the rural district from which he originally came—returned unfit for an agricultural occupation. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances the man is sent, against his will, to a new home, at a period when all his communications with that district have been interrupted and with no means of earning an honest livelihood, a proceeding which must shock the feelings of every man who witnesses it. (Hear, hear.) In proposing an alteration of the system under which these circumstances take place, I am not merely doing an act of justice, but also preventing an act of injustice to the labouring man. The proposal is not therefore merely that an industrial residence of five years should give a settlement, but that the power of removeability should be taken away in the case of that man. (Loud cheers.) We propose that after an industrial residence of five years, after a man has laboured for a period of five years in a district, his settlement shall not be in the place where he had originally a settlement, but in the district to which his industry and labour had been given during those five years. (Cheers.) The House may recollect what passed in 1842. In 1842 great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and the practice adopted in consequence of this distress was, that the men who had originally a settlement in agricultural districts were returned to them, after having laboured in the manufacturing districts. Now I conceive that what we propose is a great moral improvement in the law of settlement (hear, hear, and cheers), and an improvement which will prove a just relief to the rural districts, but the great advantage of which will be the avoidance of an act of injustice to the labouring man. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I propose, on the part of the Government, that from the passing of the measure which we shall introduce with reference to this subject, no person who has resided five years in a parish shall be removed from that parish, and no residence in a prison, or a barrack, or lunatic asylum, or an hospital in that parish, or no period during which the individual was receiving public relief, shall be reckoned in those five years, or, on the other hand, be an interruption (Hear, hear.) I propose that there shall not only be no power to remove that man, but that there shall be no power to remove his wife or his children, legitimate or illegitimate, under sixteen years of age—that those children shall be permitted to reside with the father and mother, for there is to be no power to remove them when the removal of the man himself is prevented. There is to be no separation of the children from the parent in this case (great cheering), or of the man so situated from his family (Cheers.) The man who labours for five years in a district of which he is not a native, is thus not to be sent to the place of his original settlement. Under the present system, immediately on the death of a labouring man in a manufacturing district, of which he happens not to be a native, his widow can be removed to the parish in which she had her settlement; but we propose that no widow can be removable, for twelve months after the death of her husband, from the parish in which he resided at the time of his death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) At present, when a man situated as the individual I have described begins to fall in a manufacturing district perhaps, from having undergone extreme labour—and apprehension begins to be entertained that he may become a permanent incumbrance on the parish, and steps are accordingly taken for an early removal of that man to his original settlement; now, I propose that he shall not be removable, after five years' labour, on the ground of sickness or accident; that no such ground as sickness or accident shall be alleged as the cause of the removal of such a man or his family from a manufacturing to an agricultural district. (Hear, hear.) This alteration in the Law of Settlement which I propose, will be found to be a great social advantage, whilst it will relieve the agricultural interest of a burden which at present it is subject to. In proposing this alteration, I am doing only what is just to the place of the man's original settlement, and preventing an injustice from being done to the man who, for a certain period, employed his labour in a manufacturing district. (Hear, hear.) The next measure which I am prepared, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to advise, is one that, without loss to any party in the community, will confer great advantage on others. There is a dread a natural dread of competition with our agriculture, on the occasion of the present Corn-law; and, I must add, it is impossible to deny that agricultural science is as yet in its infancy in this country, and that opportunities are afforded for effecting immense improvements in that department, and thus affording the means of meeting competition. (Hear, hear.) There are opportunities of enabling the British farmer, by the skill, capital, and industry of this country, to meet any competition which might be entered into by other countries. (Cheers.) Now, we recommend that the State should encourage improvements in agricultural science, and we propose that, for this purpose, the State should give facilities for carrying on such improvements in a certain way. Look at the Committee of last year, at which the Duke of Richmond presided; look at the evidence before that Committee with respect to the improvement of estates: that evidence shows that great opportunities of improvement exist where the means were afforded, and that large and extensive districts of the country at present exist to afford a wide and profitable field for the application of these improvements. I believe that those facilities exist—I believe that their introduction would greatly increase the produce of this country. (Hear, hear.) Difficulties are no doubt to be met, and those difficulties are alluded to in the report of the Committee which I have just mentioned; but there have been also proposed various schemes for effecting the necessary improvements in agriculture, and amongst them are some which have been brought forward by my hon. friend the member for Berkshire. Amongst the principal difficulties to be encountered are the necessary intervention of the Court of Chancery in many cases, and the difficulty of raising sufficient sums for that purpose, and obtaining sufficient security for its repayment, as well as the interest, in case of failure. Now, we recommend that the public credit of the State should be lent for the purpose of encouraging improvements, but we intend that it shall be done in a manner which will not subject the public to any loss, whilst money can be thus afforded on certain terms which we will name for the purpose of affording every facility for agricultural improvement. I see a great deal of advantage likely to arise from that recommendation, and I will now lay before the House the manner in which we propose to effect it. At present, we advance Exchequer-bill loans on sufficient security; now I would advise the application of the public credit to the encouragement of improvements in such a manner as perfectly to guard the public against any loss. We propose that the Exchequer bill Commissioners should lend a sufficient sum of money to effect agricultural improvements, on due securities, and we will take advantage of another Board, already in existence the Board of Enclosures—for the purpose of facilitating those improvements. We recommend that a landed proprietor, wishing to effect improvements, should make an application to the Enclosure Commissioners, to inquire into the nature and extent of the improvements proposed, and we recommend that the preliminary survey should be made at the expense of the proprietor so applying, in order to prevent all frivolous applications. After a full investigation on the part of the Enclosure Commissioners, a certificate is to be issued by those Commissioners, warranting the Exchequer-bill Loan Commissioners to advance a certain sum, such as may be required for the improvement so specified, and providing by the terms of the advance of a sufficient payment of a moderate rate of interest, and a repayment of the principal by annual instalments, the rent charge thus created to be taken as prior to all other charges, except any other party having a prior claim to the land should object to it. I believe, however, that there will be few cases in which an objection will be made by such a party to the effecting of the improvement on the terms which I have mentioned, as those improvements would be the best guarantee for new charges on the estate. We propose that parties who have a prior claim on the land shall only be prior to the rent charge thus created, and that in case they shall object to the advance, it may not be done without the consent of the Court of Chancery. We believe that we shall thus be enabled to remove the objection which at present applies with respect to the difficulty that exists as regards improvements of entailed estates, and that we shall be enabled to obviate the great expense attending appeals to the Court of Chancery in such cases, thus removing the difficulties which now prevent advances on the part of private companies, and that thus great advantages will be conferred. I believe that a spirit of improvement will take place, and that the landlords, under scientific direction, will be enabled to improve their estates, and that the stimulation and emulation thus excited will lead to a general spirit of agricultural improvement. (Hear, hear.) Well, that's another mode by which we propose to enable the landed interest to meet the competition to which they will be exposed at the termination of the present Corn-laws. With respect to direct local burdens, her Majesty's Government have devoted serious considerations to that subject, and I must say that I cannot advise any material alteration of the present system of assessment. There is now raised an immense sum of money by this assessment, which is partly applied to the sustenance and relief of the poor, and partly for other objects. It is said, and with apparent justice, that this charge bears on the agricultural interest, that it ought to be relaxed, and the manner of levying it altered. Now, in point of fact, it is not a charge on the land; the opposition is not between the country and the manufacturing districts—not between land and houses—but between real and personal property (hear, hear); for whether real property is in houses or manufactures, where industry is employed it is subjected to the assessment for poor rates. If this were a general charge—if the Government undertook the general support of the poor, it might be advantageous to make personal property subject to the support of the poor. But this assessment to which I refer—this charge for the support of the poor—is a local charge and not a general one. (Hear, hear, hear.) The land would have no advantage if the personal property of Manchester were all made to contribute to the poor rates. It would be no advantage to the land of the north of England, if the inhabitants of Halifax, Stockport, and Macclesfield were rated in this manner, for this charge. You may say, subject personal as well as real property to the assessment. If you do this, you must subject it to the assessment in the rural as well as in the manufacturing districts. If you did so, how, I ask, would you levy so small a charge upon personal property as it would be in many cases? It might be possible to do so with great sums, and on urgent occasions; but when you come to levy minute sums for the relief of the poor on personal property in rural districts you would find that the attempt would not be so successful. (Hear, hear.) To raise minute sums by any inquisition on the part of local authorities would prove a great burden on land in the rural districts. (Hear.) There are districts partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, and there you may say this mode of assessment is unjust; but whether or no, I am not prepared to suggest such a remedy as this inquisition into personal property for the purpose of assessment. I do not think that it would be an advantage to the land that there should be an inquisition by local authorities, in order to levy this tax on personal property. If an inquiry were made into the profits of trade for the purpose of this assessment, an inquiry should take place into the profits of the farmer. You had an inquiry into personal property before, under another act, but you abandoned it because you found it impossible. If you established it in this case, I see no advantage that would arise to the agricultural interest, and I am sure that if the State took upon itself the maintenance of the poor, it would be an arrangement open to the greatest objections, and as the charge is at present not a general but a local one, I do not believe that the landed interest would be benefitted by this assessment of personal property for the poor rates. I have not therefore, proposed any material alteration as to the principle on which the rates are at present levied. I always thought that the agricultural interest had a fair claim to direct relief from some local burdens, and, looking at those which affect the land

exclusively, we propose to take some of them off. I cannot mention this as a direct compensation, but I believe it will be found to lay the foundation of great social improvement if the public take upon them some of these charges. The honourable member for Somersetshire brought some of those burdens under the consideration of the House last year. I then said that while we retained protection I would not advise the agricultural interest to seek the relief then sought, as that relief would be comparatively small. But when we remove protection from the agricultural interest, I think it is in our power to relieve the land to a certain extent and effect further social improvement. You have already taken upon yourselves half the expense of maintaining prisoners while in gaol before trial, and also half the expense of lunatic asylums. You have also relieved the county of the charge of maintaining convicts while in prison, and of removing convicts under sentence of transportation. We propose to relieve the country from these expenses altogether, and to throw the charge entirely upon the Consolidated Fund. When I say the Consolidated Fund, I do not mean to say that these expenses shall be paid without inquiry, and therefore I propose, in order that there may be a constant and vigilant check upon the expenditure of the country, that the necessary amount shall be provided for by an annual vote. With respect to the expenses of prosecutions in England, one-half of that charge is already paid out of the public purse, the other half by the county in which the prosecution takes place. In Scotland the charge is paid altogether by the country. In Ireland a portion of the charge still remains imposed upon the land. We propose that in the case of England and Ireland that portion of the expenses of prosecutions which is now defrayed by the county out of the local rates shall be borne by the country at large. The relief will not be great, but it will at the same time afford you the means of establishing some control over prosecutions (hear, hear), and thus, in a social point of view, the country will be amply repaid for the addition thereby made to the public burdens. In Scotland, an admirable system of checking prosecutions, by means of a public prosecutor, has for some time existed. (Hear, hear.) In Ireland, you have a control of the same kind, by requiring that in all prosecutions there shall be the consent of a public officer before the prosecution can be instituted. With a view, therefore, partly to the relief which the land will receive, and partly to the means of supervision which will be thereby afforded, I propose that the whole charge of prosecutions shall be taken from the land and placed upon the Consolidated Fund. The expense which this will occasion will be £17,000 for Ireland; but, in England, it will not be less than £100,000. When I speak of Ireland, let it not be forgotten, that, if there be any part of the United Kingdom which will suffer from the withdrawal of protection to agriculture, that part of the United Kingdom will be a loser by the course which we have recommended. Its capital and its enterprise are almost exclusively directed to agricultural pursuits. If therefore, there should appear at first any undue favour shown to Ireland, let it be borne in mind that Ireland has not the means which other parts of the United Kingdom possess of employing labour in manufactures. It must also be recollected at the same time that we propose no relief from burdens which is not accompanied with some great social benefit to the whole of the community At present there is a large police force established in Ireland. The expense of maintaining that force falls partly on the county, and partly on the public at large. This seems to me, I confess, an anomalous system. (Hear, hear, hear.) I think that it would be a great advantage to place that force under the control of the Executive Government, and to make it as perfect a system as you can, excluding all power of local nomination and local interference. This course was strongly recommended by the commission over which Lord Devon presided, without any reference to the withdrawal of protection from agriculture, and therefore her Majesty's Government are disposed to recommend that the charge of maintaining the police force in Ireland shall be wholly borne by the public treasury. There is another charge borne by the land in this country, which, with a view to the social advantages which will result from the change, we propose to transfer to the Consolidated Fund. I allude to medical relief. There is no part of the administration of the Poor-laws which gives more dissatisfaction than the administration of medical relief. (Hear, hear.) There has been often great unwillingness on the part of the guardians to provide proper means for visiting and relieving the sick poor, and, I am sorry to say, there have been frequently just grounds of complaint with respect to medical attendance. The state of medical relief in Scotland, also, has frequently attracted the attention of the House during the last Session of Parliament. We propose, therefore, at first gradually introducing an amended system of medical relief to the poor, we propose that the public shall pay half the charge of medical officers. I estimate that the amount of relief which the land will receive by this plan will, in England, amount to not less than £100,000, and will amount to about £15,000 in Scotland. Ireland stands in a different position in this respect, and the circumstances in which it is placed will shortly occupy the attention of the other House of Parliament. There is a separate charge which falls on the land in Scotland, from which, I think, it is entitled to be relieved. The charge of the Model Prison at Pentonville is borne by the country generally, and Scotland objects that the expense of maintaining the prison at Perth ought not to fall upon her exclusively. It is but a very small amount, but Scotland wishes to be relieved from it, more, perhaps, as a matter of feeling, than on account of the burden which it casts upon the people of that country, who see that the prison for which the establishment at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, supported at the public expense. There is only one other item of expenditure which I propose to take off from the land, but on which, I think, I shall have the general acquiescence of the House. I believe that, in many parish workhouses, there is great ground of complaint, on account of the inadequate provision made for education. In many workhouses, persons who are perfectly unfit to be trusted with the education of youth, have been appointed schoolmasters. We propose not to interfere with the right of the guardians to appoint these persons, as we do not wish to raise any question about their religious tenets. The right of appointment, therefore, shall remain with the guardians, but the Government will be ready to bear the expense. We shall require the right of examination, of inspection, and of dismissal; but we are ready to provide a competent and decent salary for those who are to perform the task of instruction. We propose that a sum of £30,000 a-year shall be devoted to the purpose of providing competent salaries for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for the children of the destitute poor, taking at the same time upon ourselves so much of control as shall not amount to interference with the right of election, but requiring that the person appointed shall be competent to discharge the duties of the situation. I propose also that the salaries of auditors of Poor-law Unions shall be paid out of the public treasury, on the same ground as those upon which the Poor-law Commissioners are paid from the same source. If this general scheme shall meet with the approbation of the House, observe what it does for the great body of people in this country At a very early period all legislative restrictions on food will be entirely removed. Many of those restrictions will be removed immediately. With regard to clothing, the purchaser may at once go into the cheapest market. A great improvement will be introduced in respect to medical attendance. Before this measure be rejected, I do hope that both parties in this House, though their immediate views may not be consulted, will consider that, in respect to many articles of food there will be an immediate removal of restrictions, and that, with respect to all, there will be a free importation at an early period. I trust, however, that the whole measure may be fairly and temperately considered; and that, on each side, you will reflect on the consequences of an immediate rejection of this scheme. I ask for no expression of opinion upon it this evening. I hope that, after an interval of some days, we shall approach the consideration of the final result in the same temper of mind in which, on both sides of the House, you have listened to my explanation of the views of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Now, let me conclude with two observations, one connected with our foreign policy and the interests of our commercial intercourse with other countries, the other having reference to our own domestic prosperity. I fairly avow to you, that, in making this great reduction on the imports of articles which are the produce of other countries, I have no guarantee that other countries will follow our example. (Hear, hear.) I give you the advantage of the admission that her Majesty's Government, worn out with long-continued efforts to make other countries give us a fair equivalent, have determined to pursue their own course, and that we, on the behalf of this country, have resolved to consult our own interest, and not to punish both other countries and ourselves by encouraging high duties, and with high duties a contraband trade. (Cheers.) We have had no communication with any other Government on this subject. I cannot promise you that France will give us an equivalent for the reductions made on articles which are the produce of that country; nor that Russia will evince her gratitude for the policy of reducing the duty on tallow; you may therefore say to me, "You are giving away all these duties, and you get nothing in return." I may be told, and with truth, that many foreign countries, which have benefitted by the reductions which we have already made, have not followed our example, but have actually applied to British goods higher rates of duty than were imposed upon them before. (Hear, hear.) I give you the whole benefit of that argument. I rely on that fact as a conclusive proof of the policy of the course which we have pursued. It is undoubtedly the fact that they have not followed our example. But look at the state of our export trade. You have defied the regulations of other countries, and your export trade has greatly increased. This is owing partly, perhaps, to the smuggling, which, with [illegible] ingenuity have penetrated the triple cordon which was established to exclude our manufactures; and partly, perhaps, to the circumstance that the inhabitants of the countries to which I refer have not the advantages which enable you to enter into competition with them. But your exports, whatever the tariffs of other countries may be, are a clear indication that the trade of this country with foreign countries is increasing. You have defied your competitors in the market, and, notwithstanding hostile tariffs, the declared value of the exports of this country, and who it to the extent of £10,000,000 during the period since the reductions in our tariff have been made. I say, therefore, that you may depend upon it, that the example which you have set will ultimately be followed. When your example could be quoted in favour of restriction upon restriction, it was quoted and acted upon, and, you may rely upon it, that when your example can be quoted in favour of relaxation of restriction, it will not be without its effect. It may not act at first upon foreign Governments or Boards of Trade, but ultimately the true interests of commerce will prevail, and, in spite of the desire of foreign Governments and Boards of Trade to raise revenue, the voice of reason will at last be heard. I see some symptoms already of an alliance to the principles by which we have been guided. Look at the Report of the Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, Mr. Walker. That shows that your example has not been unavailing. The Report made by him, containing many enlarged views on the subject of commerce, speaks thus, on the question of foreign trade:—"By counterveiling restrictions, we injure our own fellow-citizens much more than the foreign nation at whom we purpose to aim them force, and in the conflict of opposing tariffs we sacrifice our own commerce, agriculture, and navigation. As well might we impose monarchical or aristocratical restrictions on our Government or people, because that is the course of foreign legislation. Let our commerce be as free as our political institutions. Let us, with revenue duties only open our ports to all the world, and nation after nation will soon follow our example." He says also, "If the question is asked, who shall begin the work of reciprocal reduction? it is answered by the fact that England has already abated her duties upon most of our exports. She has repealed the duty upon cotton, and greatly reduced the tariff upon the breadstuffs, provisions, and other articles; and her present bad harvest, accompanied by a reduction of our tariff, would lead to the repeal of her Corn-laws, and the unrestricted admission of those articles at all times of our own growth." Here is a direct homage to the course which you have already pursued. Here is an admission that without any preliminary stipulation you reduced the duty on cotton, and the United States has now admitted that the time is come when she must follow your example. In other parts of Europe, where the form of Government is totally different from that of the United States, I could give you proof that your example is producing a considerable effect. I could quote the instance of a state, as different from the United States as can be, where your commercial principles are growing into favour. In Naples, liberal views on commercial subjects are beginning to prevail. (Hear, hear.) I must say, in justice to the Sovereign who now rules over that country, and who takes a personal part in the administration of that branch of affairs, that I have seen documents on commercial subjects from his pen, in which the principles of commercial intercourse are enunciated with as much correctness as if he had been a professor of political economy. That Sovereign is constantly urging upon his Ministers the relaxation of duties; and I am convinced that at at an early period we may look for a reduction of the duties levied upon articles of our manufacture. I see reason to think that the same course will, at no remote period, be followed both in Sweden and Norway. Austria has shown some disposition, at least, not to follow the example set her by neighbouring countries; and Hanover, also, has taken her own course in commercial legislation. I do not despair, therefore, that the time will arrive when your example will act upon other countries. I trust that the improved intercourse which will ensue from it will constitute a new bond of peace. I do hope that the lovers and friends of peace between all nations will derive material strength from the example which I advise to be followed by the removal of impediments to commercial intercourse. But observe, that the continuance of peace will expose us to greater competition. The greater the certainty of the continuance of peace, the greater will be the efforts which you must make to maintain your commercial position. During the last war we commanded the means of supplying every nation; but peace has produced not only new consumers, but also formidable manufacturing rivals in countries, of great importance to us to maintain the position to which we have reached. Now, I do firmly think that the abundance and cheapness of provisions is one of the constituents by which the continuance of commercial pre-eminence may be maintained. You may say that the object of these alterations is to foster the love of gain, and to minister to the desire of accumulating money. I advise these measures on no such grounds. I believe that the accumulation of wealth, that is to say, the increase of capital, is a main element, is one of the means, by which we can maintain the pre-eminent position which we have long held. But I have attempted to show that the abundance of provisions and the security—which is a main guarantee for the continuance of that abundance—not only contribute to the accumulation of wealth, but that they are directly conducive to the alleviation of public burdens by the increase of revenue—to the alleviation of local burdens by diminishing the pressure of local claims; but, above all, that they are conducive to the spread of morality, by diminishing those temptations to crime which arise from poverty and distress. (Hear, hear.)

I ask you, therefore, to give your consent to these measures, not on any narrow view, or principle connected with the accumulation of wealth; but I ask you to give your consent to them on far higher grounds—far higher principles. Encumbered as you are by heavy burdens, solicitous as you are to provide for the public credit, depend upon it the true source of increased revenue is increased comfort and increased taste for luxury. Thus, I say, are the interests of the revenue promoted by that unseen and voluntary taxation which arises from the enlarged consumption of articles of general use. I ask you to consent to the scheme you have just heard, on the proof which I have adduced, that abundance and cheapness lead to diminished crime and to increased morality (Loud cheers) Of what are the usual, nay, the almost necessary effects of that cheapness and that abundance, I could give you many examples. "But why," I hear it said, "if there be no actual scarcity, and no danger of scarcity, why interfere?" (Conservative cheers.) Now what is scarcity? It is a relative term. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.) That which is not scarcity to us may be scarcity to others. But scarcity is a relative term in respect to times as well as persons. Remember this, that the lapse of three years of plenty brings us to an important era in a nation's history. The late abundance of provisions, and consequent comparative cheapness, have altered the character and the feelings of the people (Hear, hear.) That which was not scarcity in the hard winter of 1842 would be scarcity now (hear, hear), that which would not have been then a denial of comforts almost equal to the necessaries of life would be severely felt now. (Hear, hear.) There would be much more real suffering sustained in 1846, after the enjoyment of three years of comparative abundance, by the people now being put upon anything like a short allowance of food, than there would have been under similar circumstances in 1843. Now, I advise that we do not check the genial current of prosperity which has so long prevailed. (Hear, hear.) We have had three abundant harvests. Now, do not mistake me I am not insensible to the advantages of plenty arising from the abundance of home produce, which the bounty of Providence may favour us with. I do not say that any importation of corn from foreign countries can supply or compensate for the advantages we derive from abundant harvests of our own. But I ask you to consider whether or not such a consideration forms a reason why, if there be danger of a deficient supply at home, we should not remedy the evil as well as we can, by permitting importation from abroad? (Cheers) I was told the other day that, in the instance of a battalion of the Guards, quartered in Ireland, an increase in the number of applications for the furlough granted to private soldiers had taken place within the last three years. I inquired what was the reason The House may think the anecdote trifling, but I confess it made a great impression upon my mind. I was told, I say, that the reason for the rapid increase in the number of applications for furlough in fact, for twice the number of soldiers applying in 1845 for the privilege than had sought for it in previous years—and the number of applicants is still on the increase I was told, I say, Sir, that the reason was this—that the friends of these soldiers were at present in such comfortable circumstances, that the men were constantly receiving invitations to pass some time in the country, and it was in this way the increase was to be accounted for. (Hear, hear, and some laughter.) Sir, honourable members may think the matter trifling, but it seems to me a striking instance of the moral advantages produced by the command of an abundant supply of food. We see abundance here facilitating the intercourse of kindly affection. We see it permitting those who are divided in periods of difficulty and distress—permitting the soldier to revisit his home, and then to return, I hope imbued with feelings which would qualify him for the still better performance of his duty than those with which he had for a time left it. (Cheers and laughter.) Now I was asked the other night why I am disposed to disturb this state of prosperity to which I allude. I was told the other night that I had admitted that during a period of three years there had been comparative abundance and comparative prosperity—that that abundance and prosperity had co-existed with the Corn-law of 1842, and where then was the necessity for disturbing the arrangement then made. Sir, my answer is this. That up to the month of October last the indications of the prosperity in question did exist; but that during that month, and for the two or three which have elapsed since, there has been an apparent sympathy between the prosperity of the manufacturing districts and the price of wheat. (Hear, hear.) One of the circulars issued from Manchester, containing an account of the state of trade in that town, and dated the 22nd of the present January, contains the following passage:—

"The anticipations which we ventured to make in our last annual circular, as to the prospects of the year we had then just entered upon, were fully realised for the first nine months, during which we enjoyed not only a continuance of the prosperity of 1844, but had reached to a degree unexampled in our manufacturing history extending to every branch, and acting powerfully on the social condition of our teeming population. The causes which combined to produce this state of things were, as in the former year, steadiness of prices, with a demand constantly keeping pace with the supply; low rates for the raw material, abundance of money at a moderate rate of interest, with a discriminating and careful management of our banking institutions; regular and full employment for all classes of our operatives, with cheap and abundant food, and the absence of any political event threatening either our domestic peace or foreign relations, to which may be added, the wise and comprehensive fiscal measures of the last session of Parliament. Unhappily, we have latterly experienced a reverse in several of these elements of prosperity, which, acting on each other, led to a state of embarrassment under which we laboured for the last three months of the year, and are still labouring, though in a mitigated form. Our home trade demand, up to the end of September, was on an unprecedentedly large scale, but from the causes above-mentioned, an almost total suspension took place for the two succeeding months, which has been followed since by a moderate business only."

We are not, therefore, to conclude that up to the time at which I am speaking these indications of prosperity continued unabated. The events which have passed since the month of October, 1845, have certainly constituted one of the greatest checks to trade which I have ever had to conclusion which I have arrived at. (Hear, hear.) And now, Mr. Greene, these are the proposals which, upon the part of her Majesty's Government, I offer for the adjustment—for the ultimate adjustment—of this great question. I cannot appeal to any ungenerous feelings of fear—to anything which can unduly sway your minds—as a reason for your listening with patience to my propositions. There may be agitation, but it is not agitation which has reached the great mass of the labouring community. There has been a total absence of all popular excitement. I admit, therefore, that it is possible, without danger to the public peace, to continue the existing law; I cannot, therefore, appeal to your fears. But I tell you that there has occurred a great change in the opinion of a vast proportion of the community on the subject of the Corn-laws—(Loud Opposition cheering) that there exists between the master manufacturer and the operative classes a common conviction, which did not prevail in 1842, or in any previous year, that it is for the public advantage that these laws should be altered -(Loud cheers); but I believe that although there undoubtedly does prevail that union of sentiment on the subject, I cannot say that there is co-existent with it anything but general contentment, general loyalty, and a deep-seated confidence in the justice and wisdom of the decisions of this House. So far as I can judge, the example which you have set in taking on yourselves great pecuniary burdens, in order that you might relieve the labouring classes from the taxation to which they were subject, has produced the deepest impression, and the most beneficial effect. I repeat that I believe there exists a perfect confidence in your judgment and your wisdom. But, although this is a time of peace and plenty—although there prevails a perfect calm, excepting so far as agitation among the manufacturing districts may interrupt it ("hear," and a laugh)—although you are now not subject to any coercion, I entreat you to bear in mind that the aspect of affairs may be changed (hear) that we may have to contend with worse harvests than that which we have lately gathered, and that it may be wise to avail ourselves of the present time for effecting an adjustment an adjustment which, I believe, must ultimately take place, and which cannot be long protracted, without engendering those feelings of animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.) From the sincere belief which I entertain that that settlement must be brought about from the sincere hope which I feel that, coupled with the precautionary measures to which I have referred, it will not inflict injury on the agricultural interest—from these feelings, and with these feelings, I should deeply lament—on public grounds exclusively—the failure of the measures which, on the part of her Majesty's Government, I have, on the present occasion, recommended to your calm and dispassionate consideration, and recommended, mind, with no feeling, with no interest in the ultimate issue, other than that it may prove, in the words of the Royal Speech, conducive to the maintenance of friendly feeling between the different classes of the community, a security for the permanence of peace, and an assurance for the contentment and loyalty of all classes, of all ranks of her Majesty's subjects, by increasing the comforts, and bettering the condition, of the great body of the people.

The right hon. Baronet resumed his seat amid considerable Opposition cheering. His speech occupied three hours and twenty-five minutes in the delivery

The following Resolutions, which we copy from the Votes, were then read by the Clerk at the table:—

RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSED IN COMMITTEE ON CORN AND CUSTOMS IMPORTATION ACTS.

Resolved—That in lieu of the Duties now payable on the Importation of Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, there shall be paid, until the 1st day of February, 1849, the following Duties, viz

	s.	d.
Wheat—Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be, for every quarter—		
under 48s. the Duty shall be, for every quarter	10	0
48s and under 49s	9	0
49s and under 50s	8	0
50s and under 51s	7	0
51s and under 52s	6	0
52s and under 53s	5	0
53s and upwards	4	0
Barley, Bere, or Bigg—Whenever the average price of Barley, made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be for every quarter—		
Under 18s the Duty shall be, for every quarter	4	0
18s and under 19s	3	6
19s and under 20s	3	0
20s and under 21s	2	6
21s and under 22s	2	0
22s and upwards	1	6
Oats—Whenever the average price of Oats, made up and published in the manner required by Law, shall be for every quarter—		
Under 18s the Duty shall be, for every quarter	3	0
18s and under 19s	2	6
19s and under 20s	2	0
20s and under 21s	1	6
21s and under 22s	1	0
22s and upwards	0	6

Beans and Peas—For every quarter, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley

Meal and Flour—For every barrel [illegible] one hundred and twenty-six pounds, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on [illegible] thirty-six gallons and a half of wheat.

Barley Meal, Barley Meal, Oat Meal, Rye Meal, Pea Meal, and Bean Meal, for every cwt. [illegible] pounds, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley

Oat Meal—For every quantity of one hundred and eighty-one pounds and a half, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Oats

Rye Meal—For every quantity of pounds, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Rye

Pea Meal and Bean Meal—For every quantity of pounds, a Duty equal in amount to the Duty payable on a quarter of Peas or Beans

And that Peas and after the said 1st day of February, 1849, there shall be paid the following Duties, viz.—

	s.	d.
Wheat, Barley, Bere or Bigg, Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans, for every quarter	1	0
Wheat Meal, Barley Meal, Oat Meal, Rye Meal, Pea Meal, and Bean Meal, for every cwt.	0	4½

If the produce of, and imported from any British Possession, out of Europe—

	s.	d.
Wheat, Barley, Bere or Bigg, Oats, Rye, Pease, and Beans, the Duty shall be for every quarter	1	0
Wheat Meal, Barley Meal, Oat Meal, Rye Meal, Pea Meal, and Bean Meal, the Duty shall be, for every cwt.	0	4½

Resolved, That in lieu of the Duties of Customs now chargeable on the articles undermentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, the following Duties shall be charged, viz.—

	£	s.
Agates or Cornelians, not, for every £100 value	10	0
Ale and Beer of all sorts, for every barrel	0	0
Almonds, Paste of, for every £100 value	10	0
Amber, Manufactures of, not enumerated, for every £100 value	10	0
Arrow Root, the cwt.	0	2
Arrow Root, of and from a British Possession, per cwt.	0	0
Bandstring Twist, for every £100 value	10	0
Bandstring Twists, of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value	5	0
Barley, Pearled, the cwt.	0	2
Barley, Pearled, of and from a British Possession, the cwt.	0	1
Bast Ropes, Twines, and Strands, for every £100 value	10	0

Base Ropes, Twines, and Strands, of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value 5 0

Bladder :—
Arabian, Turkey £100 value 10 0 0
Coral, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Crystal, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Jet, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Not otherwise enumerated or described 10 0 0
Bear or Worm, the barrel 0 0 6
Blacking, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Brass, Manufactures of, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Brass, Powder of, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Brocade of Gold or Silver, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Bronze, manufactures of, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Bronze Powder, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Buck Meal, the quarter 0 0 1
Butter, the cwt. 0 0 0
Butter of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 0
Buttons, Metal, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Candles, viz.
Spermaceti, the lb. 0 0 3
Stearine, the lb. 0 0 1½
Tallow, the cwt. 0 0 0
Wax, the lb. 0 0 3
Canes, Walking Canes or Sticks, mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Carriages of all sorts, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Casks, empty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cassia Powder, the cwt. 0 2 6
Cassiva Powder of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 6
Castings, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cheese, the cwt. 0 0 0
Cheese of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 0
Cubus or Porcelaine Ware, painted or plain, gilt or ornamented, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cider, the tun 5 0 0
Citron preserved in salt, for every £100 value 5 0 0
Clocks, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Copper manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, and Copper Plates engraved, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Copper or Brass Wire, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cotton, articles or manufactures of Cotton, wholly or in part made up not otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cotton, of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value 5 0 0
Crayons, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Crystal, cut or manufactured, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cucumbers, preserved, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Cucumbers of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value 5 0 0
Flax sorts, not otherwise enumerated, the cwt. 0 0 0
Gauze of Thread, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Gauze, of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value 5 0 0
Hair, manufactures of Hair or Goats Wool or any other material, and articles of such manufactures wholly or in part made up not otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Hair, of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value 5 0 0
Hams, of all kinds, the cwt. 0 0 0
Hams, of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 0
Harp Strings, or Lute Strings, covered, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Hats or Bonnets, viz.
of Chip, the lb. 0 3 6
of Real Cane, or Horsehair Hats or Bonnets, each Hat or Bonnet not exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter, the dozen 0 7 6
each Hat or Bonnet exceeding twenty-two inches in diameter, the dozen 0 9 6
Straw Hats or Bonnets, the lb. 0 2 6
Hats, Felt, Half, Wool or Beaver Hats, each 0 2 6
Hats, made of Silk, Silk Stag laid upon felt, Hats, or other material, each 0 2 6
Hops, the cwt. 2 5 0
Iron and Steel manufactures not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Japanned or Enamelled Ware, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Lace, Thread, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Lace, made by the hand, commonly called Cushion or Pillow Lace, the lb. 0 5 0
Linen, cotton, or silken thread, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Lutton Wire, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Lead, Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 value .. 10 0 0
Leather, Manufactures of :—
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, viz.
Women's Kids and Lasting, and Calashes, the dozen pair 0 6 6
Women's Boots and Calashes, if lined or trimmed with fur or other trimmings, the dozen pair 0 7 6
Women's Shoes, with cork or double soles, quilted shoes and clogs, the dozen pair 0 5 0
Women's Shoes, if trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimmings, the dozen pair 0 6 0
Women's Shoes of silk, satin, jean, or other stuffs, kid, morocco, or other leather, the dozen pair 0 4 0
Women's Shoes, if trimmed or lined with fur or any other trimmings, the dozen pair 0 5 0
Girls' Boots, Shoes, and Calashes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two-thirds of the above Duties.
Men's Boots, the dozen pair 0 14 0
Men's Shoes, the dozen pair 0 9 0
Boy's Boots and Shoes, not exceeding seven inches in length, to be charged with two-thirds of the above Duties.
Leather Boot Fronts not exceeding nine inches in height, the dozen pair 0 1 9
Leather Boot Fronts exceeding nine inches in height, the dozen pair 0 3 0
Leather cut into shapes, or any other made of Leather, or any manufacture whatever Leather is the most valuable part, not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Linen, or Linen and Cotton, viz.:
Cambrics and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns, the piece not exceeding eight yards in length and not exceeding seven eighths of a yard in breadth, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, plain, the piece 0 2 6
Bordered Handkerchiefs, the piece 0 2 6
Lawns of any sort, not French, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Damasks, the square yard 0 0 3
Damask Diaper, the square yard 0 0 3½
Plain Linen and Diaper, not otherwise enumerated or described, and whether chequered or striped with dye, yarn, or not, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Sails, not in the use of a British ship, and fit and necessary for such ship, and not otherwise disposed of, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Articles, manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, with Cotton, or with Wool wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Maize or Indian Corn, per quarter 0 0 1
Maize Meal, the cwt. 0 0 0
Musical Instruments for every £100 value 10 0 0
Mustard Flour, the lb. 0 0 1
Paper, printed, painted, or stained Paper, or Paper Hangings, or Block Paper, the square yard 0 0 3
Beads, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Pearls, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Pitch and Slate, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Perfumery, not otherwise charged, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Perry, the tun 5 0 0
Pewter, Manufactures of, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Plaiting of Straw, the lb. 0 0 0
Pomatum, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Pots of Stone, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Potatoes, the cwt. 0 0 1
Rice, the cwt. 0 0 0
Rough, and in the husk, the quarter 0 0 0
Sago, the cwt. 0 0 0
Sausages or Puddings, the lb. 0 0 0
Seeds, viz.—
Canary, the cwt. 0 5 0
Carraway, the cwt. 0 5 0
Carrot, the cwt. 0 5 0
Clover, the cwt. 0 5 0
Look, the cwt. 0 5 0
Mustard, the cwt 0 1 3
Onion, the cwt. 0 5 0
All other Seeds not particularly enumerated or described or otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
These Seeds, and from a British Possession to be charged only one-half of those Duties
Silk Manufactures of Silk mixed with metal, or any other material, viz.
Ribbons, the lb. 0 5 0
Stuffs, viz., satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded, viz., Broad Stuffs, the lb. .. 0 5 0
Articles there-of not otherwise enumerated, the lb. 0 10 0
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs for every £100 value 0 10 0
Ribbons, the lb. 0 5 0
Silk Gauze or Crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded, viz., Broad Stuffs, the lb. .. 0 5 0
Articles there-of not otherwise enumerated, the lb. 0 10 0
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every £100 value 0 10 0
Velvet, plain or figure 0 5 0
Articles there-of not otherwise enumerated, the lb. 0 10 0
Or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every £100 value 15 0 0
Articles of Dress, and of every other description, not otherwise enumerated, and not particularly charged with Duty, for every £100 value 15 0 0
Ribbons of Silk mixed with Cotton, the lb. 0 5 0
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and any other material called Tissue, commonly used for making hats, the lb. 0 2 6
Fancy Silk for Hats, the lb. 0 2 6
Plain Silk Lace, or Net called Tulle, the lb. 0 5 0
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other materials, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 15 0 0
Millinery, or of which the greater part of the material is Silk, viz :—
Turbans or Caps, each 0 1 0
Hats or Bonnets, each 0 2 6
Dresses, each 1 10 0
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk and any other materials, and articles of the same wholly or partially made up not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 15 0 0
Silk Waste, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Skins, articles manufactured of Skins or Furs, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Soap, Hard, the cwt. 0 0 0
Of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 0
Soap, Soft, the cwt. 0 0 0
Of and from a British Possession, the cwt. 0 0 0
Soap, Naples, the cwt. 0 0 0
Spa Ware, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Spirits, viz. Brandy, Geneva, and other Foreign Spirits, not being Spirits or strong Waters the Produce of any British Possession in America, or any British Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, and not being sweetened with any sorts or spirits mixed with any article, so that the Degree of Strength cannot be ascertained by such Hydrometer as the gallon 0 15 0
Starch Manufactured from Corn, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Tar, the barrel 0 0 0
Of and from a British Possession the cwt. 0 0 0
Tapioca, the cwt. 0 0 0
Tin, Manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Tobacco Pipes of Clay, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Tongues, the cwt. 0 0 0
Of and from a British Possession the cwt. 0 0 0
Turmeric not otherwise described, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Twine, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value.. .. .. .. 5 0 0
Varnish, not otherwise described, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Waters in bottles, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Wadding Balls, the cwt. 1 0 0
Wax, Sealing Wax, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Whip Cord, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Wire, Gilt, or Plated, or Silver, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Woollens, Articles or Manufactures of Wool not being Goats' Wool, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with Duty, for every £100 value 10 0 0
Of and from a British Possession, for every £100 value.. .. .. .. 5 0 0
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with Duty, and not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, for every £100 value 10 0 0

Provided—That the Duties of Customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandize, hereafter mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine, viz. :—

Animals, living, viz. :—
Asses
Goats
Kids
Oxen and Bulls
Cows
Calves
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Foals
Mules
Sheep
Lambs
Swine and Hogs
Pigs, sucking
Bacon
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted
Beef, salted, not being cured Beef
Bottles of Earth and Stone, empty
Casts of Busts, Statues, or Figures
Caviare
Cranberries
Cotton Manufactures, not being articles wholly or in part made up, not otherwise charged with Duty
Enamel
Galatine
Glue
Hay
Hides, or pieces thereof, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, not otherwise enumerated
Ink for Printers
Inks, wrought
Lamp Black
Lamps, the surfaces of Linen, or of Linen mixed with Cotton, or with Wool, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with Duty, not being articles wholly or in part made up
Manchester Ware
Mangoes, Garcia ware
Marmalade
Maps and Charts, or parts thereof, plain or coloured
Mattresses
Meat, salted or fresh, not otherwise described
Medals, of any sort
Palmetto, Thatch manufactures
Parchment
Peas
Plantains
Potatoes
Pork, fresh
Pork, salted, not Hams
Silk, Thrown, Spun, Yarn, or Singles or Tram
Organzine, or Crape Silk
Telescopes
Thread, not otherwise enumerated or described
Woollens, viz.—Manufactures of Wool, not being Goats' Wool, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, or particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with Duty; not being articles wholly or in part made up
Vegetables, all not otherwise enumerated or described
Velvets

When the above Resolutions had been read, Sir R. PEEL said that he wished to consult the convenience of the House, in appointing a time for the discussion on them. He wished that ample time should be given to their consideration of the great questions involved in them; and he should suggest ("Monday," from several voices on the Opposition benches.) If the House desired it to be Monday (" No, no," from the Ministerial side of the House.) He had not the slightest wish to hurry the question, and he would put it to the House, whether the debate might not be taken on that night (Tuesday) week.

Sir H. HOUGHTON said, his right hon. friend had stated, in the first instance, that his speech would be of a commercial, and not of a financial character; but, he apprehended that the House would find it impossible to comprehend clearly the speech of his right hon. friend, unless his right hon. friend stated, in general terms at least, the amount of the burden he proposed to take off, and to transfer to the direct account of the State. There appeared to be a direct expenditure of about £6,000,000 on the amount of the different items enumerated in his right hon. friend in the latter portion of his speech. What he (Sir R. Inglis) wished to know was, the amount of revenue likely to be lost by the non-receipt of duties proposed by his right hon. friend, as it was absolutely necessary to regulate the measures of far less importance than this, he (Mr. S. O'B.) would impress on the right hon. Baronet that a "little fortnight" was not too much to grant the agriculturists of this country, for the purpose of considering it. He was surprised that the other side of the House, who professed to have all the argument with them on the matter, should shrink from the full discussion of it.

Mr. HUME said it was not his side of the House that shrunk from the discussion, but that of the hon. gentleman: they were quite anxious for a discussion; and as to the argument of the hon. gentleman about waiting for the expression of constituents' opinions, he would remind the hon. gentleman that he was not to judge for those in the provinces, returned as their representative, but not as their delegate (Hear.) The hon. gentleman had heard the statements of the right hon. Baronet, and he could reply to them if he came prepared with the requisite documents. He (Mr. H.) therefore hoped that the honourable gentleman would meet the discussion manfully and fairly, and not seek to avoid it, or throw it over by the side wind of a postponement.

Sir R. PEEL hoped that the discussion would proceed, as it had commenced, without anything of anger in its character. All he asked of hon. gentlemen was to allow him to conduct his own case. (Laughter.) Some hon. gentlemen connected with agriculture desired that the discussion should be that day week. Hon. gentlemen would bear in mind that the acceptance or rejection of the measure proposed was a matter of importance to the country; but as its fate would ultimately depend upon the opinions expressed by the great body of the community, he should be the last to object to any reasonable delay. What he wished was the fullest discussion for it; and if Lord Worsley, or any other hon. gentleman, had a great inconvenience if the appointments had not an ample opportunity of knowing it in all its bearings. He therefore proposed Thursday week to meet the wishes of all parties.

Mr. W. MILES said that he did not speak alone for agriculture, in asking for further delay before the discussion of the right hon. Baronet's proposition took place, but he spoke, likewise for the various interests which would be affected for weal or woe by the measure. Whatever the League or its friends might say on the question, it was absolutely necessary that the country should thoroughly understand all the various reductions and modifications of duties proposed to be made by the right hon. Baronet before that House came to a decision upon the subject. He begged to recall to mind the time that was given for consideration of the Income-tax, when it was introduced by the right hon. Baronet. The discussion on that measure did not take place for seven weeks. He was quite aware that measures involving money transactions ought not to be kept in a state of unnecessary suspense, but, on account of the great importance of the present measure to the whole community — agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing — he hoped the right hon. Baronet would see the propriety of delaying the discussion of his propositions for a reasonable period.

Sir R. PEEL need not say that his feelings were committed on the success of the bill, and how anxious he was that no needless delay should take place before it was discussed. He would not, however, object to the recommendation of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Miles), for he understood that the request for further delay was *bond fide* made for purposes of consideration. He admitted that a great change was likely to be effected by his measures, and he was desirous that the measures should have due deliberation; but he begged to state, as far as the Government were concerned, that when the measure was brought on it would be proceeded with *de die in diem*. At the hon. member's suggestion, he would name next Monday week for the discussion. (Hear.) With respect to the other questions put by the hon. member for the University of Oxford, he would remark that the calculation of loss of revenue on the reduction of duties on the raw material had been most disappointing, that he felt reluctant to state the amount at which he estimated the probable loss to the revenue from the contemplated changes. In the recent reductions, he had anticipated a loss to the Excise of about a million, and to the Customs of about four millions; but the actual loss by the reduction of protective duties had been more rapidly supplied than could possibly have been expected. The fact was shown to be that the absolute reduction of the protective duties had not been so much as could be wished. It was very difficult to form any estimate of the loss likely to occur from the taking off the duty on articles which contributed to the revenue. To the other question he could not give a direct answer, but he believed the charge on the Consolidated Fund would be about £530,000

Lord J. RUSSELL did not object to a proper time being given for consideration before the discussion took place. He wished, however, to understand whether the course of the discussion would be to take the Corn question first, and to proceed with the other reductions afterwards?

Sir R. PEEL answered, that all he could say on that head was, that whatever course could be suggested as best calculated to enable the House to pronounce an opinion on the principle of his measure would be the course the most acceptable to him. If it were considered advisable to take the question of the Corn-laws first, so as to give honourable members who held different views to those involved in the proposition, an opportunity to express their sentiments, he could take the Government consent, but from the period when the right hon. Baronet left office in 1830. Ever since that time he had given the right hon. Baronet his unqualified support; and never since that time had he opposed, or cause to oppose, (Hear, hear.) He had supported the changes introduced into the Corn-law, for he was aware the agricultural interest could well afford some relaxation of the protection it then enjoyed. He had supported the right hon. Baronet's proposition to admit Canada Corn duty free, which raised the question as to the admission of foreign cattle; and he had with more confidence supported the right hon. Baronet on the Canada Corn Bill. In all those changes as (Mr. Liddell) had stated, he had view the principle of protection to British industry and British interests. (Hear, hear.) To the very last moment he had continued the confidence which hitherto he had placed in her Majesty's Government. He had, in spite of all the solicitations, declined to take part in a meeting which had lately been called in his own county, and at which a noble Duke (Cleveland), a personal friend of his own, had assisted. But after hearing the speech of the noble Lord who moved the Address (Lord F. Egerton) after hearing the speech of the right hon. Baronet, in which the argument in favour of the principles of protection was abandoned as no longer tenable—he felt that the period had arrived when he could no longer retain such hope or confidence in the measures of the right hon. Baronet. (Hear, hear.) He would briefly address the measure before him to take a course which was painful to his own feelings, but which was the only course he would follow consistent with honour and justice to himself. He fully admitted that the very first question which ought to occupy the attention of every honest member of this country, was how the poor were to be fed; and a subject of the principles advocated was quite consistent with the consideration of that important question. The right hon. Baronet made a distinction between the policy of protection and the justice of continuing it to the agricultural interest. The policy of protection, the right hon. Baronet had declared he could no longer undertake to defend; that he could no longer conscientiously resist the annual motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton (Mr. C. Villiers); that protection to agriculture could only be defended on the ground of exclusive burdens on land, and that they admitted of adjustment or compensation. Now, as to the policy of protection, it was most necessary to provide for the maintenance of the poor, and with that provision the policy of protection might still be defended; he asserted that by protection the poor had been provided for a long series of years with a cheap and abundant supply of food; upon those very grounds protection had hitherto been defended by the right hon. Baronet himself, and upon those very grounds it might be defended at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) During those years of plenty, the country had been visited by apprehensions of scarcity even more formidable than that arising from the failure of the potato crop. When a supply of corn had been required from abroad, it had always been obtained by importation, and there was no reason to apprehend that the same supply would not be obtained if it were again needed. As to the policy of protection, let them look again at the improvement that had taken place in agriculture and in cattle. Upon what faith had such an amount of capital been invested in the cultivation of the soil? Who were those who would suffer the first and in the greatest degree from any great change in the range of prices that had hitherto been enabled to realise? But he would not be content with stating his own opinions on this subject; he would cite those of the right hon. Baronet himself, expressed in the speech in which he proposed his plan of 1842

The protection which I propose to retain, I do not retain for the especial protection of any particular class. Protection cannot be vindicated on that principle. The only protection which can be vindicated, is that protection which is considered with the general welfare of the country in view, and, above the belief of my colleagues is, that it is important for this country, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare of all classes in this country, that you should maintain as large a portion as possible of your supply of food from your own domestic agriculture; while we also feel, that any additional price which you may pay in effecting that object is an additional price, which can not be vindicated as a bounty or protection to agriculture, but only on the ground of its being advantageous to the country at large.

With those principles he cordially concurred; those were the grounds upon which he (Mr. Liddell) advocated protection, and he could not say, after all he had heard from the right hon. Baronet, that he found any reason for changing those principles (Hear, hear.) What had occurred to produce the sudden and somewhat unexpected change in the opinions of the right hon. Baronet? One cause he had stated to be the experience of the success that attended his former relaxation of the restrictions of commerce; but another cause which had somewhat precipitated his views, he stated to be the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, and in England. He assured the right hon. Baronet he addressed him in no spirit of irritation; it was with some feelings of disappointment indeed, but none of anger. But he could not help thanking that the law as it stood furnished a sufficient guarantee against any apprehensions of the consequences of that failure, and that the remedies the right hon. Baronet proposed to supply, were, in point of fact, no remedies at all. The starving cotter of Ireland, who depended for subsistence on his half or quarter acre of land, could not be benefited in any conceivable degree by opening the ports. If £100,000 or £200,000 could be sent to Ireland, if employment were given on public works, if money was put in the pockets of the people at the same time that measures were taken to lessen the price of food, then the poor of that country might be benefitted; but how they could benefit from the measures of the right hon. Baronet, he could not see. This country had often been called on to furnish relief to Ireland in periods of scarcity, and similar measures might now have been adopted, with better prospects of success, and less dissatisfaction, than would attend the present policy. He admitted the great ability which marked the right hon. Baronet's statement; but he could not go with him to the full extent of his opinions. Surely, the right hon. Baronet could not intend to assert that at the present prosperity of the country was caused by the relaxations of 1842; other causes, operating concurrently with those relaxations, had produced the present unexampled demand for labour; and to these causes combined the present prosperity must be attributed. As the right hon. Baronet, when he referred to a different policy, while defending the principles of the reform of 1843, did not admit that it was occasioned by the Corn-laws alone, but asserted that the commercial depression arose from other causes also, so he (Mr. Liddell) stated, that the present unexampled prosperity was not the result of the relaxations of protection alone, but was also due to circumstances concurrent with that relaxation That prosperity was greater than any former period; wages were high, and the prices of provisions so moderate that the [illegible] classes enjoyed more of the comforts, conveniences, and even the luxuries of life, than at any former period, either in this country or in any other. He assented under the system of protection which it was now sought to destroy! He could show that the prices of grain in the markets, at the present time, indicated no apprehensions of scarcity; indeed, the average of six weeks ending the 17th of January, 1846, wheat stood at 36s. 8 per quarter—exactly the medium between 34s. and 38s., which, the right hon. Baronet, when he modified the Tariff, . . days the reasonable price of the grower, and one that would secure a . . . supply to the consumer. And, with this fair and reasonable price of corn, were they to be frightened with visions of scarcity which the markets did not realise? On these grounds, he could not agree with the right hon. Baronet that the system of protection under which corn . . . had flourished under which capital had been expended upon the cultivation of the land, and upon the maintenance of which the best interests of the country depended? The right hon. Baronet had given them his plans of the effects to be produced by his changes: he would permit him (Mr. Liddell) to express his fears of them. Within the last five or six years, unbounded improvement had taken place in the cultivation of the land in the North of England: miles and miles of drainage had been laid down; in these improvements the capital of the tenant had been spent as well as that of the landowner, and they were the very last things which the principle of protection were no longer acted on? He stated his fears were visionary; he fervently wished the right hon. Baronet's hopes would be realized; but should any material alteration in the price of corn follow these changes, if any extent of land should be thrown out of cultivation, those who would first suffer would not be the owners of large estates, who were denounced by the League as regardless of all interests but their own; but the small tenants, who had expended all their capital in the land, and those smaller landholders who cultivate their own estates, and who would not be able to compete with the improvements of their richer neighbours. He feared that . . . under of property to an extent little anticipated by the right hon. Baronet might be the consequence of this policy; and he for one would not expose himself to the reproaches of those who had placed confidence in him by the support of measures by which his constituents in any other light than that of a perfect honest and consistent man (Hear, hear). He could easily find excuses and abundant reasons for continuing to give the right hon. Baronet his support as before. He had only one objection to taking that course which was this—It would not be an honest one; and, believing the right hon. Baronet to have too much manliness and sincerity of character not to feel that if he would only give him the consent that it was the result of a complete revolution change in his convictions, so he must give equal credit for sincerity to those who were under the necessity of telling him that their convictions were still the same, and that they adhered to the principles they formerly expressed. In spite of all the disadvantages they might incur by keeping them: and if that change now proposed, were to be accepted, it was both possible and probable that it might be attended by great difficulties in the way of those interests of the community the particular interests of whom he (Mr. Liddell) had been delegated to support. It might especially, so far as he was yet enabled to decide, effect to a very considerable extent the . . . of small tenants, who had expended all their capital in the land; it would be allowed, were not, generally, an overpaid body. (Hear, hear.) . . . performed onerous duties in that manner, with that sacrifice of personal comfort and time which was the inevitable consequence of their change which demanded and received the warm and grateful approbation of the community; and the change then unfolded, it was certain, would be to them doubly injurious, because it was so totally unexpected. This was, in fact, a very strong argument against the present measure; but still stronger reasons why that measure should be rejected were, of the evil effects it must inevitably have upon our own grown crops, of the improvement that would take place in the demand for labour, of the change in labourmarket effects which, it would be seen by all, would place at the disposal of the great manufacturing interests a greater amount of labour, at a cheaper rate than had ever before been experienced by them. (Hear, hear.) From that would result a greater burden upon the agriculturists, in the shape of increased Poor-rates; and it was upon this account, combined with the many other reasons to which he had alluded, mostly apparent to all, that he had felt it his duty to stand up in his place in Parliament, and before the right hon. Baronet, record his conscientious and confirmed objections to the plan which had, that night, been laid before the House. As to the species of compensation which had been offered to those whose interests were now in jeopardy, he (Mr. Liddell) had little doubt that, in bringing forward his long list of arguments, they which had been put forward with usual judgment and ability, and that, of these, there were many which were beneficial, and many which would prove satisfactory. More particularly would the House concur in the expediency of placing, as was offered to be done, the whole of our Colonial possessions on the same footing with regard to the Corn-laws, as Canada. He (Mr. Liddell) considered the Canada Corn-bill a measure of far-seeing policy; and, so far from having looked for the passing of that bill as a narrowing of the principles of protection, he had ever viewed it as an extension of protection an extension of the system to the remotest portion of our possessions; and he was, therefore, glad to find that the policy which had been established was about to be applied to the other colonies. It was a policy which affected not the colonies alone, but the very seas which connected the colonies with the mother country —a system from which our commercial marine derived the very greatest benefit. It was likewise a policy from which the shipping interest had already derived, and would still further derive, advantage; for there followed, upon its adoption, an additional demand for the building of ships, and the employment of those ships already afloat; and the best proof that such was the fact and not an assertion, was to be found in the immensely improved state of the shipping interest since 1826. For that portion of the measure of the right hon. Baronet which related to the reduction of duties on timber, he had ever viewed it as one of extreme hardship and injustice; and he could not see either the necessity or the justification of that total [illegible] in the existing

Corn-law which was proposed (Hear, hear.) The value of that species of compensation intended to be obtained by an alteration in the highway rates, he was unable to discover; and he could not but be of opinion, from experience and experiment, that to interfere, in the way suggested with the appointment of local district surveyors, would prove both impracticable and injurious. He further thought that the advance of loans, on public credit, for agricultural improvements, would be dangerous. He could not see in what way the parties whose property was to be improved could be benefitted, for if they could afford to repay the sums advanced, why could they not obtain that sum in the ordinary way, the way in which, when they were desirous of so doing, they always did raise money? (Hear, hear.) Without however, entering on a particular discussion at any further length, he might state that it was his decided conviction, that before the House sanctioned or opposed the measure now submitted to them, the country should be appealed to. (Hear, hear.) A question of such great, such paramount importance to the landed interest, ought to receive the deliberate consideration of the country, and the country ought deliberately to express its wishes, and its demands, before Parliament came to any decision. He (Mr. Liddell) knew, that in the event of a general election he could not offer his support to any popular outcry; that he would feel himself called upon to oppose the principles which had been so long and so zealously advocated by the members of the Anti Corn-law League; and that, therefore, he might look for resistance, and perhaps would have to anticipate rejection, in that borough which he had the honour to represent. He was well aware that a noble Lord, occupying the eminent position of Lord Lieutenant of that county, had not thought it inconsistent with his dignity in Parliament, and his place in the country, to make a speech against him (Mr. Liddell) in the face of his constituents, and in behalf of that side to which the noble Lord gave in his adhesion; but, without any reference to what might be the result of his again presenting himself to his constituents, whatever might be the difficulties he would have, in so presenting himself, to encounter, he would not, for the purposes of obtaining popular favour, stoop to the advocacy of principles and a policy the very opposite of those which he had on another occasion been sent to Parliament to support, and in defence of which alone he had then asked for his seat. (Cheers.)

Captain Rous said, that when the right honourable Baronet was surrounded by such questionable friends—when in the neighbourhood of gentlemen who had not yet made up their minds as to which side of the house they would honour with their notice—it might not be unacceptable for him (Captain Rous) to declare that he would support him, and the measures he proposed heart and soul; and he would do so, because he was satisfied they were measures for the welfare of every class of her Majesty's subjects. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches.) On many occasions he had opposed the right hon Baronet, but in the general scheme of his policy he had almost invariably concurred; and what was now submitted to the consideration of the House, he could most cordially approve. There had been instances recently when hon. gentlemen behind him (Captain Rous) have backed first into one gallery and then into another, when alterations or limitations of the working of the then existing Corn-laws had been proposed; and what he particularly referred to, was when last year a proposition had been brought forward to admit Australian corn on the same terms, and subject to the same laws as Canadian corn. Although there was then not a single [illegible]nt or an attempt at an argument, introduced by one among the seceders, they went over to the other gallery, and, without pretext or reason, voted against the measure He rose in opposition to many of his old friends and to some of his relatives, but he did so conscientiously, and in despite of the results which he had reason to apprehend would not be beneficial to his own interests. When he at first heard of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, of its partial failure in England, his expectation had been and, unfortunately, it had to a great extent been realised—that a fortnight's continuance of rain would destroy, at the very least, one-fourth of the wheat crop; and, under such circumstances, it was apparent to him, as it had been apparent to every man who had reflected impartially on the crisis, that something ought to be done which, in extent and principle, should meet, adequately, the occasion. The argument which he had to use in defence of the course he was now taking, and of the opinions he had now expressed, was an incontrovertible one: it was, that as the population of this country was increasing at an incalculable ratio, it stood to reason that if the supply of food for that population was restricted to a certain area, the supply which was stationary must eventually become inadequate to the increased demand. He had no fear of anything taking place like 2,000,000 of acres being thrown out of cultivation, for he was well assured, and all the country gentlemen must be aware, that so long as there was a labourer in the parish, and labourers there always would be, the land would never be left uncultivated. It could not be expected, however, that he (Captain Rous) should, that night, speak to the subject; but as he had seen hon. members on all sides of him, who had come to the House ready primed with a speech, before they knew, or could know, upon what they were to speak, or what was the measure they had determined to [illegible] (laughter); when he saw those hon. gentlemen, and heard them declare that they would use all their efforts and all their skill to defeat that measure, whether [illegible] he should not have done his duty as a man and as a member of that House, if he had not stood up, and used every constitutional means in his power, to secure to the proposition of the right hon. Baronet, a full and fair hearing. (Cheers.) The hon and gallant gentleman brought his observations to a close by saying, that in the event of the right hon. Baronet failing in his plans, of a dissolution of Parliament, and of the noble Lord, the member for London, becoming Prime Minister, he (Captain Rous) was prepared, and would be glad to give to that noble Lord the same support which he now offered to the right hon. B[illegible]rs from t[illegible]ion benches.)

M[illegible]hat the hon. and gallant gentleman who had just [illegible] it proper to allude to the votes given by members on the Ministerial benches with respect to the admission of Australian corn, and other questions. But it [illegible]red to him (Mr. A. S. O'Brien) that the wiser course for the supporters [illegible] right hon. Baronet would be, to avoid any allusion to past votes, and to let bygones be bygones. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the [illegible] of M[illegible]joice in the pleasures of memory. The exultation of the hon. member for Stockport himself must be damped even on that the day of his triumph, by the recollection that the right hon. Baronet [illegible]lared over and over again, that not one of his arguments or his speeches [illegible] the least effect on his mind. The hon. member for Stockport had [illegible]ists stupid persons, because they could not appreciate the [illegible] But it was a remarkable fact, that the right hon. Baronet [illegible] point of identity with the agricultural party that neither he nor they had been in the least convinced by the arguments of the hon. gentleman. And not only the right hon. Baronet, but the noble Duke, the leading Minister in the other House, had been unable to appreciate the cogency of those arguments. There was a question mooted by the hon. gentleman the member for Montrose, to which he wished particularly to allude. He (Mr. A. S. O'Brien) had said that time ought to be allowed to the members of that House to consult their constituents, but up rose the hon. gentleman and asked whether they were to consider themselves as delegates, and whether they were not to have the power of judging for themselves Certainly the ultra-Toryism of the hon. gentleman upon that subject was somewhat remarkable. For his part he was ambitious of no higher honour, while he represented North Northamptonshire, than to ascertain the feelings of his constituents, and to act in conformity with them. The hon. gentleman was the very last member in that House who ought to indulge in [illegible]vations which had fallen from him upon that subject. That hon. gentleman was [illegible] it were, the very butterfly of the House (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was, he (Mr. O'Brien) believed, the only member of that House who not only had not confined himself to the boroughs or the counties of this country, but who had not even confined himself to this island. He was, he repeated, the very butterfly of their representative system. He had visited, not only the pasture lands [illegible] England, but the potato fields of Kilkenny.

Mr Hume: I never was there. (Laughter.)

Mr. A. S. O'Brien: The hon. gentleman never was there. More shame for him. For his part, he would say, in conclusion that if he found that his opinions did not coincide with those of his constituents he should resign the [illegible] committed to his charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Newdegate wished to ask the right Baronet whether he had formed any estimate of the probable price of corn or of flour under the measure which he had proposed that evening?

Sir R. Peel said he had not formed any such estimate.

Viscount Ingestre wished to know how the averages for the tithes were to be taken under the proposed measure [illegible]?

Sir R. Peel said that the present system of averages need not be abandoned under the measure he had proposed. They could be kept up in perfect consistency with the removal of duties.

Viscount Ingestre said he wished to take that opportunity of stating that, neither in the speech of the right hon. Baronet that evening, nor in his speech on Thursday last, had he heard any argument which could convince him of the necessity of the great organic change which had been proposed that evening. Neither did he see, in the compensation offered by the right hon. Baronet, any reason for supporting so great a change. He had hitherto steadily supported the measures of the right hon. Baronet; and he was not one of those who, at a perilous moment, would wish to raise a mutiny, for he knew the advantage of following a skilful and experienced leader. But he did not like to follow any leader in a course which could only end in destruction. He felt it his duty at once to enter his protest against any diminution of the present amount of protection to native industry.

The Hon. F Scott said he had heard nothing from the right hon. Baronet which could induce him to abandon the course he had hitherto pursued, and to discontinue that protection to native industry which he had hitherto supported in [illegible] auspices of the right hon. Baronet, and which he believed to have contributed in a great measure to the prosperity of this country. He had refused to [illegible] any pledges at his election; but as a promise was stronger than a bond, so he conceived that an implied understanding was to an honourable mind even stronger than an actual pledge. He had the greatest respect for the opinions of the right hon. Baronet; and yet he did not think that any evidence had been adduced by the right hon. Baronet which went to prove that there existed any necessity for the proposed change. The country had never been more prosperous than since the year 1842, and he therefore saw no reason, in our present condition, for the proposed measure. He admitted that the prices of grain had a material influence on the welfare and the prosperity of the country, and he was persuaded that an abundance of grain grown from our own soil was the greatest blessing which we could possibly enjoy. But, under the protective system, our [illegible]culturists had been enabled to increase their produce in a greater proportion than our population had increased With the improvements which [illegible] now taking place in our agriculture, he felt persuaded that if the [illegible] protective system were continued for 10 or 15 years more, the in[illegible] our agricultural produce would outstrip the increase in our population. He recollected that the right hon. Baronet had declared to them, as an [illegible]ucement [illegible]t the existing measure, that they would, by that measure, so fortify their position, that they would be able to defend it against all comers; and, for his part, he could not conceive how the circumstances which had since taken place could produce such a revolution in the mind of the right hon. Baronet, that he would come forward, and ask them to eat their own words, and to abandon all their former principles. He complained that the reduction on articles of agriculture was greater than that on articles of manufacture. He objected to the scheme for giving compensation as a contrivance of a most inquisitorial character. The right hon. Baronet proposed to meddle with everything, and to settle nothing; and would reduce this country to the same state as France, where it was impossible to erect a pump-handle without consulting the Secretary of State. The right hon. Baronet had told them of large proposed reductions in Customs and Excise, but had not informed the House how the deficiency was to be replaced whether by a Property-tax, or by other means. In making these observations, he spoke his independent sentiments, and had not been in communication with any Protection Societies; and he would conclude by expressing his sincere regret that it was not in his power to support the right hon. Baronet in his proposed measures.

Lord G Bentinck wished to ask the right hon Baronet how he proposed to deal with the payment of tithes in his general scheme of compensation? He assumed that the right hon. Baronet proposed to reduce the price of wheat to 45s. As the averages for fixing the payment of tithes were taken every seven years, it followed that the agricultural interest would have to pay tithes at the rate of 58s. a quarter for the next seven years, and it would not be till the end of that period that they would come down to 45s. He, therefore, wished to ask the right hon. Baronet whether he proposed to introduce any measure by which he could so arrange the payments of tithes as to bring them down to the rate of 45s.?

Sir R. Peel said it was not his intention to make any alteration in the law with respect to tithes. In the first place, he was not prepared to assume that there would be any very material alteration in the price of wheat. (Hear, hear). The same question might have b[illegible]42. He might have been asked in 1842, as at that time there was a great [illegible] in the amount of protection, what course he proposed to take in the arrangement as to tithes. His noble friend assumed that there would be a very material falling-off in the price of corn from the reduction. Of course, it was impossible to calculate what difference in price would be the consequence of the reduction, but he could show his noble friend that the reductions in the Tariff had not led to any reduction in the price of the various articles, in consequence of their increased consumption. He, therefore, would by no means undertake to say that there might not be an increased demand for corn; and he did not think it necessary, therefore, that there should be a reduction in its price. At any rate, it was a matter of uncertainty, and it would, therefore, be premature to legislate now on such an assumption. He sincerely hoped that the result of his proposed measures might be increased comfort and enjoyment amongst the people, and that there might not necessarily be a reduction in the price of agricultural produce which could materially interfere with agricultural prosperity. Such was his hope, and it would be, therefore, premature in him to make any pledge on the subject.

Sir J. Tyrell (who rose from the front row of the Opposition seats, opposite the Treasury bench, amidst loud cheers and laughter from both sides of the House) said, perhaps the right hon. Baronet would permit him to ask him a question. He (Sir J. Tyrell) had had the honour of being present when a deputation waited on the right hon. Baronet, on the subject of the Corn-laws. The right hon. Baronet, on that occasion, presented a pistol at the head of his noble friend the Duke of Richmond (laughter), by holding out to him a document having reference to the price of wool (hear, hear), and triumphantly asked him, as the price of wool had risen, what right he had to expect a fall in the price of corn, as the con[illegible] occasions, addressing himself to the agricultural interest, said: "You have no right to be alarmed, because, having taken off the duty on wool, a powerful rise in price had taken place" He (Sir J. Tyrell) had always understood that the real grounds on which that argument rested were those stated by the hon. member for the West Riding, and those connected with the manufacturing interest. They stated, and with great truth, that English wool was necessary for the manufacture of coarse cloth, which was largely used by the lower orders in this country and abroad, and, therefore, by having a large importation of foreign wool, the manufacturers were enabled to manufacture a great mass of the coarser cloths of this country; and this accounted for the great consumption of British wool. It was, therefore, unworthy of the right hon. Baronet to put that case as a parallel to corn. Without entering into the question he confessed he felt just as he would imagine any one engaged in the Peninsular war would have felt if the Duke of Wellington and a great portion of his staff had gone over to Marshal Soult. (Cheers and laughter.) A farmer had said to him, while out hunting the other day, truly enough, "It is of no use talking to the right hon. Baronet; he will not be interfered with; his dictum must be obeyed: so far as he is concerned he will use his best endeavours to force this alteration on the country without any regard to the opinions of others." Such was the purport of the right hon Baronet's Speech from the Throne (laughter) of the Royal Speech he meant. His complaint against the right hon. Baronet was, that he had not, by appealing to the country, placed his supporters in the same position as they were before. Had he done so, he should have made no complaint. The conduct of the Duke of Wellington, and a noble Lord who had quitted the Cabinet, showed that they did not think the right hon. Baronet's course consistent with that high honour and integrity which they thought belonged to him, in endeavouring to force these questions on without appealing to the country. The argument of the right hon. Baronet, that the prosperity of the country was owing to the relaxation of the import duties, was wholly inconclusive. If the logic of the right hon. Bart. was good for anything, it proved that a high price of provisions was not inconsistent with the prosperity of the country. He begged to remind the right hon. Baronet that in proposing the Income-tax he had told the country that the low price of provisions would compensate it for the imposition of the tax. The right hon. Baronet had, in fact, no right to assume that the prosperity of the country was attributable to his measures of commercial relaxation. Persons skilled in such matters, and connected with the money market and commercial speculations, were strongly of opinion that it was the result of increased facilities for communication by means of railroads, the consequence of which was that where £5000 were required formerly, £2000 would now suffice, leaving the surplus £3000 to be employed in railroads and other speculations, which tended to increase the prosperity of the country by giving employment to the people. If he had one-sixteenth part of the ability of the right hon. Baronet he felt sure he could make out [illegible]ng case on this point. It was only on the experience of the last three years, it appeared, that the right hon. Baronet was prepared to take this great plunge. The right honourable Baronet had placed his supporters in a most humiliating position, and honourable members behind him (Sir J. Tyrell), Whigs and Radicals (laughter and cheers), if he might take the liberty of calling them so, were looking on to see with what amount of ingenuity the right hon. Baronet could lead them through the dirt. (Laughter) Up to that moment no other member of the right hon. Baronet's Government had ventured to explain to the House why and wherefore they had been induced to make so sudden a change. They all knew that the noble Lord the member for the City of London, when he was in Scotland, like some other hon. members on that side of the House, was in a considerable state of irritation (laughter) that he had, as it were, that complaint with which gentlemen in that part of the empire were afflicted. (Renewed laughter.) He wrote a letter to his constituents, whereupon the right hon Baronet, finding himself in a considerable fix, threw up the Government (laughter); and this was one of the complaints which the advocates of the Corn-law had to lay at the door of the right hon. Baronet "This is an unfair proceeding," the right hon. Baronet exclaimed; whereupon the noble Lord asked him how far he meant to go? but the right hon. Baronet, more wary than the noble Lord, refused to tell; but the noble Lord, nevertheless, turned round and said, "My fine fellow, you fight this battle so well, that I will consent to form a Government with you, and put myself at its head, and henceforth we will struggle together in the cause of liberal views" (Laughter.) But the noble lord ascertained that the Liberal party insisted on the hon. member for Stockport forming part of the Administration. (No, no.) He believed he could prove his assertion; it was thought that, as the hon. member had borne the heat and burden of the day, he ought to form a prominent portion of the noble lord's Cabinet, but this was not palatable to the old constitutional Whigs The right hon. Baronet had not ventured to say a word about the potatoes. The right hon. Baronet had on two occasions called on them for their allegiance, and in 1841 he owned that such allegiance was due to him as the architect of his party, but he denied that such support could be claimed on behalf of what he must be permitted to call the Potato Peel Government. (Great laughter.) In his opinion the compensation plan of the right hon. Baronet was unworthy of him. A fortnight, it appeared, was to be allowed for the consideration of the Government propositions; for his own part he was just as ready to discuss them now as he would be a fortnight hence The shoe question might require a separate discussion, perhaps, and there might be other articles in the same condition; but the whole thing was a hocus pocus, and not one thing in it had the slightest connection with the other. It might be a compromise, perhaps, with the Anti-Corn-law League, but he denied that it was any compromise with the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Sibthorp said he had received a letter that morning which he would take the liberty of reading to the House. It was from the Anti-Corn-Law League, and marked "private and confidential." (Loud laughter.) He should, however, have thought it his duty, notwithstanding it was marked "private and confidential," not only to read it publicly, but to send a communication proceeding from such a body of men from a conspiracy (laughter)—to the public papers:—"My dear Sir,"—It began certainly with the *suaviter in modo*, but they would shortly find that it was also *fortiter in re*. (A laugh.) "The operations of the League in the qualification of Free-Trade electors in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Middlesex, and other trading counties, have secured a majority in favour of their principles in these important communities; the whole of the qualifications made through the agency of the League having been established before the registration courts, the council feel justified in appealing to the supporters of their principles to co-operate in extending the application of a plan, the success of which is so satisfactory to them. As the result of the labours of less than two months, the Free-Trade Registration Society of East Surrey were enabled to establish 553 claims and objections on the last registration for that county, and another association sustained many Free-Trade claims and objections It is now ascertained, that if a vigorous effort be made to create new qualifications, it will rescue the representation of East Surrey out of the hands of the monopolists." (Laughter.) "I am directed by the council to take the liberty of urging on you personally." If they had called on him he should certainly have directed his butler to look up every silver spoon in the House (great laughter)—"the importance of immediately obtaining a freehold qualification for East Surrey, and of qualifying competent members of your family." What did they know of his family? (A laugh?) "And I also suggest it to any of your relations and friends who may be induced, by your strenuous recommendations, to follow your example." But he was now coming to the important part. "As, in all probability, the registration of 1846 and 1847 will be that on which the legislation of the country will turn for the ensuing seven years, and as the qualification must be completed before the 31st January next, I need scarcely point out to you the importance of great dispatch, and I shall have much pleasure in conferring with you in reference to this subject, and in affording you any information or assistance you may require. An early notice of this will oblige. I remain, my dear Sir, faithfully yours, A. W. Paulton." (Much laughter.) "Postscript. On payment of the sum of £56 at this office, a 40s. freehold qualification will be obtained for you, which will enable you to vote for the Eastern Division of Surrey. This sum includes the cost of conveyance." What a liberal body! He had received that notice in the morning He knew not whether it had been forwarded by the right hon. Baronet or not, but if it did, he had mistaken his mark. (Laughter.) He had felt an honest pride in supporting the right hon. Baronet. He had but one desire, and that was to discharge his duty as an honest, independent Member of Parliament, and to conciliate all classes—Free-Traders, merchants, manufacturers, and operatives—and, although he would have other opportunities of addressing the House, he would now say that a greater insult, a greater mockery he had never witnessed during the twenty years he had had a seat in the British House of Commons, than the statement of the right hon. Baronet that evening. ("Hear," and laughter

The Earl of March said that he never in his life was so horrified, so distressed, or so astonished, as when he heard the proposition that night made by the First Lord of the Treasury in his speech to the House. He for one, and he could speak for his constituents, for he knew their sentiments, would not for one moment accept of the proposition he had made; and he now begged leave to state to him that it would meet his strenuous, his violent, and his constant opposition. (Hear, hear.) They had heard, in the course of that session, statements made in that House and elsewhere, in which they were told that the opinions of the right hon Baronet had undergone a change He regretted much to hear that. When he heard the right hon [illegible]ke his speech in opposition to the motion of the honourable member for Wolverhampton, he certainly did not expect that in the following November his opinions would have been changed. He would not be the person to impute improper motives, but he did think that the House and the country had a right to demand of other members of the Administration (Loud cheers) the reasons that had occasioned their change of opinion, because it was said in another place that a minority only of the Cabinet voted with the right hon. Baronet, and he held in his hands a paper in which the right hon Gentleman, the Secretary at War, after he had accepted office, on a visit to his constituents, made a speech which he would, with the permission of the House, read an extract from. (The noble Lord here read an extract from the speech in question, in which the speaker observed that he did not think the existing amount of protection—larger than it ought to be—that none could say that the protection was too large, looking to the burdens upon agriculture, and that he believed among the people of that country, and among her Majesty's Ministers, there was a determination to uphold the law.) (Cheers.) That speech was made in February, 1845, What would the right hon. gentleman say if he met his constituents again in February, 1846? He maintained that they had a right to demand of the other Members of the Administration the cause of the change that had taken place in their opinions within so short a period. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Herbert. I think it will be most becoming in me, and that it will be most agreeable to the House, if I do not, in this stage of the proceedings, enter at any length, or in any detail, into the grounds on which I have formed my opinions on the question now before the House, and which have induced a change in the opinions upon these great commercial subjects, which I have advanced year by year. (Cheers.) I say, in the first place, that this will be the most satisfactory course to me and to the House, because, in the discussions which will come on, I shall be able to state explicitly, simply, and amply, all the reasons which have weighed with me, and the grounds of the change of my opinions on this subject, rather than give a mutilated statement, which will not be satisfactory to the House, and certainly not to myself; and next, because it will not be for the convenience of the House to enter prematurely into a discussion of these enlarged plans, for every argument upon the whole subject has induced me to form the opinion I now hold, and I cannot enter upon the reasons for that opinion now, without anticipating the future arguments. (Cheers) Of this, however, I can assure my noble friend, who has asked me for an explanation of the manner in which I imagine that I shall be received by my constituents, after I have advocated the measures brought forward by my right hon friend to night that my belief is, as no man can impute to me any but disinterested motives upon this occasion (loud cheering); as there has been neither any possibility nor wish for power which was forfeited, nor any desire of my own; as I am certainly not currying favour with a constituency which is purely agricultural; and as, likewise, I have a constituency among whom I have lived with the personal ties of the greatest friendship, who have trusted me; and, as I had from them, as they had from me, profound respect; that, even if there should be a difference of opinion between us upon any point, they will never have any other feeling towards me than that to which, during my whole life, I have aspired from those with whom I have had to deal (Cheers.) And this I will add, that it was after the greatest anxiety I adopted the course I have taken; that I came to the deliberations, after the differences which led to the resignation of the Ministry, with my mind perfectly made up as to the course I should take; that the opinions which I urged in my communications with her Majesty's Ministers are embodied in the measure now before the House, and they are opinions which I am ready deliberately and explicitly to defend in this House. (Cheers.) The same opinions, without reserve, will be the passport with which I shall introduce myself to the notice of my constituents; and I am further of opinion that, when the question shall be regarded, as soon it will be, calmly and dispassionately, by many of those who take an interest, almost an exclusive interest, in agriculture, they will think that I have neither neglected my duty to them, nor to the public at large, by giving a hearty, a disinterested, and an honest support to the measures now before the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. Howard, as a member connected with land, though the compensation was not so great as he could wish, was prepared to assent to these proposals. He wished, however, for some modification which, without injuring their popularity, would render the shock less sudden and violent. He thought, perhaps, that the period of three years was too short (no, no), and that the *minimum* of protection was rather scanty. There was, however, one great boon to the farmers residing near towns in the alteration of the Law of Settlement.

Mr. Wodehouse wished to ask the right hon. Baronet two questions: the first was, whether it was his intention to lay on the table of the House any of the communications which he stated he had received from the crowned heads of Europe with respect to their opinions on Free Trade; because, as yet, they had not received any assurances upon that subject, except what had been stated by the hon member for Bolton; and the second was, what he intended to propose with respect to the payment of the medical men who were employed to attend the poor under the Poor-Law act.

Sir R. Peel said, that with respect to the second question of the hon. gentleman, a vote would be submitted to the House upon that subject, in which the interests of the rate payers would be consulted, but a liberal allowance would be proposed for the encouragement of medical men. With respect to the opinions of the crowned heads of Europe upon Free-Trade, all the conventions and engagements that had been entered into on that subject he would undertake to lay on the table of the House, and from the very strong expressions on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, he should judge that a material alteration would be made in the American Tariff. He should also be able to lay upon the table of the House very shortly the Tariff from Naples.

THE INCOME TAX

In answer to a question from Mr. Grogan,

Sir R. Peel said: I do hope that, from the reductions that are made, there will be increased consumption. I think it would be very inconvenient to enter into a discussion now, but I shall be able to show to the hon. gentleman that in this year, whilst there has been the greatest consumption of foreign butter, there has been the best price for domestic butter. The same cause that led to the increased importation of foreign butter has led to the increased price of domestic butter, and in the same year you will find that the increase of consumption varies with the increase of price. I do not wish to anticipate the statement that must be made in the Budget, but I will relieve any apprehension there may be on the subject of the Income-tax by saying that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to make any proposition with respect to the Income-tax. (Hear.) Fortified by the experience of the past, although there will be a temporary effect upon the revenue, yet I have that confidence in its elasticity, in consequence of the abundance of employment, that I do hope it will be possible to make all the reductions I propose without the imposition of any new tax (Loud cheers.)

Mr. P. Howard wished to know whether it was proposed to make any reduction in the duty upon Slave-grown Sugar, because, if not, that would rather close the door to any negotiation with the Brazils?

Mr. Curteis said, he thought he gathered from the statement of the right hon. Baronet that he meant to reduce the duty upon hops one-half. Now, representing as he did one of the largest hop-growing districts in the kingdom, he would say give them perfect free trade in hops, and take away the protection altogether, or else it would be very unfair to take away half the protection. (Hear, hear.) He asked that in the name of the hop-growers of the country; and he called on the hop-growers of Kent and East Sussex to support him in that, so that they might not be doubly flogged both as to corn and foreign hops. (Hear, hear.) He would give to the proposition of the right hon. Baronet his fair and candid consideration, and would do his utmost to bring his opinion to accord with that of the right hon. Baronet, for, being an agriculturist himself, he was most anxious that the question of the Corn-laws should be finally settled. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel said that from the very kind manner in which the hon. gentleman had spoken, he would, if he were in private with the hon. gentleman, earnestly advise the hop-growers of Kent and Sussex not to stir in this question. (Hear, hear.) When he proposed to reduce the duty upon hops from £10 to £4 10s., he was met with the most strenuous opposition, and was told that the hop-growers must be seriously injured by it; but the whole amount of hops brought in only paid £10 duty. (Hear, hear.) The Excise duty paid upon hops was, he believed, about 18s.; and he therefore hoped that the duty he proposed of £2 10s upon foreign hops would be found to be a very fair amount of protection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Benett said, the right hon. Baronet seemed altogether to have forgotten the interests of those persons who consumed hops and malt the labouring population of the country. (Hear, hear.) He came down to the House that evening with the full confidence that the right hon. Baronet would have proposed the repeal of the Malt-tax. (Hear, hear) That tax fell heavily on the labouring classes of the country, for it was a tax upon one of their necessaries of life. (Hear) And he was anxious to hear the speech of the right hon. gentleman, for he felt convinced in his own mind, from some hints which he threw out in the last session of Parliament, that the right hon. gentleman considered that the malt-duty was rather an oppressive duty, the repeal of which might be fairly asked for. That

indeed would have been a boon to the labours of population. Protection for the beverages of the poor man he did expect they would have had, and that that would have been part of the right hon. Baronet's scheme, but in that he was truly disappointed. (Hear.)

M. B. ESCOTT rose to express his extreme thankfulness to the right hon. Baronet for having embodied in his measure a remission of the duties on Indian corn. He (Mr. Escott) had given notice of a measure having that object last year. His impression was undoubtedly that there was no measure more calculated to benefit both the farmer and the farm labourer.

MR. WAKLEY had expected that the gentlemen of the Anti Corn-law League would have expressed their satisfaction at the proposition of the right hon. Baronet, and he was astonished at the stubborn silence which they had preserved; because it was impossible they could have heard the scheme of the right hon. Baronet without expressing the strongest approbation, and to the most prudent part of his proposal agreeing with him. There might be some points of disagreement, and some arrangements which might call for discussion from them; but when they heard that in the end of three years there was to be a total repeal of the Corn-law, and a previous repeal with reference to the duties on the food of the people, it was utterly impossible that they could fail to express the strongest approval of the scheme as a whole. The honourable [illegible] But he (Mr. Wakley), was firmly persuaded that the right honourable Baronet's measure was one calculated to benefit the millions, to benefit trade, and to preserve the peace of the metropolis—that he felt for the scheme of the right hon. Baronet, the strongest possible favour. He firmly believed that no proposition was ever made to Parliament, as a whole, more calculated to tend to the improvement of the condition of the people of this country. Did the hon. Member for South Wiltshire think it nothing to propose a measure calculated to reduce the price of bread and meat? But if the proposition had been made with regard to the malt-tax, would it then have obtained the support of the hon. Member for Wiltshire to the other parts of the right hon. Baronet's scheme? He (Mr. Wakley) clearly saw that the next fortnight was to be expounding, agitation, and not very peaceful agitation. He saw clearly enough that an appeal was to be made to the passions of the electors of this country. He wished hon Members to bear in mind the circumstances under which it would be made. He wished them to remember one fact with reference to the circumstances of the country, and to bear in mind that, if they did excite the passions of the agricultural electors, their agitation would extend not only to the most remote parts of the kingdom, but also to the cities and towns. He would beg of them to remember that there were hundreds of thousands of people in this country who were the consumers of food, and not the sellers of it, and who had no votes at election. He would wish to ask them, if they were prepared, for a rise every hustings in the kingdom as an instrument of torture to the eyes of the poor man who had not a vote? Let them remember that they were going to make an appeal of a most dangerous character. The poor man would say, "See what happens: the parties who return the Members are the sellers of food; we are the consumers of food; they have the votes, and we have none." Did they believe that, if an appeal of that kind were made, it could do otherwise than cause agitation, and be attended with danger to the peace of society? Millions who had no votes complained of class legislation, and said that they had no voice in electing those who were to govern the country, and they were about to call on the sellers of food to determine whether the consumers of food should have justice done to them with regard to commercial legislation. He stated this because he was convinced that if the appeal were made, and if strong excitement were raised by it, it would be of a most dangerous character, and calculated to endanger the peace of society. If hon. gentlemen were sincere in reference to the feelings of the masses of the people of the metropolis, he should think that the mass of society would be opposed to the scheme of the right hon. Baronet, he would ask were they prepared to extend the franchise to the consumers of food? No, they were not; and he therefore said, under these circumstances, they would act wisely to be cautious how they excited the indignation of the millions, and induced them to believe that they were the promoters of oppression. Believing, as he did, that the scheme of the right hon. Baronet had been propounded with a sincere desire to benefit the nation at large, and with reference to no particular classes—believing that it was one of a just character—believing that there was nothing of injustice to any party in the scheme, he should, in his most cordial support; and if the right hon. Baronet maintained the noble ground he had taken, the millions of England would carry his proposition for him, if appended to.

MR. BENETT said, he came to that House free and unpledged. He had pursued an honest course for 40 years in public and in private, and nothing should induce him to do anything which he did not believe to be for the benefit of the country. The hon. member for Finsbury talked of agitation; had he never been a demagogue in a village? But the agitation might be worse than the evil complained of by the agricultural labourers. At Godalming, for instance, there were 200 people, as stated by a reporter, a tallow-maker, who earned about 30s. a week, and another person like him. The speeches delivered by them were made for the purpose, and had been since proved and stated in the county paper. He could assure the member for the farmers were not persons to agitate; they were deeply offended; but they had not the skill to agitate, and they really did not like agitation; nor were they agitators who would produce mischief.

MR. GLADSTONE denied that the Anti Corn-[illegible] ed the announcement of the right hon. Baronet with stubborn silence. They had expressed the slightest disrespect to the measure of the right hon. gentleman; but on so occasion a measure nobody should be called upon hastily to express an opinion. He had left the hon. gentleman who had just sat down in possession of the field contended for, and had conceded to them, a forlight's time, that they were not that night going to raise a debate, and he had merely returned out of curiosity to hear what was going on. He had no authority to speak for the League, but he must say that its supporters could not [illegible] cause of any stubbornness for discarding from so important a statement [illegible]

MR. NEWDEGATE did he had limited himself to a question of deep importance which he had put to the right hon. Baronet. He could not, however, pass over the statement of the hon. member for Finsbury. Why had he made a powerful appeal against the danger of inflaming the passions of the working classes, if he did not know the gentlemen on his (Mr. Newdegate's) side of the house excited their feelings? He had forgotten that it was then the gentlemen and yeomanry of England who mainly contributed to preserve the peace of the country from the agitation created by the Anti-Corn-Law League? He had forgotten that he (Mr. Newdegate) had stated this out of the house, and that he had been attacked in the House of Parliament on the same night for making that statement? Had he forgotten that he (Mr. Newdegate) had produced evidence to prove that it was the Anti Corn Law League which was exciting the people? and could he forget the fact that it was the agriculturists who then saved the country? Perhaps her Majesty's Government could [illegible] with that cordial support which they [illegible] by the right hon. Baronet? Were they to be told that the agriculturists knew nothing of his measure in the country? Were they unable to form an independent judgment? And if not, were they not to consult with their fellow-countrymen? The country was then in that unfortunate and conculcated gave good reason for them to consult about it. He thought they were justified in claiming to consult on the proposal of the right hon. Baronet. The hon. member for Finsbury appeared to anticipate the measure, that it seemed as if he was afraid that the country should be enabled to express an opinion on the subject. He considered that, when a Minister had cast aside the experience of a long life, and was prepared to act upon the experience of four years, during which the policy he advocated had not been carried out, the least they could expect was a time for the consideration of the proposal when had been submitted to them to-night. He thought that if the views of the right honourable Baronet (Sir R. Peel) had undergone so complete a change, he would best consult the convenience of the House, by allowing ample opportunity for the expression of public opinion on this question. He (Mr. Newdegate) that the noble Lord opposite, in producing his letters, had paid the first installment of that debt of gratitude which his Sovereign, of a once unavenging with whom he (Mr Newdegate) acted were about to stir the passions of the people on this question. He must say that he considered that observation did not come with very good grace from the hon. member for Finsbury. If that hon. gentleman had challenged hon. members on that side to extend the suffrage; and he would say, that if the people of England were exposed to the oppressive effects of foreign competition, and to the heavy burdens to which they were now subject, it might be necessary seriously to consider the propriety of extending the suffrage much lower than it was at present, and he did not shrink from expressing such an opinion.

MR. WAKLEY said, that the hon. gentleman seemed, from some of his observations, to suppose that he (Mr. Wakley) was one of the Anti-Corn-Law League, advocates. He assured the hon. member that he did only attend the meetings, and that a parish meeting, on the subject of the Corn-laws. He hoped this statement would not be deemed offensive by hon. members connected with the Anti-Corn-Law League, for he was deeply sensible of the great services they had rendered to the country.

MR. NEWDEGATE explained.

Colonel T. WOOD said he believed the proposition of the right hon. Baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, would have a tendency to remove from the arena of politics a question which now divided the two great interests of the country, and agricultural and manufacturing classes, whose interests he felt only identical. He therefore felt it his duty to give his cordial and hearty support to the propositions of the right hon. Baronet, who, he believed, was actuated by the most patriotic motives. He would, at all hazards, give the right hon. gentleman his most hearty and unqualified support.

Lord NEWPORT said, he considered that those hon. members who intended to support the policy enunciated by the right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) to-night, contrary to their own conscientious convictions, and the actual or implied pledges they had given to their constituents, would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty. With reference to one remark which had been made, he would observe that no other appeal than a constitutional appeal to the country was contemplated by those hon. gentlemen who entertained similar opinions with himself. (Hear, hear.) He must say, that he did not think the right hon. Baronet was justified in bringing forward such a measure as he had propounded that night without appealing to the country, and taking the sense of the constituencies on the question.

MR. AGLIONBY regretted that this subject had been treated as a class question. Some hon. gentlemen on the other side spoke as if they were the only persons who cared for the agricultural interest; but since the propriety of abolishing the Corn-laws was mooted in 1832 he had known many hon. members who were not only unconnected with commerce or manufactures, but who derived their subsistence entirely from landed property, who were the strenuous and consistent advocates of a repeal of those laws. He believed that the gentlemen connected with the Anti-Corn-law League had, by reason and argument, made many converts to the same opinions, even among the country constituencies; and he believed that, a few years hence, the conduct of those gentlemen would receive the approbation of the right hon. Baronet on that subject, and honourable gentlemen on this side great step in the course which the right honourable Baronet (Sir R. Peel) had treated this as a class question, he should have felt it his duty to oppose his proposition; but regarding the measure of the right hon. gentleman as one great step in the course which the right honourable believed it was essential to pursue, in order to promote the best interests of the country, he begged to tender the [illegible] thanks, and he believed a similar feeling would be entertained by a large majority of the people, even in the agricultural districts. He (Mr. Aglionby) had always advocated a repeal of the Malt-tax; but, under existing circumstances, it might be premature to ask the right hon. Baronet to consider that subject, and he would not do so. He would, however, venture to express a hope that before many years elapsed that tax might be repealed, for he believed such a step would be most beneficial to the labouring classes. He would only add, that he cordially approved of the general scope of the right hon. Baronet's measure, so far as he was able to judge of it, though, without further consideration, he would not pledge himself on all its details.

MR. G. BANKES said, it [illegible] hear the result of an appeal [illegible] the Anti-Corn-Law League [illegible] question which must be decided by the feeling of the country. Then, why not take the only legitimate means of ascertaining what the feeling of the country was? He would say to those gentlemen who opposed the right hon. Baronet's measure, that the result of an appeal to the constituencies—"Join with us in facilitating that appeal, which we are most desirous of making, and by the issue of which we are content to abide." His right honourable friend (Sir Robert Peel) for, when he had stated the grounds on which the right honourable gentleman had acceded to his observations the other night, he thought he was justified in using that term had said that he would not [illegible] that the scheme gave a [illegible] to the landed interests of the country. In (Mr. Bankes) would ask what provision was made in the scheme for maintaining the interests of the farmers in general, and, above all, of the Britis[illegible] The compensation offered to them was [illegible] relief to [illegible] the payment of a portion of the medical officers.

What relief did the right hon. Baronet suppose [illegible] such a measure as this? The hon. gentleman had said that those who approved of this bill were not confined to the mercantile classes, but they included many landowners. And why? Because [illegible] would not be subject to the agricultural interest represented by the landowners—the tenant-farmers. A great landowner might exist, and even receive large returns from his property, without any tenants at all. By employing bailiffs, who were much cheaper than tenants, he would obtain the same return that he received now; but the effect would be [illegible] the whole class of tenant-farmers would be swept away. He contended that no relief to the right hon. Baronet proposed to afford to the tenant-farmers as a compensation for the injury which it was acknowledged, would be inflicted upon that class by the proposed measure, was very trifling indeed. He found from a return which he held in his hand, that the half yearly expenses of criminal prosecutions in the county of Dorset was £377 0s. 9d. And this was one of the burdens from which the tenant farmers were to be relieved. Speaking that it were desirable that the trifling relief proposed should be given, still the agricultural interest had a right to complain that it was introduced into it upon a vast measure as the present. It was called a compromise and a compromise. These were terms which the agricultural interest regarded [illegible] only defended protection because they believed it to be consistent with the welfare of the country, and not because they looked upon it as a class right. The assumption was being increased, not for the security to their own fields, but to protect the Oregon territory, and the sources of commercial prosperity, in which he admitted the agriculturists felt as much interest as the manufacturing part of the community; and if the manufacturers knew their own interest they would see that it consisted in preserving that national industry which brought the agriculturists as customers to them in the home markets (Hear, hear.) It might be right to change the Poor Laws which were notoriously defective, to place the expenses of the highways and criminal prosecutions under a better arrangement; but, to mix them up with a measure of this kind was, however unintentional, something like a deception to the agricultural interest, as if they were to be compensated by so petty a consideration. If they were to be deprived of protection, let it be on known and intelligible grounds, and he complained that the right hon. Baronet introduced mere peculiarities not fairly stating the agriculturists were faced in an invidious manner before the public. Again, [illegible] adopting the words of the right hon friend, "This is a question which must be settled by the voice of the nation," and, as that voice was not heard [illegible] that house, in reference to this question, he could [illegible]

MR CREEKE (the Chairman of the Committee) then reported progress, and it was moved and agreed to, that the House resolve [illegible] Committee, on Monday, the 9th of February.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS. The LORD CHANCELLOR [illegible] had received her Majesty's most gracious reply to the Address, as follows:—"I receive with satisfaction your loyal and dutiful Address, and rely with confidence on your constant desire [illegible] happiness of my people."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S EXPLANATION.

After reading some questions from the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of WELLINGTON rose for the purpose of giving an explanation of the course he had adopted before and after the late Ministerial crisis. He said—My friends when they left office [illegible] were recalled from Ireland, and from [illegible] of great Britain, on the state of the potato crops, in the course of last autumn, and of the inconvenience likely to result from that state in different parts of the country, my right hon. friend at the head of her Majesty's Government considered it his duty to call together his colleagues, in order to consider of the reports which were sent to him. Accordingly, he did so; he had those reports before his colleagues, and made to them certain propositions for the adoption of measures which he considered it necessary that her Majesty's Government should adopt either to avoid or to limit the evils likely, in his opinion, to occur in the [illegible] of these misfortunes. One of the measures [illegible] by my right hon. friend was, that her Majesty's government should recommend to her Majesty an Order in Council to suspend the operation of the existing Corn-law, so as to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. My Lords, it is not necessary that I should discuss the question, or state, on the grounds upon which this recommendation was founded; but, however, I was one of those who considered this measure not necessary to be adopted at that time. I considered that the misfortune that had occurred, and was likely to occur, had the effect of depriving us, it may say, of a large part of the provision made for their food for the year—that the [illegible] was not [illegible] a deficiency of food. Millions, it is true, had been deprived of their food, but still there was no deficiency of food, according to all accounts no deficiency of food in the country. That which was required, in my opinion, was, that arrangements should be made, as had been made heretofore, for finding the means of transport for the quantity of food which was required, and made to them certain propositions for the adoption of measures which he considered it [illegible] my right hon. friend was, that her Majesty's government should recommend to her Majesty an Order in Council to suspend the operation of the existing Corn-law, so as to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. My Lords, it is not necessary that I should discuss the question, or state, on the grounds upon which this recommendation was founded; but, however, I was one of those who considered this measure not necessary to be adopted at that time. I considered that the misfortune that had occurred, and was likely to occur, had the effect of depriving us, it may say, of a large part of the provision made for their food for the year—that the [illegible] was not [illegible] a deficiency of food. Millions, it is true, had been deprived of their food, but still there was no deficiency of food, according to all accounts no deficiency of food in the country. That which was required, in my opinion, was, that arrangements should be made, as had been made heretofore, for finding the means of transport for the quantity of food which was required, in whatever part of the country it might be wanted, and made to their employment, and giving them food. (Hear, hear.) It did not appear to me that the provisions of the existing Corn-law [illegible] it was desirable that the ports should be opened, the provisions of that law [illegible] did provide for that measure. ("Hear, hear," from the Duke of Richmond.) As soon as ever the press of any particular article [illegible] such a measure, upon that ground, I was one of those who objected to that proposition. At the same time, and I was most anxious for it, the Government unanimously proposed to adopt all the measures of reform in the Corn-law. Many members of the Cabinet objected to the suggested alterations, and there was a strong difference of opinion upon the subject. As for my part, my Lords, I certainly was of opinion that it was desirable [illegible] to the Corn-law; but, my Lords, I confess that, in my individual position, I considered an union of opinion in the Cabinet as essential to the safety of the Government itself. Having served England now for about fifty years, in high public stations, I consider it my duty, upon all occasions, to endeavour to promote its service; and I did everything in my power to reconcile the differences of opinion among my colleagues, and to preserve in union a Government which enjoyed the confidence of the Sovereign, of the public, which has served the public so steadily, and enjoyed the confidence of both Houses of Parliament. I considered it my duty to make every effort to preserve union in the Cabinet, to reconcile differences of opinion, as the best service I could render to the Government, in the circumstances in which I was placed, and in which the Cabinet was [illegible] upon this subject. My Lords, unfortunately, in these efforts I did not succeed, and the result was, a determination upon the part of my right honourable friend that he would submit to her Majesty the resignation of his office, and that he would recommend to her Majesty to endeavour to form another Government. My Lords, this course was adopted after a discussion whether it was most advisable that he should come down to Parliament, and make his proposition for an alteration in the Corn-law, having a divided Cabinet, in which the majority were against the proposition, or whether it was not best, and most for the interest and convenience of her Majesty, that he should proceed at once, and intimate to her the position in which he stood, and express his desire that her Majesty would permit him to resign his office, and that her Majesty would form another Government. That course was discussed. I certainly was one who thought it desirable he should resign his office before going to Parliament with a divided Cabinet. I believe all the Cabinet were of the same opinion. I was of that opinion, and I know others were; and accordingly my right honourable friend took that course; he waited upon her Majesty, informed her of the situation in which he found himself, and recommended to her Majesty to form another Administration. Her Majesty sent for a noble Lord, and what the noble Lord understand. Indeed I know did make an endeavour to form an Administration [illegible] unfortunately did not succeed. Her Majesty then thought proper to write to my right honourable friend, to desire him to resume his situation, which he still held, until another Administration was formed. My right honourable friend wrote to me; I was in the country at the time—and informed me he had been sent for, and that her Majesty having stated her intention to resume his situation, he had determined, happen what might, if alone, he would consider her Majesty's wishes. I believe all the Cabinet were of the same opinion. I was of that opinion, and I know others were; and accordingly my right honourable friend took that course; he waited upon her Majesty, informed her of the situation in which he found himself, and recommended to her Majesty to form another Administration. Her Majesty sent for a noble Lord, and what the

LEGISLATION UPON RAILWAYS

Sir R. PEEL moved for a Select Committee to consider the mode in which the House should deal with the railway bills proposed to be submitted to the House during the present session. He said:—Her Majesty's Government has felt it to be their duty to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the number of railway plans which will probably be brought under the consideration of the House, and to the best mode of dealing in the present session with that great quantity of railway business. (Hear, hear.) The attention of the Government has been for some time past given to this subject; and they have collected all the information respecting it which they think likely to be advantageous to the House; but they have felt it to be their duty, in a matter affecting so many private interests, to apply to the authority of this House, or at least to a Committee of the House, for the sanction of any proceedings to be adopted, rather than to bring onward on their own views any particular plan to meet the serious difficulties which must accompany railway legislation in the present session. (Hear, hear.) As the organ of the Government, it becomes my present session. (Hear, hear.) As the organ of the Government, it becomes my duty to propose to-day the appointment of a Select Committee to consider this subject; but, as I said before, her Majesty's Government is prepared immediately to lay before the Committee all that information which will enable it satisfactorily to determine the course which ought to be pursued. In the first instance, I will call the attention of the House to the number of railway bills passed in the last two years, and to the amount of capital which may be raised under them. In the year 1844, forty-eight railway bills received the sanction of the Legislature, authorising a levy of capital to be expended on railways to the amount of about £14,780,000. In 1845, not less than 118 railway bills received the sanction of the House, and a capital, I believe, of about £50,000,000 was proposed to be raised under them. It is generally calculated that it will require three years for the completion of a railway. I believe that, with respect to railways in this part of the United Kingdom, the period calculated on an average as necessary for their completion was three years. If, therefore, there should have been sanctioned by legislative enactments, within the last two years, the levy of a sum of, I believe, nearly £70,000,000 for the execution of railway lines, it would follow, that in the year 1846, about £23,000,000 would have to be applied, under existing railway bills, for the construction of railways during that year. In 1847, a further sum of £33,500,000 would have to be applied; and in 1848 there would have to be applied about £18,000,000. I, of course, deduct, in the last year (in respect to the bills which received the sanction of Parliament in 1844), the portions of money already expended in their first year, and the remainder, therefore, is the complement of the sum of £70,000,000, which I consider to be authorised by railway legislation in the years 1844 and 1845. There can be no doubt that the sum of £23,500,000 to be applied, in the course of one year, to railway enterprises, is a very large sum, and would be a very large drain on the available capital of the kingdom. (Hear.) But I have also I have mentioned are those which have been actually sanctioned by railway enactments. (Hear.) We now approach the consideration of the number of railway schemes which may probably be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the course of the present year, and whatever proportion of these railway plans may receive the sanction of Parliament, of course there will be, whilst the railway business already sanctioned by Parliament are in course of execution, a still larger drain on the application of the capital of the country than I have stated (Hear.) The number of English railway plans which have been deposited at the Board of Trade at the time I now speak is 606, the number of Scotch railway plans so deposited is 124, and the number of Irish 88. There have been, therefore, deposited at the Board of Trade not less than 818 different railway plans. (Hear, hear.) Many of these, however, are rival schemes, and it may be calculated as improbable that Parliament will give its sanction to more than one of the competing lines. (Hear, hear.) In the case of several of them I believe that there is every reason to apprehend it to be probable that they cannot be proceeded with, either from non-compliance with the Standing Orders or from other causes. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that the number of railway plans which will be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the course of the present year will far exceed the number of railway schemes brought under its consideration at any former period. The number of railway schemes deposited at the Board of Trade involve the construction of 20,687 miles of new railway (hear, hear), and as far as a judgment can be formed from the public advertisements of the different companies, as well as from analogy, the total amount of expenditure contemplated by these railway schemes is not less than £350,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Making every deduction for those schemes which may not pass through the House, yet it is impossible that there can be any application of capital to such a scale, on what principle should that interference proceed? (Hear, hear.) I must say, in the first place, after making every deduction from the total amount of railway plans deposited at the Board of Trade (viz., 818), the contemplation of about 20,000 miles of new railway, I believe, that very scheme which will not stand before a Committee of this House on account of non-compliance with the Standing Orders, or which may fall from other causes. I think that there is a certain prospect of having such a number of plans to consider, that it will be almost utterly impossible for the House of Commons, consistently with the discharge of its other functions, to devote that proper consideration to them which they deserves. We know how severe was the pressure last year (Hear, hear.) I believe that in the present year it will be much greater. It ought be said that this alone would not be conclusive on this point, for if the House could not dispose of the business, it would be forced by necessity to consider the appointment of some other tribunal that could. (Hear, hear.) But I think that it is a grave question, whether or not we ought to permit or encourage so great an application of capital towards these railway schemes; whether or not that will be consistent with public advantage, and whether it will really conduce to the satisfactory carrying on of railway enterprises? (Hear, hear.) As I said before, I am willing to admit that the application of British capital to British railways in preference to foreign schemes is to be encouraged rather than otherwise; but is it advantageous to the promotion of sound railway enterprise, that such enormous capital should at once be applied to it? I doubt it even for the purpose of sound railway enterprise itself (Hear, hear, hear.) I believe it to be probable, in consequence of severe competition, that there will be a great increased demand for labour, and a rise in the price of the materials essential for the completion of railways. I believe that the estimate will be far exceeded, and that more money would be found to be utterly deficient. (Hear, hear.) If interference were proposed with respect to those railways plans which are about to be proceeded with under existing acts of Legislature, there might be grave objections to such a proceeding; but, with regard to [illegible] I should be for the public advantage to encourage to such an extent as to create a demand for labour, so great an application of capital to one species of industry and its consequent diversion from others. (Hear, hear.) But this, as I said before, is a matter which the Government feel had definitely better be settled by a Parliamentary decision, and that a Parliamentary Committee, composed of men whose opinions are entitled to the greatest weight and authority, should receive the information which the Government has collected, and consider any plan by which our future proceedings should be regulated. That is the course which the Government proposes, and this will be laid before the committee, showing the extent and direction of the lines. The [illegible] plans have been classified. All those which refer to the completion of existing lines of roads, for instance, where one line between the metropolis and a distant part of the country is now incomplete, from a part not being yet formed are classified under one head. Under another are classified the railways which appear to the Government to be suffered the greatest facilities to parts of the country which stand most in need of them. Another classification comprehended those lines which give facility for internal defence or coast lines, for instance. The [illegible] under the committee, on the appointment, much of the labour which they necessarily must have incurred of no previous preparation had been made. I trust, therefore, that the House will approve of the proposal with which I conclude. That a select committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the mode in which the House shall deal with the railways proposed to be submitted to the House during the present Session." I abstain from entering into further questions which might arise out of the Standing Orders, &c.; because I trust that, by leaving the matter to the committee, reports may be made from time to time by which the decision of the House will be mainly guided. A desultory conversation ensued between several hon. members, some of whom stated objections to the committee, and others suggested the appointment of another tribunal to adjudicate upon the merits of railways. Mr. Hudson said, the proposal was for a committee to consider, and that immediately, what schemes ought to be submitted to Parliament, and finally resolve the sanction of the Legislature. First, however, the House ought to know whether the parties to the different schemes at the Board of Trade were prepared to proceed with their works, by making the necessary deposit of money; and, next, whether they would be able to pass through the Standing Orders Committee. If they were [illegible] them into execution. (Cheers.) The consequences would be [illegible] ready to be completed, and important to populous distr[illegible] particularly postponed. He would, therefore, suggest that, [illegible] [illegible] appointed, and some proposition [illegible] required for the execution of railways; for, it was to be recollected that the money was not to go out of the country. One-fifth of the expense of all railway undertakings would in the first instance go into the pockets of the landowner. Very likely he would re-invest it in the undertaking which went near his property, or he might lay it out in mortgage, or place it in the funds. Next, a considerable portion would pass into the hands of iron merchants and others supplying the materials of construction. Much had been said of late respecting distress in Ireland; but surely the best way of obviating it was to find employment for the labouring poor. (Hear.) The right honourable gentleman as he (Mr. Hudson) had gathered, proposed to limit the amount of capital; but who was to determine that limit? Among others he was interested in a railway in his own district, the East Riding of Yorkshire; he was a promoter of 70 miles of it, and the district was in great want of a means of communication in order to carry the produce to market, especially if the right honourable Baronet were about to expose the farmers to new competitors. (Cheers.) What right had any one to refuse the parties the power of making a railway? (Hear.) The landowners were consenting, and the money for the purpose was ready. He could not understand how or why any such power was to be given to a committee. (Hear, hear.) It was very well to reply that the committee was only to report. He had not been long a member, but he had seen enough to know that although no report of a committee was paramount, it was idle for any individual member to attempt to contend against it. The great question was, whether the proposed lines were of national importance or not, were they laid out in such a manner as to give the utmost advantages to the district? If they were, no doubt the money would be forthcoming for their execution. (Cheers.) Long before they came to the Standing Order Committee, long before the deposits were paid up, many schemes would be cut down, and the others, in the course even of three years, might be accomplished without danger to the currency of the country. Of course he meant if capital were not applied largely to other purposes—if people did not lay it out in South American Bonds or in the purchase of foreign corn, as was suggested to him. (Cheers and laughter.) He did not, indeed, wonder at some alarm for the derangement of the currency of the country, if there were to be large importations of foreign grain. (Cheers.) In that case capitalists must button up their pockets and patiently await the result. It was the duty of the House to apply itself carefully to the consideration of the measures in order that it might be competent to deal with them, and to deal with them in a satisfactory way. No doubt there were some lefters in the tribunals of the country. He had himself thought he had reason to complain of some of their decisions, but, upon more calm reflection, he had become convinced that they were honest, though they might not exactly suit his views. (Cheers.) He had, therefore, bowed with respect to the decisions of the House; and, as he was as largely interested in railways as most men, he was ready to abide by the ordinary tribunal. He had principally risen to suggest that, until the House knew the period when parties would be ready to proceed with their bills, it was useless for the committee to commence its inquiries. He was sure that many plans had been thrown into the Board of Trade with which it was never intended to proceed. Many others would be rejected; and, on the whole, he thought that, without adopting the course recommended by the right honourable Baronet, the House was in a condition, as last year, to transact the business before it with satisfaction to the parties and the public. Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with Mr. Hudson in thinking that if two towns were anxious to form a railway communication with each other, and the landowners on the line had no objection, and capitalists were willing to provide for the necessary expenditure, it would be a strong interference of Parliament to say that such communication should not be established. If it were true that the carrying these railroad schemes into execution was calculated to derange the monetary circulation of the country, then the First Lord of the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to state what amount of derangement they apprehended, and what limitation it was intended to place upon the amount of capital to be expended. The consideration of the latter point was too important to be referred to any committee, especially as it was well known that Parliament had never interfered to restrain the application of British capital to public works in Germany, France, and South America. If Government was determined to persevere with this committee, he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would in a manner state what he would state to the committee his opinion on the limit which he intended to fix on capital. The committee would then make its report to the House, and the House would then know how to decide upon it. After some further discussion, the Earl of LINCOLN, on behalf of the Government, declared that it had made up its mind as to the limit which ought to be fixed to the amount of capital to be applied to Railroads in this session, and that those Members of the Government who were to serve on the committee would declare the opinion of the Government on that point, and on several others, to the committee.—The motion was ultimately agreed to, and the committee appointed.

MORNING SITTINGS ON WEDNESDAYS. Several resolutions were agreed to, the result of which is, that the House will meet on Wednesdays at twelve, and sit till six.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

Several petitions were presented upon the subject of the Corn-laws.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he presumed there could be no objection to the reappointment of the Committee of their Lordships' House, to inquire into the progress of the building of the new Houses of Parliament. He would, therefore, suggest the reappointment of the former Committee, with the addition of the name of the Earl of Ellenborough.—The motion was agreed to.

EARLY BUSINESS. In answer to some questions from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of DALHOUSIE gave notice that on Thursday he would bring under their Lordships' consideration the mode in which it was advisable they should proceed with reference to the Railway Bills introduced into this House.

The Earl of CLANCARTY gave notice, that on Thursday, the 5th of February, he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the laws for the relief of the destitute and sick poor in Ireland.

Their Lordships then adjourned to Thursday.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The following Table presents in one view a statement of the changes which Sir ROBERT PEEL in his speech of Tuesday night, proposes to introduce into the Tariff as at present existing.

DUTIES TO BE REPEALED.

LIST I.

Articles of Import	Present Rate of Duty
CLASS 1—Animal and Vegetable Kingdom.	
Animals living—	
Calves	10s each
Goats	1s each
Kids	"
Lambs	2s each
Bulls, Oxen, and Cows	£2, crown 10s
Poultry	5 per cent
Sheep	6s each
Swine and Pigs	1s each
Bacon	14s per cwt
Beef, fresh	8s per cwt
Beef, salted	"
Brandy-cordials	14 per gallon
Meat, unenumerated	8s per cwt
Plantains	5 per cent
Potatoes	"
Pork, salt	8s per cwt
Pork, fresh	"
Vegetables, unenumerated	5 per cent
CLASS 2—Agricultural.	
Animals, living—	
Asses	2s 6d each
Horses	20s each
Mules	2s 6d each
Hay	10s per load
CLASS 3. Manufactures.	
Woollen manufactures, not made up	15 per cent
Cotton manufactures, made up	10 per cent
Linen cloths, unenumerated, not made up	15 per cent
Holla, dressed	10 per cent
Silk, thrown, dyed	3s per lb
CLASS 4—Miscellaneous	
If silk, at the empty	2d per dozen
Candles, wax	12s 6d per cwt
Candles, tallow	12s per cwt
Cordials	10 per cent
Glass	14s per cwt
Inks, wrought	15s per cwt
Ink, printer's	15s per cwt
Lace, black	£1 per cwt
Magnesia Grecia ware	5 per cent
Manuscripts	2d per lb
Maps and Charts	1d each
Mattresses	10 per cent
Medals, not gold or silver	5 per cent
Palmetto thatch manufactures	"
Parchment	6d per 2 skin sheets
Pens	15 per cent
Telescopes	"
Thread, unenumerated	10 per cent
Vellum	1s per skin

DUTIES TO BE REDUCED.

Articles of Import	Present Rate of Duty	Proposed Rate
CLASS 1—Animal and Vegetable Kingdom.		
Arrow Root	5s per cwt	2s 6d per cwt
Beer	£2 per barrel	£1 per barrel
Butter	£1 per cwt	10s per cwt
Buckwheat	4s Barley	1s per quarter
Cassava Powder	5s per cwt	2s 6d per cwt
Cheese	10s per cwt	5s per cwt
Cider and Perry	£10 10s per ton	£5 5s per ton
Citron preserved in salt	10 per cent	5 per cent
Currants, preserved in salt	10 per cent	5 per cent
Fish cured	5s per cwt	1s per cwt
Hops	1s per cwt	2s per cwt
Lard	£1 10s per cwt	£1 per cwt
Malt	5s Barley	2s Barley
Meal	5s per cwt	2s 6d per cwt
Mustard Flour	5s per cwt	2s 6d per cwt
Oil, Barley	5s per cwt	2s 6d per cwt
Oil, Olive	6s per cwt	1s per cwt
Oatmeal and its kinds	7s per quarter	1s per quarter

DUTIES TO BE REDUCED.—*Continued.*

Articles of Food	Present Rate of Duty	Proposed Rate
CLASS 1		
Sago	1s per cwt	6d per cwt
Sausages	3d per lb	1d per lb
Spirits, Foreign		
Brandy	£1 2s. 10d. per gallon	10s per gallon
Geneva	"	"
Other Foreign Spirits	"	"
Tapioca	1s per cwt	6d per cwt
Tongues	10s per cwt	2s per cwt
CLASS 2		
Agricultural.		
Seeds viz		
Canary	4s per bushel	2s per cwt
Carraway	10s per cwt	5s "
Carrot	10s per cwt	5s "
Clary	10s per cwt	5s "
Leeks	£1 per cwt	5s "
Mustard	1s 3d per bushel	1s 3d per cwt
Onions	£1 per cwt	4s per cwt
Unenumerated	10 per cent	5 per cent
CLASS 3.		
Manufactures		
Boot Fronts	3s 6d } dozen	1s 9d
Laces	5s 6d } yards	2s 9d
Men's boots and Shoes, and others in like proportion	14s and £1 8s per dozen pairs }	7s and 14s
Cotton goods, made up	20 per cent	10 per cent
Hats, Beaver and Silk	2s 6d. and 5s 6d	1s each
Lace	5s per lb	2s 6d per lb
— Clogs	3s per lb	1s 6d "
Braid, Lace, or Hats, exceeding 22 in	15s per dozen	10s per dozen.
Not exceeding 22 in	10s per dozen	7s 6d "
Linen manufactures, raised	30 per cent	15 per cent
Lace Thread and Pillow Lace	12½ per cent	10 per cent
Plaitings of straw	7s 6d per lb	5s per lb
Silk manufactures	25 and 30 per cent	15 per cent
Woollen Goods, made up	20 per cent	10 per cent
CLASS 4		
Miscellaneous		
Agates or Cornelians, manufactured or set	15 per cent	10 per cent
Almond Paste	20 per cent	"
Ashes, manufactures	15 per cent	"
Beads	15 per cent	"
Bricks, Tiles, Paint	3s per 1000 bricks	"
Bronze	8s per cwt	"
Bronze powder	£1 per cwt	"
Brass manufactures	15 per cent	"
Cards of gold and silver	20 per cent	"
Bronze manufactures	15 per cent	10 per cent
Candles	"	"
Iron, unenumerated	15 per cent	"
Coals	1s per ton	one half
Coals	4s per ton	10 per cent.
Cotton manufactures	20 per cent	"
Copper manufactures	15 per cent	"
Cork	15 per cent	"
Crystal, cut	15 per cent	"
Glass, flint	15 per cent	"
Hair manufactures	15 per cent	"
Harp strings	20 per cent	"
Iron and Steel, wrought	15 per cent	"
Japan or lacquered Ware	15 per cent	"
Leather	15 per cent	"
Lead Manufactures	15 per cent	"
Lead, Pig	15 per cent	"
Paper	1s per square	5d
Prints	"	3d
— all other sorts	45d lb	6
Salt, Rock	£1 10s per cwt	£1 10s per cwt
Pencils	15 per cent	10 per cent
Perfumery	15 per cent	"
Plate, of gold	15 per cent	"
Silver	20 per cent	10 per cent
Silkworms' gut	20 per cent	"
Skins or fur undressed	20 per cent	"
Soap, hard	30s per cwt	20s
soft	20s per cwt	14s
— Spanish	30s per cwt	20s
Spa water	15 per cent	10 per cent
Straw	£1 per cwt	5s Od
Tin manufactures	15 per cent	10 per cent
Tobacco, manufactured	10 per cent	"
Turnery	15 per cent	"
Twine	10s per cwt	"
Paper	15 per cent	"
Watches and watch movements	15 per cent	"
Watches in cases	5s per lb	2s per cwt
Wash balls	5d per lb	1d per cwt
Wax, gilt and silver	12 per cent	"
Articles manufactured not enumerated	20 per cent	"

SCHEDULE OF SILK DUTIES PROPOSED BY SIR ROBERT PEEL.

	Duty	Range, per cent
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material the produce of the Netherlands		
Silk or satin, plain, the lb	11s	From 16 to 36 per cent
Silk, figured, or brocaded, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	25 per cent	21 to 43
Silk, figured or brocaded, the lb	13s	
Gauze, plain, the lb	30 per cent	18 to 46
Gauze, figured or brocaded, the lb	18s	
Crape, plain, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	30 per cent	31 to 49
Crape, figured or brocaded, the lb	£1 7s 6d	
Crape, plain, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	30 per cent	43 to 59
Crape, figured, the lb	16s	
Crape, plain, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	30 per cent	18 per cent
Crape, figured, the lb	18s	
Velvet, plain, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	£1 2s	34 to 50
Velvet, figured, the lb	30 per cent	
Velvet, figured, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, the lb	£1 7s 6d	30 to 45
Ribbons embossed or figured with Velvet the lb	17s	28 to 29
Ribbons, plain, the lb, or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value, and further, if mixed with gold, silver, or any other metals in addition to the above rates, when the duty is not charged according to the value the lb	30 per cent	
Ribbons, figured, the lb	10s	About 157 per cent
Dresses each	£1 5s	145 "
Dresses each	£3 10s	52 "
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with other material, articles of the same, wholly or in part made up not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value	30 per cent.	40 per cent.

Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with other material, articles of the same, wholly or in part made up not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value

PROPOSED RATES

	Duty	
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with metal, or any other material, articles of the same		
Silk or satin, plain, striped or brocaded, viz—		
Broad stuffs the lb		4s
Articles not otherwise enumerated, the lb		6s
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value		15 per cent.
Ribbons, the lb		6s
Gauze of all descriptions, mixed with silk, satin, or any other material, or of the proportion of one-half part of the fabric, the lb		9s
Articles the like, not otherwise enumerated, the lb		12s
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value		15 per cent
Velvet, plain, figured, the lb		9s
Articles thereof, not otherwise enumerated, the lb		12s
or, and at the option of the officers of the Customs, for every £100 value		15 per cent
Ribbons, silk, embossed or figured with velvet, the lb		9s
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other material called Crapes, the lb		2s
Fancy silk net or tricot, the lb		8s
Plain silk lace or net called mull		2s
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value		15 per cent
Mullo, or gauze, of which the greater part of the material is silk, the		3d.
Trimmings or caps, each		2s.
Hats or bonnets, each		£1 1s
Dresses, each		£2 2s
Or, and at the option of the officers of Customs, for every £100 value		15 per cent
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other materials, not of the same wholly or partly made up, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 value		15 per cent

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 197.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1846. [Sixpence.

COMMERCE AND PEACE.

While the Premier's plan is undergoing examination among the constituencies, and before it is submitted to the searching debate it will raise in both branches of the Legislature, it may not be amiss to consider briefly what may be its probable effects on those foreign countries with which we have the most extensive intercourse. Anything that affects the commerce of England has an immediate and direct action on that of the whole world. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent of the disasters that a gradual decay or sudden stoppage of the great demand in England for foreign produce would occasion. Not single establishments, not houses and firms, not even a few cities and towns would go to ruin, but whole countries, races, and nations would have to trace to that diminution their "decline and fall." The consumption of one article of luxury, port wine, alone, in this country constitutes the chief trade of Portugal, and the cessation of that demand would plunge that country into extreme difficulties, in which all classes would suffer. France is more self-sustained, and her commerce has at once a more independent existence and a wider range; but the trade with England is an immense item in it. America is indebted to our demand for her cotton for the prosperity, or rather the existence, of her Southern States. We acknowledge the benefit to be mutual, and that the looms of Manchester would stand still if that supply were stopped, and a frightful amount of human suffering would be created. But in time a remedy for the evil would be found: we, too, have tropical possessions, wealth, and energy, and the plains of India might become the source of supply for this essential material.

The North of Europe derives a great portion of the amount of wealth it possesses, from its Timber Trade: scarcely a clime or country can be named but feels the effects of that mighty enterprise of which England is the seat. Their produce flows to her as to a centre—from the action of principles as certain and unvarying in their operation as the laws of Nature itself—there to be wrought by her skill into forms that multiply its value, and in those forms to be sent forth again for the use of the world at large. We are becoming the workshop of the world, and feed ourselves by clothing the universe, or manufacturing for it in some shape or other: we are the depôt to which nations in a less advanced stage send their raw material to be made up; and Steam, Iron, Coal, Railways, and the skill that has known how to apply our natural powers, and create others, form our tools and stock-in-trade. Such a weaving, forging, clattering, busy hive of men was never collected on the Earth's surface as that which peoples this nook and corner of the world, England, at the present day.

What we do, therefore, must have a reflex action on the rest of the world, and the present change will not be without its effect upon other nations; two of them, France and America, are and have been the greatest sources of uneasiness to us; in America, territorial questions have for half a century been among the "vexed" ones which statesmen in both countries have had to decide, not always without unpleasant feelings being excited, and speech and writing of a description the reverse of amicable; and never did the hostile sentiments which such questions excite prevail more strongly than at the present moment. France, and, unfortunately, England also, has inherited the traditional animosity of ages, created and carried down for centuries by frequent wars and the deadliest public and private injuries one people can inflict on another. The efforts of able statesmen in both countries have hitherto preserved peace between them, but it is held, we fear, by a frail tenure; and, however averse England might be to a war, if attacked she has no alternative but to strike in self-defence; the most peaceably disposed may be forced into a quarrel. It is no slight proof that national feelings and jealousies do not guide us in making our commercial changes, when it can be proved that our present relaxations will have a favourable effect on the commerce, and consequently the prosperity, of both those countries, from one of which we now hear the language of the most violent enmity—from the other, the words of friendship and amity are never expected, either from the mass of its people or the organs which represent them. Henceforth, whenever scarcity impends over England, it will probably be from America that the greatest supply

PROCESSION OF THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER AT HONG KONG.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT AT VICTORIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of food will be derived, for she has great facilities of inland communication by river and railway, which the less advanced agricultural countries of the old world, Poland and the south of Russia, have not. We cannot think but this must have some effect in moderating that insane spirit of jealousy which paints England as the great usurper and absorber of all the wealth and territory of all nations. America threatens war, and we reply by throwing open to her increased opportunities of cultivating the pursuits of peace: the thrust of the Sword is parried with the Olive branch!

France, too, cannot but be benefited largely by the new Tariff: the decrease in the duties on silks and brandies will cause a large consumption of both. We may be told that the change would never have been made if it would not benefit ourselves: this is true enough, but how much of the past commercial legislation of the world has been framed with the direct intention of injuring others without procuring that self-advantage? There is some merit in being the first to depart from this unwise system. It never succeeded. Let any country, by a high prohibitive duty exclude an article its people wish to buy, and the trade that instant becomes contraband. The Berlin Decrees did not check the trade of England with the Continent, as they were meant to do—they merely made it contraband. We have seen this activity of the smuggler derided as only showing the weakness and neglect of the laws and Government, but, look at Spain! There the highest duties and the most stringent Custom-house code have exactly secured this result, that nineteen Spaniards out of twenty wear nothing but foreign manufactures, that the revenue is annihilated, the people impoverished, and the smuggler enriched; every body suffers by the folly and absurdity of the system except those who violate it. Silks and brandies were the great staples of our contraband traffic; the high duties on them were no protection to the British weaver or distiller, and the lessening them will throw the trade into more legitimate channels. It is to be hoped that in France, too, the influence of commerce and increased intercourse will evoke a larger and more generous manifestation of spirit of peace than has been shown: that we are not really hostile to the best interests of that country; may it be so regarded: and we cannot avoid expressing a confident hope that an increased motive to preserve "friendly relations" between the great nations of the world, will be among the best effects of the present tendencies of Commercial Legislation.

GRAND STATE PROCESSION AT HONG-KONG.

The town of Victoria, in Hong-Kong, has just been a scene of great festivity, and pageant splendour, on the occasion of the British authorities entertaining the High Imperial Commissioner Keying. The details of this State Visit fill five columns of the *China Mail*, the official organ of all Government notifications at Hong-Kong; and which, on this day (November 27, 1845) we received; an that on the office at Victoria might be seen inscribed "Second Edition—The High Imperial Commissioner Keying's Visit;" just as the fate of Ministries is announced in Fleet-street or the Strand. We have only space for the leading details from the *China Mail*:

"On Thursday, the 20th, about sunset, the *Vixen* steamer arrived with the High Imperial Commissioner Keying and suite, accompanied by the Hon. Major Caine, Chief Magistrate; A. W. Elmslie, Esq., Secretary to the Superintendent of Trade; and the Chinese Colonial Secretary, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, who had been deputed to proceed to Canton for the purpose. A considerable number of the inhabitants and a crowd of Chinese were in waiting at the Commissariat, to witness the landing, which took place under the British salute of a Minister Plenipotentiary. His Excellency was received by the Commandant, who, along with the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor and General, conducted him to the spacious residence in the Queen's-road, which Messrs. D. and M. Rustomjee had handsomely placed at the free disposal of Government for its purpose.

"As the barge approached the wharf, the Chinese band 'poured around a torrent of shrill sounds,' and, on Keying's stepping on shore, three gigantic crackers were fired off. Having advanced a few paces, an attendant with a brass bowl presented the soles of his immense shoes, and the materials of a process, composed of English, Chinese, and Indians, proceeded along the road, producing a most picturesque effect. Preceded by the band of the Chinese band, making, like that of *Chrononhotonthologos*, "rough music," followed by a parcel of boys fluttering little banners.

Our Correspondent gives the Order of the Procession, with official minuteness; premising, "you may think the characters represented to be flights of imagination; but, I assure you they are copied from life; the only fault is in the number, as the High Commissioner has attended, in his visit to Hong-Kong, by at least 200 followers, making a procession a quarter of a mile long.

Two Gongs

The Imperial Dragon Standard, bearing the Emperor's Colours and Standards

A Number of the Band

First Detachment of Pikemen, bearing appropriate Mottoes in Chinese, addressed to the By-stander,—written in Gold, on Red Boards

Two more Gongs and the Captain of the Guard (White Button), mounted on a grey Pony;—followed by his Army

The State Executioners, with Cudgels, Irons, and Insignia of Office—Whips and Axes.

KEYING, IMPERIAL HIGH COMMISSIONER,

Governor of Two Quangs, Commander-in-Chief, Privy Councillor, and Member of the Royal Family (a Red Button and Peacock's Feather), in his State Chair, carried by Eight Bearers, and surrounded by White Crystal and Brass Buttons

The Captain of the Raven's Feather, and Mr. Gutzlaff, the Interpreter

MANDARINS,

In Red Buttons of the Peacock's Feather, carried by Eight Bearers

And Commissioners of the Grand Department,

In Blue Buttons), in his State Chair, carried by Eight Bearers

The Man that married the Emperor's Daughter (a Blue Button) in his State Chair, carried by Four Bearers

The Perfect of Quantung,

(a Blue Button) in his State Chair, and Four Bearers

A number of Chairs, with Mandarins of importance

The Chinese Inhabitants of the City closed the Procession."

We return to the *China Mail*:—

In front of the mat shed, which we still dignify by the name of Church, a number of ladies seated on couches attracted the special regard of the Minister. As he approached his residence, a detachment of the 42nd Regt. contrived to make the usual unpleasantly clear; and at the door he was received by Captain Bruce, Assistant Adjutant General.

The next forenoon, the Governor (Sir John Davis, known by his excellent works descriptive of China), accompanied by the Major-General, the military staff, called upon Keying, who received his visitors with his accustomed graceful urbanity, embracing his Excellency and the General. Being a visit of compliment, Keying, when the company rose, conducted the Governor to the outer door, and took leave.

In the afternoon, the Chinese returned the visit in state, and afterwards accompanied the Governor to witness a review of the troops, when they found drawn up in line in the Queen's Road. Keying went down the line in his chair, each regiment presenting arms to him as he arrived in front of its centre. The Chinese seemed much interested in the marches and countermarches, and frequently asked questions about the purpose of the various evolutions. Before returning to their chairs, on the suggestion of the Major-General, they proceeded to the esplanade to witness the artillery salutes; Hubner, with the clear guns of the 42nd, and the more distinguished members of his suite dined at the Governor's, where they met the General, Admiral, and heads of departments. Afterwards, there was a drama; but Keying, feeling fatigued with the day's exertions, retired early, and was, as usual, accompanied to his chair by his host.

During the forenoon of the day following, his Excellency honoured Mr. Gutzlaff with a call: in the afternoon a long conference, which lasted upwards of two hours was held between the Governor and Imperial Commissioner; and when it broke up they proceeded to inspect the Royal Naval and Military hospitals. In the evening, the Chinese heard the *Agincourt*, which they had visited in the morning. The ship, profusely decorated with flags, was illuminated from stem to stern, and when the Royal salute was fired, the effect, as seen the shore, was magnificent. The deck, covered with awnings, formed a spendid ball-room, and the Mandarins, greatly struck with this union of power and refinement, declared that a hundred years would not suffice to produce anything like it in China.

Next morning, the Minister and some of the Mandarins made an excursion round the island in the *Plato* steamer, accompanied by the Governor and the Admiral. The sea being a little rough, Mr. Austin, the Admiral's secretary, was the only whole, was fine, and he expressed himself much gratified with the trip.

In the evening the Imperial Commissioner partook of the well-known and hearty hospitality of the Royal Irish, the officers, some 30 in number, being entertained by the Major-General at dinner, consisting of the Light Company of the Royal Irish in full dress, accompanied by the band and regimental colour, was drawn up along the Major-General's residence, a little before six o'clock. The effect of the martial appearance of the guard, was not a little heightened by innumerable flambeaux blazing in front of the house.

The party at dinner was limited to sixteen. The dining room was decorated with the colours of the Royal Irish, and 42nd Madras N.I. At the centre was placed the Imperial standard of China, waving beside the banner of England. Over the doorways were hung appropriate Chinese mottoes on crimson silk, expressive of the friendship existing between the two nations; this being in accordance with Chinese custom.

Only two toasts were drank during the evening

"The Queen of England and the Emperor of China, and may the happy relations subsisting between the two countries be productive of increased commerce and prosperity to both."

"The health of Keying, the enlightened statesman, and who, alike the friend of England and of China, has taught us to respect him as much for his political talents, as we value him for his social qualities."

Keying listened with great attention, and seemed anxious to have every sentiment fully as the General went along. Keying replied with great grace and cordialness, to the effect that, "though his talents had been greatly overrated, the General had only done justice to his sincerity, for he could assure him, on the faith of a Tartar Soldier, that he had ever had any voice in the affairs of China, the peace and prosperity of both our countries would be always the objects nearest to his heart."

Nothing could exceed the affability and good humour of Keying, accompanied by the highest tact and good breeding. He was jovial at dinner, but without excess; and after having volunteered a Mauchow Tartar song, which he gave with great spirit, the company adjourned to the drawing-room, where a party, consisting of the ladies of the garrison, with most of the naval and military officers, and civil residents, had assembled. Keying went the round of the room with the utmost blandness, offering his hand to each of the ladies, and distinguishing one or two of them by little presents of purses or rosaries.

Some instances of the urbanity of the well-bred Tartar are then related: as, his kindness to a little girl, whom he took upon his knee and caressed, placing an ornament about her neck. A married lady who was sitting near him, attracted a good deal of his attention; and, having desired one of his attendants to bring him a silk handkerchief, he presented it to her, and begged he might retain her own in exchange for it. The lady was momentarily embarrassed; and Keying seeing this, said "he hoped he had done nothing contrary to our usages of propriety" an apology which was immediately appreciated and understood.

On the fourth day, Keying gave the return dinner, a sumptuous entertainment in the Chinese fashion: the host receiving the Governor, and conducting him to a seat in the centre of the room—the rest of the company sitting in arm-chairs fantastically placed on either side, with a small table between each two. The half-hour before dinner, proverbially dull and trying to the patience in Europe, is in China relieved by the assiduous attentions of the entertainers, and by refreshments of the finest tea, which are offered to each guest in little cups; what with us is the saucer being made to perform the more useful office of a cover to preserve the aroma.

The Dinner, our Correspondent says, was given in a room 100 feet by 50ft. covered with red cloth, and lighted by twenty very handsome Chinese lanterns; there were forty guests, and the banquet lasted from six till ten o'clock, during which time there was a ceaseless succession of dishes. Keying paid great attention to his guests, and proposed several toasts and sentiments; and there was no lack of champagne and cherry brandy.

The *ménu* of this dinner is described, in the *China Mail*, as differing in several respects from the descriptions of Du Halde, Father Bouvet, and other more modern writers; and, instead of a small table for each guest, there was, as we have said, only a single table for the English and the host, for the whole company; and except such a general invitation to be seated as might have passed unnoticed in Europe, there were none of the ceremonious bows to individuals which Father Bouvet speaks of.

We have not room for all the details: there were chop-sticks laid, but, the Mandarins occasionally used the fork and spoon; at the left hand was a small saucer of sweetmeats, after which came a

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA.

INVASION OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY BY THE SIKH ARMY.

The Overland India Mail arrived on Thursday morning, viâ Trieste, with the Bombay mails of the 1st of January. They contain the important news that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej; and that they having thus declared war against the British, the Governor-General had issued the following proclamation on the 13th of December:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The British Government has ever been on terms of friendship with that of the Punjab

In the year 1809, a treaty of amity and concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the conditions of which have always been faithfully observed by the British Government, and were scrupulously fulfilled by the late Maharajah.

The same friendly relations have been maintained with the successors of Maharajah Runjeet Singh by the British Government up to the present time.

Since the death of the late Maharajah Sher Singh, the disorganized state of the Lahore Government has made it necessary on the Governor-General in Council, to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British frontier; the nature of these measures, and the cause of their adoption, were at the time fully explained to the Lahore Durbar.

Notwithstanding the disorganized state of the Lahore Government during the last two years, and many most unfriendly proceedings on the part of the Durbar, the Governor-General in Council has continued to evince his desire to maintain the most friendly relations which had so long existed between the two states for the mutual interests and happiness of both. He has shown on every occasion the utmost forbearance from consideration to the helpless state of the infant Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, whom the British Government had recognised as the successor to the late Maharajah Sher Singh.

The Governor-General in Council sincerely desired to see a strong Sikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army and to protect its subjects. He had not, up to the present moment, abandoned the hope of seeing that important object effected by the patriotic efforts of the Sikhs and people of that country.

The Sikh army has now, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British territory.

The Governor-General must, therefore, take measures for effectually bringing that contest to a close, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties, and the disturbers of public peace.

The Governor-General hereby declares the possessions of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, on the left of the bank of the Sutlej, confiscated and annexed to the British territories.

The Governor-General will respect the existing rights of all Jaghirdars, Zemindars, and tenants, in the said possessions, who, by the course they now pursue, evince their fidelity to the British Government.

The Governor-General here calls upon all the Chiefs and Sirdars in the protected territories to cooperate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the treacherous enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these states. Those of the chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of this duty will find they owe to the protection of their powerful friend increase presented thereby, and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government, and will be punished accordingly.

The possessions of all the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive official protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings, will be treated as disturbers of the public peace.

All subjects of the British Government, and those who possess estates on both sides the river Sutlej, who by their faithful adherence to the British Government may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in all their just rights and privileges.

On the other hand, all subjects of the British Government who shall continue in the service of the Sikh Sirdars, and who disobey this proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side the Sutlej confiscated, and declared to be aliens and enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE.

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

CAMP, Lashkuree Khan-ke-Serai, Dec. 13, 1845.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

To understand the Sikh character, it is necessary to explain that they follow the tenets of Nunck, who four centuries ago formed a religion from Hindooism and Mahometanism, which united the taste of both, and rejected that of neither. Guided by their "Geeroos," or priests, they fought and gained considerable territories in the Punjab, or Country of the Five Rivers.

Some of the troops, and especially those of Rajpoot descent, assumed the appellation of Singhs, or Lions. Runjeet Singh, by his abilities, succeeded in placing himself at their head. He died in June, 1839, since which time three of his successors have been assassinated. Dhuleep Singh is but a boy, and the troops refuse to obey his feeble sceptre

The Singhs resemble, in a great measure, the Janissaries at Constantinople; and they consume the right of selecting their own rulers. The Punjab contains a tribe of the wildest fanatics, who look upon all men as objects of hatred, unless those who profess the Sikh faith. The Sikh troops are stated to amount in number to about 70,000 men, without the least idea of the land; for, like the late Janissaries, they admit recruits of all classes, on those recruits adopting their tenets

The Sikh troops, inflated with vanity, and desirous of plunder, came to the resolution of invading the British territory; and they, notwithstanding the reluctance of their Government, marched in the end of November and the beginning of December to the Sutlej, a distance of about fifty miles from Lahore. Crossing by They forced the Queen Mother's paramour, Lall Singh, to accompany them as a hostage for her behaviour during their absence. On the 26th of November one division of them reached Ferozepore, and on the 28th Buttoura. The other two columns moved in parallel routes, and on the 8th of December the whole force reached the banks of the Sutlej, forming a line extending from Kussoor, opposite to Ferozepore, to the Hurreeke Ghat. Tej Singh, who was to be one of their principal leaders, endeavoured by various excuses to delay his departure from Lahore. The Punt or Council of Officers guided the troops in their proceedings.

The Governor-General left Delhi on the 12th of November, and reached Umballa on the 26th, when he had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Gough, and with Major Broadfoot, both of whom had come by dâk from Umballa. It was at this meeting that the Governor-General expressed his approbation of the measures adopted by the military authorities in assembling troops to the river's bank. On the 27th the Governor-General again began his march, and on the 2nd of December he arrived at Loodiana, where he remained until the 7th, busy in reviewing the troops; and, on that day, he moved out of the fort, as if to proceed to Ferozepore. On the 11th, he rode from his camp, 16 miles' distance, to Loodiana, to inspect the troops. On the 3th, the determination of the Sikh soldiery to cross the Sutlej became known, and orders were issued for the assembly of the army and the Vakeel of the Lahore Government was desired to retire from the Company's territories. The proclamation was issued on the 13th, and, on the 17th, the Governor-General's camp was at Bussean, within 37 miles of the Sikhs. The Commander-in-Chief was stationed, on that day, within five miles of the Governor-General's camp. On the 13th, 15,000 Sikhs, with 37 guns, crossed the river, by a ford about 12 miles above Ferozepore, and, on the 13th, they were about seven miles from it, still crossing men and guns, by a bridge of boats.

The British army was consequently composed of 11 complete troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery, with four light field batteries, a 12-pounder elephant battery of 18 guns, 14 24-pounders, eight howitzers, and mortars preparing; three European with seven light cavalry regiments, including the body guard; four complete corps, and a wing of the 5th Irregular Cavalry; nine European and six native regiments of Infantry, and almost the whole corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners. The above corps in movement to reinforce the army

Rumour states that Sir H. Hardinge was likely to have a general battle on the 20th of December, but this fact was doubted, especially as he is supposed to be following the cautious tactics of the Wellington school, and not to be disposed to strike unless he can give a blow with power and effect. The Sikhs were kept in check near Ferozepore by a force under Sir John Littler, who commanded that station, and who caused field works to be thrown up on the line of supposed attack by the Sikhs. Reports have been current that he had defeated a body of the Sikhs on the 10th, and that he had lost eight officers.

The number of Sikhs that crossed the river before the 14th was said to amount to 30,000, with seventy guns. Their great object appears to be plunder, which they expected to find without any difficulty. They have brought their own provisions for the campaign, as they dread being poisoned if they use any food found in the British districts. They are said also to be alarmed at taking Ferozepore, which is described by them as being underwater, and to be in an unhealthy situation. They vacillate very much before they invaded the British territory, and appeared to be more so on finding their progress resisted. The Ranee, or Queen-Mother, remained at Lahore, declaring the progress of the Sikh troops, who refused to obey her. At her request, a force had been sent back to Lahore, to protect her and die capital.

Apprehensions were entertained that the Sikh troops would separate themselves into plundering bands, and scatter destruction through the British provinces to Seiks, Hindoos, &c. Hence great anxiety prevailed as to the results of the patched battle which was expected on the 20th of December.

Moultan is a tributary province of Lahore, and the troops stationed there, to the number of 5,000 men, were directed by the Lahore Government to march Bhawulpore They were under the command of Dewan Moolraj, the Nazim or Governor of Moultan.

News of the invasion of the British territory had reached Sir Charles Napier on the 24th of December, and her Majesty's 86th Regiment and the 12th Bengal Native Infantry, and all the other disposable troops there, were instantly ordered to prepare for marching to the frontiers of the Punjab. The 2nd Regiment Bombay Europeans, her Majesty's 17th Regiment, and the 4th Native Infantry, and 11th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, were under orders for starting in the steamers from Bombay for Kurrachee, *en route* for Scinde, to reinforce the Scinde army.

The latest news from Cabul describes a great breach between Akbar and Sultan Jan, which, it is said, has given rise to excite disturbances. Jubbar Mohammed had grown suspicious of all persons except his sons, to whom alone he confided the command of his troops.

Of Futteh Singh, who some time back raised a revolt at Attock, it is not known whether he is dead or alive. Some suppose him a prisoner in the fort of one of the chiefs.

January 2

The steamer was delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the Governor-General's despatches. The steamers which took up to Kurrachee the first detachment of troops from Bombay returned yesterday, and one started this morning, and others are to start to-morrow, with her Majesty's 17th Regiment, and detachments of artillery.

It was rumoured at Kurrachee that an engagement had taken place between the advance guard of the British army and the Sikhs at Moodkee, in which the 3rd Dragoons did great execution, by routing the enemy, and taking 17 guns General M'Caskell is said to have died of his wounds on the following day The date is not stated

Great anxiety prevailed respecting the position of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, and their army, which was stationed between Loodiana and Ferozepore, in such a manner as to be liable to have the communications with Delhi intercepted

The main body of our troops, advancing from Umballa towards Ferozepore, were, on the 17th of December, at Bussean, within thirty-five miles of the Sikh army, and with the Commander-in-Chief close by. On the 22nd it was known that the Lahore troops, to the number of 30,000, with 70 guns, had crossed the river Sutlej, and had taken up such a position as would enable them to intercept the Ferozepore mails. None of later date than the 13th of December had reached Cawnpore.

The dâk between Loodiana and Ferozepore is stopped, and the whole of the intermediate jungle swarming with plunderers of the worst description.

The departure of the steamer, which was fixed for noon this day, has been further postponed till five o'clock this evening.

Every exertion is making at this port to send troops of all kinds off to Scinde, to enable Sir Charles Napier to move at the head of a large force.

Friday Evening

The mails are now closing, although the Governor-General's despatches have not arrived.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 22.

The steamer *Victoria*, left Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., and brings the important information of the invasion of the British territory by a large Sikh force on the 21st of December, on which a battle immediately took place:—

"BOMBAY TIMES EXTRA

"TIMES OFFICE, Saturday, Twelve A.M., Jan. 3.

"A despatch arrived this morning from the Governor-General from Ferozepore, which mentions that a battle had taken place at that place. Our forces had stormed one of the enemy's positions, and were preparing to attack the other when the despatch left. Sir H. Hardinge led the centre, Sir H. Gough the right, and Sir John Littler the left. The slaughter was very great. Further particulars have not yet reached us. The steamer *Victoria* had made considerable way out of the harbour when the above despatch arrived, when she was immediately recalled, and returned into port about half-past ten o'clock."

The despatch is dated from Umballa, the 26th of December.

Eleven o'Clock.

The news is that the battle took place at Ferozepore. The Governor-General led the centre, the Commander-in-Chief the right, and Sir John Littler the left. The centre and right held their ground well; the left was hard pressed. The troops had stormed one position, and were preparing to attack the other, when the despatch left. The slaughter was very great.

There is no doubt of this, as Mr Cochrane, the barrister, has just come from Government House, where the Governor announced publicly the news.

This intelligence relieves us from all apprehensions relative to the garrison of Ferozepore, and to the positions of the army. The Sikhs lost 65 guns. The fighting was for three days, day and night.

The British occupied the Sikh camp.

Noon

Another report is that the Sikh force of more than 50,000, and 150 pieces of artillery, invaded the British possessions on the 21st of December. A battle was the immediate result, which lasted till the 23rd, and was not over when the express left. The loss was great on both sides, but the enemy suffered most, and lost 65 pieces of cannon. It is also said that Sir John Littler was forced to retire on the first attack, and that the enemy were only routed on the advance of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. No doubts were entertained that the enemy would shortly be driven across the Sutlej

The steamer is about to start

[It is right to state that we are indebted to the *Times* for the above important news That paper received the express exclusively. It was brought by a courier viâ Trieste, who exhibited, as a contemporary says, "a splendid specimen of a Sikh," not speak a word of English. He performed the journey from Dwino, near Trieste, in some hours less than six days.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

The House sat for a short time only, and nothing of importance occurred.

Lord KINNAIRD moved for "a Return of the Amount of Fees incurred by the Introduction of Railway Bills into this House during the last Session of Parliament, and by Petition against such Bills, and how applied." The noble Lord mentioned the case of one railway, the cost of which was £300,000; but an opposition being raised to it, the cost of meeting that opposition amounted to no less a sum than £15,000; and in another case in which a private gentleman opposed a railway, all the attorneys' accounts amounted to £900, of which the fees of Parliament took up £300.—The return was agreed to.

In answer to a question from Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of ABERDEEN said he did not object to lay upon the table a copy of the report of the Board of Fees incurred by the Treasury of the United States, upon the subject of the tariff of that country. The noble Earl added that the report contained much which was well worthy of serious consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

NEW WRIT. On the motion of Mr. NEWDEGATE, a new writ was ordered for the county of Rutland, in the room of the Hon. William Dawnay, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.—Mr. FIELDEN gave notice that, inasmuch as his name appeared along with his noble friend, Lord Ashley's, on the back of the bill for limiting the labour of young persons and females to ten hours in the day, and his noble friend having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, it was his (Mr. Fielden's) intention to proceed with it on the 18th of February, or as soon after as possible

THE MILITIA.—Mr T. DUNCOMBE put some questions with respect to the militia, in answer to which, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said he thought there was much apprehension abroad upon the subject. The Government had no intention of calling out the militia under the present law; but it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill to amend and consolidate the militia laws; and when that act should have been passed, it would be in the power of the Government to call out the militia to certain. Whether or no they would ever call them out to train depended upon other circumstances. If called out, however, they would be called out to train, and to train only; but as there seemed to be considerable apprehension on the subject, and as clubs were being formed, he should take that opportunity of stating that he hoped the public would not put themselves to any further inconvenience until they had heard what the Government was about to do. He was desirous of encouraging and passing a measure for raising the militia without so obnoxious a mode as the ballot. (Hear, hear, hear.) He trusted that all the preparations people were making to preserve themselves would be suspended until the public could have had an opportunity of seeing and judging of the measure about to be introduced. (Hear, hear, cheering.)

RELAXATION OF DUTIES.—Mr. P. M. STEWART asked if the Government intended to alter the duties on colonial spirits, and the prohibitions against sugar and molasses?—Sir R. PEEL said the Government did not intend to touch the duties on sugar or molasses; nor was it the intention of the Government to make any alterations in the present duties in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively. Great inconvenience would arise from the adoption of such a course With regard to sugar and molasses, they could not be used in private breweries and in distilleries, under certain regulations, but they were prohibited from use in conjunction with distillation from grain

The House then resumed the Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the Public Works (Ire and) Bill, both of which were advanced a stage

GAME-LAWS. Mr. BAILEY moved the re-appointment of the committee of last year on the subject of the Game-laws, the names of the members constituting the committee being the same as last year. Agreed to.

Leave was given to Sir T. FREMANTLE to introduce a bill to alter and amend the law of settlement in the counties of small piers and harbours, and also to extend the fisheries in Ireland; and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat only for about half-an-hour to-day.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR a bill, which was intended to relieve her Majesty's subjects from certain penalties and disabilities with regard to religious opinions, was introduced, and read a first time.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

NEW MEMBERS.—The following Members, recently elected, took the oaths and their seats: Spencer Horatio Walpole, Esq., for Midhurst, the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, for Lichfield; and John Stuart, Esq., for Newcastle

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. In answer to a question from Mr. R. YORKE, Sir R. PEEL said that he was not prepared, on the part of her Majesty's Government, to say that it was their intention to introduce any bill respecting ecclesiastical Courts.

TIMBER DUTIES.—Sir R. PEEL made an announcement respecting his intended reductions on the timber duties. He proposed that, on the 5th of April, 1846, a further reduction of 5s. should also take place. On sawn timber, he proposed that the present duty should be reduced on the 5th of April, 1847, 6s.; and, on the 5th of April, 1848, 5s. more. With regard to the duties on laths, spars, and oars, he proposed to make a proportional reduction; but he reserved to himself the power of considering whether that reduction should, or should not, be immediate from the 5th of April, 1846. In reply to a question from Mr. Hawes, Sir R. Peel replied that no reduction of the timber duties would take place on the 5th of April, 1846.

THE TARIFF AND FREE TRADE.—Mr. WODEHOUSE moved for a copy of the warrant appointing Mr. H. S. Chapman Chief Judge of the Supreme Court at Wellington, in New Zealand; and also of the documents relative to the tariff of the United States. He had received high testimonials of the merits of Mr. Chapman, and did not doubt that Lord Stanley had exercised a wise discretion in making the appointment; but Mr. Chapman, as an Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the condition of the hand-loom weavers, had made deceptive and delusive statements, entrapping the Government into that Free-Trade course which had since been unhappily pursued. The hon. member also described generally on the impolicy of Free-Trade views. Dr. BOWRING stated the result of several interviews with Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, on the subject of Protection and Corn-laws, in which he had endeavoured to controvert the views of the Pacha, and to gain his adherence to a somder policy. His own experience as a commercial diplomatist had taught him the value and importance of Sir Robert Peel's declaration, that he was weary of negotiations in favour of reciprocity, and that it was better we should teach by our example than wait for the effect of our precepts.—Mr Wodehouse's motion was agreed to.

Returns in his motion. (A laugh.)

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.—This Bill, upon the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE, was read a third time and passed.

CHARITIES IN IRELAND.—Mr. TRELAWNEY inquired if the Government intended to bring in any Bill this session with respect to charitable trusts?—Sir J. GRAHAM said the Lord Chancellor would shortly introduce into the House of Lords a Bill on the subject.—The House adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied during its sitting chiefly with private business

In reply to a question from Mr KEMBLE, Sir J. GRAHAM said there was an intention on the part of the Government to extend the jurisdiction of Courts of Request throughout the country to £20. It was a measure, however, which required great caution in the preparation, and it would be some time, therefore, before he would be enabled to lay the bill upon the table.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the potato disease in Ireland, made by them in the month of November last

GRINDING BONES IN POOR-LAW UNIONS.—In reply to a motion for papers made by Captain PECHELL, relating to the pounding and grinding of bones in Poor-law unions, Sir J. GRAHAM said that a general order had been issued by the Poor law Commissioners to put a stop to the practice. Subsequently, representations were made by several unions for permission to continue the practice, until some other employment could be found, and until the stock on hand was got rid of. In nine instances only had the application been granted, and even in those cases it was limited to three months, so that on the 1st of April the whole of such employment, which was certainly inexpedient in workhouses, would cease altogether throughout England and Wales.—The House continued sitting o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS. Lord DALHOUSIE said, he had been requested by the Committee appointed to consider the course to be adopted with respect to the future railway projects, which will be submitted to your Lordships, to report that they have met and agreed to the following resolution:—"Resolved That it is the opinion of this Committee that such portion of the Standing Order No. 244 as requires a deposit of one-tenth of the amount subscribed, should be suspended with respect to all such Railway Bills as shall commence in the House of Lords during the present session. That no such Railway Bills shall be read a first time in this House unless a deposit of one-twentieth part of the amount subscribed shall have been paid on or before the 5th of February. That no such Railway Bills should be read a third time until a further deposit of one-tenth part of the amount subscribed shall in like manner be paid. Resolved also, that it is the opinion of this Committee that this House should not receive any petition for a Railway Bill after Monday, the 23rd of February."

CHARITIES IN IRELAND.—The Earl of CLANCARTY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into medical charities in Ireland. The noble Earl went into a detail of the manner in which some of these charities were managed. He had received communications from all parts of Ireland on the subject, some of them containing very important suggestions.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said there was no disposition on the part of the Government to oppose the noble Earl, and the Committee was appointed The House adjourned soon after six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER FOR SUSSEX.—Mr. Frewen took the necessary oaths and his seat for East Sussex, in the room of Mr. Darby.

PETITION FROM THE CITY OF LONDON FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS. The Sheriffs Chapman and Lucas were introduced, and presented a petition from the Common Council in favour of an abolition of the Corn laws They also presented a petition from the Lord Mayor and Commons of the City, respecting Billingsgate market.

NEW WRIT FOR BUCKINGHAM.—A new writ was moved for Buckingham, in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

NEW SHERIFFS FOR DORSETSHIRE.—Mr. S. O Byrne, the writ for which were ordered for Dorsetshire, in the room of Lord Ashley and Mr. H. C. Sturt, who have accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

MANY petitions were presented on the subject of the Corn-laws.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S NEW PLAN.—In answer to a question from Mr. PATTISON, Sir R. PEEL said that as soon as the House should come to any resolution on the subject of the duties in conformity with the notice given before the House by her Majesty's Government, if it should come to any resolution, the reduction would take place from the date of the resolution Mr. ELLICE said that his constituents were in favour of the measure of the Government, but they were anxious to know how soon it would come into operation as respects silk.—Sir R. PEEL said that the people of Coventry were entitled to great credit for their readiness to consent to a reduction that he could not but consider a great sacrifice. He had no question beyond that he gave to the question put to him by the hon. Member for London

REPEAL OF PENAL ENACTMENTS. Mr. WATSON moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties on her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects on account of religion.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, that it was not his intention to offer any opposition to the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman. He merely wished to state that the attention of the Criminal Law Commissioners had been attracted to the subject, and on their recommendation a bill, embracing that and other matters, had been introduced into the other House of Parliament, and which it was the intention of the Government to follow up. Sir R. H. Inglis recommended the right hon. gentleman to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill

The House adjourned before seven o'clock

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—The Sub-Committees on Railway Petitions have met to consider the various railway bills, but hitherto the business has been merely formal, and nothing of importance has occurred.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON RAILWAYS

The following is a copy of the Report anxiously looked for, of the Committee of the House of Commons on Railways:—

"Resolved That, for the purpose of facilitating the dispatch of railway bills during the present session, it is expedient that a portion of the railway bills should commence in the House of Lords.

"That with respect to railways, which, in pursuance of this resolution, shall commence in the House of Lords during the present session, the House will not exercise its privileges in regard to excess fixing and regulating the amount of rates and tolls in such bills

"That with a view to afford early and increased means of employment in Ireland, it is expedient to give facilities for commencing such works in Ireland; and that, for the said purpose of this object, it is expedient that Irish railway bills should commence in the House of Lords.

"That it is expedient that all bills which ought to be considered to compete, in connection with any bills, the promoters of which shall prove themselves entitled to the privileges agreed to be granted in certain cases, by a resolution of this House, on the 7th of July last, shall commence in the House of Lords; that the parties promoting such railways as, by the above resolutions, are to commence in the House of Lords, may, notwithstanding any provisions respecting them, in the House of Lords, prove before the committee on petitions for railway bills in the House of Commons, that they have complied with the standing orders of this House, and the report of such committee shall be referred to the Chamber of Commons: "Resolved that, if the committee shall report that the standing orders have not been complied with, such report shall be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, and that their report shall be received like the other bills which shall have been complied with; but such report shall be on the table; if the report shall state that the standing orders have not been complied with, such report is to be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to report whether the standing orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with."

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a private letter from Palermo stating that the medical advisers of the Empress of Russia had held a consultation, at which it had been decided that her Majesty, in order to secure the perfect re-establishment of her health, ought to prolong her residence in that city. In consequence of this decision the Empress, it is said, will not attend the Carnival at Naples, as was her intention.

The Prussian Government has just prescribed to all branches of the army the study of horticulture. Encouragements are accorded to all the young soldiers who go out to work in the horticultural establishments about Berlin. The object is that when they have served out their time they may carry home some knowledge of horticulture.

A letter from Algiers, of January 23, in the *Sentinelle de Toulon*, states that amongst the number of persons who were brought in a frozen state to the hospital of Setif, from the 4th to the 7th ult., there were 18 officers, several of whom had to undergo amputation of both legs.

AKALEES OF THE SIKH ARMY.—FROM VON ORLICH'S TRAVELS.

THE SIKH ARMY.

The intelligence just received of the Sikh Army having crossed the Sutlej, and thus declared war against the British, will, doubtless, render the following picture of our new enemy of immediate interest. It is extracted from Von Orlich's "Travels in India," a faithful translation of which was published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in the spring of last year—to whose courtesy we are indebted for the loan of the annexed illustration. The writer is describing

A REVIEW OF THE SIKH ARMY.

Something more than a third part of the army which was assembled here consisted of regular troops, and of these about five thousand were cavalry. They are divided into divisions and brigades, and are under the immediate command of the European officers. The command is given in the French language, but the tactics differ in the various brigades; those which are under French officers being trained on the French system, while those under British officers according to the English tactics. Thus unity is wanting, and discipline is defective. A single mishap would cause a complete disruption of these troops, and endanger the lives of their commanders. This, in fact, happened to General Court, who, on the accession of Shere Singh, faithful to his oath, refused to do homage till the ex-regent had absolved him from his allegiance to her; on this, the general was attacked in his house by his own soldiers, and had a most miraculous escape.

These troops are better paid than those of the East India Company, but not so regularly, and two rupees per month are besides deducted from their pay for their maintenance. Their uniform is red and blue: some regiments wear chakos, but most of them turbans; they are armed in the same manner as the English. The cavalry is in general well mounted, and consists of cuirassiers and dragoons. With respect to the artillery, the guns are scarcely inferior to those of the English, but their horses are very indifferent. Their movements are rapid; their firing very unskilful, for of six shot from six-pounders only one hit the mark at a distance of 800 paces.

The irregular troops consist chiefly of cavalry, who are obliged to furnish their own horses, weapons, and clothing; some are armed with spears, shields, and bows, and the greater part of them have matchlock guns; they are excellent soldiers brave and vigilant, and are quickly rallied after a defeat. The irregular infantry, armed with guns and spears, can make no resistance in the open field. The most distinguished among them are the Chagaris, led by the Akalees; they are clothed in black and have black standards, with a lion embroidered on them.

We were a party of between forty and fifty elephants, and rode along the front. Generals Ventura's and Court's division was on the right wing; each regiment had its own band of music, and presented arms as we approached. Almost every one of the Sikh officers of these regular troops was dressed according to his own taste; some in English, others in French uniforms, or in a mixture of both: some wore turbans, or caps with shawls wrapped round them, and others helmets and chakos: some had high boots with coloured tops, others shoes; some wore white, and others coloured pantaloons. It was altogether a strange medley; General Court wore a French General's uniform, and joined us on his elephant. The irregular cavalry, about 10,000 strong, looked very picturesque—nay, antique.

As we approached the Akalees, those savage hordes set up a scornful shout; some galloped out of the ranks, and, with uplifted hands, abused the Maharaja; his Highness, however, who appeared quite used to this sort of thing, took no notice whatever, and said he was glad they had not pelted him with mud, as they had frequently done to Runjeet Singh on similar occasions.

We should add that Von Orlich's work has been admirably translated by Mr. H. E. Lloyd: it includes an excellent account of Sinde and the Punjab, and will, therefore, acquire a renewed interest by the recently received intelligence. The work is, moreover, well stored with statistical information and neat descriptive accounts of the country, far beyond mere traveller's gossip: here, for example, is a glimpse of the Punjab, the land of the Sikhs:—

The Punjab, or country of "five waters," (*panj*, five; *ab*, waters), covering an area of 6000 geographical square miles, lies between the Indus, the Sutlej, and the Himalaya mountains. The four streams which rise in these mountains, intersect the country, and divide it with the Indus into four distinct doabs. The first distrct lying between the Indus and the Jallum (Hydaspes), is 147 miles in breadth. The Jallum, a clear stream, from 300 to 400 yards across, flows in a sandy bed, at the rate of two miles an hour. Its temperature in December was 45 deg. Fahrenheit at sunrise, and rose during the day to 51 deg. It is the most sterile, the least cultivated, and the least populous part of the country; it is covered with undulating bare eminences, which rise considerably towards the centre, and is intersected by rugged declivities. The waters flow in deep beds, enclosed by high steep banks, and consequently cannot be employed in irrigation.

A letter in the *Augsburg Gazette*, from the banks of the Rhine, says, that the notifications by the Duke of Bordeaux of the marriage of his sister to the Powers of Europe, have received very polite replies, in which, however, every expression that could possibly have implied any kind of acknowledgment of the Pretender's rights was carefully avoided. The Prussian Monarch replied in an autograph letter. The reply of the Emperor of Russia has not yet arrived, or, at all events, is not yet known. Denmark alone has refused to receive the letters of notification.

THE AMBASSADOR OF MOROCCO, AT PARIS.

The arrival of this distinguished diplomatist in the French capital was announced by our Paris Correspondent, in our Journal of the 10th ult. His Moorish Excellency rejoices in the somewhat protracted name of *Sid-el-Hadj Ab-el-Kader Ben-Mohammed-Acbache*. He has been magnificently located in the Champs Elysées; and was visited, immediately after his arrival, by M. Guizot. A grand review took place in honour of the Ambassador, in the Champ de Mars, on the 17th, on which occasion our Artist sketched his Excellency and his *suite*, mounted on beautiful white Arabians, from the Royal stables; when the novel appearance of the mounted group, not omitting their almost grotesque costume, drew great crowds of spectators.

AMBASSADOR FROM THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO, AT PARIS.

DESTRUCTION OF A MANUFACTORY AT NEWCASTLE, BY FIRE.

A very serious fire occurred on Tuesday morning at the extensive locomotive-engine manufactory of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, at the Forth Banks, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The principal portion of the manufactory has been completely destroyed, together with a number of locomotive engines in progress, and nearly the whole of the valuable models of locomotive and other machinery.

The fire originated in the joiners' shop, which formed the second story of a building in the centre of the works, the lower story being the locomotive shop, where engines are put together after their several parts have been manufactured in the various parts of the establishment. Adjoining, and opening into the locomotive shop, was an apartment fitted up with lathes, screw-cutters, drilling, and various other machines, and immediately above this what was properly termed the model-room was situated. The model-room communicated with the joiners shop, where the tenders were built, and the whole of the upper portion of this apartment was occupied by models, in addition to the model-room, and all these have been entirely consumed.

In the locomotive shop there were seven locomotive engines in an advanced state, three about finished, and in the tender-room above was a corresponding number of tenders, some of them completed, and one in course of being packed to leave the premises. Nearly the whole of these have been destroyed, the heat having been so intense as to fuse a considerable portion of the metal, so that axles, rods, and frames were twisted into a thousand shapes, and all are now lying in one confused mass of ruin on the ground where the building previously stood, and the former site of which is indicated only by a portion of the exterior walls.

The fire was discovered between four and five o'clock in the morning by John Reside, the night watchman, who shortly before had let one of the workmen, a joiner, named Moscrop, into the premises to complete some work he had left unfinished the previous night. He observed the fire from the east window of the joiners' shop, and tried to effect an entrance, but could not for the smoke. He then gave the alarm, and Moscrop and another man who came into the yard at the time ran away for the fire engines and to give information to the foreman and the police. The fire-engines were on the spot with unusual celerity, but the fire had then attained such a height that all attempts to extinguish it were useless, so that the exertions of the firemen and police were chiefly directed towards preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining premises.

A detachment of soldiers from the garrison, with the brigade engine, were present on the ground, and rendered very essential service. An immense number of persons had collected outside the works, watching the progress of the devouring element, which raged with irresistible fury, and seemed to threaten the entire neighbourhood. In little more than an hour the work of destruction was complete, the roof of the building fell in, the ponderous wheels of the locomotive tenders burst through the burning rafters of the floor, and the whole place was wrapped in one intensely burning flame. The cause of the intensity of the hea

DESTRUCTION OF HAWTHORN'S LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE MANUFACTORY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

and the magnitude of the flame was soon discovered to proceed from the gas, which had been turned into the pipes a few minutes before the fire broke out, and, on the melting of the pipes, which ran in various directions along the building, the gas ignited, and, being fed from the main, it continued to burn with appalling fury, till the supply was cut off by choking the pipe, the meter and the main tap being inaccessible from the fire. The workmen of the establishment were exceedingly active; but, from the first, it was evident that no efforts could save the principal building and its contents; but to those, with a few trifling exceptions, the destruction was confined. No one sustained any serious personal injury. The damage is estimated at from £16,000 to £20,000, and the works are insured in the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance-office, but not, it is understood, to the entire amount of the loss.

The most serious inconvenience and loss will result from the suspension of the works, and the impossibility of completing contracts within the stipulated period. The house is understood to have contracts for work that will keep the establishment fully employed for three years to come, and the utmost exertions have been made for some time past to keep pace with the extraordinary demand for locomotive power in all parts of the world. Arrangements are being made, with the usual promptitude of the enterprising firm, to repair the damage with as little delay as possible.

The origin of the fire appears clearly traceable to Moscrop, the joiner, who entered the premises shortly after four o'clock in the morning, and who, it seems, went into the tender-room with a lantern to get his saw, as he confesses having opened the lantern door, and the fire was discovered by the watchman a very short time afterwards. These circumstances having come to the knowledge of the police, they made inquiries for Moscrop, and found that he had never been in the yard after leaving it when the fire broke out in order to fetch the engines. They proceeded to his lodgings, and found him sitting by the fire-side, on which they took him into custody, and conveyed him to the police-station, where a preliminary investigation has been instituted.

There can be no doubt whatever that the fire originated with Moscrop's lamp, but in what way it seems impossible to ascertain, as he stoutly denies having trimmed the wick when he had the lantern door open. Moscrop was re-examined on Wednesday, and, as the evidence only went to prove neglect, he was discharged.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THELVERTON HALL.

Thelverton, or as it is now more commonly written, Thelton, is a small village, near the market-town of Diss, in Norfolk. It is chiefly the property of Thomas

THELVERTON HALL.

Havers, Esq., an active and universally esteemed magistrate of Norfolk. The family are Roman Catholic, of great antiquity, and have for centuries filled the office of Steward to the successive Dukes of Norfolk.

The view of the Hall there represented shows the North aspect, and is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, now in the best possible repair.

NEWSPAPER
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THE LATE JOSEPH C. CARPUE, ESQ., F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon died on Friday, the 30th ult., aged 84; having attained the highest character in his profession, and leaving behind him the reputation of one of its most skilful members. In medicine, as in politics, he was a stanch and uncompromising reformer, and opposed with the most determined energy, the proceedings of the College of Surgeons, by the governing body of which, despite of his superior acquirements, he was constantly refused a seat at the Council. As a professional writer, Mr. Carpue was known by his work "On the Taliacothian Operation," and "On the High Operation of the Stone;" and, as a lecturer, by his admirable addresses on anatomy. Shortly after the opening of the Brighton Railway, Mr. Carpue, who had then retired from public life, and held only one appointment, that at the Vaccine

THE LATE MR. CARPUE, F.R.S.

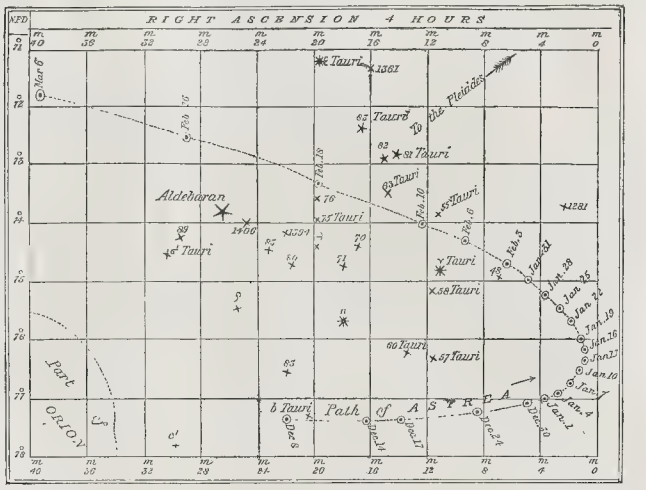
establishment, was travelling on the line, when the frightful accident happened, by which so many lives were sacrificed. Two of Mr. Carpue's servants were killed on the spot, and he himself suffered severe injury, which, in all probability, laid the foundation of the fatal disorder, dropsy, which terminated his existence.

DOUBLE LAUNCH AT LIVERPOOL.

The animated and unusual spectacle of the launch, at the same time, of two splendid first-class iron steamers, took place on Wednesday week, at the ship-building works of Messrs. Sefton and Co., Sefton-street, Liverpool.

The dimensions of these two fine vessels are, as near as possible, the same: their burden, 763 tons; length between perpendiculars, 200 feet; depth, 17½ feet; beam, 28 feet; and their engines of 325 horse power. The *Windsor*, which is to ply between Liverpool and Belfast, is clinker built, and has very fine lines; her engines are constructed on the side lever principle. The *Ajax*, for the London and Cork trade, is carvel built, and not so fine, with direct levers.

About half-past ten o'clock, it then being nearly high tide, and all the preparations being perfected, Mrs. Grantham christened the *Windsor*, and Mrs. Hazleden the *Ajax*; the ceremony being hailed by the cheers of all present; and the stages being knocked away, the two noble vessels, one after the other, glided gracefully and majestically into the river, amid the reiterated plaudits of the spectators. After the visitors had



PATH OF THE NEW PLANET ASTREA.

partaken of a slight luncheon, prepared in one of the out-offices, Mr. Thos. Vernon, in neat and complimentary speeches, gave the healths of Mr. Hazleden, who acknowledged the compliment; and of Mr. John Grantham, the modeller and superintendent of the building of the *Windsor*. Mr. John Grantham also replied, and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. John Vernon, which was drank most enthusiastically. "Success to the *Windsor* and *Ajax*," "The Ladies," and several other toasts were also given.

According to the *Liverpool Mail*, iron ship-building is rapidly progressing at this port. Messrs. Vernon and Co. have another large steamer, 1300 tons burden, now in course of construction, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. They have orders also for two others from the plans of Mr. Grantham, one about 700 tons, for the Cork Company, and the other about 300, for Fleetwood. At Messrs. Hodson and Co.'s works, Branswick Dock, there are no fewer than five now building, three of which are to be propelled by the screw, on the patent direct principle of Mr. Grantham; the fourth is about 300 tons, for the Bombay trade; and the fifth a ferry-boat, for Woodside. Mr. Cato has four not yet completed, also from the models of Mr. Grantham, two of which are to be fitted with the screw. Mr. J. Laird, of Birkenhead, has five iron steamers in the course of construction. The Government frigate, the *Birkenhead*, (engraved in No. 195 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), 1400 tons, is now receiving her engines at the Trafalgar Dock. The others are intended for the Folkstone station, and are to be built after the model of a steamer lately completed for the same line, called the *Prince Ernest*.

A Contemporary, in proof of the durability of iron vessels, states that the first iron steamer ever built on the Mersey was constructed by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., in 1829; that it has since been in constant work in the home navigation of Ireland, and that it is even yet in good and serviceable condition.

THE PLANET "ASTREA."

The Stars' places in the above Chart have been taken from the Catalogue of Stars of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and the large numbers placed near a few of the stars, refer to the number in that catalogue: in all the cases of small numbers placed near a star, it is to be understood that the word "Tauri" should follow that number. The Planet's places before Jan. 1 have been taken from its observed places, and, after this day, from the Ephemeris of M. D'Arrest, from Encke's Elements. From more recent observations than those on which Encke's Elements are founded, J. R. Hind, Esq., has computed the following elements:—

Epoch 1846. January 0d. 0h. Greenwich Mean Solar Time.					
			°	′	″
Mean Anomaly	..	..	317	.. 53	.. 5·61
Longitude of Perihelion	..	..	135	.. 27	.. 54·22
Longitude of Ascending Node	..	..	141	.. 5	.. 18·07
Inclination to Ecliptic	..	..	5	.. 21	.. 13·38

Log. of Semi axis Major 0·4106027
Period 1508 days.

And from these he has calculated the following Ephemeris:—

1846. Month.	Day.	Right Ascension.	North Declination.	Log distance from Earth.
		h. m. s.	° ′ ″	
January	20 ...	4 1 12·6	14 3 12	0·19755
,,	22	4 1 37·6	14 12 7	0·20246
,,	24	4 2 10·5	14 21 22	0·20742
,,	26	4 2 51·0	14 30 55	0·21243
,,	28	4 3 39·1	14 40 46	0·21746
,,	30	4 4 34·7	14 50 53	0·22251
February	1	4 5 37·7	15 1 15	0·22757
,,	3	4 6 47·9	15 11 50	0·23264
,,	5	4 8 5·1	15 22 37	0·23771
,,	7	4 9 29·1	15 33 34	0·24276
,,	9	4 10 59·7	15 44 39	0·24781
,,	11	4 12 36·8	15 55 52	0·25283
,,	13	4 14 20·3	16 7 12	0·25782
,,	15	4 16 9·9	16 18 36	0·26273

The planet is the first that has been discovered since the discovery of Vesta, by Olbers, on the 29th March, 1807; and, in its period, differs but little from those of the four small planets.

It is an exceedingly difficult object to observe—its brightness being about equal to that of a star of the 11th magnitude. On Jan. 1, it was about 135 millions of miles from the earth; on Jan 10, Jan. 20, Jan. 30, Feb 10, Feb. 20, and March 6, its distance from the earth is 140, 148, 157, 167, 176, and 191 millions of miles, respectively. In the Chart it will be seen that it was in the constellation of Taurus when it was discovered, and that it still is in that constellation. Its place in the heavens will immediately be known by finding the star Aldebaran, as explained in the "Illustrated London Almanack," of 1845, in the month of March; and observing its relative position to that star in the diagram.

Blackheath, Feb. 1, 1846. JAMES GLAISHER.

DOUBLE LAUNCH OF STEAMERS, AT LIVERPOOL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 8.—Septuagesima Sunday.
Monday, 9.—Sir R. Peel's New Corn Law Bill introduced, 1842.
Tuesday, 10. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
Wednesday, 11 Venus sets at 7h. 56m. p.m.
Thursday, 12.—Lady Jane Grey executed, 1554.
Friday, 13 Talleyrand born, 1754
Saturday, 14 St. Valentine At Rome, patron saints chosen.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending February 14.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 11	2 21	3 42	5 2	6 25	7 36
2 3	3 13	4 32	5 48	7 3	8 15
2 48	3 55	5 15	6 29	7 35	8 51
3 25	4 30	5 51	7 4	8 5	9 24
4 0	5 3	6 25	7 36	8 34	9 55
4 35	5 35	6 58	8 8	9 4	10

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Militia.—*Our numerous Correspondents who write on the subject of the Militia, are particularly referred to the following declaration made on Monday evening by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War, in reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe:—"Mr. S. Herbert said the hon. Member was quite correct in supposing that considerable misapprehension did prevail in the public mind on the subject, which arose from the circumstance of not observing the distinction between 'embodying' and 'training.' The Government had no power to embody the Militia, but it had a power to call them out for training, and beyond that it was not intended to go. It was, however, the intention of Government to bring in a measure for the purpose of consolidating and amending the various Militia Acts, with the view to greater facilities of calling out for training the Militia force, and on that part of the subject he was anxious to say a word with respect to the formation of Militia Clubs, which he understood was being carried on in many parts of the country, and which offered, on certain pecuniary considerations, to guarantee to persons drawn by the ballot, to provide them substitutes. He would recommend to persons engaged in or joining such Clubs, to suspend their proceedings until they were aware of the measures which would be introduced by the Government, which, as related to the mode of raising the Militia force, would be found much less onerous than the present system of the ballot, which the new Act would put an end to. Under these circumstances, he did hope that all parties interested in this subject would suspend their proceedings until they saw what the Government intended to do."*

"S. S."—*Mother-of-Pearl is manufactured of the shell in which the pearl itself is found: hence, the former is termed "mother:" it is chiefly used for buttons, knife-handles, and paper-knives.*

"Mary."—*Every Agreement, to be valid, must be witnessed.*

"A Constant Reader" must take his chance with the other creditors.

"J. W. F."—*may obtain "Fenning's Arithmetic" by a little inquiry. There is copyright in poetry as well as in music.*

"A Subscriber."—*Address Mr. Wordsworth's address is "Rydal Mount." Mr. Lever's, "care of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand."*

"W. H."—*Perhaps!*

"W. C."—*Liverpool, should apply to his News-agent. With every Number of our last week's Journal was delivered a Supplement, gratis.*

"A Subscriber."—*Eye. A warrant will be necessary.*

"A Subscriber," *Glasgow, is thanked for the hints*

"E. F."—*Sherborne. To which of the French Steamers does our Correspondent refer?*

"A. B. P."—*Sandwich, will be entitled to the Large Print.*

"J. J."—*Stamford.—The circulation of the "Illustrated London News" is upwards of 50,000, weekly.*

"J. P. M."—*To cut a Bank Note in half is not illegal.*

"J. W. S."—*Queenhithe. A tradesman may receive an Apprentice without having himself served his time to the business he professes to teach the youth.*

"A. G., a Subscriber," *is thanked for the spirited Sketches by an Officer now residing at Hong-Kong.*

"Eliza."—*By railway. For other information, address a note to the Pantechnicon.*

"A Subscriber."—*Horton Old Town, should forward the Paintings of one of the Old Masters to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, or Mr. B. Barnett, Tichborne-street, Haymarket.*

"Ajax" *should procure the Barrel Beehive made by Mr. Sholl, Lamb-street, Spitalfields. See the Engravings of this New Hive in No. 121 of our Journal.*

"H. B."—*Aberdeen. A brief Memoir of Mr. Macready was published a few weeks since by H. Sharp, Tichborne-street.*

"A Constant Reader."—*The Illustrated London Almanack" is in its second year: a few copies of the Almanack for 1845 remain for sale. Our large View of Dublin is in active preparation.*

"J. S.," *Kelvedon.—We will inquire.*

"A. G. W."—*Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Address to her Majesty was moved by the Earl of Hanni, not Earl Hare.*

"A Subscriber," *Stamford. Due notice can be claimed both by Assistant and Employer, dependent on the terms of the agreement. Misconduct is punishable by a police magistrate*

"A. B. C."—*Sheffield. "Ard's Self-Instructing French Grammar."*

"Hibernicus" *should purchase "Maxwell's History of the Irish Rebellion," lately published by Bailey, Brothers, Cornhill.*

"L. A. E."—*We do not decide disputes at cards.*

"An Admirer," *Stonehouse, will find a Review of Thom's Poems (all published) in the "Illustrated Magazine."*

"E. P. S."—*The King of the French arrived in this country in the Gomer steamframe, in the autumn of 1844.*

"An Inhabitant of Edinburgh" *is thanked for the hint*

"Plenty," *Hammersmith.—We are not aware of the existence of any Guide to the Bedford Charities beyond that in the Local Guides, and in the Parliamentary Report.*

"J. B."—*Liverpool.—See our Number of last week.*

"Victor" *should apply to the Excise authorities at Southampton.*

"C. J. H."—*Ha!*

"A. verus B."—*The distance from London to Southampton is seventy-nine miles by railway*

"W. D. B."—*Dublin. We shall be glad to receive the Sketches.*

"Thomas."—*The address of the Society named is No. 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

"A Constant Reader," *Cheapside, should make interest with the Post-office authorities.*

"A Lover of Fire."—*Heating by Steam or Hot Water is considered safer and otherwise preferable to the Hot Air method.*

"A new Subscriber."—*Supplements. The day of publication will be duly announced.*

"A Fortune Hunter."—*Neithern, had better apply to a solicitor*

"A Constant Reader" *is recommended to address his inquiry to the Principal of King's College.*

"J. C. F."—*Although the certificate be lost, the baptism may be proved by the rotuer*

"A. B."—*Yeovil, is thanked for the Sketch.*

"C. J."—*The quasi antiquarian origins are smart, but we have not room to insert them*

"C. P. M."—*A note addressed to Messrs. Knight and Co., Foster-lane, will, doubtless, meet with prompt attention.*

"J. W. H. B."—*Whitehaven, cannot claim either watch or money.*

"E. L."—*Wales. "The Sporting Almanack" is published by Baily, Brothers, Cornhill*

"J. M. H."—*Sourmunster Newton.—Opticians usually keep Magic Lantern Glass Slides on hire*

"J. K."—*Leicester, is thanked for his letter, which has been referred to the artist. The Letter of "A. A. P." Westminster, has been forwarded.*

"R. S. B."—*is recommended to apply to a law bookseller.*

"Gaffkins," *Barnsley.—Such a Grammar as our Correspondents desire may be had, by order, of Messrs. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.*

"R. G."—*Weston-super-Mare.—The returned Duty on Church-building Materials certainly cannot be claimed by the Builder, unless he has conserved the same in his contract. Otherwise, it is the property of the Building Committee.*

"J. E."—*The Duke of Wellington is in his 77th year.*

"F. M."—*The Letters on a Gem must be pointed in plain, legible letters.*

"O. B."—*We do not remember to have received the MS.*

"A Novice," *being a minor, cannot enter an action at law*

"J. S. Atkinson, Esq."—*Thank you for your favour.*

"An Annual Subscriber."—*The appointments in the Agricultural College, Circnester, are made by the Council. The address of the Earl of Radnor is Longford Castle, Wilts. See No. 171 of our Journal.*

"Indignation."—"*Orthopaideia*" *signifies correction in the feet.*

"Pyre."—*Parliament is not, of necessity, dissolved on the resignation of Ministers*

"R. S. S."—"*Phillips's Introduction to Mineralogy,*" *augmented by Allan, (Longman and Co.,) is a standard work.*

"Nemo."—*Leonard's Comic Almanack, though fruitless, be ascertained at the Patent Office: or from the London Journal of Patents.*

"Hydrostatus."—*Compasie Candles are stated in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," to be made of spermaceti and hard white tallow, to which a little oil of rosin is sometimes added.*

"A Subscriber, Axminster."—"*Welch Rarebit,*" *in the Cyclopædia just quoted*

"Silex."—*No.*

Errata in the description of the Steam Vessel at Limehouse, in our Journal of last week: She is a War Frigate, not an "Indiaman:" her name is "Mooxaffier;" she was christened by Lady not Miss Willock; and the engines are 500 horse-power collectively, not respectively.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1846.

The week has been a very calm one, as far as the outward manifestations of feeling in Parliament are concerned. The House has worked but little; and the little it has done, with the exception of the announcement of the proposed change in the Timber Duties, has not been important. But the inaction must not be mistaken for idleness: knowing the fierceness of the struggle that the next week is to commence, to us it appears like the pause before the battle, or "the torrent's smoothness ere it dash below." The interval is anxiously employed, though there may not be much outward appearances of action. Members have to consider the plan of the Premier, and ponder over all it involves; they have to think whether they can support it at all consistently with their own former opinions; and if they can justify the change to themselves, whether they can make the necessity for it equally apparent to their constituents. The double process requires both time and thought—the opinions which have been formed for years are not parted with so easily: all the relations that have been contracted during long connection, as representative and represented, cannot be lightly forgotten.

The past week will have been a memorable one among many constituencies; the announcement of the Ministerial plan has made applications for that mysterious office, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds numerous beyond all precedent. Some of those who approve of the plan, still consider themselves bound by the hustings' declarations of 1841, and have resolved to give their constituents the opportunity of approving or rejecting the new principles in the person of their old but changed representative. Among these are Mr. Dawnay and Lord Ashley; the latter remained in the House merely to introduce his Factory Bill, and then retire, his re-election being of course a contingency. The Legislature seems undecided, the country not quite resolved; it is that painful transition state that always comes between different eras or systems:

> Between the thinking of a dreadful thing
> And the first motion, all the interim is
> Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
> The genius and the mortal instruments
> Are then in Council, and the state of man,
> Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
> The nature of an insurrection.

We are exactly in such an interval, for, to many, the contemplated change is a "dreadful thing" enough; the "genius," in the person of the Premier, and the "mortal instruments," which consist, in this case, of his Ministry and his party, are holding council together, which appears to be rather the reverse of amicable, for resignations, present and expected, are rife: a Lennox is gone—which was to be anticipated; a Gordon is going, which, we believe, was not; and the meetings in the agricultural districts, to judge from the sentiments expressed, partake pretty much of the "nature of an insurrection" against those to whom full allegiance was formerly given.

The approaching general election, which cannot be deferred, whether the plan be carried or not, gives the constituencies a greater hold over their members, and it will be their own fault if they do not speak out: but of this there is little fear; their leaders are in earnest, and the occasion weighty enough to arouse all their energies.

It would be unfair to judge of the standard of oratorical merit in the American Congress by the abbreviated reports of the speeches delivered on an exciting national question. We know that nearer home speeches are often addressed, less to the audience within the walls than to another and much larger one outside them. The orator speaks not so much to convert others as to win popularity for himself; we are able, therefore, to make great allowance for invective and passionate appeals to national prejudices, and to extend to them a considerable share of that charity which we often stand in need of ourselves. Still we cannot but regret that this virtue has to sustain such heavy demands upon it; we are sorry to see the Americans do so much to bring those satirical sketches which have found their way to Europe so much nearer the truth. The most contemptible farce could not equal many passages in the last debate in Congress; but in their very absurdity there is a sort of hope; such utter destitution of common sense cannot be the characteristic of leading or influential men; if they were in the habit of making such lamentable displays, they could neither gain nor keep any command over the minds of others. We cannot believe that such speeches convince; though less difficult perhaps, it is barely possible to imagine that they inflame, for they are far indeed from proving against England any one act injurious to the interest of the States, and we cannot think a people who know their own interests can be led into a war by mere vapouring. The question is one that very well admits of a wiser mode of settlement, and that we feel assured will be the one finally adopted. But, while it is pending, we regret to see such outbursts of intemperance and folly on a question that on this side of the water is treated with the most perfect moderation, nor to say indifference, by all parties. The Americans complain of the satires that have been published on their nation; we heartily wish they would cease to send us such satires on themselves.

Opinion of the Country upon Sir Robert Peel's Plan.—During the week there have been many meetings, at which opposition for and against to Robert Peel's proposals were elicited. At a meeting at Thirsk on Monday, and at Atherstone on Tuesday, opposition was manifested to them. At Hereford, on Tuesday, there was a meeting in this spirit, which was attended by Earl Somers and the leading agriculturists of the county. A meeting of broad silk hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity took place on Wednesday. It was attended by some of the speakers that the proposition of the Government to reduce the duties upon silk, would tend to reduce the wages of the operatives both in France and England, and would lead to the ruin of the working classes. Resolutions, strongly condemning the reduction of the duties on foreign wrought silks were agreed to, and a petition founded on them was adopted. On the other hand, the *Times* states that Earl Talbot has signified his intention to give his cordial support to the measures proposed by Sir Robert Peel. The *Morning Post* mentions rumours of resignations by various individuals who hold office, because of their dislike to the plan. Mr. Colden has written a long letter deprecating any delay in the repeal of the Corn-laws

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Windsor, Thursday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.) A communication reached the Castle this morning from Claremont, stating that her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the infant Royal Family, may be expected to arrive at Windsor the third week in March; by which period the private apartments have been commanded to be prepared for the reception of the Court.

His Majesty's Return to the Isle of Wight.—It is now said that her Majesty and Prince Albert will not return to Osborne House until the 25th inst. A telegraphic is to be erected on some high land near Osborne House, which will enable her Majesty to signalise the semaphore in Portsmouth Dockyard.

Return of His Majesty to Town. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who had been residing at Claremont during the early part of the week returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, accompanied by the Royal children.

Sir George Murray. Some alarming rumours have been circulated during the week respecting the health of Sir George Murray. We are happy to state, however, that Sir George is now much better. Very numerous inquiries have been made during the week, and the Duke of Wellington visited him on Thursday

New Lord in Waiting on her Majesty.—Lord Glenlyon has been appointed one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Earl of Hardwicke, who recently resigned that office.

Aristocratic Marriage. The marriage of Viscount Carson, son of Earl Howe, with Miss Harriet Mary Sturt, second daughter of Mr. H. C. and Lady Charlotte Sturt, and niece of the Earl of Cardigan, took place on Tuesday morning, at the Church of St. Mary, Bryanstone-square, in the presence of a select circle of friends of both families

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Report of the Railway Committee.—The Earl of Dalhousie moved the adoption of the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the mode in which this House shall deal with railway bills during the present session, and also the consideration of Standing Order No 224, with a view to its amendment. The noble Earl, after a short statement of the proceedings of the Committee, said the result of their deliberation had been a recommendation to alter the Standing Order to which he referred. A committee of the other House had recommended that, during the present session, a certain portion of the railway bills should commence in their Lordships' House. Amongst these were the Irish railway bills. But a difficulty arose with respect to the amount of deposit. The object of the alteration in the Standing Order was to meet that difficulty, and the Committee recommended that no bill should be entertained unless 5 per cent. on the subscribed capital should be deposited previous to the 6th Feb, and that no such bill should be read a third time, until the remaining 5 per cent. should be paid, making in the whole the 10 per cent. required by their lordships. With respect to the other class of bills, those which were considered as competing bills, the Committee had not yet been able to come to any decision After a few words from the Earl of Stradbroke, the motion was agreed to

Lord Denman brought in a bill to give the Courts of Law power to mitigate penalties in criminal cases, which was read a first time.

Lord Beaumont gave notice of a motion for next week for a select committee to consider the peculiar burden on landed property, &c

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

This being the last day for receiving petitions for private bills, a large number, principally for railway bills, were presented.

New Writ.—Lord Rendlesham moved for a new writ for the Eastern Division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Lord Henniker, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Railway Committee Report.—Lord G. Somerset called attention to the first report of the Railways Committee, and said that he quite agreed in the recommendation of the Committee, to give increased facilities to Irish Railway Bills.—Mr. French said the only boon that could have been acceded to railways, was overlooked—that of allowing the proofs of notices, &c., adduced in one House of Parliament to be received as evidence in the other.—Mr. Bernal thought great injustice fell on the public at large by giving this preference to the Irish over English and Scotch railways. He believed the capital paid in the shape of deposits on English railways alone amounted to eleven millions and a half, and it would be unjust to those gentlemen to give a preference to others. That ought not to have been to reduce the enormous expences attending the passing of those bills through the House. The O'Connor Don said, it was impossible to give satisfaction to every one, but the conclusion both of the Lords and Commons were of opinion that it was of high importance that they should give every facility to Irish railways, in order to afford employment to the people of Ireland at a time when it was highly probable that there would be a scarcity of provisions in that country. Mr. Ashley contended that it should be optional with the railway bills to go into the House of Lords or not, as they might think proper.—Sir G. Clerk said that, in that case, two competing lines might go on at the same time, one in the Lords and the other in the Commons, which would lead to the greatest inconvenience.

After a desultory discussion, the report was agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Peel said that the Brazilian Government had not yet carried out the discriminating duties of which they had for some years given notice, nor was the Government in possession of any information that it was likely to do so.

Sir R. Peel's Commercial Changes. Mr. P. Miles gave notice that it was the intention of the party with whom he acted to give a direct negative to Sir R. Peel's proposals, on Monday next

The House adjourned at seven o'clock

The Railway Deposits.—Yesterday (Friday) was the last day for paying railway deposits into the Accountant-General's Office. We have reason to believe that the amount paid in exceeds eleven millions.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.—We find, by the latest Paris papers, that the French Ministry have gained another triumph in the Chamber, having defeated an amendment on the Eight-o'clock question by a majority of seventy-three, with a full House. Thus, the absurd procrastination by the Opposition of the discussion on the Address has had no other effect than a series of defeats of the party. On Wednesday the Chamber adopted the 6th paragraph of the Address, relative to the convention of the 29th of August, 1845, for the repression of the slave trade. The debate afterwards turned on the 7th paragraph, in which the Chamber expressed a hope that the combined action of England and France would stop the effusion of blood and restore peace to the banks of the Plata. The *Constitutionnel* makes an important announcement "if true." It states that the Ministry, moved to action by the economical reforms proposed by Sir Robert Peel, are preparing important modifications of the tariff. This would, indeed, be a most beneficial and influential result of commercial relaxation.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

According to a letter from Treibisond, of the 26th ult., frightful storms have raged in the Black Sea. Upwards of twenty ships, laden with corn, from Taganrock and Kertch have been lost on the coast of Circassia. They were bound for the coast of Anatolia, the population of which country are suffering from dearth. Even the ships in the port of Trebisond were not in perfect safety.

The King and the Royal Prince of Hanover are quite recovered from their recent indisposition, both his Majesty and the Prince being at present enabled to take their usual carriage drives and exercise.

Letters from Berlin state that the Customs Union is contemplating an important measure. Its to transform Germany into a Customs Union of the Zollverein. The result of this measure will be not only to draw closer the bonds which exist between the several states of the union, but will lead necessarily to a wiser direction of foreign agencies, without speaking of the suppression of a crowd of posts which will be rendered useless.

A Rennes journal states that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that town on the night of the 24th ult.

Prince Jules de Polignac, President of the Council of the last Ministry of Charles X has lately purchased a charming house at Versailles. Prince de Polignac had been allowed to reside at St. Germains, but easily obtained this change of residence. He now inhabits the house which he has just bought.

Letters from Berlin, January 21, say that an attempt had been made in the Grand Duchy of Posen to seize the gates of Grandentz, and deliver the prisoners kept there; but the attempt has failed. Numerous arrests have taken place.

A few days ago a meteor, which commenced in the canton of Pierre, in La Bresse-Loubannaise (France), after having passed over a space of two leagues, fell on a farmhouse in the village of Lacuisse, and burnt it down, with all the cattle and produce of the harvest.

We read in a letter from Guadaloupe, of the 23rd ult.:—"The earth is again beginning to quake. On the 17th, at seven in the morning, we had two short but very sharp shocks, if they had lasted a little longer we should have had another 8th of February. They were the strongest shocks we have had since the earthquake. The whole body was much alarmed. Some of the prisons are cracked, and those of the barracks are injured. On the 19th there were some slight shocks, but no injury was done.

The *Univers* announces that the Pope, at a Consistory held at the Vatican on the 18th ult., had elevated to the dignity of Cardinal the Patriarch of Lisbon, the Archbishop of Naples, and the Archbishop of Aix.

Muller, who was accused of the murder of M. Leu, was tried at Lucerne on the 24th ult. The trial lasted only four hours and a half, at the expiration of which time he was found guilty and condemned to death. His counsel attributed the crime to religious fanaticism. The prisoner himself said, that having been denounced for rebellion, and his apprehension to be interrogated being refused, he had conceived a profound resentment against M. Leu, and could not subdue the desire for vengeance.

A letter from Stockholm of the 15th of January states, that in the provinces of Upsal, Stockholmian, and Westmanland, the scarcity has reached such a degree of intensity that it is feared generally lest a mass of unfortunate persons rush to Stockholm, which would inevitably produce a famine. In Upsal there are 14,000 persons without food or shelter.

The German papers state that the Rhine is considerably swollen by the late rains. At Cologne, on the 27th ult., the Bridge of Boats was removed. In the course of the morning a number of persons, in search of employment, had placed in a boat, which rowed up to the middle of the street adjoining the bridge before they were safely landed.

The theatre at Avignon, in the south of France, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. There is now nothing remaining of this once elegant, and somewhat recently erected, building but the four walls. The work of ruin was swift indeed. As is generally the case, the disaster is attributed to some evil-minded individual; but, in truth, no clue whatever has been afforded hitherto for the discovery of the fire's origin. Such was the violence and rapidity with which the flames traveled, that the porter, who was at supper in the theatre, was unable to reach the door. His body was afterwards found burnt to a cinder.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 25th ult., state that the Pontifical Government apprehended another movement in Romagna. The political prisoners confined in the Castellana having attempted to escape, the guards were obliged to make use of their arms, and killed and wounded several of them. At Imola, a detachment of carabineers and Swiss at Lugo, having met in the streets a band of young men singing patriotic songs, fired upon them, and killed two and wounded some others. Much agitation had prevailed at Forli since the murder of the commissary of police of that town.

On the 24th ult., the anniversary of the birth of Frederick the Great, the King of Prussia gave a grand dinner at Berlin to the Knights of the Order of Merit in the Arts and Sciences then in that city.

The Pope has, it is said, refused to interfere in favour of Russia, relative to the projected marriage of the Archduke Stephen with the Princess Olga.

A Vienna journal of the 24th ult., states that a sharp shock of earthquake, which lasted two seconds but did no damage, was felt in that city on the preceding day.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

METROPOLITAN PETITIONS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.—A petition to the House of Commons from the inhabitants of Westminster, approving the Premier's approximation to the principles of Free-Trade, but praying for immediate and total repeal, has been prepared, and in the course of Monday ... ceived upwards of 6000 signatures. In the course of the same day thousands of individuals signed the "City Petition for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws," which lay in various parts of the metropolis, ready for signature, for the first time. The substance of both petitions is total and immediate repeal.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Commissioners for improving the Metropolis have presented their fifth report; they recommend the formation of a park on the present site of Battersea Fields, in connection with a bridge over the Thames in the same locality, and with the embankment of the Northern shore of the river, which formed the subject of their second report.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the last week was 901, being four eighths of the 7000 annual week, and 179 below the average of five winters. Bronchitis is almost the only disease more fatal than usual. The number was 63, while the average is 31. The violent deaths were 18, of which six were suicide ...

IRELAND.

ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF CORK.—Last Saturday Mr. Alexander M'Carthy was elected for Cork, without opposition. Mr. M'Carthy is a Repealer, and a member of the Irish Bar.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A man was found murdered on Thursday (last week) in a grove near Borrisokane. His offence against the "code," accord ing to the *Tipperary Vindicator*, consisted in his having "processed some persons for debt at the last quarter sessions." Neither the victim's name nor any further particulars are furnished. A letter written from the scene of the murder, states that the illiterate man's name was Madden, and that he was shot in a plantation belonging to a gentleman named Stacpoole, residing at Portland, near Borrisokane.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A most barbarous and unprovoked murder was committed near Shrule on the 20th ult. The victim was a poor unoffending man, who was returning from the market of Headford, where he had been to purchase a few articles for his family, consisting of six small children. He was attacked at a short distance from the town by five or six men, who beat him so severely that he died on the following Thursday. An inquest has been held on the body, and was adjourned to Thursday. It appears from the evidence given before the Coroner, that the party who committed the murder were told that some of their friends were beaten by another party, when they hastened in the direction for the purpose of taking vengeance, and this poor man being the first they met they murdered him without any provocation whatever. One or two other persons are lying ill, in dangerous state from wounds inflicted by the same party.

PROGRESS OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"With the deepest sorrow we are compelled to state that the potato disease is spreading its ravages most fearfully, and that fever is making its dread appearance in every locality affected by the blight of the people's food. We have had a conversation with a respected clergyman from Aghada, who gave us a terrible and heart-rending account of the spread of fever among the poor, and of the almost total destruction of their only food."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INCREASE IN THE ARMY

The 8th, 38th, 34th, 32d, 36th, 37th, 39th, and 69th, the regiments of foot at present having 814 men each, will be increased to 1200 each, thus giving a total addition to the line of 3,088
The Royal Artillery will receive the additional strength of 700
The Royal Regiment of Engineers 300
The Royal Marines 1,000
The Regiments of Rifles, 1000 each 2,000
The depôts of the following regiments, 200 men each, viz, the 1st Regiment, the 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 40th, 48th, 52d, 54th, 60th, 62d, 73d, 75d, 77th, 79th, 84th, 89th, and 93d 4,600

Total for the Foot 12,888

The 60th Foot having two battalions, the addition will be confined to the second battalion. Sixteen Regiments of cavalry will be increased four men per troop, 640. Thus giving a total for the horse and foot, of 13,528.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL ROWLEY.—Rear Admiral of the Red squadron Samuel Campbell Rowley, of Mount Campbell, Lanarkshire, died at Kilkenny, last week, at the advanced age of 70. He entered the navy when only nine years old, was made a Lieutenant in 1794, and in that year, in the Vanguard, served on shore at the taking of the West India Islands. He was in the *Astræa* at the capture of the French frigate *La Loire*, after an action of 50 minutes' duration, and was present in Lord Bridport's action in 1795. He was made a commander in 1799, commanded the *Terror*, bomb-vessel, at Copenhagen, in 1801, and obtained his post rank in the following year. He reached his flagpromotion in 1837.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE FOR THE MURDER ON BOARD THE SHIP *TORY*.

On Thursday *George Johnstone*, formerly captain of the ship *Tory*, whose case has excited such extraordinary interest, was placed at the bar before Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Cresswell, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Thomas Reason. There were other indictments, but the charge, in the first instance, was confined to the murder of Reason.

The Attorney-General, Sir John Dodson, and Mr. Clerk, were for the prosecution; Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr Huddlestone appeared for the defence

The prisoner, who seemed in a better state of health than when he appeared before the magistrate at the Thames Police-court, was attentive to what passed, and seemed desirous that the proceedings should receive particular attention to the evidence, more especially where it seemed to go against himself. He is not by any means a man of unprepossessing appearance

The Attorney-General opened the case, and stated the facts as they have been already pub lished.

Arthur Gilmore Spence was the first witness called, and was examined by Mr. Hodgkin. He was on board the ship *Tory* on her voyage from Hong-Kong to England. She belonged to Liverpool, and I was apprentice on board. The prisoner was captain of her, and the crew consisted, on an average, of 21. No complaints were given against the steward's conduct.

The prisoner's conduct to his people required

THE ART-UNION PRIZE CARTOON, BY MR. SELOUS—"QUEEN PHILIPPA INTERCEDING FOR THE BURGESSES OF CALAIS."

FINE ARTS.

The Art-Union Prize Cartoon.

In our Journal for the 17th ult., we announced that the Art-Union of London having offered a prize of £500 for the best Cartoon of an historical subject, and the picture to be painted from it, twenty-eight artists had responded to the call: and their productions were, accordingly, exhibited to the Art-Union Subscribers.

The Committee have since awarded the Prize of £500 to No. 10—"Queen Philippa interceding for the Burgesses of Calais," by Mr. Selous. This distinction was predicted by several critics. The entire scene is a fine composition; and the award has given general satisfaction.

Mr. Selous has since produced specimens of his work as a painter; and with these the Committee of the Art-Union are fully satisfied.

Her Majesty's Pavilion, in Buckingham Palace Gardens.

We have just received a copy of Mr. Gruner's illustrated Description of the Decorations of the Garden-Pavilion in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The origin of the work is thus described by Mr. Gruner, in an introductory note: "After the execution of most of the Fresco Lunettes in the Octagon Room of the Garden Pavilion, I was honoured by the gracious commands of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert to present designs for the completion and decoration of the three rooms of which the Summer-house consists; and I was also directed to procure the execution of these designs. Since the completion of these works, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that they should be engraved and published." Accordingly, we have in the work before us fifteen plates illustrative of the several designs, with a letter-press Introduction, from the accomplished pen of Mrs. Jameson.

THE GARDEN PAVILION IN THE GROUNDS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The reader need scarcely be reminded that the building of this Pavilion originated in the revival of Fresco-Painting in this country; when it occurred to Her Majesty and Prince Albert that "it would be well to have the experiment made upon a small scale, yet under circumstances which might lend it more than common interest, and at the same time offer to some of our artists at once a high motive and a fair opportunity to try their powers in this new old method. The idea was surely a happy one; and not the less seasonable that every one who had considered the subject (at least every one who understood it), felt that it was a method which presented particular difficulties to some of the ablest and most distinguished of our painters, whose habitual style of execution, whose aim in point of treatment of their subject and effect, had been precisely the reverse of what is required in Fresco.

"A small Pavilion, or Summer-house, in the grounds behind Buckingham Palace, was selected by her Majesty as the locality in which this interesting experiment was to be tried. It may be remembered that some of the most beautiful examples of Italian decorative art are to be found in Garden-houses and the appendages to Villas, and that some of the most celebrated compositions in the world were decorative pictures. Raphael's 'Galatea,' for instance, is on the wall of the Villa Farnesina. Guido's "Aurora" is on the ceiling of a Summer-house, in the gardens of Rospigliosi Palace.

"It is, perhaps, to be regretted that this little Pavilion, originally intended only for a simple cottage, was not constructed for the purpose of being thus distinguished. There were certain disadvantages and difficulties, arising out of the original construction, which had to be overcome, and some that could never be wholly conquered; but, at length, after successive alterations, it assumed its present form. It is a small edifice, on the summit of an eminence, overlooking the piece of water. The external appearance is picturesque and fantastic, without any regular style of architecture."

Thus far, the exterior, of which we annex a view from the west, copied, by permission, from the vignette to Mr. Gruner's work. Hereafter, we shall illustrate the interior, from the same accredited source. Meanwhile, we specially commend Mr. Gruner's Embellished Account of the Experiment to every lover of Decorative Art.

The Borough of Tamworth and Sir Robert Peel.

An adjourned meeting of the landowners and farmers of Tamworth was held on Saturday last at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the proposals of Sir Robert Peel. H. J. Pye, Esq., of Clifton Hall, who was in the chair, said he knew that Sir Robert Peel possessed very great powers of language, and that he was very capable of making the best that could be made of a bad cause; but in his (Mr. Pye's) opinion he had failed in his attempt to satisfy the country that he was right in changing his opinions. He had endeavoured to analyse the speech, and to arrive at the facts which it contained, and he confessed he saw little in them to satisfy him. The Chairman proceeded to contend that Sir Robert Peel had been guilty of great inconsistency upon several great public questions. A resolution was then proposed and agreed to, strongly condemning the proposed alterations in the protection laws.

Mr. Parsons, who moved the second resolution, remarked that it was very customary with Sir Robert Peel to say, when in the House of Commons, "These are my measures, and if you do not like them I will resign." He (Mr. P.) wished that the right hon. Baronet would write a letter to that effect to his constituents. (Loud cheers.) He for one should be most happy to receive his resignation, and if twenty influential voters in that borough would join him, he should most gladly ask him to resign. He would not leave it to Sir Robert Peel to come down to Tamworth to tell them "These are my measures, and if you do not like them I will resign." No, he would join any twenty men at once in a letter to the right hon. Baronet, and request him to give them an opportunity of electing another in his place. He therefore called upon all in that room, and all the electors throughout the kingdom, if there should be a general election, to be up and ready for the contest.

A petition to the Queen was adopted, praying her Majesty to dissolve the Parliament.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, "That this meeting is of opinion that Sir Robert Peel has, by the proposal of such measures, justly forfeited all claim to public confidence, he having abandoned all his former principles, opinions, and pledges, on the strength of which he obtained his present position; and this meeting strongly recommends the electors of Tamworth to call upon him to render back into their hands that trust he has so greatly abused, and calls upon all the friends of native industry, and every true lover of his country, to join in a subscription to promote the return of a sound and confidential man to represent that borough in Parliament, in place of the right hon. Baronet."

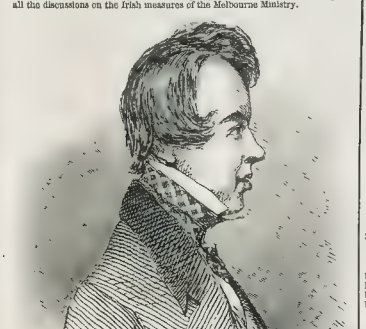
WEST RIDING ELECTION.—LORD MORPETH, M.P.

Lord Morpeth was, on Wednesday, returned for this division of Yorkshire, without opposition. The nomination took place at Wakefield. The noble Lord was proposed by Mr. Fawkes, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Marshall, of Leeds

Lord Morpeth addressed the assemblage, which consisted of about 8,000 persons. He expressed himself gratified at the proud position he now occupied, contrasted with his defeat in 1841. He had not canvassed, he had not solicited the honour of representing them on the present occasion, and he was unopposed. (Cheers.) Not that there had been no rumours of opposition; there had been plenty of blowing of trumpets, and of braying too. (Laughter.) Mr. Archer Gurney had been to Wakefield, and called a meeting, which was attended by seven reporters, and four protectionists. (A laugh.) But that gentleman had retired to his sequestered house, in Rockvale, Devonshire. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Next came one who spoke in harsher terms, but who was not so much a candidate himself, as a godfather of candidates. The first object of his affections, however, chose to go and fight the battle of protection in the borough of Ripon; and the other object of Mr. Ferrand's tender regard was too ill to perform the duties of High Sheriff of the county, much less was he able, therefore, to discharge those of a representative of the West Riding, and he had declined to contest the vacant seat. (Hear, hear.) He should go into the House of Commons to vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws. (Cheers.) The noble Lord attributed the present position of the Corn-law question to the League and the exertions of its leaders (cheers); and though he did not think that large self-constituted bodies were the most desirable methods for working out legislative measures, yet questions of such importance might arise as to compel objectionable modes even for overcoming the obstinacy of the resistance with which they were met. (Hear, hear.)

The Under Sheriff then took a show of hands. Nearly every person present held up his hand in favour of the return of the noble Lord; but about a dozen held up against him. The Under Sheriff declared his Lordship to have been duly elected; and, after the usual formalities, the meeting dispersed.

Lord Morpeth will be warmly welcomed back to his old position in the House, for, personally, he is much respected by all parties. He belongs to one of the noblest families in the kingdom—the Howards; and, by marriage, is connected with the Houses of Rutland, Cawdor, Durham, Stafford, &c. But not on his high rank alone has his Lordship raised for influence; his excellent talents he has both improved and used: few men ever exercised the difficult office of Secretary for Ireland with so much ability as Lord Morpeth, and he bore the chief weight of all the discussions on the Irish measures of the Melbourne Ministry.



LORD MORPETH, M.P. FOR THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

His family name is George William Frederick Howard: he is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and grandson of that Earl who found no troublesome a ward in Lord Byron from whom he received a prominent place in the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The poet, however, lived long enough to repent and regret the attack.

Lord Morpeth distinguished himself at Oxford, entered Parliament young, and attached himself to the Liberal party.

In Yorkshire, which he so long represented, he has always been very popular; and when he was defeated in the Election of 1841, he refused to sit for any other constituency. During his retirement from political life, consequent on this occurrence, the noble Lord made a tour in America, where his affability and simplicity of manner won him the good opinion of all those with whom he came in contact. On the death of Lord Wharncliffe, a vacancy occurred in the representation of the West Riding; and, without either canvass or address, Lord Morpeth has been again returned for that important district, without opposition.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The second meeting of the Committee for the Exhibition of Antiquities, and for Archæological Discussion, was held on Friday last, at the apartments of the Institute, 14, Haymarket, Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., in the chair. The names of the following Honorary Foreign Members were announced: Mr. Wetherell, of Seville; Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia; M. Guizot, M. M. Cousin, Mignet, Barthelemy, St. Hilaire. Sixteen subscribing and nine corresponding Members were enrolled

Among several very interesting communications were the following:—A letter was read from Mr Edward Richardson, the sculptor, giving an account of further excavations on the site of the Priory at Lewes: a deep pit full of human bones, among which were fragments of garments, leather, a spur, &c.—the remains apparently of the slain in the great battle of Lewes. The graves were constructed of pieces of stone or chalk, two or three inches thick Every care has been taken of the antiquities found by a local committee on the spot. Major-General Sir J. Woodford, K.C.B., communicated the discovery of a gold ring with a cabalistic inscription, dug up on the field of the battle of Agincourt, where, some years since, he made extensive researches. Sir R. Westmacott exhibited two beautiful specimens of silversmiths' work of the 17th century, designed in the style of the Florentine artists, in which the human figure is combined with foliage They were found with a qua...y of human bones, woollen cloths, &c., in an excavation in Berwick-street, were probably buried in that spot during the great plague.

Mr. J. W. Burgon exhibited a Roman brick found in making the foundations of the Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, inscribed LON. The word LON occurs on the coins of Constantine and other late Emperors, and has been considered by numismatists to indicate LONdonium as the place of mintage. This brick, therefore, is probably stamped in like manner, with the name of the place of manufacture, London

A communication was read from Mr. Squier, of Cincinnati, in America, relative to the Mounds or Earthworks of the Valley of the Mississippi, in which the writer gave reasons for his opinion that they were in many cases not sepulchral, that they were the work of a race long anterior to the modern Indian tribes, and very much more advanced in art and civilisation, as appeared from the constructive skill displayed in their mounds and military outworks and the fashion of their implements and pottery. He considered it probable that this race descended southward through the great continent of America till they finally settled in the fertile territory of Mexico. An interesting discussion followed between Mr. Talbot and Mr. Birch on the subject of these remarks.

Among the principal antiquities exhibited were a most interesting series of Celtic remains, from the extensive collection of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, consisting chiefly of objects discovered in the Eastern Counties. Mr. Alexander Nesbit examined and read an account of Four Churches, in Norfolk, which from some peculiarities of structure and materials, he considered to be probably specimens of Saxon architecture.

A letter was read from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, Local Secretary, giving a report of the excavations now actively carried on the site of the ancient Segontium, and stated that the subscription in aid of this object had been much encouraged by the donation of £5 from the Institute.

HIGH TIDES AND FLOODS IN THE COUNTRY. The provincial papers in the west of England state that great damage has been done by an extraordinary high tide on Thursday (last week), and the heavy rains which swelled the currents of the rivers running into the sea, and meeting the high tide, overflowed the banks and inundated the country. The sheep have suffered to a great extent; and it is estimated that at Combewick, a few miles from Bridgewater, nearly 1000 were destroyed. At Ilfracombe the damage done by loss of live stock will exceed £300, and all along the northern coast of Somersetshire and of South Wales very serious injury has been done. Happily, however, no lives appear to have been lost.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "DON QUIXOTE," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "DON QUIXOTE."

FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT.

SCENE.—*Spanish Village, with Sierra Morena in the distance. Venta of Rovedos in the foreground, with balcony to Quiteria's chamber. A large stone horse-trough at the extremity of the building.*

After *Basilius* and *Quiteria* have made *Don Quixote* fast with garlands to the balcony, the former descend, when *Sancho Panza* enters in his night cap, with a lamp. *Basilius* takes off the cap and drops it on the lamp, as an extinguisher, but it catches fire, and *Sancho*, roaring out fire, is hurled into the water trough by the enraged *Basilius*, who is thus foiled in carrying off *Quiteria*.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—M. Jullien's season terminated on Saturday. The Brussels Company, it is now rumoured, will positively come over this season to give performances at this establishment. The second Italian Company will open their campaign in the season 1847: everything has been arranged, and the theatre will be decorated and arranged before the arrival of the performers.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD JOHN MANNERS.

Amongst the Members of the Legislature there are a select few, who, without having ever acted conspicuously together with the concert or the defined objects of political parties, have, however, been called a party, from their having taken up a novel position on many public occasions both in and out of Parliament; and, from a certain concurrence exhibited on their part, in views, which, strangely enough, indicate at once both a strong leaning towards the old aristocratic notions and doctrines of times long past, and a tendency to adopt many of the liberal and enlightened ideas and opinions on politics which have sprung up and become so quickly developed in England during the last quarter of a century. This small body of public men have been designated by the title of the "Young England Party;" and most prominently amongst them, by reason as well of his exalted rank as of his personal and mental endowments, stands the noble Member for Newark, the subject of the present sketch

Lord John James Robert Manners is son of the Duke of Rutland, and was born in 1818, and is, consequently, at the present time, in his eight-and-twentieth year for the borough of Newark, on Conservative principles, and, since that period, has been, both in the House and out, pretty frequently before the public.

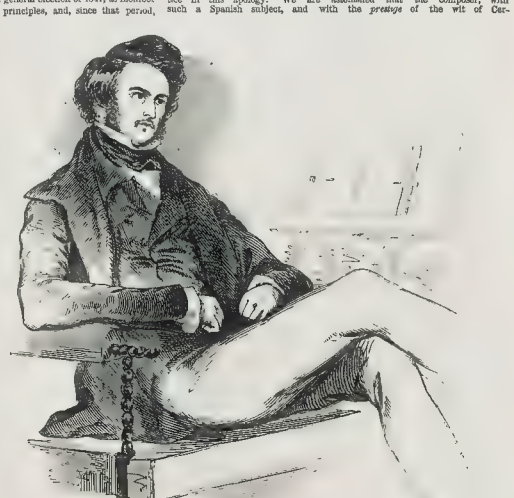
As a speaker, he appears more the accomplished scholar and gentleman than the clever ready debater. His personal appearance is eminently prepossessing. He is tall, and elegantly proportioned—

"Of stature far, and slender frame,
Bit firmly knit."

And if the expression of the countenance may be taken as an index of the inner man, then has Nature dealt most favourably by Lord John Manners. His elegantly-chiselled mouth, and short, clement upper lip, and his light olive complexion, shaded by raven black hair, give dignity to the expression of mildness and benevolence which his full, dark, brilliant eyes communicate to his countenance.

He is decidedly a handsome man, and possesses that repose of manner and grace of bearing which so generally indicate the high-bred, cultivated mind. As a politician, though in word and deed a Conservative, he has frequently shown himself open to conviction from the cogent arguments of the Liberals, and, true to his nature, frank and free to admit his change of opinion, which, however, has not been always followed by a change of vote. In his political rule of conduct he seems to refine too much to be too theoretical and not sufficiently practical. He deals with politics as the schoolmen with dialectics, and, while he splits hairs, he appears to forget that it is not with abstract questions the Parliamentary man has to deal, but with stern reality and the vital interests of millions of his fellowmen. In the letter which he has recently addressed to his constituents on Sir Robert Peel's commercial scheme there occurs the following characteristic passage:

"While, therefore, for the reasons above stated, I am prepared to resist any essential alteration in the Corn-laws during the present Parliament, I cannot, looking at all the circumstances of the case, the union of nearly all the statesmen of the country on this subject, the means that must be employed if resistance to their joint proposals and the agitation that seconds them is intended to be effective, the uncertainties that must daily increase, the breach that must daily be widened between the different classes of fellow-countrymen I cannot, regarding all this, recommend to them a determined maintenance of the present Corn-laws, nor promise such a line of conduct for myself"



LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P.

MUSIC.

"DON QUIXOTE," OPERA BUFFA, IN TWO ACTS. MUSIC BY G. A. MACFARREN; DRAMA BY THE LATE GEORGE MACFARREN.

Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday night was well attended, and the new opera, although opposed in some parts, may be pronounced to be successful. At the close of the first act affairs looked threatening, notwithstanding that the overture and a ballad sung by Mr. Allen had been encored; but two pretty songs of Miss Rainforth and one by the tenor in the last act, turned the scale, and the curtain dropped with the customary ovations to the composer and singers. We wish we could predict a long career of success to this production by a native composer; but, clever as it is, the impression seemed to be that it was too "clever" for the elements of popularity. Not but what Mr. Macfarren has in some degree departed from the dry learning that was anticipated from him; still there was a lack of inspiration, and an absence of marked originality, that caused the opera to drag. The gem will be probably considered to be the song of Miss Rainforth, "Ah! why do we love," in three flats, six-eight measure, a charming conception, deliciously rendered by the fair vocalist. The next favourite will be Allen's ballads, "I quit my pillow, beneath the willow," in E minor, six-eight time, and "Sweet were those hours of infancy" (the latter evidently of Irish origin), in three flats, two-four time. The duettino between Miss Rainforth and Mr. Allen, "Canst thou forego thy plenteous home?" is a pretty trifle. Her rondo finale, "Transporting moment," is commonplace. The air sung by Allen, imitating a woman's voice, "Alas! a thousand secret woes," in the dreary key of A flat minor, was a dead failure, and caused a bad impression. Miss Rainforth's ballad, "Calm those frowning looks," derived its interest from the skill of the singer. A chorus, in four sharps, called a "Seguedilla," but which was anything but Spanish, is pretty, and the taunting chorus of *Sancho* smacked of the Italian chattering concerted pieces. The sextet, with the stringed instruments *pizzicato*, was borrowed from Rossini's "Cenerentola," and the overture, albeit nicely scored, was essentially Weberian, not only in form, but in idea

The finales of both acts were on a very ambitious scale, intended, most likely, to follow in the wake of Mozart, but the composer has gone out of his depth. He exhibits skill and elegance in orchestration, but his subjects are vapid and monotonous. *Don Quixote's* music is alternately made up from Purcell and Handel. *Sancho Panza* has but one song, "No longer pipe, no longer dance," nine-eight time, of which the least said the better. It has been remarked that Macfarren's music would have told more if there had been a better libretto, and with more effective artists than Weiss and Stretton, who certainly afforded no notion of the chivalric *Hidalgo* and his trusty *Squire*. There may be some justice in this apology. We are astonished that the composer, with such a Spanish subject, and with the *prestige* of the wit of Cer-

vantes, did not give a local colouring to his inspirations, which might as well have been written for a Hottentot drama This want of individuality and identity was a great drawback On the plot it would be useless to dwell. Everybody knows the story of *Camacho* the Rich, and *Basilius* the Poor how the f[illegible] was to wed *Quiteria* the Fair, through the cupidity of her father, *Lorenzo*. *Basilius* pretended to stab himself, and was then united to his lady-love, the [illegible] and *Camacho* consenting under the impression that *Basilius* was in his last agon how, when the priest had pronounced the nuptial benediction, *Basilius* jumped up, and was found to be right well and jovial at the success of his manœuvre; how *Camacho* and his friends, were about to immolate the clever lover; and how *Don Quixote* valorously interfered, and declaring that stratagem in love was allowed as well as in war, reconciled the conflicting parties. The incidents of tying *Don Quixote* to *Quiteria's* balcony after he has stormed the ladder by which the favoured *Basilius* has ascended, and the trashing of *Sancho Panza* into the horse-trough, have been adapted in the other portions of Cervantes' masterpiece. Allen and Miss Rainforth, as *Basilius* and *Quiteria*, sang and acted admirably. Mr. King walked through *Camacho* with carelessness and indifference. It is only in England that artists give themselves these airs when sustaining what they deem inferior parts, forgetting that they may raise a character, however trifling, by zeal and attention into importance Mr. Weiss' *plaque* was capital for the facial portrait of the facetious [illegible] but he had no dramatic skill, and his fine voice failed always, except in the level passages Mr. Stretton's *Sancho* was a deplorable exhibition.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Thursday night was given "Mariana," for the fiftieth time, and it was gracefully appropriated by the lessee to the benefit of Mr. Wallace, its highly gifted composer, who for the occasion displayed his great powers as a pianist He performed a fantasia of his own composition, called "La Cracovienne," taking the popular dance of that name as his theme, and treating it in a series of ingenious variations with a skill and precision, which called forth the plaudits of the orchestra as well as of the audience. His touch is beautiful, and his execution included the peculiar *tours de force* of the modern school. His mastery of octaves and tenths, and his facility of carrying on the subject with one hand, whilst he was rattling forth brilliant passages with the other, were quite marvellous. His left-hand introduction was a study of itself. Mr. Salmon, the celebrated violinist, executed De Beriot's trying and difficult *Tremolo*, arranged from Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata. His precision, vigour, delicacy, expression, and perfect intonation, place him in the highest rank of violinists [illegible] His tone is amazingly full, and thoroughly [illegible] He was much applauded after his magnificent rendering of the *Tremolo*

Signor Marras, the tenor, sang a c[illegible]tina, "Sonza dal Ciel" (by Mr. Wallace, we believe), and Donizetti's Serenade from "Pasquale." He has a perfect style of vocalization almost too refined for a music-lacuna audience. Miss Rainforth sang "Auld Robin Gray" with great success. This agreeable little concert took place after the opera, which went off with infinite spirit.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

Handel's oratorio of "Samson," which is only second to his "Messiah," the composer himself not knowing to which to give the preference, was performed last night for the first time since the season of 1842. The music for "Samson" is most difficult for a tenor, but Braham achieved one of his greatest triumphs. He was in splendid voice. In the first part he gave the "Total Eclipse" with a power and pathos worthy of his best days. In the most abstruse air, "Why does the God of Israel sleep," his execution of the trying divisions was marvellous. In the duet in the second part he electrified the auditory by his energy in the duet. "Go, baffled coward," in which he certainly unobtained poor Lablache. No less effective was his delivery of the air, "Thus when the Sun," in the last part. It was altogether a most extraordinary exhibition of vocalization from a man of his age, completely beating out of the field the modern race of tenors. The chorus, "Then round about the Starry Throne," was encored.

Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, and Mr. Phillips acquitted themselves with their customary ability. Miss Birch created a sensation, being her first appearance since her return from Italy. The choral singers did their duty well, and the oratorio will be repeated in consequence of its triumphant reception.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREES

The second concert afforded the gratification of hearing Miss Dolby, after her return from Leipsic, where she has been singing with great success, at the Subscription performances, conducted by Mendelssohn. Her reception was heartily welcomed, and sang Pacsiello's aria, "Ho perduto," in charming style. The instrumental selection comprised Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C Major, and his Sonata in G, for piano and violin, finely played by Madame Dulcken and Signor Sivori; Mozart's Quintuor in D, and Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor, for piano, violin, and violoncello, executed by Madame Dulcken, Sivori, and Lucas. The next concert is on the 18th inst.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

This popular vocalist re-appeared last Monday evening at Miss Kelly's Theatre, in Dean-street, and was warmly greeted by a numerous audience. The room was encored in nearly all his serious songs, substituting each time a comic ditty. He also introduced a new composition, the words by Charles Mackay "Little Fools and Great Fools" quaintly and pathetically set by Mr. Russell's great genius are the "Gamblet's Wife," and the "Maniac." He displays dramatic power of a high order, that causes regret at his manifold qualicities. He is a brilliant accompanyist; and there can be no question he might have occupied higher ground in musical art: but as he achieved fame and financial success by his own course of action, he can afford to laugh at the sneers and criticism of the legitimates. It is really astonishing what effects he can produce on audiences, although his voice is of a very inferior quality.

THE SINGING CLASSES.

A great assemblage of the supporters of the Wilhelm method of teaching singing took place on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, to aid Mr. Hullah to raise funds for the erection of a building, where his system may be fully carried out These classes, although they cannot create effective vocalists, are useful, because they afford a rational mode of amusement at a cheap rate to the operatives, and at the same time, by enabling them to read music, to prepare them for a more advanced mode of tuition if their means permit. Gradually, it is to be hoped that music will form a portion of national education, as in Germany, and thus eradicate many vicious habits of the working classes. It is, of course, now evident that the Wilhelm system is merely preparatory. No art is more difficult to teach than that of pure vocalisation, and it exacts absolutely the assistance of an efficient master.

Mr. E. C. May conducted the Concert, which was divided into two parts, the first consisting of sacred works, and the latter of secular. The hymn of Tallis, "Glory to Thee, my God;" the motet of Palestrina, "Let the people praise Thee;" the motet of Zingarelli, "Go not from Me;" Dr. Croft's fine anthem, "God is gone up," were the prominent items in the sacred school. MacMurdie's canon, "Quis est Rex" and Hullah's Hymn were heavy and uninteligible. A fabulous morsel by Haydn, "O, remember, Lord of Heaven," was quite Spohrish in character, but it was murdered in the execution

Of the secular glees, songs, Wilbye's Madrigals "Sweet Honey sucking Bees" and "Dear Fly" the splendid glees of Stevens "Come Shepherd Swain" and "Sigh no more, Ladies;" Webbe's graceful glee, "My Voice, O Harmony," and Horsley's fine glee, "Cold is Cadwallo's Tongue," were the most attractive. Moscheles' part song "Daybreak," is dry and quite unvocal, but the encore demanded for it provoked great opposition. The executants were, at times, very unsteady The bad intonation was pretty palpable throughout. On the whole, the singing of our choristers of the county may be safely pronounced to be superior to the specimen afforded by the Hullahites. Mr. W. Seguin, a base of some reputation, took the *soli* in Crotch's motet. "Methinks I Hear," and in Horsley's glee. We need scarcely explain that Seguin is not allowed in the Singing Class, although a person sitting near us was quoting him as a proof of the wonderful efficiency of the system!!

MR. DANDO'S QUARTET CONCERTS

Mr. Dando, the violinist, has commenced his series of instrumental performances for the season, at the Throne Room, Crosby Hall. He is patronised strongly by the intelligent City amateurs. His programme included Weber's pianoforte quartet in E flat, the piano part admirably played by Mrs. Anderson; Haydn's quartet in F No. 82; Beethoven's in G No. 2, and Spohr's first double quartet in D minor. The executants were Dando, Guynemer, Gattie, Goffrie, Hill, Lindley, and C. Severn. Miss Birch sang an air by Lindpaintner, and Meyerbeer's "Valentine," from "Robert le Diable," with great effect. Mr. W. H. Holmes was the accompanyist.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Moscheles had been appointed Assistant Conductor to Mendelssohn at the Birmingham Musical Festival. The former, at the end of this season, leaves this country for Leipsic, to spend the fortune he has acquired here by teaching. He has been appointed superintendent of the studies of advanced pupils on the piano, in the Leipsic *Conservatorio*.

Mr Wilsen has departed for two months for the north of Scotland to give his concert[illegible]

Mr. C. H[illegible]son gave his "Lays and Legends of Normandy," with great success on Monday last, at Crosby Ha

Mr Lucas's Musical Evenings commence on Thursday next. On Monday is the first [illegible]ncert of the "British Musicians," and the monster concert at Covent Garden On Tuesday, the E[illegible] St James's Theatre.

Mr de[illegible]'s opera on the [illegible]s to be called the "Man of the Mountain," [illegible]ld will be produced at Drury-L[illegible]heatre near the end of this month. Mr. Barnett's ballet of "The [illegible] Maria as the heroine, will be brought out next week

Her Majesty's Theatre.—We have as yet no prospectus from the Manager, as to the ensuing season. The correspondence between him and Signor Costa seems to a close. The general feeling as to the unusual of the latter appears to be one of the greatest regret, and an impression prevails that the published letters do not disclose the real grounds of separation. Into the dispute we shall not pause; but, in connexion with every independent amateur—and, we may add, the entire musical profession—we cannot but lament that the unrivalled orchestra, created by his great intelligence, tact, and perseverance, should lose the presence of the master-mind, who has been for years labouring to render it what it was. M. Costa for he has been naturalized since he has entered into the service of our most gracious Queen retires with the warmest sympathies of Royalty, rank, and fashion, gained, not merely by his musical genius, but by his gentleman-like conduct, unimpeached integrity, and uncompromising independence. The moral weight exercised by such an able, as well as honest man, over the members of the [illegible] contributed, in no small degree, to his orchestra triumphs. He was always faithful to them; he was their champion, as well as conductor; and the hard-worked instrumentalist, whose existence in this country is dependent on the profits of a season, knew that, while Costa wielded the bâton, his earnings were secure from reduction, and his valuable time was not occupied unnecessarily, so as to deprive him from adding to his income by other means.

Continental Musical News.—Leon Pillet, the director of the Parisian Académie Royale, has departed for Italy to look for singers. Duprez had been singing gloriously in the "Guerriere," "Huguenots," &c. Mademoiselle Nau was about to appear in the French version of "Lucia," Duprez sustaining *Edgar*, written expressly for him by Donizetti. On Wednesday, at the Salle Favart, was produced the new one-act opera of "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," made by Halévy, libretto by M. de St. Georges. An *emeute* took place at the Italian Opera, in consequences of the "Sonnambula" being substituted for the "Matrimonio," the patriarch Lablache being ill. The commissioner of police and M. Vatel, the manager, had to address the meeting before peace was restored. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl" is to be produced in Vienna.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

We have not often seen a place go in more unruffled tranquillity than the comedy produced here on Thursday evening, entitled "The Old School." Although stated in the bills to be original, yet it has every appearance of being a translation. The scene passes in London, and the characters are principally French refugees, the chief of these being *Louis* (Mr. W. Farren), who appears as a retainer of the *Duke de Choiseul* (Mr. Holl), but is in reality his uncle; and having promised the father of the *Duke*, on his deathbed, to stand by and protect his son, undertakes various situations to this end; and finally discovering the *Duke* has become attached to *Estelle de Bagirel* (Mr. Edwin Yarnold), in whom *Louis* discovers his own daughter, puts the nobleman to write a letter, treating for a more wealthy and advantageous alliance Of course an explanation and satisfactory *denouement* takes place, but the action of the piece is too slow to create any interest. This was, however, relieved by two excellent scenes, and in which *Lorus* endeavours to teach the *Countess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) the newly imported waltz a dance then just becoming known; and the other a fencing scene between *Louis* and *Captain Scarab* (Mr. Brindal) Here Mr. Farren's various situations in this and finally discovering the *Duke* has become attached to *Estelle de Bagirel* (Mr. Edwin Yarnold), in whom *Louis* discovers his own daughter, puts the nobleman to write a letter, treating for a more wealthy and advantageous alliance Of course an explanation and satisfactory *denouement* takes place, but the action of the piece is too slow to create any interest. This was, however, relieved by two excellent scenes, and in which *Lorus* endeavours to teach the *Countess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) the newly imported waltz a dance then just becoming known; and the other a fencing scene between *Louis* and *Captain Scarab* (Mr. Brindal) Here Mr. Farren's various situations in this and finally discovering the *Duke* has become attached to *Estelle de Bagirel* (Mr. Edwin Yarnold), in whom *Louis* discovers his own daughter, puts the nobleman to write a letter, treating for a more wealthy and advantageous alliance Of course an explanation and satisfactory *denouement* takes place, but the action of the piece is too slow to create any interest. This was, however, relieved by two excellent scenes, and in which *Lorus* endeavours to teach the *Countess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) the newly imported waltz a dance then just becoming known; and the other a fencing scene between *Louis* and *Captain Scarab* (Mr. Brindal) Here Mr. Farren's various situations to this end; and finally discovering the *Duke* has become attached to *Estelle de Bagirel* (Mr. Edwin Yarnold), in whom *Louis* discovers his own daughter, puts the nobleman to write a letter, treating for a more wealthy and advantageous alliance Of course an explanation and satisfactory *denouement* takes place, but the action of the piece is too slow to create any interest. This was, however, relieved by two excellent scenes, and in which *Lorus* endeavours to teach the *Countess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) the newly imported waltz a dance then just becoming known; and the other a fencing scene between *Louis* and *Captain Scarab* (Mr. Brindal) Here Mr. Farren's various situations to this end; and finally discovering the *Duke* has become attached to *Estelle de Bagirel* (Mr. Edwin Yarnold), in whom *Louis* discovers his own daughter, puts the nobleman to write a letter, treating for a more wealthy and advantageous alliance Of course an explanation and satisfactory *denouement* takes place, but the action of the piece is too slow to create any interest. This was, however, relieved by two excellent scenes, and in which *Lorus* endeavours to teach the *Countess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) the newly imported waltz a dance then just becoming known; and the other a fencing scene between *Louis* and *Captain Scarab* (Mr. Brindal) Here Mr. Farren's various situations in this

The clear, cool heads of Manchester
As well as you must know
That if your Corn goes to the wall,
Their Cottons soon must go;
And then the hope were idle
To stand in your old shoes.
No! men don't care to ruin
Who have so much to lose!

The days are gone when lords of land
Were lords of men besides,
With "sake and soc, and toll and team,"
O'er human hearts and hides.
A cotton-spinner's son it is
Whose counsels guide the state;
For feudal dreams, and feudal schemes,
You've come an age too late.

Then gird your loins, by wit and will,
With foreign crops to vie;
We will engage to find demand,
If you will find supply.
Increase your labourers—drain your lands,
By tiles, and not by rent;
We'll answer for't, you'll find the soil
Pay more than three per cent.

LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, DURING THE THIRTY YEARS' PEACE, 1815–1845. By CHARLES KNIGHT. Part I. Knight and Co.

This is the commencement of an undertaking of extreme difficulty; but of which rare and importance in proportion to the success with which that difficulty is surmounted. By every reader of middle age, who is gifted with a well-regulated mind, the merits of the work here commenced, will, more or less, be subjected to the severest test, that of impartial judgment, based upon observation concurrent with that of the historian himself; figuratively speaking, here are no dry bones to reanimate; the period scarcely belongs to the Past, but lies midway between that and the Present—*in medio reptus*. To write history impartially, is, at best, a high branch of art; to write contemporary history, such as the work before us should consist of, is the *experimentum crucis* of authorship.

From an exceed ngly well written Prospectus, we gather that the author regards the word History in its original meaning "inquiry" or "search" after facts, and the notion of recording them: "In undertaking the difficult task of speaking of recent actions, and occasionally of living agents, he knows that his own safety lies in calm and dispassionate inquiry. He makes no claim for support, beyond what he hopes may be conceded to industry and a Love of Truth. He will spare no pains to arrive at right conclusions by a diligent examination of facts; he will endeavour to resist every temptation to present facts in any other light than that of Justice." At all events, his work, according to the announcement, will not have the besetting sin of history—to show that "the whole human species consisted but of about 150 people, called and dignified by the titles of Emperors, kings, Popes, Generals, and Ministers." On the other hand, this will be a History of the People, "who," says the author, "in the largest sense of the word, have become, during this period of general improvement, of far higher consideration, as an essential element of political calculations, than at any previous period." This is one of the most recommendatory characteristics of the "Pictorial History of England," of which, work, by the way, Mr. Knight's "History" is the continuation, or rather, completion.

The portion before us extends from the Peace of Paris, in 1815, to the Spafields Riot, in 1816, and the "traitorous conspiracy" of Watson, Thistlewood, &c. The narrative is attractively written; although, in certain portions, there is a confusion of time, which, to us, appears objectionable. Thus, "On the workday ere John Scott, Lord Eldon;" and, a few lines on, "he was the last great man who *belonged* to this seat."

A singular feature in the authorities quoted in the margin will show that great diligence and judgment have been exercised in their selection and estimate. Nevertheless, we do not understand the principle in every instance. Thus, in one page, Matthew Wood is designated a partisan Lord Mayor (though he personally aided in pulling down the rioters of 1816); and in the adjoining page, Henry Brougham's Speeches are cited as historian evidence.

In this glance at the opening of the new History, we need scarcely add our best wishes for its successful progress to completion. A work of such excellent promise merits confidence and encouragement; and such, we doubt not, it will at once receive.

EVENINGS AT HADDON HALL. Edited by the BARONESS DE CALABRELLA. Colburn.

As this superb work belongs essentially to the "Illustrated" class, we shall first direct attention to its embellishments. These are twenty-four exquisite engravings, from designs by George Cattermole; and a more picturesque or graceful artistical collection, it has scarcely been our good fortune to witness. They illustrate a series of tales of love and chivalry; the locality of their re-action being Haddon Hall, "in the most singular and romantic, and, withal, the most beautiful of the edifices of our old-fashioned England, the district of the Peak."

"It is," says the introductory chapter, "to Haddon Hall, with its noble recollections, its happy associations, and the still happier promises and prophecies of what may be, that we desire the reader to accompany us in imagination, while we endeavour to place before him, in a light worthy of their unequalled beauty, results of the pictorial art, which nothing but scenes and social attachments like those of Haddon in the Olden time could have inspired, and which, in the presence of more modern localities and associations, would lose half their interest, and all that dignified propriety and appropriateness which are the crowning graces of high art."

The framework of the narrative is that a party lately assembled at Haddon to celebrate the birth-day of the young heiress, having been reduced to a comparatively small circle of relations and intimates, the grand entertainments were abandoned, and the well-stored library became the resort of the remaining guests. Emma, had nearly taken possession of the party, when, at last, the lovely daughter of the house, the Lady Ada, on turning over a portfolio of drawings by George Cattermole, suddenly exclaimed, "Will some one come and explain what these beautiful pictures mean?" A long pause ensued, and the case seemed almost hopeless, when a lady, (there is nothing like female wit for solving a knotty point, for, if no other course is left, she will cut the knot, and solve it that way,)—a lady exclaimed, "it would be easier, I suspect, to frame an illustration of each of these beautiful designs, than explain, even from the artist himself, an intelligible account of the incidents of which *they* are illustrations." The proposition was disturbed by the loss of a bet, but, in the evening, the party re-assembled in the library, when Lady Eva commenced carrying out her plan by handing five of the drawings to a young and enthusiastic admirer of the chivalric age and its attributes—and requesting him to improvise a tale that should make the pictures as intelligible as if they were executed for it, not it for them." The appeal was not to be resisted, and the gallant proceeded to relate "The Tournament."

The first illustrates the young Knight's choice of the guise of full-armed war; the armourer riveting on the suit; the Knight's departure for the tournament; the lists; and the Knight's death; all designed and engraved in the first style of the art.

The second story is related by "the lady of a distinguished diplomatist" the Lero, Andrani, an Italian captive in the dungeon in the Castle of L Garda. With this narrative closes the First Evening.

The Second Evening is occupied by the "Fortunes of the Glengary," and "Love's Last Tryst, a Romance of Venice." Thus, the plan proceeds through Six Evenings, and some 450 goodly octavo pages of letter-press, of varied merit and attraction—the narrators now discoursing of Hernando Cortez—then of a gay scene at Delmar Castle—next singing of Queen Mary and "Leven's dark tower." Then comes a tale of astrology; next, the wanderings connected with Naples—then, to the Deserts of Nubia—anon to the Greek War—then to the south of France and Strasburg, &c., until the portfolio was exhausted, and the Birthday Revels were over!

The illustrative scenes are of the figure and landscape classes: the Tournament scenes is, perhaps, the most successful; but there are some picturesque compositions of fountain, abbey, and garden terrace, &c. In the list of engravers are the names of Stocks, Goodyear, Rolls (C. and H.), Bentley, Brandard, Redclife, Colleen, Engleheart, &c.; and, taken as a whole, their performances in this volume have rarely been equalled for delicacy and neatness.

With such attractions, we are not surprised to learn that the "Evenings at Haddon Hall" has already found its way to the library and drawing-room tables of the first and wealthy patrons of art and literary luxury; a distinction which the undertaking amply deserves. The volume is bound, in fitting taste: the gilding is especially elegant and appropriate

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

The publisher of this popular series has taken altogether, the most sterling work on its class—has lately enriched its cards with two reprints of copyrights, viz., Lord Mahon's "Life of Prince Eugene" (Nos. XXVI. and XXVII.), and Washburne's "Gypsies in Spain," (Nos. XXVII. and XXIX.) In the first work, the accomplished historian records the career of Condé, styled "the Great" on account of his military abilities and vast success; leading the warrior Prince from his boyhood, through a long trail of conquest, to the close of his life, amidst the peaceful society of men of letters. What a galaxy of glory, what a broad-sheet of fame, is this eloquent biography of Condé. Mr. Borrow's work on Gypsy Life is altogether another order of composition, thus proving the judgment of the Editor of the "Home and Colonial Library" as regards variety of selection. Lord Mahon's historical biography is a labour of history; Mr. Borrow wrote his volumes by snatches in the vestas and posadas of Spain, under circumstances more favourable for close observation than literary composition; and, contrasting their interest with that of the records of silken Peers, we may say—

"Hath not custom made true life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?"

Considering the chequered attractions of Mr. Murray's Library, we must add that it merits a place in every home of the empire: it is, from first to last, a liberal boon to book-buyers.

PORTRAITS AND MEMOIRS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN. By EDMUND LODGE, Esq., F.S.A. W. Smith

This is a Cabinet Edition of Mr. Lodge's splendid Library work published some years since in ten imperial octavo volumes. It is proposed to give in each Part, published at 1s., five Portraits, with Memoirs: in the three Numbers before us, the Portraits are well engraved, mostly from pictures by Holbein. The historical and biographical accompaniments have all the merits and perspicuity to be expected from Norroy King at Arms, their distinguished author: they record the lives of the most illustrious personages of the reign of the Eighth Henry, who, as it is endeavoured to show in painting in England, is entitled to special commemoration as the great professors of the art, and the importance of the period renders their early practice of paramount interest. The present work must, therefore, be regarded as a treasurable acquisition to that indispensable domestic feature of our times, "the family library."

KNIGHT'S PENNY MAGAZINE. PART I.

The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, we opine, are nearly defunct: their "Cyclopædia" is complete; their "Biographical Dictionary" is at a standstill; and, at the close of last year, their "Penny Magazine" terminated its existence, after twelve years' sharp warfare against individual interests. It is not worth while to chronicle the Society's eccentric career and literary eccentricity; amidst all which their labours have wrought an advantageous change in the practice of book making. The Editor of the present work no longer sails under the Society's flag: he has his own "Penny Magazine," and a very agreeable and intelligent Miscellany it is, with less utilitarianism than the original: a fondness for olden literature, sensibly indulged; glances at new lights of science; occasional tales and legends; a graphic account of the opening of Parliament; and an excellent analytical review of Carlyle's "Oliver Cromwell;" the whole liberally illustrated by the classic pencil of Harvey and other artists.

COUNTRY NEWS.

LORD ASHLEY'S RETIREMENT FROM DORSETSHIRE.—Lord Ashley has retired from the representation of his native county. His Lordship, in his address to his constituents, admits that he has changed his opinion upon the subject of the Corn-laws, and now does not think protection necessary. He resigns his seat, however, in consequence of the pledge that he appeal to the country in 1841 was, in fact, an appeal on the question of the Corn-laws. The noble Lord, therefore, says: "As all personal pledges were asked or given, I should be acting in contravention of an honourable understanding if I were to consider myself and the electors on this question as free, and to remain my seat, and vote for the Ministerial measure." Lord Ashley intends to call for a show of hands on the day of nomination, in order to ascertain, without doubt, the opinion of the constituency.

ELECTION FOR MIDHURST.—The election for this borough took place on Friday (last week.) Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole was returned without opposition. Mr. Walpole, in returning thanks, took a review of the proposition now before Parliament, and expressed great doubt whether any good would arise from them. With regard to the proposition which affected corn, he expressed it as strong terror.

ELECTION FOR EAST SUSSEX.—On Tuesday the election for East Sussex, in the room of Mr. Darby, took place at Lewes. C. H. Frywen, Esq., was returned without opposition. The hon. gentleman, in addressing the assembled electors on returning thanks, he said, he considered that this was a most momentous crisis. A measure was before Parliament, which he could not otherwise look upon than as one that was highly injurious and detrimental to the interests of the community, and he assured them that he should give that measure his most determined opposition. They did not know what course events would take, but if the measure should pass the House of Commons, it was possible, and he hoped it would be thrown out by the House of Lords. And if Sir Robert Peel resigned office, then he said that the only man who could succeed him was the excellent Lord Lieutenant of that county. (This allusion to the Duke of Richmond was received with laughter.) If, on the contrary, Parliament was dissolved, he sincerely hoped that the friends of protection to British industry would come forward and do their duty—would fight the battle as they did in 1841, and depend upon it victory was theirs.

ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.—The Hon. Gerard J. Noel, second son of the Earl of Gainsborough, is to be the candidate for Rutlandshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Dawnay. It is not expected that there will be any opposition. Mr. Noel is at present at Rome; but he has been sent for, and those of his family who have sanctioned his being put forward, have promised that he will "advocate protection," and "oppose any further inroads upon the Protestant Constitution."

LICHFIELD ELECTION.—On Saturday last, the Hon. Edward Lloyd Mostyn was returned without opposition, in the room of Lord Leveson, who has been raised to the House of Lords by the death of Lord Granville. Mr. Mostyn, referring to Sir R. Peel's pamphlet, said that it was entitled to their consideration. In the room of the Hon. Mr. Dawnay. It is not expected that there will be any opposition. Mr. Noel is at present at Rome; but he has been sent for, and those of his family who have sanctioned his being put forward, have promised that he will "advocate protection," and "oppose any further inroads upon the Protestant Constitution.

GREAT CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND M. HORWITZ.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.

A very interesting scene was witnessed at Sheffield on the 27th ult., on the occasion of the Workmen of Cornish-place presenting to their former excellent Master, James Dixon, Esq., a handsome Memorial of his retiring from business in the year 1842.

The Testimonial is a full sized Epergne or Candelabrum, surmounted by a richly cut glass bowl for fruit, with an inverted basket as a trellis for flowers, on which is introduced, as a finial, the family crest. The basement is of an irregular triangle, with appropriate ornaments, and supported at angles by three lions passant guardant, in perfect relief and exquisite workmanship. One of the intervening compartments are uniform escutcheons, one of which is a brief inscription, in raised characters, to James Dixon, Esq., &c.; another, the armorial bearings of the family; and the remaining one, a medallion descriptive of faith in commerce. From the basement, a centre rises of a composite foliage entwining six richly-perforated arms of a varied design, but in perfect harmony, to support glass or lights; and, as a whole, forms a complete mass of bright and frosted

SILVER EPERGNE PRESENTED TO JAMES DIXON, ESQ., SHEFFIELD.

silver, on a plateau of plate glass, above which the Epergne rises 30 inches. Value 200 guineas.

The design of this Epergne is in good taste, and the workmanship such as we believe has never been surpassed. It was made in the silver-plated department at Cornish-place, designed by Mr. Thomas Nicholson, jun., and modelled and executed by Mr. Vincent Robinson.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th, the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Dixon, was appropriately chosen for the presentation at Page Hall, by a deputation of twenty-four workmen, representing various departments. On arriving at the Hall, they were very courteously received by W. F. Dixon, Esq., W. Fawcett, Esq., James Willis Dixon, Esq., and J. Henry Dixon, Esq., and were ushered into the drawing-room, where several of the ladies and junior branches of the family were seated, who were shortly joined by Captain Ramsay and Dr. Hallieck. In a few minutes, Mr. Dixon entered the room, and was received with every mark of attachment and respect. The Epergne stood upon a table in the centre of the room. Mr. Dixon having taken his seat, Mr. W. Rhodes introduced Mr. Hobson, who presented the Epergne. Mr. Miller then read the following Memorial:—

MEMORIAL TO JAMES DIXON, ESQ.

This splendid silver Epergne was presented to James Dixon, Esq., by the workmen late in his employment at Cornish-place, as a memento of his public worth and private virtues, and as a testimony of their high esteem for his integrity of character, spirit of laudable enterprise, and habits of unwearied industry in promoting the interests of trade and commerce, and patronizing with a liberal hand, institutions of religion and benevolence.

Signed on behalf of the workmen,

WM. RHODES

January 27th, 1846

Mr. Dixon returned thanks in a speech full of excellent feeling, and, at its close, handed to the deputation a purse of 50 sovereigns. After addresses from Mr. Hughes, Mr. F. W. Dixon (who presented the deputation with a cheque for £20), Mr. Fawcett, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Mr. H. Dixon, Mr Gill, and Mr Rhodes, Mr Dixon, sen., led his visitors into an adjoining room, where an elegant cold collation was set out. Having spent some time in the enjoyment of the liberal entertainment provided, the deputation returned to Sheffield by three o'clock, to report to their fellow-workmen. The evening was spent in mutual felicitations, in dinners and tea-parties; and the proceedings of the day will long be remembered with high satisfaction in Sheffield.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM MULCASTER, K.C.H.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick William Mulcaster, K.C.H., late Inspector General of Fortifications, died at Charlton-place, near Canterbury, on the 28th ult., aged 74. This gallant officer, Baron de Gera by inheritance from his mother, and successor to a proportion of the Seignory of Holzheim, in Bavaria, was son of Major Gen. Frederick George Mulcaster, Colonel of the Royal Engineers, by Wilhelmina, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of John William Gerard de Brahm, knight Legitime of the Roman Empire, and grandson of William Mulcaster, Esq., an officer of the Household of Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was appointed First Lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1792; served in Portugal in 1794; participated in the capture of Minorca in 1799; was employed in the Mediterranean in 1800; and commanded the Engineers in the Mauritius, Isle of Bourbon, &c., from 1812 to 1817. He subsequently filled several staff appointments, became Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1832, and was appointed Inspector General of Fortifications in 1834. The rank of Lieut.-General he attained in 1838. Sir Frederick married first, Mary Lucy, youngest daughter of John Montresor, Esq., of Belmont, Kent, and secondly, Esther, only daughter of William Harris, Esq., by the latter of whom he has left one son, Frederick Montresor, born in 1823.

SIR WILLIAM WAKE, BART.

This respected gentleman, the inheritor of extensive estates in Norfolk and Northamptonshire, was the representative of the great House of Wake, directly descended from Sir Thomas Wake, a gallant knight, who fought with the Black Prince, and distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Najarn. Of this ancient family, Archbishop Wake, and Baldwin, Lord Wake, were eminent members. Sir William was born in 1768, the elder son of the late Sir William Wake, Bart., by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heir of Richard Fenton, Esq., of Bank Top, county of York; and had, consequently, at the period of his decease, which occurred on the 27th ult., completed his 77th year. He married first, in 1790, Mary, only daughter of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Reinshaw, county of Derby, and, by her, who died in 1791, had one son, Charles, the present baronet. He married second, in 1793, Jenny, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral James Gambier, by whom he has left several children.

SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, BART.

At an early age, this gentleman was connected with the East, and became, eventually, Governor of Bombay; he was created a Baronet 12th of March, 1836, having filled the important office of Chairman of the East India Company, and having sat in Parliament for Sandwich. He was the eldest son of James Rivett, Esq., East India Company's Civil Service, who assumed, by Sign Manual, in 1801, the surname and arms of Carnac, in compliance with the will of his brother-in-law, General John Carnac, of the Company's service. The family of Rivett, from which the deceased Baronet derived, was settled for a considerable time in the county of Derby, but came, originally, from Suffolk. Sir James, born 11th November, 1784, married, 3d June, 1815, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Richardes, Esq., of Penglais, in Cardiganshire, and has left a numerous issue. His eldest son, the present Baronet, is Sir John Rivett Carnac.

GOLD SWORDS PRESENTED BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, have just manufactured, for the Hon. East India Company, two magnificent Gold Swords, to be presented to individuals who have distinguished themselves by their adherence to the British dominion in the East.

SWORDS PRESENTED BY THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY

One of these swords has a superb gold hilt, enamelled purple; the scabbard is of rich crimson velvet, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the East India Company to General Avitable, in grateful recognition of the eminent services rendered by him whilst Governor of Peshawur, in co-operation with the British troops, during the military operations in Afghanistan.

The second sword is similar to the above, but not enamelled. The scabbard bears this inscription:—

Presented by the East India Company to Chintamun Ras Appa Sahib Sangleekar, in testimony of their respect for his high character, and in acknowledgment of his unswerving fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

These splendid recognitions of courageous services in aid of the British rule, are as honourable to the East India Company to bestow as they must be gratifying to their receivers to accept. They are costly specimens of first-class manufacture, and are highly creditable to the artists to whom the commission has been entrusted.

Death of the Duke of Modena. In great part of our impression last week we mentioned the death of the Duke of Modena, which took place on the 21st ult., after a short illness, which it was not anticipated would have terminated fatally. The late Duke, Francis IV., Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia; Duke of Modena, of Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara, was eldest son of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, Duke of Modena and Brescia, and the Archd uchess Beatrice, Duchess of Massa and Princess of Carrara. He was born on the 6th of October, 1779, and married, 20th of June, 1812, Beatrice, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and sister of the Empress of Austria. The Duchess died in September, 1840, leaving issue the Duchess Marie Thérèse, born on the 11th of July, 1817; the Duke Francis Ferdinand (Prince Hereditary); the Duke Ferdinand Charles Victor, born the 20th of July, 1821; and the Duchess Marie Beatrice Anne, born the 13th of February, 1824. The late Duke is succeeded by his son the Duke Francis Ferdinand Genuinien, Prince Hereditary, now Francis V. He was born 1st June, 1819, and married 30th March, 1842, Princess Adelgonde Augusta Charlotte, second daughter of the King of Bavaria.

The North of France Railway.—A Correspondent of the *Journal des Chemins de Fer* supplies some interesting information relative to the actual state of this railway. The earth-works and engineering are completed throughout the line. The rails are laid between Paris and Clermont, and between Arras and the frontier by way of Douai and Lille, and Douai and Valenciennes. The most backward part of the works is between Amiens and Arras; but, notwithstanding the unfavourable season and the difficult nature of the soil, it is expected to be finished in March. The houses and posts for watchmen, and the barriers at all crossings on a level are completed. The stations are in a state of forwardness. The carrying-stock is not ready, or the whole line, with the exception of the part between Amiens and Arras, might be opened in a short time. The company, to which the working of the line has been conceded, intends to open the portions from Paris to Pontoise, and from Douai to the frontier by Paris and Lille in the course of March; temporary stations, &c., will be erected to that end. The towns of Lille, Valenciennes, Douai, Arras, &c., contemplate an application to Government to accelerate the movements of the Company, and the bureau of bridges and highways is understood to be disposed to receive such an application favourably. Hopes are entertained of the whole line being open by July.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE, IN LIVERPOOL.

About half-past eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning last, a frightful accident occurred in Moor-street, Liverpool. The north side of that street is entirely occupied by warehouses, chiefly for the storage of grain and flour. They are generally about six stories high. Midway on the

TIPPING'S WAREHOUSE, LIVERPOOL, AFTER THE RECENT CATASTROPHE.

right from Fenwick-street, is a warehouse known as "Tipping's," one of the oldest in Moor-street. This warehouse, which was seven stories high, and was in the occupation of Mr. William Dean, was stored in most of the rooms with cotton, flour, and grain. The premises extended from Moor-street into the Old Ropery; and, about the time we have named, the Moor-street frontage fell with a terrific crash, the report of which instantly brought a large concourse of persons to the scene. At this moment, there were 16 porters employed in No. 2, amongst the grain and flour; fortunately, their operations were confined to the north end of the building, in the direction of the Old Ropery, where the warehouse has another frontage. They rushed to the jigger-rope, down which they slid, and escaped for the most part with a few bruises.

We ought to state that, while the Moor-street frontage gave way, the Old Ropery frontage remained intact; otherwise, the poor fellows who were employed in that part of the building must inevitably have perished. There were, at the time of the calamity, 11,000 sacks of flour, large quantities of the same material in barrels, and much cotton and grain in the building. The cause of the accident is believed to have been the loading of the warehouse beyond its capacity.

A Liverpool artist happened to be on the spot just after the fall of the building, and made the annexed sketch of the ruin: the scene presented a singular appearance; barrels of flour, corn, joists, bricks, and iron-work, lay mingled in one vast heap, filling up the roadway of the narrow street.

PROFESSOR RISLEY AND HIS SONS, AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The very clever performances of Mr. Risley and his two sons continue to be nightly received with the loudest acclamations. Certainly nothing like it in the way of posturing was ever seen before. There is a graceful ease and precision in the manner in which all their evolutions are accomplished, exceedingly attractive; and the apparent absence of all painful contortions or tottering overtasking of the ligaments, renders their gymnastics entirely free from unpleasant and unnatural postures. The most nervous spectator is never under any apprehension for the safety of the boys, who are flung about in the air as though they could support themselves on it, were it necessary; and never fail to alight safely on their legs, with kitten-like certainty. The eldest boy has grown, since he was last performing in England at the Haymarket and Surrey Theatres, but has lost none of that winning manner and prepossessing appearance which everyone must have remarked. Since the period just alluded to, the Risleys have been half over Europe, and their performances have everywhere been greeted with the warmest approbation. We can confidently recommend everbody to witness these clever evolutions, if they have not already done so. We subjoin a cut from a sketch of them in one of their most effective *tours de force*.

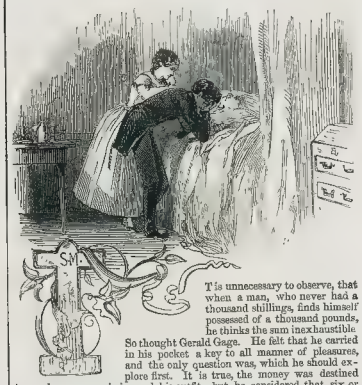
The charming Flora Fabbri took her departure on Saturday, together with her husband, M. Bretin: and this has, of course, put an end to the representations of the "Diable á Quatre." This clever *danseuse* may reckon upon a warm reception whenever she returns to England. Meantime a new ballet is in preparation, to be called "The Island Nymph." The principal parts will be played by Mdlle. Maria and M. Desplace, from the Académie Royale; and Mdlle. Neodat, from the Grand Opera, at Madrid.

MR. MACREADY AS "RICHELIEU," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 98.)

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

CHAPTER VI.



It is unnecessary to observe, that when a man, who never had a thousand shillings, finds himself possessed of a thousand pounds, he thinks the sum inexhaustible. So thought Gerald Gage. He felt that he carried in his pocket a key to all manner of pleasures, and the only question was, which he should explore first. It is true, the money was destined to purchase a commission and his outfit; but he considered that six or seven hundred pounds was enough for that, and the rest he was at liberty to do as he liked with. But then there was Emily. The six months she had insisted on were already elapsed, and he was bound in honour to go and claim her hand; but what was a subaltern in a marching regiment to do with a wife! He loved her still—as selfish men love; and if he had been in any danger of losing her, he would probably have enforced his claim as energetically as he had done before. But he felt so sure of her, that his mind was sufficiently disengaged to see all the inconveniences that would arise from their union; more especially now, that he was resolved not to go into the church. The humblest curate must have a home; and, however his poverty may be augmented by having a wife to support, his respectability is not diminished. The world feels that, in the manner of life he is destined to, he needs a companion; and an early marriage, if it cannot be approved, is rather pitied than blamed. But a subaltern with nothing but his pay, places himself, and the woman he marries, in a situation that vibrates between the melancholy and the ridiculous. The red coat and the gold epaulettes, and the miserable barrack-room that serves for parlour and bed-room, form an incongruous whole, that no man with the slightest reflection would choose to introduce his wife to. Gerald had not much reflection, but he had a great deal of pride, which served equally well to enlighten him on this occasion. The obscure curate and the smart ensign were two different persons; and the one might have been proud of the wife that the other would be ashamed of. Not but that any man might have been proud of Emily's beauty and accomplishments; but, what are beauty and accomplishments to a woman who is obliged to wash her own stockings? Gerald could not bear the thought of it. He was involuntarily beginning to measure himself and form his ideas, according to what he expected to be hereafter, not according to what he was now; and his college friends, as soon as they learned the good fortune that awaited him, helped him to cherish the delusion. He found

himself hourly rising in importance. They declared he was the luckiest dog in the world, with his million of money in perspective; and affirmed that no man need want cash, or anything that cash can purchase, with such a prospect before him. All this was very seducing to an impetuous, impatient, aspiring lad of one-and-twenty, who had, all his life, felt the *gêne* and mortification of being poorer than his companions, and had thirsted for pleasures that he could not afford. But tying himself to a wife was tying himself to poverty and obscurity. Prudence, as well as selfishness—and Gerald, like most men, was selfish—forbad it; the misfortune was, that he had not thought of all this before he prevented Emily's marriage with Mr. Weston. But the jealousy that had been aroused by hearing of her engagement had rendered him reckless of all consequences; and the wound to his self-love had been so acute, that even Mr. Pilrig's grand secret fell coldly on his ears; nor could his pre-occupied mind and eager passions stop to weigh its importance, until he had accomplished the object that absorbed him, and to which all the energies of his nature were at the moment directed. But, the marriage with Mr. Weston broken off, the jealousy appeased, the self-love and the vanity satisfied, a calm ensued, which afforded leisure for other reflections; and then it was that the brilliant prospect opened to him began to play its part on his unstable mind. The dull curacy and the sober habits which he had always looked upon with distaste, now inspired him with disgust; and, although he still loved Emily as much as he could love any woman, where there was neither the excitement of pursuit nor the zest of uncertainty, he felt he did not love her well enough to bind himself, for an indefinite term, to a life of poverty and obscurity for her sake. But how, without insulting her, was he to evade the arrangement that had been made for their union, now that the appointed period had arrived? It is true that the objections he had to urge were in the highest degree reasonable; but he felt, after all that had passed, that they ought to proceed from her, not from himself. In him, caution was coldness, and he feared that she would not fail to discern its true character; in her, it was the offspring of reflection—the fruit of a young mind, tutored and strengthened by adversity. But, whilst he was debating whether to make some excuse for absenting himself from the vicarage till he could determine what to do, or whether to go down immediately and claim the hand of his affianced bride, leaving it to her judgment to consent or decline as she thought proper,

Fate took the affair into her own hands. His father, returning one dark night from visiting the death bed of one of his parishioners, rode into an old marl-pit, where he was found lying beside his horse on the following morning. He was carried home in a state of insensibility, and a letter was despatched to his son, who arrived just time enough to receive his last breath and the hand of Emily, which the dying parent placed in his, with an earnest injunction to take her to his heart, and make her as happy as she deserved to be.

The death of his father affected Gerald's feelings, softened his heart, and steadied his character for a time; and Emily's attractions regained their influence over his fluctuating mind. His dreams of ambition and vision of splendour grew dim and faded before the delights of a pure and innocent love. The image of the despised curacy, and the pleasures of a life of retirement and virtue, took the place of his aspiring hopes and restless desires, and he eagerly intreated her to comply with his father's last wishes, and become his wife.

But, young as she was, Emily's sad experience had taught her caution. She knew how unstinted Gerald was to encounter poverty, and well understood how much worse poverty was with a family than without it; so she intreated him to wait till he was in some situation that should at least secure them want. Whereupon, as gentlemen are apt to do in such cases, he accused her of want of affection; declaring that true love made no such calculations; and that poverty together would be much more endurable than poverty apart. But she was firm in what she knew to be right, and would not be shaken. So, he wrote to a former pupil of his father, to solicit the patronage that had been promised to the old man; resolving to return to Oxford next term, read hard, make up for lost time, and take orders. And, in the meanwhile, they both took up their abode with an aunt of his, a single woman, with a very small income, which she eked out by letting part of the house she resided in.

All the money the young people had between them was Gerald's one thousand pounds, which, indeed, appeared to him inexhaustible. But, as Emily thought differently, although she did not refuse, in some measure, to share it with him, she insisted on helping herself with her needle, as she had done before.

For a few weeks Gerald read, and the novelty of living under the roof with Emily supported him through the tameness of existence; but as time crept on, ennui crept in, and it was impossible not to observe that he was becoming depressed and restless. Nothing could be more natural. Although Gerald could have studied for an immediate object, he did not love study for its own sake. He wanted a powerful incentive to keep him to it, and the remote prospect of the curacy was not strong enough for the purpose. Then, though he loved Emily, the love grew cool with security; there were no doubts, fears, nor jealousies, to stir the flame and keep it bright. He began to yawn a great deal, stretch out his legs as if he did not know what to do with them, turn over the leaves of his books without reading them, and look out of the window into the dull back street where there was nothing to see. Emily worked on the while, thinking how fortunate it was she had kept her resolution, and bade him walk out more, and seek some recreation; so, in compliance with this recommendation, he one night went to the theatre, and there the first persons he saw were his friends Willoughby and Vane; the former of whom introduced him to his sister, Madame de Violane, a very lovely woman, married to a Frenchman.

A few words whispered by Willoughby to his sister and her husband, immediately after the introduction, caused the lady to turn upon him, with a look of awakened interest, a pair of the finest dark eyes he had ever seen; whilst the foreigner, who had already acknowledged the introduction by the requisite number of bows, involuntarily added a supernumary one, in compliment to the kiss he had received; and Gerald felt that he was enjoying a foretaste of his future—a first instalment of the homage which the reputation of great wealth is sure to command.

"Where are you staying?" said Vane: "we're at the York."

"I'm visiting a sick friend a little way out of town," replied Gerald, "or else I'd ask you to call on me. How long are you going to stay?"

"A few days only," said Willoughby. "We've been making a tour, to show the Marquis a little of the country. Our next move is to London, and then to Paris. But you must come and see us; come to breakfast to-morrow at eleven."

Gerald promised that he would, and Madame de Violane's beautiful eyes expressed her satisfaction at the arrangement.

It is singular, and not much to the credit of human nature, that we are more gratified by the homage paid to our wealth than to our merits. Gerald was extremely handsome young man; but, as he had not a confirmed air of fashion, Madame de Violane's first glance had been one of utter indifference. He saw it; he saw the change that ensued, and comprehended it, and yet he was won by a compliment so little flattering; and felt more proud and pleased when she selected his arm to lean on when leaving the theatre, than if the preference had been given to his personal qualities, instead of to a fortune which he not only did not possess, but which he never might possess; and which, even supposing it his, he had attained without effort, and without desert. But mankind and womankind are so fond of being admired for what they are not, that very few are content to take credit for what they are.

Madame de Violane shook hands as cordially with Gerald, when he handed her into her carriage, as if she had known him a dozen years; whilst the Frenchman, as he stepped in after her, made several deferential bows, which tacitly announced his undisguised respect for wealth; after which, Gerald walked home to his obscure lodging in a state of confusion and excitement that would have made it difficult to analyze his own feelings, if he had tried. His cheeks were flushed, and his eye was animated by pleasure, and his heart was big with the triumph of gratified pride; and yet there was a weight, a constriction, about the breast; an undefined feeling of dissatisfaction and insecurity, and apprehension for the future; so that, when he accosted Emily, who was sitting up for him, she was puzzled to interpret the mixed expression of his countenance, and his manner was cold and excited, his complexion was heightened, and his eyes were bright and triumphant; but there was an alloy about the mouth—the smiles were not free, and frank, and joyous; some unseen, unknown, almost unfelt, care sat there; a portent, a shadow, that came unsummoned, and would not be exorcised, and that made a strange discordance with the lustrous brow, that Emily's first words were, "Where have you been, Gerald? What has happened?"

"Nothing," answered he, gaily, "except that I have met some friends —some old college chums."

"Is that all?" said she.

"All, except that I am going to breakfast with them to-morrow at eleven," said he.

"Are they staying in Bath?" asked Emily.

"Only for a few days," replied Gerald. "There's Willoughby, and Vane, and a sister of Willoughby's, that's married to a Frenchman. I never can understand how English women can marry Frenchmen."

"Nor I," replied Emily: "is she pretty?"

"Yes, she is," answered Gerald: "she has beautiful dark eyes."

"And what sort of man is he?"

"Oh! he's not ill-looking, he's well enough for a Frenchman," replied Gerald. "He's a Marquis, too."

"And are they rich?" asked Emily.

"That I don't know," answered Gerald. "She was beautifully dressed; but I don't think one could have had any fortune; for I've heard Willoughby say that every thing went to the eldest son, who will be a Baronet, and that the rest of them had nothing but their name to get on with."

"And where did you see them?" inquired Emily.

"At the theatre, where I asked in for an hour," answered Gerald. They happened to be in the very box I was put into."

"Oh, how I should have liked to be with you!" exclaimed Emily.

"What for?" asked Gerald.

"Why, to have seen the play to be sure;" answered she. "It's so long since I saw a play! What's it as?"

"The play? I'm sure I don't know," replied he. "We were talking all the time; I never attended to it."

"Well, then, I'm glad I wasn't of the party," answered Emily. "I should have been out of patience. But don't you think we might go some night to the pit? It wouldn't cost much, and it would be such a treat to me! I've never seen a play since my dear father died."

"Oh, yes, we can go, certainly," answered Gerald, rather coldly; "but we had better wait till these people are away. It would be awkward if they saw us."

"Then we'll look out for a nice play," said Emily, "and have a delightful evening, as soon as your fine friends are gone. We shall not have much gaiety for the rest of our lives, I dare say; so we may venture to indulge for once."

"Why," asked Gerald, "why are we not to have much gaiety for the rest of our lives?"

"Why, setting aside that we shall not be able to afford it," answered Emily, "you know we shall probably be *relégués* to the end of the world, when you get your curacy—far out of the atmosphere of theatres, and all such temptations."

The lustre of Gerald's brow, which had been gradually fading, vanished. "The curacy!" said he; "I'm sure, I'm not made for it, nor it for me. There's no use in trying to force one's inclinations into a channel nature never designed them for. I'm sure the thing will never do; and it's better not to enter on it, than to thrust oneself into a situation, only to show one's unfitness for it."

"But, what other resource have we?" asked Emily, surprised at a declaration, apparently, so sudden; "and what has altered your intention?"

"Reflection, and the knowledge of my own character," replied Gerald. "I never did like the profession, and I like it less and less, the more I think of it. As for what we're to do, I'm sure I can't tell. I've a mind to go to London, and try if I can't get some sort of situation!"

"But we've no interest, Gerald," objected Emily. "We've no friends to help us to a situation."

"I don't know that," answered Gerald. "Willoughby's father's in Parliament, and Vane's uncle is Secretary-at-War. They're both devilish civil to me, because they expect some day I shall be richer than any of them; and I don't think they'd be sorry to have an opportunity of laying me under an obligation. Vane told me, some time ago, that, if I liked to go into the army, he'd speak to his uncle about me."

"But the army 'll never do for us, Gerald, without money," said Emily.

"What a thing poverty is!" exclaimed Gerald with sudden bitterness. "What a thing it is to be a gentleman, and not be able to live like other people. Here we are, pent up in this little dirty hole of a lodging, that I shall be obliged to sneak into and sneak out of for fear any of these people should see me. I told them I was living out of town, to prevent their offering to call on me."

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HANDICAP RACING

"Men's judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes." SHAKESPEARE.

In almost every other country of the world, all changes and modifications of existing systems are brought about by some contrivance (ordinance ideas—firman—and the like), which enables the Government to act as the moving principle of the body politic. Here, opinion is the mainspring of the social and political machine. We do not jump at our conclusions, but arrive at them as our views were wont to reach the end of their journies—by means of a good steady pace. This adoption of the slow plan, attended, in nearly every instance, by a sure consequence, whether for good or evil for general convenience or the reverse, perhaps remains to be seen, so far as the matter in hand has relation to the present date. Latterly, so recently, indeed, that our allusions to it is to be found in any work on the turf the Handicap has become the most popular form of British racing.

It would be a libel to suppose the reader ignorant of that remarkable scheme—an institution of such pure and perfect benevolence as might have been expected rather to have originated among the followers of Plato than with the disciples of Mammon. Human virtue, perhaps, never ventured upon a bolder flight than when it sought to bring into operation in the nineteenth century the theories of the golden age, and offered for the patronage of these iron times a scale of honesty, whose rewards achieving the impossible, the principle of perfectibility heretofore only "dreamt of in your philosophy."

Thus far we find this great fact a marvel of modern virtue intrinsically its machinery, there is nothing to be marvelled at in the success that has attended its operation. The principle was brought about by sapping the foundations, and not by storming the strong hope of prepossession. The British turf enjoys the proud monopoly of exhibiting to the world, in the matter of details, a

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BURNE, Mydd[le]n-square, Clerkenwell, Hose-factor. J. H. NAIL, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, builder. J. & J. BENNETT, Kingsbridge, Dawlish, Devon, bookseller. S. ARCHER, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. J. STUTTARD, Manchester, corn-dealer. J. NASSELL, Manchester, grocer. R. HARVEY, Chacewater, Cornwall, grocer. G. F. PAYNE, Liverpool, stationer. J. EVANS, Liverpool, dealer in game.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—T. GARDNER, Glasgow, brickyard.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 6.—4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. James to be Lieutenant, vice Scobell, 7th, Corn. J. P. Bunbury to be Lieutenant, vice Arbuthnot, 13th Light Dragoons: Lieut. de Chair to be Captain, vice Rennie, dead.

16th Light Dragoons: Lieut. R. Coutts to be Lieutenant, vice Jones.

1st (the Royal) Regiment of Foot Guards: W. Webster to be Captain, vice H. Blackhall.

19th Foot: Lieut. H. W. Parker to be Captain, vice Frances Bridges. L. T. Cave to be Lieutenant, vice Parker. F. R. Longbourne to be Ensign, vice Cave. 22nd Regiment: H. M. Archdall to be Lieutenant, vice Hawkins. T. H. Vyvyan to be Ensign, vice Archdall. J. H. Fitzgerald to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Skene. 36th: Lieut. G. W. Paley to be Captain, vice [illegible]. Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Paley. W. W. Reed to be Ensign, vice [illegible].

37th: Lieut. E. Stanley to be Captain, vice Lynch. 78th: Assist.-Surg. J. Leitch, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James. 82nd: The Hon. W. Courtenay to be Ensign, vice Carnegie. 97th: Lieut. A. A. Otter to be Captain, vice Garforth. Ensign E. D. Harris to be Lieutenant, vice Otter. E. [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Harris.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Lieut. J. [illegible] to be Captain, vice [illegible].

Corps of Royal Engineers: Sec. or General E. W. Durnford to be Colonel Commandant, vice Sir F. W. Mulcaster.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. PICKLES, Preston, Lancashire, flour-manufacturer. J. SMITH, Liverpool, ship-broker, whilom [illegible]. [illegible] RS, Radcliffe-bridge, Lancashire, [illegible].

[illegible] NOTLEY, Debenham, Suffolk, common carrier. H. P. H. KELDHAM, New Road street, dressing-case maker. R. C. TURNER, Hampstead, surgeon. R. CUNN, [illegible]. [illegible] H. SOCK, Poplar, carpenter. [illegible] ANGELL, [illegible].

J. W. [illegible], Bank of Great Tower-street, but now of Beck-lane, Ratcliffe-green, out-door clerk. W. STRICKBRIDGE, Wandsworth, Surrey, brewer. [illegible]. G. DUCKHAM, Newbury, Tydvil, Glamorganshire, banker. J. WHITE, St. Rose's place, Gravelchurch-street, wine-merchant. E. W. BARKER, Coventry, ironmonger. F. WARD, Batley, Yorkshire, woollen-merchant. J. HILL, Digbeth Birmingham carrier. J. DUKE, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, plaster-modeller and brick-maker. G. H. OFFENHAW, Over Darwen, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, of a son.—At Leytonstone, the wife of the Rev. Edward N. Burton, Rect. of a son.—At Chichester, the wife of the Rev. [illegible], of a son.—At Wells, the wife of the Rev. [illegible], of a son.—On the 23rd of January, at Sandy's Bromley, Essex, the Lady of Sir [illegible], Lane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Old Connaught Wicklow, the Hon. Miss Isabel a Plunket, to Henry Quin, Esq., of Wimbledon.—At Shenstone, Staffordshire, Dorset, John Williams, Esq., R.N., F.R.G.S., to Emily Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Ashford, Esq.

DEATHS

Suddenly, at Manch[illegible], what is on a journey, Mr. [illegible] Jones, to the [illegible] essentially. She has [illegible] of Messrs Cocks and Co. [illegible] Brompton, Lady Stoddart, and [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], aged 71. On the 3rd ult. at Penang, Wenkworth [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Williams, of Bengal, the mother [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Pregrave of the Bonen Native Infantry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. ALLCROFT'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY next, FEB. 9, for which the following talent have accepted engagements.—Madames Bish, Rainforth, Alfred Shaw, Lablache, Stoel, Novello, Smith Cubitt, Hobbs, Leach, and Miss M. B. Hawes; Messrs Harrison, Bruce, Braham, H. Phillips, T. Lablache, Machin, Henry Russell, Stoddart, H. Genr. John Parry, and the Ethiopian serenaders. Solo performers—Madame Dulcken, Bacquet, Richardson, Lindley, Harrold, Distin, Sutton, and Mr. Lindley. Conductors, Messrs Negri and Lavenu. Leader, Mr. Thirlwall.—Boxes, 3s. Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Programmes, Bills of the Play, Private and Public may be had at Mr. ALLCROFT'S Music Warehouse 15, New Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge. [illegible] MR. W. BATTY [illegible] the most Extraordinary Novelty ever produced.—MADAME WARWICK'S [illegible] in Paris with repeated success, entitled THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE, or the Sacred Elephants of the Ganges, with their Sagacity Machinery, Costumes, &c. &c. introducing Colossal Beasts forming Elephants and Camels, whose arrival on Monday last caused the most unprecedented sensation in the Metropolis. New Scenes in the Circus. Box-office open from Eleven till Five. Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM NOTICE.—PRICE of ADMISSION DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

Day Exhibition	..	..	.. 2s.
Evening Exhibition	..	..	.. 2s 6d.
Children under 3	..	..	.. 1s.
Stalls in the Caverns	..	..	.. 1s. extra.

THE DAY EXHIBITION remains of the Museum of Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservat[illegible], Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. &c. open from 10 till 4.

EVENING.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of LONDON BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c. &c. Brilliantly illuminated. Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, &c., represented by Moonlight. Open from 7 till half-past 10. A GRAND PROMENADE ROAD, on which the most admired Overtures are played from 3 till 4, and from 6 till half past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

The influx of Visitors during the Holidays since the Prices were reduced, is almost incredible, and may be reckoned at One Thousand Daily.—It may now be termed an Exhibition for the Million.

Annual Tickets to admit to both Day and Evening Exhibition, One Guinea, may be had at the principal Music Sellers, and at the Colosseum.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces to the Nobility and Gentry his intention of resuming the MUSICAL EVENINGS at his Residence, 34, BERNERS-STREET, for the Performances, consisting entirely of Classical Chamber Compositions, will be divided into TWO PARTS, in order to meet the wishes of those who cannot attend the number of Instrumental Amateurs. The FIRST SERIES is fixed for THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 26, MARCH 5, 12, in connexion with Hackel and Ella, on which the most admired Overtures are played from 3 till 4, and from 6 till half past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on one Model of 60 feet, the whole of the hostile Armies, as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the Victory. The NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE of the Household Brigade, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. Open from Eleven, Morning, till Nine, Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s. Children half-price. *** Half-price from Seven to Nine, Evening.

DON FRANCISCO HIDALGO, the Wonderful Little Man [illegible] will find on the first of his Lessons on WEDNESDAY Next, February 11th, and every day after, for a short period, at the COSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, Regent-street, from Twelve to Four and from Six to Nine. The Don is the most extraordinary specimen of the human race in the world; he is only 27 inches high, possessing a fine intellectual countenance, and speaking three languages. If the children of nobility and children generally wished the curiosity of the public, they must be the establishment on witnessing this "wonder of creation."—Cosmorama Rooms, 209, Regent-street. Admission One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, with Brilliant Experiments, by Dr. RYAN, daily, at Half past Three and on Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Eight o'clock. A LECTURE on the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, by Professor BACHHOFFNER, a working model of which, carrying several persons is exhibiting Daily. The addition to the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE of NEW VIEWS, and Objects of the most interesting nature. The PHYSIOSCOPE Submarine Experiments, by means of the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. Among the various Additions to the Workshop Models is COLEMAN'S NEW AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for ascending and descending Inclined Planes A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of TROPICAL BIRDS. Mr. DOWNE, the Scientific PIANO-FORTE PLAYER, will take part in the Music, conducted by Dr. WALLIS. Open from Eleven to Half-past Five, and from Seven to Half-past Ten in the Evening. Admittance, a Season, Half-a-Crown.

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TWO ROMANCES, by F. B. DISRAELI, M.P., Author of "Contarini Fleming" and "Vivian Grey."

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THE MODERN BOOK BUYER'S CATALOGUE, consisting of the surplus copies of valuable modern works from the [illegible] Nobility, Gentry, Literary Institutions, Book Societies, &c., and offered at very reduced prices.—Alison's History of Europe. The Marlborough Despatches. The Neilson Letters.—Dr. Arnold's Life. Lord Eldon's Life. Lord Malmesbury's Diary.—Macaulay's Essays, and other popular works are included, and may be had [illegible] gratis upon application. The Catalogue delivered gratis or forwarded, post free, on receipt of two stamps to orders, addressed to the Librarian, British and Foreign Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, of whom may be had Plans and Estimates for libraries, price 2s. 6d., or post free, 3s.

OPENING OF THE CANTERBURY RAILWAY.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Saturday, February 14, will contain Splendid Illustrations of this event. Orders should be immediately given to Mr. DAVY, News Agent Canterbury

CULTIVATION OF THE ROSE, with Twelve Illustrations. [illegible] the most complete Treatise that has ever been written on the Cultivation of the Rose with a selection of the best varieties for every purpose and a Calendar of Management for [illegible] Gardens and for Spring Bloom, for every month in the year, is published in Part VI. of the "Horticultural Magazine," price One Shilling.—Sold by all Booksellers.

POPULAR MUSIC.—Sixteen pages of full-sized Music, beautifully engraved, is given in No II., price 1s., of the enlarged series of the PIANO, and [illegible] The Concert on the Hearth Quadrilles, composed by S. D. Saunders. The only set issued at the Nobility's Balls. Hopes that are brightest, a favourite Song. A set of Five Quadrille Sets. Reiff: Grand Fest de Paix, as danced in "The Enchanted Horse," at the Lyceum, composed by M. Ourri; and the new Cricket Polka, as played at public Concerts. [illegible] Part I., or either, sent post-free for 8d. Published by DUCROSE, [illegible] and all Music Sellers.

THE FREE TRADE QUADRILLES, and FREE TRADE WALTZES (dedicated, by permission, to R. Cobden, Esq., and Earl Radnor), are now ready in No. 65, of the PIANO, for Ordinary, price 1s., by post, 13 stamps. The proprietor of PIANO'S enamel of Free Trade Music, all good Free Traders, therefore will have these Communal Quadrilles and Waltzes.—Chromatic No. 64 contains Miss Cassidy's new song [illegible] and [illegible] and 6 other pieces, for 13 stamps. The whole forms one of the most [illegible] Musical Publications ever issued. Order of [illegible] Music Sellers, or direct from Chesa[illegible].

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s., by post, 1s. 6d.,

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[illegible] published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition, Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition,

CONSTIPATION DESTROYED; or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, of Preventing, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever. This discovery remedy made in France and [illegible] by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 8d. Sold by JAMES HOPPUS and Co., Tea Dealers, 43, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

RODRIGUES'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 21, [illegible] Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb. Rims-plate, elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine cards, 4s. 6d. Bibles, Prayers, Church Services, Albums, Scrap Books, and every description of [illegible] list. 20 per cent. under any other's rate in London.

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CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 78 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Society, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, at which time the Six Directors and one Trustee will retire.

Any Proprietor desirous of proposing a Candidate for the office of Director or Trustee, must send the name of such candidate to the Secretary at least fourteen days before the day of Meeting.

The List will commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock

Dated 13th, Feb., 1846. By order of the Board, J. PITCAIRN, Resident Secretary.

GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, HARROW-ROAD.—The NEW MONUMENTAL CHAMBERS are completely FINISHED, for the reception of Statues and Monuments of value, under cover, where they will be secure from accident and weather as if erected in a Cathedral Church. He also begs to inform the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility The Catacombs may be viewed by [illegible]

For a Single Grave	..	..	£ 2 2
For charge for an interment in the Public Vault, contiguous to the Monumental Chambers, is	..	..	4 4 0
Private Catacomb near Colonnade	..	..	10 10 0
Ditto ditto Central Cemetery	..	..	5 5 0
Private Grave in perpetuity	..	..	3 3 0

Any further information may be obtained at 59, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery. G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

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COAT, VESTS, &c.	Inches	TROUSERS	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collars, to Bottom	..	From top of Trousers to bottom	..
For a Big Bottom or Bottom of Coat	..	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	..
From centre of Back to Elbow joint	..	Size round top of Thigh (tight)	..
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist	..	Size round Calf	..
Size round top of Arm	..	Ditto Waist	..
Size round Chest under the Coat	..	Ditto Hips	..
Size round Waist under the Coat	..	Measure round the Head	..
READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Sleeve Tagliouis	.. .. ..	0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
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Winter Trousers, lined	.. .. ..	0 8 6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns	0 12 0
Winter Jackets	.. .. ..	0 10 6	Duncan Trousers	0 15 0
Cloth Coats, edged	.. .. ..	1 1 0	Boot or Dress Trousers	1 1 0
Cloth Coats, edged	.. .. ..	1 5 0	Dress Coats	1 10 0
Double Breasted Vest	.. .. ..	0 3 6	Best Quality Made	2 10 0
Cashmere Vests	.. .. ..	0 6 6	Fresh Coats	1 5 0
Winter Trousers	.. .. ..	0 3 0	Best Quality Made	1 5 0
Winter Vests	.. .. ..	0 6 6	Cashmere Vests	0 14 0
			Satin, Plain, or Fancy Vests	1 1 0
			Boys' Hussar and Polka Suits	1 1 0
			Ditto	0 14 0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the name[illegible] has [illegible] connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for various reasons. They have no connexion with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointments, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or at Aldgate, opposite the Church.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufactures or any other house.—Send Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 24 stamps.

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DAMASK TABLE LINENS, Rich and Elegant, as well as Economical and Durable, at lowest prices for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, in their Family Linen Warehouse, 35, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Patterns, above 25s. sent throughout England CARRIAGE PAID, in the nearest Receiving-House.—JOHN CAPPER and SON, 35, Regent-street. Furnace-square

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c., strong Japan Cash Boxes and Deed Boxes of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, Kitchen ranges, fenders, fire irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tin and copper, tron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plated and table cutlery, Japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work, for verandas, lawns, flower stands [illegible] every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest possible price, and may be had of the Manufacturers, WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street, Paternoster-row, and 1, Newman-street.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Printed lists sent gratis into the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and price, or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment of the silver Services in the Show Rooms. Either tea-pot, cream-basin, cream-ewer, coffee-pot, may be had separately. T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street) London.

J. CAMPBELL, late of Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, respectfully informs the Public that he will OPEN his West End South Store and Grand ELIZABETHAN DINING and SUPPER ROOM, on MONDAY, February 9th, 1846, at Seven o'clock in the Evening. Steak-street. Roquefort-cheese.—Piccadilly Brownie Brown Sauce and Imperial-cheese. N.B. J. C.'s special attention will be given to the management of this Room, which is the only one of the kind in the City, and will be conducted in a manner to merit public support.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invisible in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face and Neck, to Female Beauty. For its removal HOGARD'S NOVEL POWDER stands prominent. Beware of Counterfeits! The genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the Public Safety. Sold by HOPPE, Chemist, 41, Quadrant, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

FOREIGN WINES.—KINAHAN, SONS, and SMYTH (late of Dublin, and 25, King William-street, Strand) are anxious the Public should be aware that their Establishment in this City are largely stocked with FOREIGN WINES of Sherry, Claret, Champagne, &c.) of the finest qualities, supplied from their vaults in Dublin, and that they are selling them at the same moderate prices as have characterized their house for upwards of half a century. N.B. Their LL Whisky, Dublin Stout, Pale, Scotch, Burton, and Cork Ales are unsurpassed.

TO LADIES desirous of combining Elegance with Comfort.—WEBB and CO., 186, OXFORD-STREET, would call particular attention to their extensive Assortment of CORSETS of every description, of the most approved and elegant Patterns, for Home Wear, Dressing and Morning Dresses, Carriage and Evening, as recently adopted when seen. Medical Belts, Lace Stomachs, Knee Caps, &c., highly recommended by the Faculty for Ease, Grace, and Support to the Figure. Ladies and gentlemen, who must be satisfied by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery and Dressmaking.

ELECTROPLATING LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per Bottle, or four in one 3s. resolvers the coppery parts of worn plated articles [illegible] to their pristine beauty and durability, equal to the patent process at one fiftieth of the cost, and can be readily used by [illegible]. GOLD RESOLVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. SILVERSIDE, 1s. 6d. for covering and replacing tarnished and damaged gilding. Note.—The above are the original and only [illegible] Manufactured only by SMITH and Co., 3, Strand (exactly opposite St. Clement's).

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE. Families, Hotel-Keepers, and Large Consumers, are respectfully informed that the Committee of Management of the Joint Stock Company continue to supply TEAS at the following Prices, for Cash, viz.:—Common Congou, 2s. 6d.; Good Congou, 2s. 8d.; Fine Congou, 3s.; Rich Congou, 3s. 4d.; Very Rich Congou, 3s. 8d.; Strong Congou, 4s.; Fine Strong Congou, 4s. 4d.; Rich Strong Congou, 4s. 8d.; Fine Rich Congou, 5s.; Very Fine Rich Congou, 5s. 4d.; Extra Fine Rich Congou, 5s. 8d.; Choice Congou, 6s.; Fine Choice Congou, 6s. 4d.; Rich Choice Congou, 6s. 8d.; Very Rich Choice Congou, 7s.; Extra Rich Choice Congou, 7s. 4d.; Fine Souchong, 7s. 8d.; Rich Souchong, 8s.; Very Rich Souchong, 8s. 4d.; Extra Rich Souchong, 8s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Souchong, 9s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Souchong, 9s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 9s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 10s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 10s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 10s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 11s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 11s. 4d.; Finest Souchong, 11s. 8d.; Rich Finest Souchong, 12s.; Very Rich Finest Souchong, 12s. 4d.; Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 12s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 13s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 13s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 13s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 14s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 14s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 14s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 15s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 15s. 4d.; Finest Souchong, 15s. 8d.; Rich Finest Souchong, 16s.; Very Rich Finest Souchong, 16s. 4d.; Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 16s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 17s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 17s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 17s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 18s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 18s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 18s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 19s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 19s. 4d.; Finest Souchong, 19s. 8d.; Rich Finest Souchong, 20s.; Very Rich Finest Souchong, 20s. 4d.; Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 20s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 21s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 21s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 21s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 22s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 22s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 22s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 23s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 23s. 4d.; Finest Souchong, 23s. 8d.; Rich Finest Souchong, 24s.; Very Rich Finest Souchong, 24s. 4d.; Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 24s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 25s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 25s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 25s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 26s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 26s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 26s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 27s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 27s. 4d.; Finest Souchong, 27s. 8d.; Rich Finest Souchong, 28s.; Very Rich Finest Souchong, 28s. 4d.; Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 28s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 29s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Finest Souchong, 29s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 29s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 30s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 30s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 30s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 31s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 31s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 31s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 32s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 32s. 4d.; Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 32s. 8d.; Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 33s.; Very Fine Extra Rich Choice Souchong, 33s. 4d.; Choice Souchong, 33s. 8d.; Rich Choice Souchong, 34s.; Very Rich Choice Souchong, 34s

HOME AND FRIENDS.

WRITTEN BY CHARLES SWAIN, ESQ.; COMPOSED BY J. BLEWITT.

Moderato, with expression.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour As sweet as Heaven de-signed it; Nor need we roam to bring it home, Though few there be that find it. Though few there be that find it. We seek too high for things close by, And lose what Na-ture found us; For life hath here no charms so dear As home and friends a-round us, As home and friends a-round us, As home and friends a-round us, As home and friends a-round us, Home and friends, Home and friends, As home and friends a-round us. [*Repeat in chorus.*]

a tempo

Verse 2

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them;
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet
If we'd but stoop to raise them;

For things afar still sweetest are
When Youth's bright spell hath bound us,
But soon we're taught the earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us

The friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
Will shew us still, that come what will
We are not quite forsaken.

Verse 3.

Though all were night, if but the light
From Friendship's star crowned us,
Would prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our home—and friends around us.

London: Printed and Published at the Office 198 Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, February 7, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 198.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1846. [Sixpence.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A petition has just been presented to the Common Council of London, which draws attention to a subject imperatively demanding that some active measures should be taken with regard to it. At the present moment the public mind is engrossed by one topic alone—the debates on the Corn-laws. But man does not live by bread alone; and even in the full heat of the controversy that rages upon that one question, we may direct some notice to another and scarcely inferior one—the state of what are affectedly called the "low neighbourhoods" of this immense city, and the effect that condition has on the health of the people. What is called Society, the Public, or Government—which is but the embodiment of public power, municipal and imperial—is very difficult to rouse from apathy to action in such matters as these. Busied with the toils of heaping up wealth, or the more enervating process of squandering it, the community goes on, careless and ignorant of the evils amid which the life of all is cast. Different classes exist beside each other, but they never blend or mingle; and the total ignorance each has of each, leads to as total indifference and neglect. Reminders to all of what has yet to be done, and of what might be done, become highly necessary; duties are so easily forgotten, and exertion is so willingly avoided!

As evils can be best described by those who are or have been most exposed to them, we are glad to see that an Association of the working classes has been formed for the purpose of taking some measures to promote the Improvement of Public Health. All inquiries on this subject have hitherto been conducted by commissions or committees. The information which has been so collected is most valuable, but it need not be all we must go by, nor the only kind; the bulk of it is furnished by men in comparatively a higher position of life than the inhabitants of the places they describe—medical men, clergymen, and others who have to visit them professionally, but are not exposed to the daily and hourly evils of a residence in them. What they state is the truth, but not the whole truth, which is worse than anything even their experienced eyes can detect. A series of reports drawn up by such an Association as that above-named would add a valuable chapter to the Blue Books we are made so familiar with. The petition they have presented to the Common Council quotes from the evidence already published in the Report made to the Government; it is that of visitors only, yet it is frightful in the highest degree.

We need not fear having too much knowledge of the state of these filthy localities—these nests of contagion and disease. The richer classes of society are more likely to be better acquainted with the state of men who live at the antipodes than that of those who lie almost at their threshold. Power acts more directly at the extreme circumference of its sphere than at its very centre; at this moment, the Government is the actual importer of Corn for the poor of Ireland; it is imperative, and must be done; but, could not the same power exert itself to give the means of health to the industrious classes of London, as they are now providing food for the peasants of Ireland? The world has lately rang with descriptions of the dirt, filth, and squalor amid which live the tenants of a remote Irish township; yet their state is scarcely an exception to a general condition; the whole country is poor, being drained continually of its capital, leaving none for employment at home.

There are localities in London that present all the wretchedness of an Irish village, with evils superadded to be met with in a great city alone. Yet this is the centre and emporium of half the commerce of the world—the place to which tends all the wealth of the empire—where all is activity and employment, even to an excess of toil that differs little from slavery. Splendour has its palaces, and riches their dwelling-place, built with all that gold can command of convenience, comfort, and embellishment. The contrasts here are consequently more glaring, and the neglect that suffers them to continue more inexcusable. And there is some reason to fear that what have been called improvements—the driving new and handsome streets through these sinks of poverty and dirt—have a tendency to increase the evil rather than remove it. The locality only is changed; the population must be housed somewhere, and settles down in another neighbourhood, which is soon reduced by the same causes to exhibit the same consequences as the spot from which they were driven, often in an aggravated form.

It is against this aggravation of the evil that the petition to the Common Council protests. It says, and justly too, that the destruction of the old habitations of the poor—which, bad as they were, were the only ones they had—should be accompanied by some effort to provide them with dwellings at "reasonable and remunerative rents," instead of those which are given up for the public good. The process is being continued; and, besides, the extension of the different lines of railway further into the City, will have the same effect. What is to become of the "outcasts," as they may literally be called? There is no impossibility about making some provision for the difficulty. It is only a question of capital, and its investment; and we firmly believe that money spent in building a suitable class of houses, near where they are most wanted, on the improved plans that are now so common, would return a better interest than many of the millions that are about to be invested in Railways. The Corporation of London have voted 20,000*l.* a-year to be expended in improvements in the City, and the petitioners ask that, in the expenditure of that sum, the representations they make shall not be lost sight of. The Government has done, and is still doing, something in the right direction; but its legislation rather refers to future buildings, and extensions of towns, than present localities. These might be much improved by enforcing cleanliness; society would gain by it in many ways. The worst of these poisonous sinks is not, perhaps, that men die there; but, that they cannot live, during their abbreviated existence, with anything like health and strength. The body is alike predisposed to disease, and rendered unable to recover from its shock; health, to the working man, is money; and sickness and early death infallibly swell the demands on the funds of the rich, for the compulsory support of the orphans, and the destitute, and the disabled, which a little effort made to secure a purer air, better drainage, and a supply of water, would have preserved in health and strength, able and willing to work and maintain themselves.

ALGERIA.—FRENCH TROOPS ATTACKING AN ARAB ENCAMPMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE FRENCH IN ALGERIA.

Accounts received from Africa, during the past week, dated from Setiff, the 20th of January, state that the Emir had fallen upon that place like a thunderbolt. In his march from Boghar to Fourn Ouad el-Djenan, he had pitilessly made *razzias* upon all the tribes which had not previously sent pledges of submission to his authority. The Arabs of the subdivision of Setiff are said to dread the appearance of Abd-el-Kader in their territory as they would that of the plague. The postscript of the letter states that he had at least 9000 well-mounted and *aguerris* horsemen with him. The *Algerie* publishes intelligence from the province of Constantine, relative to the disaster which befel the column of General Levasse. The present accounts are of a date posterior to those published by the same journal of the 12th, wherein the loss in men was laid down at 94. On the 26th ult. the losses were ascertained to be:—Dead bodies brought to Setiff by the column, 19; bodies found upon the scene of the disaster, and interred there, 174; men lost, and of worse fate nothing is known, 38; dead since entering the hospital of Setiff, 39—total, 260. Among the men at present in the hospital, upwards of 500 are frostbitten, and it is supposed by the medical men that one-fifth will never recover.

A more recent letter states that "a great mortality reigns among the French troops in the three provinces of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine. The hospitals are crowded, and more than 500 soldiers sank under the effects of fever and dysentry, in the province of Algiers alone, during the month of December last."

The *Journal des Debats* states that the Duke d'Aumale is shortly to rejoin the army in Africa

Altogether, the accounts received (though not published) in Paris, from Algeria, are of a very unsatisfactory character: and it is reported that Marshal Bugeaud will be recalled.

Meanwhile, our Engraving shows a scene from the system of warfare pursued by the French, and possesses instant interest. It represents a company of French soldiers surprising an Arab encampment; from a painting by M. Frederic Goupil.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies has at last voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne by a majority of 232 against 141.

Last Saturday evening the grand deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, appointed to present to the King the Address of the Chamber, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, was received by his Majesty at the Palace of the Tuileries. During the ceremony, the Duke of Aumale and Montpensier stood on the right and left of the Throne, and a great number of deputies also attended. M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber, having read the Address, the King replied:—

"Gentlemen, I receive this Address with real satisfaction. I am happy to find in it so brilliant a manifestation of the support which you lend to my Government, and of that loyal and constant concurrence which is, at the same time, the foundation of its strength, and the guarantee of all our liberties. Public opinion acknowledges more and more that it is by the regular advance, and the perfect accord of all the powers of State, that France has attained the degree of prosperity upon which it gives, this day, so much pleasure to congratulate each other. Yes, gentlemen, I am happy to be able to express my confidence in the future prospects of our country. That confidence is strengthened by the sentiments which you have just now expressed, and it is to me a presage that that accord, descending to future generations, will continue to develope in France that emulating increasing welfare which all classes of society among us now enjoy. Such has been, for a long time, the wish of my heart—the end of my efforts; and my sweetest recompense will be the hope that my devotion will have tended to secure the benefits of it to my country."

This speech was received with loud cheering.

The shareholders of the Northern Railroad Company held a general meeting on Thursday (last week) in Paris, Baron de Rothschild in the chair. It appears from the report of the directors that in the month of March next the line will be opened as far as Clermont, and to Amiens in the month of April or the commencement of May. In June the entire line will be opened to the public. After the Report was read, the meeting unanimously resolved that the Creil and St. Quentin Railroad Company should be united with the Northern Company. A shareholder requested to know whether the directors of the Northern Railroad Company proposed to purchase the line from Fampoux to Hazebrouck? Baron de Rothschild replied that such an intention had been entertained, but that the negotiations had been broken off. The following remarkable facts appear from the Report:—1st, the number of shares transferred amount to 571,741, being one third more than the total number of shares issued; 2nd, that the buyers are to the sellers in the proportion 17,469 buyers to 884 sellers. On the 31st of January last the 400,000 shares issued were possessed by 18,000 individuals, being in the proportion of 22 shares to each holder.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Trent* steamer has arrived from the West Indies with the mails, and brings important news from Mexico. Another revolution had broken out. General Paredes entered the capital on the 29th December last. Six thousand men were at St. Louis de Potosi. It was a military movement: the civil departments were compelled to join it. The revolution was proclaimed at Vera Cruz, and at Tampico. At the former place an officer and a few men were killed. About three hundred men took refuge in the church, and were afterwards allowed to leave the town.

The Government of Mexico had prepared to resist in an energetic manner They appointed General Bustamente Commander-in-chief, armed 3000 Civicos, or National Guard, barricaded trenches in all the roads, declared the capital city in a state of siege, and called out the male population between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

The garrisons of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa, Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Guanaxuato, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas, had pronounced in favour of Paredes, but the civil authorities in all those places and in several other towns issued manifestoes in favour of the Government. Several arrests were made, and the Bishop was constituted a prisoner in his palace at Jacubaya

Mr. Shidell, the new Minister of the United States, had not been received by the Government, under the plea that Mexico agreed to accept a Minister *ad hoc* for the regulation of the affairs of Texas, and not an envoy for generes purposes. Mr. Shidell had written a very angry note, and retired to Jalapa, there to await instructions from his Government.

Sir C. Grey, who has been suffering from a broken leg, is doing well, and is able to attend to his official duties.

There is nothing of particular interest from any of the West India islands. The weather had been somewhat unsettled, rains and severe storms having been very frequent.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

This day, 1846.

A lay—a lay for St. Valentine's Day,—
What lover or maiden can say "Nay!"
What virgin of fifty or Benedict thrifty
Would frown when Dame Nature begins to look gay?
When the sun and the birds are singing, and wild flowers springing,
And February flinging her "polka" away,
While the lark is high soaring,
The young lover adoring,
And chanting his sonnet on Valentine's Day.

Don't talk of St. George and his fight with the Dragon,
Talk not of St. Paddy who *hit* all the snakes,
St. Denis of France, or St. James of Arragon,
St. Taff, or the Saint of the Land of the Cakes;
Go, ransack the Calendar; where will you find me
A saintship so worthy, chivalric, and gay?
Deuil care and blue devilism I fling far behind me
When cheer'd by the smiles of St. Valentine's Day.

ELECTION FOR BUCKINGHAM.—The election of a member in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle, who vacated the representation of this borough, took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the unopposed return of the Marquis of Chandos, the only son of the Duke of Buckingham. The election took place in the Townhall. The noble Marquis expressed his determined opposition to the plan of Sir R. Peel.

NEW CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER.—It is said that Miss Burdett Coutts has contributed the munificent sum of £30,000 towards building a new church in Westminster.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.—On Monday, at the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, *John Gardiner, Edward Jones, Joseph Hodges, and John Ireland* (the first-mentioned being the captain of one of the Watermen's steam-boats, and the others in the service of the company), surrendered to answer an indictment, charging them with creating a riot upon the river Thames, and with assaulting several of the constables of the City police-force, while in the execution of their duty. We recently gave the particulars. Mr. Baron Rolfe told the Jury, in summing up, that the last nothing wanting to do away with the illegality of the proceeding adopted by the Lord Mayor, and even assuming it to have been illegal, a person would be guilty of a riot, in the eye of the law, if, in company with other persons, he acted in such a manner as to cause terror and alarm to her Majesty's subjects, even if it was to resist an illegal act. If the proceedings adopted against the defendants were illegal, the law gave them a remedy, and the Lord Mayor was as amenable to the law as for any humble individual, and they had no right to take the law into their own hands, and create a breach of the peace. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict against Kinchin, Macka, Dadd, and Ireland, finding them guilty of the riot only, and acquitted Sinclair. Mr. Baron Rolfe sentenced Kinchin to be imprisoned for six weeks and the others for three weeks each.

INCENDIARISM IN NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—A destructive fire, which there is reason to believe to have been the work of an incendiary, broke out on Sunday morning, at Pedley Wood Farm, about eight miles from Chesterfield. The farm is situated in a very secluded place, no other house standing within a mile distance. It is in the occupation of Mr. Ford, and is the property of Degge Sitwell, Esq., of Stainsley. The fire consumed the out-buildings and valuable contents of the yard, consisting of several stacks of wheat, oats, hay, and a threshing machine; the total damage being estimated at from £600 to £900. The stock is, however, insured.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

THE PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL, the second reading of which was moved by the Earl St. GERMANS, excited a discussion upon the general condition of Ireland, in the course of which the Duke of WELLINGTON expressed the desire of the Government to provide employment for the people of that country.—The second reading was agreed to, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

It is hardly necessary to say that there was considerable excitement both in and out of the House to-day, in consequence of the commencement of the struggle upon the Corn-laws. The Strangers' Gallery was crowded long before the Speaker entered the House; and when the business at length commenced, there was a very large attendance of members, especially on the Opposition benches

NEW MEMBERS.—Lord Morpeth was introduced by Mr. Byng and Lord J. Russell, and took the oaths and his seat for the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship was very much cheered. Mr. Macarthy also took the oaths and his seat for Cork

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Mr. YOUNG, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire, in the room of the Earl of Lincoln, who has accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland.

CORN-LAW PETITIONS.—A vast number of petitions were presented upon the subject of the Corn-laws. Lord Morpeth brought up a heavy load of them. Among them was a petition from the Anti-Corn-law League, signed by 19,000; from Bradford, signed by 14,000; from Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Barnsley, Rotherham, and other places in the county of York, numbering in all 103 petitions, all of which, without exception, were strongly in favour of the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government, except in so far as they all asked for total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws. Mr. W. B. FERRAND asked whether the signatures attached to petitions in favour of the measure had been the free and unbiassed acts of the parties signing (roars of laughter and ironical cheers from the Opposition benches)? because he was prepared to prove that the working men in many of the factories in the county of York were obliged to come into the counting-houses of the owners and sign.—Viscount MORPETH: To the best of my belief the signatures were all the true and independent acts of the parties. (Loud cheers.)

THE DEBATE UPON THE CORN-LAWS AND SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL CHANGES.

Sir ROBERT PEEL prefaced the discussion of the evening, by stating that he had made a mistake last week in supposing that it was usual for the Treasury to remit the duties, when once affirmed by the House of Commons. He found that in every case when the Speaker of the night honourable Baronet had enjoyed equal means of forming an opinion as to abundance or scarcity; and when he saw them refusing to open the ports, he could not help thinking that the right honourable Baronet ought to have the same confidence in them as he (Cheers.) The fact was, that the cause of protection had been long doomed in his mind, and potatoes were the last pretext for sealing its fate (Cheers.) People had been asked to look at the question as a whole: (Mr. P. Miles) was prepared on that very ground, to give it his decided opposition. He did not deny that from some parts of the plan the country might derive advantage, but moderate protection was at all times due to native industry, and he never would consent for more than was fair and just. He proposed his amendment, not merely on behalf of the agricultural interest but on behalf of all the interests of the country. He himself belonged to the landed interest, but he was equally engaged in all. Mr. Miles then spoke of the danger which would arise if this country became dependent upon foreigners for a supply of corn. He (Mr. P. Miles) must say that he had never been of opinion that the change now proposed by the right hon. Baronet would lead to the utter ruin of the agricultural interest, but he did believe that it tended to inflict severe distress upon the farmer, and that the labourer would suffer from a lower rate of wages, long before the operation of the measure affected the higher orders

Sir W. HEATHCOTE seconded the amendment.

Mr. W. LASCELLES expressed his intention to vote for the measure, as he considered it a satisfactory adjustment of this great question. Mr. Lascelles denied that the Conservative party had been reconstructed upon the principle of preserving a protective duty.

Lord NORREYS not only opposed the plan, but withdrew his confidence from Sir R Peel. He did not believe the right hon. Baronet acted dishonestly; but it was clear, from his declarations on former occasions, that he was originally a free trader, and was therefore unworthy of the confidence of public men. What Sir Robert Peel had formerly said to the honourable member for Edinburgh, was applicable to himself. The honourable member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) had even declared yourself in favour of those measures, in office you repeated the assurance that you were faithful to your principles. Will it suffice to answer, when your countenance inquires the cause of your remorse, "I gave you no pledges" declarations in abundance I admit, but pledges I utterly disclaim.' They will remind you that they lifted you, through their favour, to the councils of the empire. If their native tongue will be of service, you have taught them, by reminding me of former reproaches, where they may find, in the passionate exclamation of Dido, the fit expression of their sorrow

Nunc jam luda fides.

You remind of their entreaties you have nothing but the miserable answer of Æneas after all his coquetting in the cavern—

' Non nec in fœdera veni '

I gave you no pledges." That had been the language used by the right hon Baronet to his own supporters the other night. The measure would not be carried from conviction, but because members preferred the right hon. Baronet to the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell).

Mr. B. COCHRANE spoke in favour of going into Committee. The next speakers were Mr. Deedes, Sir J. Wash, and Mr. A. J. B Hope.

LORD SANDON made a strange speech. Much of the argument used in the first part of it was intended to prove that the measure was an ingenious one, and yet the noble Lord announced his intention to vote for it. He said he felt himself called upon to explain and vindicate the course which he was about to take with reference to this great question. He had an opinion of his own to express and illustrate, and it was very possible that it was not an opinion which was shared by any other member of that House. The fact was, he was about to support the Minister's measure, although he disapproved of it. (Laughter) In England the experiment a dangerous one—one unprecedented in any commercial country whatever the situation of the farmer being one of great peculiarity for in a year of universal plenty he could find no market for his property abroad, and would be undersold at home, in which case he would be at a loss what to do with a species of capital which could not easily be transferred to other purposes. With respect to the landlord, he thought little of him, for, if a farm could afford to bear it, but during the process of the impoverishment of the farmer, the labourer would be utterly ruined. His motive, under these circumstances, for voting for this measure was the conviction of the impossibility of maintaining protection against public opinion. Under this belief, he declined any further step, seeing the struggle that would be gone on, for even admitting that the plan brought forward by the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) But, Sir, I think it incumbent upon me to say, with regard to the mode in which he has introduced this, that a more unfair proposal never came before the House. Considering the opinion I had formed in December has been more and more strengthened by everything I have heard since the right hon. gentleman made his plan public in this House. (Hear, hear.) He could not, therefore, vote for any measure of competition to the English farmer, the danger will be far greater after the lapse of two or three years than it is at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) It so happens that, in the present year, we know, owing to the bad harvest in some of the countries in Europe, there is very little stock of corn remaining at Dantzic or Hamburg, or those parts of the Continent from which corn is usually introduced, and there is no reason to suppose that there is any great stock in the United States; there is, therefore, no apprehension on the part of the farmer. I would put it to the right hon. Baronet whether he will not reconsider that part of his plan? (Loud cheers.) The right hon. Baronet has frequently alleged, when bringing forward subjects of this importance, that it was almost impossible to know the exact effect of the duties proposed, until they had been by himself stated in this house, and the opinions of those who would be most affected by them taken and collected. It does appear to me, as far as I have heard, that with reason placed in the meantime, on account of the course which the right hon. Baronet intended, no doubt, as an advantage to the cultivator of the soil, the genera. opinion is that it would not be that advantage. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") But, as I have already said, I wish the plan or the right hon. gentleman to succeed; I wish to see his measure with respect to corn successful in this and the other House of Parliament, and no vote of mine shall tend in the least to endanger a measure of such a character. (Cheers.) If, therefore, when we come into Committee, the right hon. gentleman tells me that he has considered the representations made from various parts of the country, but that, upon the whole, he considers the delay of three years, and the duty to be imposed in the meantime, as sufficient for the protection, I, for my part, shall go out with the right hon. gentleman upon it. (Loud cheers.) There is another part of the subject which I certainly cannot approach with any great satisfaction, from the difficulty of treating it. The right hon. gentleman has proposed to give certain relief with respect to local burdens, and especially with respect to the expense of prisons and of prosecutions. I think those amendments in the law are, upon their own grounds, just; I think they are improvements in the existing law; I do not hear the right hon. gentleman say that they were offered as compensation, and I do not think any compensation of that kind could properly be offered. (Hear.) But I confess I do feel some difficulty, with respect to the general burdens of the country, the landed interest, the owners and occupiers of land, may not have more than the share that properly belongs to them." (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell, after some further remarks upon this branch of the subject, concluded thus:—"I concur in the general scheme of the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) I wish that the repeal had been immediate, instead of deferred (cheers), but, in the present state of affairs, seeing the attachment that there is on the part of a large portion of the community to this protective system, I think the advantage so great of getting rid of that system, as respects corn, in three years, and almost every other question giving way immediately afterwards, unless it be really some case which will bear argument, that I am unwilling to disturb in any way the settlement of this question. (Renewed cheers.) But I cannot forbear taking notice of one remark which fell from the hon. member for Wakefield (Mr. W. Lascelles), with regard to these plans proposed by the First Minister of the Crown. The hon. member said that, without meaning anything (I am sure he did not) disconcerting to those who are here, he thought the right hon. gentleman more able to carry these measures successfully than we were likely to be. Now, that is an observation which compels me to state that I do think that measures of the same kind would have been successfully carried, if the right hon. gentleman, and those who sit with him, had supported plans brought forward by those who are his political opponents, in the manner in which we supported plans brought forward by ours. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) This matter of Free-Trade and Protection, as it has been very justly stated, I think, by the hon. member himself, is not, properly, one of those questions which come within the province of party. When Sir Robert Peabody brought forward his plan, many of those who sat on his own side of the house were opposed to him; many of us who sat opposite to him gave him our support. Plans of moderating duties, and introducing a tendency towards Free-Trade, are not properly Whig plans; they are not exclusively Tory plans. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman opposite, when House Secretary, as I have always understood, and as he himself stated, acted most cordially with Mr. Huskisson in the promotion of those measures. But when the Whig party were in power, and Lord Althorp attempted a reduction of the timber duties, he was met by a party opposition. Lord Althorp, I think, was then acting according to their convictions that it would be for the benefit of their constituents that more free principles of commerce should be adopted. The hon. member for Wakefield is an honourable exception to that remark. (Hear, hear.) He voted, I believe—he frequently has—with my hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton, when he proposed those motions for the repeal of the Corn-laws, of which he is now about to see the triumph; and I congratulate my hon. friend on that success. (Cheers.) But I think it is to be lamented that the right hon. gentleman opposite, and those who with him had learned sound principles of commercial freedom, who had been colleagues with the friends of Mr. Huskisson, who could not be ignorant of those principles by which the trade of nations ought to be governed, who did not share in those principles which I think totally unsound and erroneous which have been supported by the Opposition to-night—it is to be lamented that they did unite in party votes in order to defeat plans founded on those sound principles. (Hear, hear.) My opinion is, that if that had not been the ground of opposition, if the Government of that day had been defeated in any other manner, and those who had been allowed to pass, much of the sufferings of 1842 and 1843 would have been avoided (hear); the right hon. gentleman would have avoided the hard trouble of the inventor and the reproach now cast upon him having betrayed somebody or other (hear, hear), which will make the poor man to get a better reward for his labour, which will increase the demand for all the productions of this country, and which, after these questions are settled, will have put on the way to the progressive improvement of the people of this country, hitherto prevented by their want of adequate means of comfort (cheers)

If the right hon. gentleman has the glory of carrying a measure fraught with such large and beneficial results, let me assure him he has good satisfaction that, out of office, we have associated together for the purpose of aiding and assisting the triumph of the Minister of the Crown. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Sheil and Mr. Herbert replied to the latter, the failure of the potato harvest in Ireland, and affirmed that the Government, in their inquiries, neither gave in to the panic, in the first instance, nor rushed into a fool's paradise, when it was ascertained that the destruction was not so great. He did not deny melancholy corroboration would be afforded of the extent of the ravages in the crop of what was the staple food of so large a portion of the population. But the disastrous effects of the late harvest were not confined to the potato crop. The inferior quality of the grain kept down the averages, and prevented the natural action of the Sliding-scale, and he frankly avowed his conviction that the law of 1842 had failed. There was this additional difficulty, that, while some continental countries were closing their ports, others, as Belgium, were permitting importation free; and we were thus cut off from our usual sources of supply. It was under these circumstances that he approved of an immediate opening of our ports, believing that in emergencies promptness of action was the safest policy, and knowing that if the Government at once assumed the responsibility, the battle was half won. He admitted that a repeal of the Corn-laws would have mainly come from Lord John Russell; and he, for one, was prepared to give his cordial support to the noble Lord, had he undertaken the settlement of the question. A great change was going on in the minds of farmers on the subject of protection; they were beginning to consider it as a landlords' question, and the same opinion was spreading amongst the agricultural population. Take the meeting at Canterbury, in the county of Wiltshire, that met on the 22nd inst., and the resolutions passed at it, bore the stamp of other minds than those of working men. But the statements of the working men themselves could not be ignored; they affirmed that no change could possibly place them in a worse position; and he knew that their condition was deplorable.

Sir E. INGLIS and Capt. FITZMAURICE then spoke

Past one o'clock, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned; and the House broke up.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—Lord KINNAIRD called attention to the recently published cases of alleged religious persecution in Russia. Lord ABERDEEN said he had received no official information on the subject, and believed the popular version of the transaction was grossly exaggerated. The Emperor of Russia had pledged himself to have the case inquired into, and the delinquent punished.

Some petitions were presented on the subject of the Corn-laws, and the House, after sitting for about half-an-hour, adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—The HON. J. A. S. Wortley, took the oaths and his seat for Buteshire.

A NEW WRIT FOR WESTMINSTER.—On the motion of Mr. YOUNG, a new writ was ordered for a member to serve in Parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of the Hon. Captain H. J. Rous, who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. (Laughter and loud cheers from both sides of the house.)

A great many petitions were presented for and against the Corn-laws. Among the latter were petitions, by Lord J. Russell, from the city of London, signed by 64,000 persons, praying for the total and immediate repeal of those laws.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the question of going into Committee to consider the Corn-law resolutions of the Government was resumed by Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, who moved an amendment, to the effect that this day six months. He said that this country having been governed by party for so many years, and the gentlemen now in office having obtained their high position by party tactics, he should not consider they could abandon those who called them into power, and league with their enemies against them. The Government had not merely changed their opinions since their accession to office, but they had practically enforced the lesson that no principle could be a future bind parties together. The whole substance of the reason assigned by the Secretary at War for their departure from their former principles was that the law of 1842 had failed, and, therefore, Protection was to be altogether abandoned. But the Sidney Herbert of 1840 and the Sidney Herbert of 1846 were two distinct individuals, and the law of 1842, no matter how skilfully enacted, could hardly have been regarded as successful by two individuals of such opposite opinions. The question of Protection had been designated a mere matter of Customs' duties: a miserable attempt to disguise its real magnitude by a contemptuous phraseology! The abandonment of a great principle was defended on the ground of a temporary calamity, and that, too, without any proof that it would afford relief to the suffering which it was to

palliate. Maxims of political economy were the arguments bandied between the gentlemen opposite and those who occupied the Treasury benches, and these formed the foundation of the measures propounded by the head of the Conservative Government. But let him apply those maxims to practical purposes. Suppose that, acting upon the axiom of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, he, a wealthy man in England, furnished his house with paper-hangings from Paris; suppose that he travelled in a continental carriage [illegible] his earthenware from Germany; suppose all this, when he looked out of the window of his gaudy house, or his foreign-built carriage, what would he see? A vast multitude of unemployed, starving Englishmen. And what would they say to him? "We are poor English paper-stainers; we are Birmingham hardwaremen; our trade has been taken away from us, what are we to do?" And what could be his reply? "My good fellows, I have done the best I could to make you idle—to take all employment out of your hands—to leave you starving; but, believe me, I did it not from a bad motive. Upon the 27th of January, 1846, it was proposed by her Majesty's Government, and received with cheers by the House of Commons, that labour should protect itself, and that political economy should for the future have full play." The hon. member proceeded to argue that the great sufferers by the withdrawal of agricultural protection would be the small landowners and the tenant-farmers, and thus elucidated the point. He said:—"Apply the precepts of your new philosophy to the tenant-farmer. Suppose prices fall in consequence—partly, perhaps, of an inundation of foreign corn—the tenant-farmer says to his landlord, 'I hope you will allow me a small abatement in my rent? I may not know so much about draining as Mr. Smith, of Deanston; I may not have all the patent implements, nor shown the fattest pig; but my family has held under yours for many a generation; we have weathered hard years together; we have worn your colours—and we should be sorry to go elsewhere.' The landlord may reply, 'My good fellow, I am very sorry for you. You have invested your capital in these drainings and these soil; but so have I mine. You have invested the money as I have—on the faith of the Legislature. But we are told now by the Prime Minister, that we are "to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." There is a gentleman from the manufacturing districts, with more capital than you, ready to invest in your farm. I really must look to my own family arrangements. You talk of feudal times and days long gone by—you conjure up old exploded notions—and as for "colours," why, my good fellow, there is no "true blue" now!' Yes, unless the landlord, therefore, acts towards his tenant a better part and with kindlier feeling than you are now prepared to act towards the whole agricultural body, the tenant-farmer must leave his farm. The manufacturer—whoever he may be—with large capital, and more 'energy' (if you will), comes in, and the product is, perhaps, a quarter or two more per acre—and that is called 'improvement of agriculture;' but the only men who will suffer—mark!—are the men whose fault it was to have been poor comparatively, but whose fated fault was that they trusted you!"

The next speakers were Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. Lefroy, Lord Clements, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Gregory, and Lord Brooke.

Lord Worsley observed that this measure was not brought forward by her Majesty's Government as a measure which they deemed right, but as a measure which peculiar circumstances had rendered expedient. At the last general election no cry was so general as that of "Peel, the farmer's friend;" but now "Peel, the farmer's friend," was introducing a measure which almost every farmer in the country considered as pregnant with ruin to himself and his property. Noticing the observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert, that the country gentlemen of England were entertaining apprehensions of the proposed change not very creditable to their good sense, he asked who were the parties who had first poured those apprehensions into the agricultural mind? They were no less personages than Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham. Having read, amid the cheers and laughter of the House, extracts from their speeches in direct contradiction to the many advantages which they now proclaimed as likely to result from Free-Trade, he observed, that with the recollection of these speeches fresh in their memories it was impossible that the farmers would not at the next general election choose such representatives as would enable them to demand a revision of the Corn laws, even if they were defeated in their present opposition to the new-fangled scheme of Government. The question, therefore, would not be settled, even if the present measure were passed; but he hoped that it would not be passed even by the present Parliament, which was elected as a Protection Parliament; for it was not either wise or equitable to enact a permanent law to meet a mere temporary evil. He urged upon the Government the propriety of appealing to the country upon this subject, and of taking the opinion of the constituencies whether they would or would not abandon protective duties. If they did not, they must remain in their present painful position, in which they were dependent on their opponents for support.

Sir James Graham commenced by referring to the comments made upon him by Lord Worsley, and thus candidly recanted:—"I admit that the past declarations of opinion made by a member of this House, who either leads, or aspires to lead a party, and declarations made by a First Minister of the Crown, if at variance with the course he now adopts, are subjects not unworthy of reference, and which call for explanation. (Hear.) The hon. member for Northamptonshire (Lord Worsley) made a direct appeal to the Government, and challenges us, if we had changed our opinions, manfully to own it. I answer that challenge. I do frankly avow my change of opinion, and, by that avowal, I dispose of all the speeches. (Loud cheers from the Opposition, with counter-cheers from the Protection benches, rendered inaudible the rest of the sentence.) Upon the advice given by the hon. member for Nottinghamshire, that, if I were prepared to make that avowal, it is my duty to do it, I now make the avowal, and I only ask the House to exercise patience, and indulge me while I point to the reasons of that change. (Hear.) And that I may stand in the position of a man worthy of confidence, I will only glance at a few considerations explanatory of the course I now pursue, instead of leaving the matter to rest on the individual honour of the person who makes the avowal. If you look at the tests by which change of opinion must be tried, on the part of a particular member, you will find that the first which should be applied is this—does the change of opinion promote his personal interest? Perhaps, under the circumstances, I may be allowed to glance at my personal position. All that I possess is as a landlord. I have nothing to hope for, except from the possession of landed property. (Hear, hear.) I have inherited, by that property, a large tract of land of inferior soil; and I congratulate myself that, by my position as a landlord, if the proposed change be dangerous, it exposes me to as great risks as any landed proprietor in the country. (Hear, hear.) So much with respect to my personal position. Now, as a Minister of the Crown, allow me to ask you to apply a test equally conclusive. Does a change of opinion on the part of a Minister of the Crown increase his strength or consolidate his power? Can there be a doubt, after the unhappy scene which we have witnessed during the two last evenings in the conduct of the debate on this side of the House, that my right hon. friend, before the commencement of this Session, being (as is allowed) a leader of great talent, possessing the confidence of a great party, and of powerful and immense influence out of the House, has lost—has, as it is now said, almost dissolved that party, by the conduct which he, from a sense of public duty, has pursued? (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I will try another test upon that subject, and it shall be the last. Has the Minister, by a change of opinion, acted unfairly towards his political adversaries, and availed himself of that change of opinion to exclude them from office? I think it is not expedient, at this time, to touch further upon that subject; but my right hon. friend, with my entire concurrence, frankly tendered to her Majesty the office which he held as the head of the Administration. I certainly concurred in that resignation; and I can truly and sincerely say, it was my earnest desire that this measure should have been brought forward by the noble Lord opposite, in whose hands I think it would have been more properly placed. (Hear, hear.) I state that, unfeignedly and frankly, I thought, after all that has occurred, it would have been better for the public, better for public men. (Loud cheers.) I am stating my sincere opinion—I think it would have been more for public advantage, and for the credit of public men, if what has been proposed, as it has become our duty now to propose it, had been brought forward by the noble Lord opposite; and I may say, and I am sure the noble Lord will bear testimony to the truth of what I am saying, that both in writing and verbally I assured the noble Lord that if he, as a Minister, brought forward a measure such as was indicated in his letter to his constituents in London, I, as a private Member of Parliament, would have given to that measure my frank and cordial support. The right hon. Baronet, after commenting upon some of the arguments used in the debate, admitted that he should have preferred a more general reduction, had it not been for urgent circumstances, and condemned the Sliding scale. I frankly avow, that if the course of events had not been interrupted by circumstances which it was impossible to foresee, I should very gladly have adhered to the policy of gradually and progressively diminishing the protection to agriculture, but steadily keeping in view that desirable period when the protection might altogether be removed. But this brings me to the point of the utmost importance to the consideration of this case, namely, the unforeseen circumstances which did occur after the termination of the last session. First, with respect to the harvest of this country. It was a harvest, as was truly stated by my right hon. friend, the Secretary at War, of a peculiar character. In point of quantity it was not a deficient harvest; in point of quality, I believe, in the experience of the oldest farmers, there never was so great a variety; and the effect of that has been to point out and to establish the great imperfection of the averages under the existing law. It was distinctly stated last night by my right hon. friend, that in no former years, I believe, has there been such a variety of quality in the corn brought to market, the price varying from 40s. for the worst, I believe, up to 70s., or 75s, for the best. An alteration was made in the law in 1842, in regard to the averages, which had a very decisive effect in one respect; it altogether prevented fraud by extending the period, and multiplying the towns in respect to which, the taking of the averages, fraud was prevented; but, as relates to the interest of the consumer, this had a very adverse effect; for fraud, whenever it had been exerted, was always in favour of the consumer, and for the purpose of opening the ports; and, in my real opinion, the general defect of the measure of 1842, though it was not so intended, was that it rendered protection more stringent. (Hear, hear.) This was demonstrated, I must say, by the operation of the scale regulating the duties in the course of last autumn. Prices were rising; the price of the quartern loaf in this metropolis was 9½d., and approaching to the war price. When the quartern loaf had so risen, the duty indicated by the Sliding-scale was 14s. or 15s. per quarter. In point of fact, the Sliding-scale would neither slide nor move. (Cheers.) And that was its condemnation."

Sir J. Graham then adverted to the failure of the potato crop, and proceeded:—

"Then this great question presents itself Can, in fairness, any Minister of the Crown propose to the people of Great Britain, to take out of the taxes [illegible] Britain public money to aid in the sustenance of their fellow countrymen in Ireland, while artificially, by laws so designed, the price of the food of the people of Great Britain is enhanced? (Hear, hear.) Other persons may be bold enough to make such a proposition; but I confess that no power on earth should have induced me to be responsible for such a proposal. (Hear, hear.) I told my right hon friend that if such [illegible] be necessary, I strongly advised the suspension of the existing l[illegible] from the Protectionist benches), and that suspension I find is now generally approved of on this side of the House. (Hear, hear.) The humane, the generous feelings of the landlords of England could not tolerate for a moment that distress, such as that likely to visit Ireland, should not be met. (Hear, hear.) But to give this aid to the Irish people, and at the same time to enhance the price of the food of the great community who contribute towards the taxes of England, and who by their hard industry are only able to pay those taxes, living in some instances on potatoes—is a proposition which I never could have maintained as a Minister. (Hear, hear.) But it has been intimated that, under these circumstances, hon. members generally on this side of the House would be glad to open the ports. Then arises the question—if you once suspend the present law, what is the proposition which, at the termination of that suspension, is to be made? I have told you that I am satisfied, that even when scarcity has arisen, when the price of the quartern loaf was high, and when high prices ought to have been counteracted by the self-operation of the scale, that scale does not operate. I have told you that I thought the present an unsatisfactory law, and, according to my opinion, I could not, after its suspension, have supported its re-imposition. I have always stated that my objections to a fixed duty as a fiscal duty are insuperable; because I think that whenever the duty should be high, it would be impossible to exact it; and whenever the duty should be low, it failed for the purposes of protection; and the agricultural interest would then incur all the obloquy of maintaining protection without deriving any advantages from it. We might have proposed some small remnant of the Sliding-scale, and such a reduction of protection, which it would have been unworthy of the agricultural interest to accept, and still more unworthy of the Government to offer. Under these circumstances the abolition of the Corn-laws was inevitable on its suspension. It was, as it appeared to me, absolutely necessary to suspend the operation of the law; and I foresaw the necessity, if you suspended the law, of its abolition; and I again repeat that, in my humble view, our duty was, charged as we were with the responsibility of office, to meet this immediate necessity and to suspend the law. Nothing could have more gratified me than to see the general arrangements of this question respecting the Corn-law conducted by the noble Lord opposite." Sir J. Graham then contrasted the tranquillity which prevailed in times of plenty with the outrages committed in seasons of scarcity, and concluded thus:—"We have been told of the danger of being dependent on foreign states for the supply of food; but when we consider that the population of Great Britain in 1815 was 18,000,000, and that at the present moment it is 23,000,000, it seems to me that the time has arrived when it may well become a question, not whether Great Britain can alone supply the amount of food necessary for the population, but whether it will not be difficult at a moderate price to secure food for the whole of that population, even with the aid of foreign countries. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") For myself, I have no apprehension of any great fall of prices from the abolition of the Corn-laws. I think that both the hopes and fears of many people on the subject are greatly exaggerated. I do not believe that the abolition of Protection, as matters now stand, will materially lower the price of corn; but I consider that to the great body of consumers it will be a security of inestimable value against high prices when the harvest happens to be deficient in this country. That is my view with regard to supply. With regard to the commercial principle there can be no doubt whatever. The hon. member for Northamptonshire described a state of things where a certain individual has the walls of his house covered with French paper-hangings, furnished with articles of German hardware, and who rides in a Brussels carriage, while workmen are crowding the market with nobody to hire them. How does the hon. gentleman think those carriages are to be obtained? Whatever may be the form of the transaction by which they are obtained, that transaction of necessity resolved itself into a bargain. Directly or indirectly there must be an exchange of commodities, and you must in the long run export some of your own home productions to pay for what you have got from abroad. I am quite satisfied, if you extend the sphere of your commerce, and do not attempt by fits and starts to force its expansion, that the prosperity of all classes will steadily advance with the increase of our exports. The noble Lord (Sandon) considered the condition of the farmer as peculiarly helpless and exposed. He said this unhappy man had constantly had held out to him the expectation of prices which he had never realised—prices which were made the basis of calculation when he agreed to pay a fixed rent; then he comes to the landlord with "bated breath" and most humble demeanour, seeking an abatement of rent. The landlord grants somewhat less than the farmer requires; an abatement of 10 per cent. is found quite inadequate; and, at last, the farmer is forced to take refuge from all his difficulties in some lower occupation. Such are the results, as described most accurately by the noble Lord himself, of this system of Protection and of disappointment. (Cheers.) The abundant crop, the diminished Protection, and the fixed rent, have been a failure. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") I have no apprehensions whatever that the abolition of that law will render this country dependent upon any foreign country. But, as a landlord—and, on this point, I agree with the noble Lord the member for Lincolnshire—I am certain that the settlement of this question is, with reference to the interests of landlords, of paramount importance. (Cheers.) How can we have a settlement? With the feeling of the great bulk of the community on the subject as at present, there is but one settlement. (Cheers.) There are various classes whose interests are involved in this question, and their views have undergone a change on the principle of Protection. I appeal to every gentleman in this House, who has had opportunities of observation, whether he can contradict me when I assert that till lately the opinion prevalent among operatives was, that low prices would invariably lead to low wages. I say they have changed their opinions. (Cheers.) The experience of the last three years has not been thrown away upon them; and, if that be so—if the masters and the men are quite of one mind on this point, they will settle—and I may tell the hon. member for Knaresborough so—they will easily and amicably settle those questions which are likely to arise between parties placed in such a relation to each other. I can very well understand how those working men should overtax their industry, and even call on their wives and daughters to work, that they may obtain subsistence. Necessity might drive them to such resources. But if they can understand that, by a change of your law, they may be able, without working so long themselves, without requiring their wives or daughters to work as they do now, to live in greater comfort than they have ever known, I have not the smallest doubt that arrangements will be made between masters and men as to the period of labour, and so every ground or pretext for legislative interference will be taken away. (Cheers.) It will, I say, be one of the most pleasant and happy days that ever occurred in England, when, on account of an alteration in your law, rendering a shorter time necessary to procure wages adequate to purchase the comforts of life—it will, I repeat, be one of the happiest days of England, when, on account of such an alteration, the masters and the men shall, without legislative interference, come to an agreement on that subject. (Cheers.) I am glad to see that the noble Lord, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (Lord Morpeth)—with whom I have often differed, but whose absence from this house I never ceased to regret—expressed on the hustings sentiments closely akin to those I have endeavoured to convey. (Cheers.) As to the agricultural interest—the interest with which I am myself connected—I would say, let us have certainty with reference to the value of our land. That certainty you will have, as far as it can possibly be given, from a change in the law. But, in addition to certainty, you will have peaceful enjoyment. You will have that peaceful enjoyment without exciting the jealousy of your poorer neighbour. And I do not think that landlords will have to make any very great sacrifices; but, entertaining the opinions which I do, founded on the experience I now possess, I say, were the sacrifice ten times greater, I, for one, sooner than that it should be said of myself, or any of the class to which I belong, that our object was to secure for ourselves an increase of rent, and not to promote the welfare and happiness of the great body of the community—sooner than leave any room for such a suspicion, I should say, speaking for myself, that I would descend to a lower estate, and abrogate my inheritance. (Cheers.) It is said, a great party has been dissolved. It is said, old political ties have been severed. It has been said that social relations have been disturbed. It is anticipated, and it is probable, that an Administration may be dissolved. (Cheers.) And, though I should regret the former part of those consequences, on my conscience I believe this proposition will save a great and powerful nation from anarchy, misery, and ruin." (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst great cheering.)

Lord Clive briefly expressed his intention of voting for the amendment of Mr Miles, and of opposing the commercial project of Government.

On the motion of Mr. Colquhoun, the debate, after a short discussion, was adjourned till Thursday, and the House rose at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House met at twelve o'clock, but it was nearly a quarter past before a sufficient number of members were present

New Writ.—On the motion of the O'Conor Don, a new writ was moved for the County Mayo, in the room of M. Blake, Esq., who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Reports on a vast number of Railway bills were presented.

The Irish Poor-law.—Mr. S. Crawford called the attention of her Majesty's Government to the urgent necessity of immediately extending the powers of the Poor-law (Ireland) Act, so as to enable Boards of Guardians to dispense out-door relief to persons in destitution, in case of the poor-houses being filled. It was a subject of great importance. In England, the Commissioners had power to administer out-door relief in certain cases; but in Ireland there was no such power, and this was a state of things which, under present circumstances, required an alteration. It was probable that extensive calls for relief would be made in Ireland, and Boards of Guardians would be placed in a painful position if crowds of paupers came to their doors for relief, and none could be afforded to them.

Sir J. Graham assured the hon. gentleman that the condition of Ireland had for many months occupied the earnest attention of Government. He viewed the condition of a large proportion of the Irish population for the next four or five months with great anxiety. But the Government had introduced various measures to afford relief, and money would be voted under the County Works Presentments (Ireland) Bill to increase employment. With respect to the proposition of the hon. member as to out-door relief, he could not, under the pressure of a temporary emergency, change the principle of the Irish Poor-law Bill; but the Government would direct its earnest attention to the subject.

Importation of Foreign Grain.—Lord G. Bentinck moved for a return giving the numbers of the importers of foreign grain now in bond in the Queen's warehouses in Great Britain and Ireland, together with the quantities held by each individual. He entered into some calculations in order to show that the course proposed by the Government with respect to corn would deprive the revenue of half a million, in order to put it into the pockets of two or three hundred corn merchants. After a few words from Mr. B. Escott, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that this effect would also have been created had the ports been opened, and yet, in the discussion of the previous evening, it was said that they would at once have agreed to that. He must, however, deny that any such effect would follow the measure of the Government. He had no objection to the motion.—The return was ordered, and the House adjourned before two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thu[illegible]

The Marquis of Ely took the oaths and his seat.

Railways.—The Earl of Dalhousie brought up another report from the Select Committee on Railways, which was ordered to be printed. The noble Earl explained that in regard to Irish railways, if the House adopted the report, there would be no interruption to the progress of such bills this session. The committee had proceeded to arrange the bills in groups, as was the case last session. To-morrow he should move that the report be adopted.

The Broad and Narrow Gauges.—In answer to a question upon the subject of the gauges, the Earl of Dalhousie said the Report of the Commission respecting gauges had been put into his hands that afternoon, and would at once be presented to the House.

Crime in Ireland.—The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for a return of all murders, or attempts at murder, committed in Ireland since 1st January, 1842, specifying the county and barony of the county where such murder or attempt to murder was committed, and the name and condition of the person murdered or assaulted as aforesaid. And also, for a return of all rewards offered since 1st January, 1842, for the discovery of offenders who have committed outrages against the person or against property; specifying the date and place of each offence, the nature thereof, and whether or not such reward was claimed, and the instances in which a conviction has followed. The noble Marquis gave his opinion that crime in Ireland had increased to a degree almost unprecedented. A spirit of combination against the law had arisen, which had never existed within his memory. He thought the Government was much to blame in the matter, as he knew that representations had been made to it, to which, it appeared, no attention had been paid. The noble Earl referred to the paragraph in the Queen's Speech respecting assassinations in Ireland, and said it actually implied a doubt whether laws could be framed to protect life and property. Three weeks had now elapsed, and yet nothing had been done. A great part of Ireland was in a state of insurrection. Two thousand persons were encamped before the town of Limerick. There was an open revolt against the Government in mid-day. The noble Earl then referred to some recent accounts of outrages in Ireland, details of which have been published in the papers. He repeated that the Government had been very much to blame in not attempting to do something. It was high time that something should be done for the administration of criminal justice in Ireland. (Hear.) The combined law-givers in some counties had it all their own w[illegible] Earl St. Germans did not object to the production of the returns. The noble Earl defended the Government, and said it was a matter of deep consideration whether additional measures should be proposed. The Government intended to lay on the table a bill, founded on the recommendation in the Speech, and upon that measure he should be prepared to discuss the subject fully.—Earl Farnham defended the Government. Earl Clive took a similar view.—Earl Grey said, he was glad to hear that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure upon the subject that had been introduced by his noble friend. There was something radically wrong in the state of Ireland, which required Legislative enactments to remedy. He hoped, when the measure was introduced, some account would be given of the general policy of the Government with respect to Ireland.—The returns were then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS Thursday.

New Members.—The Marquis of Chandos, the new member for Buckingham, and Lord Henry Lennox, the member for Chichester, were introduced (amidst cheers from the Conservative benches) and took the oaths and their seats. A great number of petitions were presented for and against several lines of railway.

Captain Johnstone.—Admiral Deans Dundas said that he had heard that it was the intention of Government to send Captain Johnstone to a penal colony, and he was of opinion that he ought to be hanged. He hoped that a better system would be adopted with respect to the discipline of merchant vessels.

Sir James Graham said that it was not the intention of the Government to send Captain Johnstone to a penal settlement. The Jury had acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and all that could be done was to confine him for life. The Board of Trade had the subject of the discipline of merchant vessels under their consideration.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. Colquhoun, who assured the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, that he was mistaken in stating that he (Mr. Colquhoun) had at one time held opinions in favour of the doctrine of total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, and that now he held doctrines of protection. He had not been in favour of total and immediate repeal, but he had been in favour of a fixed duty, and in 1838 to 1839 he had voted for the motion of Mr. Villiers for a Committee, and in that division he had voted with Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. F. Baring, all at that time advocates of a fixed duty. At the time that he had contested Kilmarnock with Dr. Bowring he had declared himself in favour of a fixed duty, and of the principle of protection to agriculture. He believed it would be impossible to maintain the principle without the sympathy and consent of the manufacturing classes, and he believed that at that time those classes had been in favour of a fixed duty, and he could not help thinking that seven years ago a fixed duty would have afforded a satisfactory settlement of the question.

The other speakers were Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr T. Baring, Lord Morpeth, Mr. [illegible]ell, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. H Hinde. The debate was then adjourned till Friday. The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

On the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie, certain alterations were made in the Standing Orders, in regard to railways, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Select Committee.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill went through Committee, and the House, after a short sitting, adjourned till Monday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

In the early part of the evening the business was unimportant.

New Writs.—New writs were moved for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Gally Knight, deceased; and for East Gloucestershire, in the room of the Hon. F. Charteris, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Sir Howard Douglas began the adjourned debate, and spoke against the Government measure.

Viscount Villiers made a short speech in support of it.

Mr. F. Scott regretted that Sir Robert Peel should have thrown aside all his former opinions, and should have proposed a measure to which he (Mr. Scott) was compelled to give his decided opposition

Mr. H. G Ward next addressed the House in favour of the motion

Mr. W. Miles spoke at great length against the motion. He denied that this was only an agricultural question; and maintained that the colonist would be an equal sufferer with the farmer.

The other speakers were Lord Northland, Mr. Fer[illegible]d, and Col. F. Wood

Debate adjourned.

The report on the Drainage (Ireland) Bill was brought up.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

New Electric Telegraph.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Gamble and Nott had the honour of submitting [illegible]tric Telegraph to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was pleased to express his entire approval of the action and simplicity of the internal arrangements. The Prince requested it might be left at Buckingham Palace until the following day; and his Royal Highness, in the evening, showed and explained the apparatus to the Members of the Court.

The Weather at St. Petersburg.—The annual festival of the benediction of the Neva was celebrated at St. Petersburg, on the 18th ult., but without the accustomed military pomp, on account of the state of the weather, which had changed from the warmth of the preceding month to a degree of cold equalling about 24 degrees of Reaumur, 22 below zero of Fahrenheit.

Longevity.—The *Univers* mentions the death, in Belgium, of a man named Jean Joseph Dinsart, at the extraordinary age of 106 years, wanting two months. He preserved his faculties to the last, read without spectacles, kept his own accounts most accurately, wrote with a firm hand, and, in fine weather, took regular exe[illegible]

Death by Fire.—On Tuesday Mr William Carter held an inquest at the Newington Arms Tavern, King-street, Walworth, respecting the death of Mary Beagle, aged fourteen months, whose parents reside at 14, James-street. The father of the deceased is a painter, but had been out of employment for several months, which had reduced him to a state of distress. On the afternoon of the 23rd ult., the mother went out to a neighbour's as a charwoman, leaving the deceased in the care of its father, who, during his temporary absence, left the child on the floor, in front of a small fire, and when he returned, he discovered her rolling about the floor, in flames. He, with great difficulty, succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before she was most shockingly burnt, and on Friday, death terminated her sufferings. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SCENES IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Of all the localities of this disputed territory, so vividly described in Captain [illegible]ont's adventurous Narrative, the "Pyramid Lake," visited on the Homeward Journey from the Dalles to the Missouri River, is one of the most beautiful. The Exploring Party having reached a defile between mountains, descending rapidly about 2,000 feet, saw, filling up all the lower space, a sheet of green water, some 20 miles broad. "It broke upon our eyes like the ocean," says the Narrator. "The neighbouring peaks rose high above us, and we ascended one of them to obtain a better view. The waves were curling in the breeze, and their dark green colour showed it to be a body of deep water. For a long time we sat enjoying the view, for we had become fatigued with mountains, and the free expanse of moving waves was very grateful. It was set like a gem in the mountains, which, from our position, seemed to enclose it almost entirely. At the western end it communicated with the line of basins we had left a few days since; and on the opposite side it swept a ridge of snowy mountains, the foot of the great Sierra

"Where we had halted, next day, appeared to be a favourite camping place for Indians.

"*January* 13.—We followed again a broad Indian trail along the shore of the lake to the southward. For a short space we had room enough in the bottom, but after travelling a short distance, the water swept the foot of the precipitous mountains, the peaks of which are about 3,000 feet above the lake.

"We did not get the howitzer into camp, but were obliged to leave it on the rocks until morning. We saw several flocks of sheep, but did not succeed in killing any. Ducks were riding on the waves, and several large fish were seen. The mountain sides were crusted with the calcareous cement previously mentioned.

"The next morning the snow was rapidly melting under a warm sun. Part of the morning was occupied in bringing up the gun; and, making only nine miles

PYRAMID LAKE, OREGON TERRITORY.

we encamped on the shore, opposite a very remarkable rock in the lake, which had attracted our attention for many miles. It rose, according to our estimate, 600 feet above the water, and, from the point we viewed it, presented a pretty exact outline of the great pyramid of Cheops. Like other rocks along the shore, it seemed to be encrusted with calcareous cement. This striking feature suggested a name for the lake, and I called it Pyramid Lake; and, though it may be deemed by some a fanciful resemblance, I can undertake to say that the future traveller will find a much more striking resemblance between this rock and the Pyramids of Egypt than there is between them and the object from which they take their name.

"The elevation of this lake above the sea is 4890 feet, being nearly 700 feet higher than the Great Salt Lake, from which it lies nearly west, and distant about eight degrees of longitude. The position and elevation of this lake make it an object of geographical interest. It is the nearest lake to the western rim, as the Great Salt Lake is to the eastern rim, of the Great Basin which lies between the base of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada; and the extent and character of which, its whole circumference and contents, it is so desirable to know."

The accompanying scene is striking—"the Pass of the Standing Rock"—with much of the romantic character of the ravine, scarcely trodden by civilisation.

A few days since, the following important communication, viewed with the Oregon dispute, appeared in the *Times*:

"Sir, Providing that the Americans agree to the proposal made by the British Government, allowing them the country south of the Columbia, the following valuable forts of the Hudson Bay Company will immediately fall into their possession:

"Fort George, on the Great Astoria, near the mouth of the river; Fort Umpqua, south of the American settlement, on the Umpqua River; Fort Hall, on the Snake River, purchased from Mr. Wyeth, of the American Fur Company, in 1837; Fort Baisse, in the Snake country; Fort Nezperces, on the Nezperces River, and Fort Colville, on the Columbia, with a large agricultural farm for supplying the hunting parties and outposts in the upper part of Columbia; they will likewise possess the extensive hunting grounds of the Snake and Flathead country, and if they can only bully the Britishers to give up Defuca Straits, they will then be in possession of Fort Vancouver, and the finest part of the country; they will have the plains between the Columbia and Defuca Straits, likewise the extensive plains at the top of Puget Sound, as well as the two splendid harbours in Defuca Straits, Port Discovery, which, to protect it from the north-west winds, has a large island, called, by Commander Broughton, Protection Island; in this harbour, I am informed, the Americans would like to establish their principal town. The other harbour is New Dungeness, which is almost equal, for shelter, to Port Discovery; in various parts of the straits the plains are beautiful. In describing Admiralty Inlet, which runs out of the straits, Captain Vancouver says, to describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of a skilful panegyrist. J. D."

ABORIGINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On Monday, Jan. 26, two little boys, aborigines of South Australia, accompanied by Mr. Eyre, the Australian traveller, were introduced to the Queen and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies. Her Majesty appeared much pleased with the general appearance and manners of these youthful representatives of her subjects at the antipodes, and both the Queen and Prince Albert asked numerous questions respecting them.

Both boys are between the ages of eight and ten, are well-formed, active, and intelligent. The colour of their skins is black, or very dark copper colour; their noses rather flattened, with indent below the forehead; and their mouths a little wide, with thickish lips; but the hair is fine, and of a glossy black, the eyes large and brilliant, the teeth good, and the general expression of the countenance pleasing and good-humoured.

They have been in England about eight months, and have already learnt to speak English very well. Their native names are "Warrulan," and "Pangkerin." The former is the son of a native of the Murray River, near Moorunde, named "Tenberry," who is the chief person among the aborigines inhabiting that district.

Tenberry has always been on the most friendly terms with Europeans, and it is to his influence and co-operation that they, in a great measure, owe the peaceful occupation of the Murray River, and the happy establishment of amicable relations with the once hostile, and much-dreaded tribes of the Murray, Rufus, and Darling Rivers.

When Mr. Eyre was about to quit South Australia, in December, 1844, Tenberry, with his family, and about 200 other natives of the Murray River, left their own district for Adelaide, to see that gentleman off, and to bid good-bye to the little Warrulan, the son of the chief person in their tribe, and who had been confided to Mr. Eyre's care by his parents. When the vessel was about sailing, most of the natives went on board the ship, to inspect the arrangements and accommodations, and to say farewell once more to those whom they hardly ever expected to see again.

The other boy, Pangkerin, has neither father nor mother alive. He was brought over to England under the care of Mr. Anthony Forster, with whom he had been living in the Colony for some time previously, but in the same vessel as Warrulan. Pangkerin does not belong to the same tribe as the other boy, but to a contiguous one; both, however, speak the same dialect, with slight variation.

After their interview with the Queen, the boys expressed a good deal of disappointment at the absence of all state or show attending Majesty. They had, a few days previously, seen the Queen going in procession to open Parliament, surrounded by carriages and troops, and with all the parade and pageantry of Royalty. When, therefore, they saw *a very young person dressed like any other lady*, with but few attendants, they could not believe it possible that it could be *the same Queen*; she was *too young*, they thought, for a Queen; they admired the tall manly figure of Prince Albert, with his well-developed mustachios.

The aboriginal races of Australia have hitherto been much misrepresented and misunderstood, and have too often been depicted as the lowest and most degraded of mankind; forming, as it has been asserted, only a connecting link between the human family and the lower orders of the creation. This opinion is, however, as unjust as it is unfounded; for though the natives of Australia are not far advanced in the scale of civilisation, they have as great natural intelligence as, and an equal capacity for improvement with, other races. Their children, as far as they have yet been tried, have been found fully as apt and quick in learning as those of Europeans.

The two little Australians now in England have been examined by several eminent phrenologists, and their developments are said to be very good, and far superior to those of the negro race generally.

It is to be hoped that the presence of these youths in England, and the honourable notice her Majesty has been pleased to take of them, will go far towards removing the unfavourable impressions heretofore entertained of the race; and, by creating an interest on behalf of a people little known and greatly misunderstood, perhaps tend, in some degree, towards inducing better-directed, and more effectual, attempts to mitigate the evils which our occupation and possession of their country necessarily inflict upon them.

AUSTRALIAN BOY.

Mr. Eyre, who has had much experience in Australia, and who now holds the office of Resident Magistrate at the Murray River, in South Australia, has recently* published a long and full account of the aborigines of that country, to which the reader may be referred for further or more detailed accounts of the physical appearance, character, habits, manners, customs, and pursuits of this interesting people.

THE MEDAL FOR CHINA.

The Medal to be distributed to the officers and soldiers, who served in China, during the late war, is now in course of being struck at the Royal Mint, from a die by Mr. Wyon, the Engraver-in-chief. There will be required 18,000: they are all

MEDAL FOR CHINA.

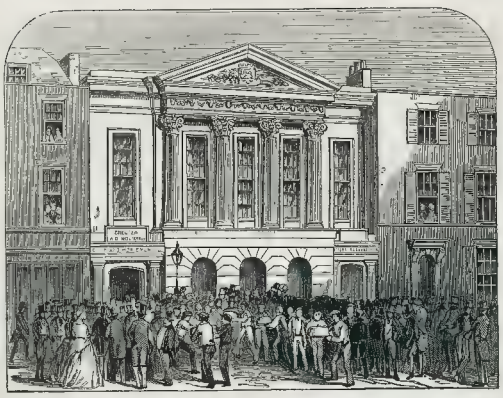
to be of silver (intrinsic value about 5s. 6d.); no difference being made between those to be presented to the officers and those to be given to the men. The Medal is about half the size represented in the present column. It is, certainly, a fine work of art, and will add even to Mr. Wyon's high reputation. It bears a portrait of her Majesty, an excellent likeness: on the Royal brow, is the tiara: the legend is, "Victoria Regina." The likeness is strikingly beautiful, and the relief admirably executed. On the reverse, is a picturesque group of the weapons of the army and navy, resting under the shadow of a palm-tree: in front of the weapons are the armorial bearings of Great Britain. Above the group are the words "Armis exposcere pacem;" and underneath the arms, is the word "China," and the date of the War, "1842." On the rim are inscribed the name and regiment. "The ribbon," (it is stated in the "Art Union,") "is to be of scarlet, with a yellow border, the scarlet denoting the colour of England, and the yellow being the Imperial colour of China. The Medals will probably be issued to the soldiers and sailors about the middle of the year."

PASS OF THE STANDING ROCK, OREGON TERRITORY.

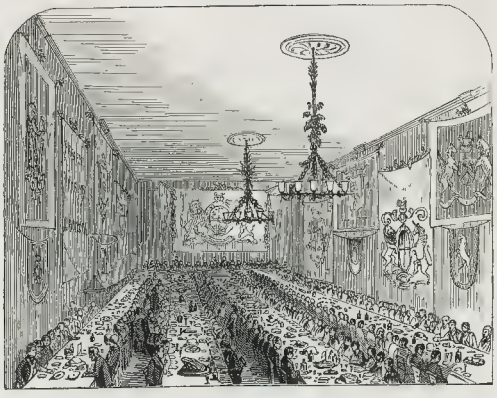
* "Journals of Expeditions into Central Australia, and Overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound, in the Years 1840—41. Together with an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines, and the State of their Relations with Europeans. By Edwd. John Eyre, Resident Magistrate, Murray River. 2 vols., 8vo., numerous Plates and Maps.—T. and W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, London."

OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO CANTERBURY.

THE RAILWAY ACROSS ST. DUNSTAN'S-STREET, CANTERBURY.



EXTERIOR OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.



THE DINNER IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

THE CANTERBURY STATION.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO CANTERBURY.

Yesterday week, the Opening of a Branch Line of Railway from Ashford, on the South-Eastern Railway, to Canterbury, was celebrated at the latter town. The new line of Railway branches off from the main trunk of the South-Eastern Railway at the Ashford station, and, passing through a richly-wooded, fertile, and picturesque country, through Wye and Godmersham, leads on to Canterbury, which is a distance of about 15 miles from the trunk line.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country about the little village of Godmersham; and there can be little doubt but that the antiquities of Canterbury, added to these beauties, will for many years to visit that ancient city.

The ceremonial of the opening exerted considerable interest throughout the line. At Ashford station, and also at the different villages between that place and Canterbury, numbers of people were collected to see the carriages pass. At Canterbury, a vast concourse of persons was assembled along the line, composed for the most part of the fairer and more curious sex. It was odd to see the multitude of female faces, with only here and there a man; it seemed as if the whole female population of Canterbury had turned out to greet the visitors.

At an early hour a large number of the directors and shareholders of the line assembled at the Bricklayers' Arms station; and, shortly after ten o'clock, a special train left that station for Ashford, (sixty-seven miles from London), which was reached at twenty-five minutes to two. There an excellent brass band entered an open carriage attached to the train, and enlivened the proceedings with their cheerful music; a large addition was also made to the company and the carriages. The latter now amounted to eighteen, which gave the appearance of a pretty formidable train. The weight was something above 300 tons, and drawn by two engines, the Orion and the Mars, constructed by Messrs. Sharpe and Roberts. The driving wheels are 5ft. 6in. in diameter—the wheels are coupled, and the engines are not powerful ones. The train arrived at Canterbury at half-past two o'clock; and the company proceeded, at once, to the Corn Exchange, to celebrate the event of the day by a public dinner, announced for three o'clock. On the company arriving at the Exchange, an amateur shot presented itself. The cooks and the waiters had possession of the Dining-Hall, and a somewhat hasty arrangement was made to place the dishes before the guests were admitted. The dinner was furnished by the proprietor of the Rose Inn, immediately opposite the Exchange; and a gangway was formed across the street, the various dishes of soup and fish for 300 persons being passed, like buckets at a fire, from hand to hand with the greatest steadiness and gravity for about twenty minutes, the guests lining each side of the gangway, and looking on with much patience and good humour at the interesting proceeding. (Our Artist has represented this singular scene.) Everything at the dinner was of the best description, and did great credit to its providers. There was abundance also of excellent wine.

The Dining-Hall was hung round with a number of banners and flags, and was ornamented with evergreens. *(See the Engraving.)*

Mr. Henry Cooper, the Mayor of Canterbury, occupied the chair. To the right and left of the chair sat the Dean of Canterbury, Viscount Torrington, Mr. William Feilden, M.P.; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mr. N. Knatchbull, Colonel Middleton, Colonel Piper, the Mayor of Hythe, Major Bennett and the officers of the 17th Lancers, and other gentlemen.

The usual loyal toasts having been given from the chair and duly honoured, "The Archbishop and Clergy of the Diocese" was proposed, and acknowledged by the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury. The toast of "The Army and Navy" was acknowledged by Colonel Middleton, who, in the course of his speech, alluded to the facilities which railways will give for concentrating the military forces at any one point where their presence may be needed.

The Chairman then rose to propose the toast of the day. He said the event they were met to commemorate was likely to tend to the advantage, not only of the city of Canterbury, but also of the south-eastern part of the country. The directors of the railroad had most handsomely met the landed proprietors, and had liberally remunerated such ideals who had suffered losses from the line of railroad. He concluded with proposing "The health of Mr. M'Grigor, the Chairman of the Board of Directors."

Mr. M'Grigor, in acknowledging the toast, paid a high compliment to Mr. Joseph Cubitt for the manner in which he had completed the work. So long, too, as the great work between Folkestone and Dover continued, the name of Mr. William Cubitt, his father, would be heard with respect. Mr. M'Grigor concluded a very interesting address by proposing the "Health of the Mayor." Several other toasts were then drunk.

In the course of the evening Mr. M'Grigor announced intelligence received by the electric telegraph, that the Treasury per cent bonds closed at 97½; that Exchequer Bills were at 38s. to 40s. premium, and that the office of the Court of Chancery for the receipt of railway deposits had closed at three o'clock that day, and that upwards of £1,000 sterling had been received. The Directors of the Bank of England and the Government, by their firmness and wise measures, had accomplished this great financial measure. This announcement was received with great cheering.

The meeting shortly after broke up, at nine o'clock, and the special train left in about half an hour for London, and reached London at half-past one in the morning.

This new line of Railway is intended to extend to Margate and Ramsgate. The portion opened, is only fifteen miles, from Ashford to Canterbury. On leaving the main line, which goes on to Dover, the branch bearing to the left, commences with a sharp curve of a quarter of a mile radius, and enters into a pretty stiff cutting, nearly forty feet in depth. A short distance further on, and about 2½ miles from Ashford, Eastwell Park, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Winchilsea, appears on the left. A slight curve leads us to the village of Wye, about four miles from Ashford. Wye Church is an object of some beauty, and the town has gained some notoriety in the neighbourhood on account of its Grammar School, which has produced several men of eminence.

At five miles from Ashford, Olantigh, the seat of Colonel Sawbridge, on the right of the line, is worthy of observation. A little further on, and on the opposite side of the line, we see Godmersham, a noble park-like park.

This portion of the line deserves particular notice, for here occur the deepest cutting and the highest embankment on the line: the cutting is about 83 feet in depth; it is through the crest of a curve of a mile in length; the highest embankment follows immediately afterwards, and is about a mile long. We here enter another chalk cutting, about 30 feet in depth, with a nearly upright face. A curve of half an inch radius, and with a five-foot straight line, to the station of Chilham, the only station at present on the line. It is nine miles from Ashford, six from Canterbury, and seventy-six miles from London. In twenty eight feet cutting we pass the village of Chilham-street on the left, and the town of Chartram on the right. Soon after, near Milton Chapel Bridge, the line passes under a handsome red brick skew viaduct of three arches, which crosses over the old road from Canterbury to Ashford. We here cross the river Stour, which is crossed by the line no less than five times, by timber bridges, with wooden girders, trussed with wrought-iron bars. A slight curve in about fifteen feet cutting, brings us up to St. Dunstan's-street, Canterbury, which is passed on a level. We are now at the station. It is constructed for four lines, and is between St. Dunstan's and Whitestable Harbour, which it crosses on a level. The roof of the station is of iron; it is of a peculiarly light and graceful construction, and is supported by iron columns.

Among the provisions on the line for public safety, the following merit detail:—Every station is provided with large signal posts from 20 feet to 30 feet high, each, with two semaphore arms and two powerful parabolic reflecting lamps, 9 inches in diameter, showing an intense light. The semaphore telegraph forms a very striking day object, and the colour of the light and height of the posts render them distinct at night also, for any of the stations lights in their vicinity; and where no curves intervene signals can be given for two or three miles, if necessary. The junction signals are upon the same plan, only that the parabolic reflecting lamps are 12 inches in diameter, instead of 9 inches. The alteration of the light from red to green on the reverse is effected by the signal man, who simply has to place his foot on a treadle, at the same time he has the levers of the shifting rails in his hand, and he performs at once the two operations of shifting the points to admit the engine from the main line to the branch, and from the branch to the main line, as the case may be, and of signalling the engine driver to advance in the right direction. Having given the signal to pass, he removes his foot from the stirrup, and the machinery adjusts itself again to the stoppage signal.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMUEL C. ROWLEY.

Admiral Rowley, who died at the close of last week, at his seat in Ireland, aged 70, entered the service early youth, and was Lieutenant of the *Vanguard* in 1794, when that vessel formed part of the squadron engaged in the reduction of the French West India Islands. When Lieutenant of the *Astrea*, he participated in the brilliant action with *La Loire*, which terminated in the capture of the French frigate. In 1795, Mr. Rowley served in Lord Bridport's action; and in 1801, commanded the *Terror*, at Copenhagen.

HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, ESQ., M.P., OF LANGOLD, NOTTS.

Mr. Gally Knight, whose death occurred on the 9th inst., aged fifty-three, was only son of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, by Selina, his wife, sister of Lord St. Helens, and grandson of the Rev. Henry Gally, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., distinguished among the literati of his day, who married Elizabeth, only sister and heir of Ralph Knight, Esq., of Langold, and granddaughter of Sir Ralph Knight, of Langold, the Parliamentarian. The Gallys were one of those refugee families which sought an asylum in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Gally Knight succeeded to his extensive estates in 1808, and was first elected for Nottinghamshire in 1835. In the literary world he acquired considerable reputation, and published, on his return from travelling in Greece, Syria, &c., a volume of poems, under the title of "Eastern Sketches." He was married to Henrietta, youngest daughter and coheir of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq., of Grove, but has not left any child.

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.

This distinguished divine, formerly Dean of Bocking, and Master of College, Cambridge, younger brother of William Wordsworth, the poet, was born in the North of England, near the lakes now so associated with his brother's muse, on the 9th of June, 1774; and died at Buxted Parsonage, Sussex, of which parish he was rector, on the 1st inst. In learning, Dr. Wordsworth was long known as the estimable Master of Trinity College, and in theology, as the able author of "Ecclesiastic Biography."

He married, 6th of October, 1804, Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., of Birmingham, and has left issue, John, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Charles, Second Master of Winchester College; and Christopher, the learned Master of Harrow.

THOMAS WHITMORE, ESQ., OF APLEY.

Mr. Whitmore, chief of the great family of Whitmore, which has, for a long series of generations, held extensive estates, and considerable political influence, in the county of Salop, succeeded to the Apley property at the decease of his father, Thomas Whitmore, Esq., M.P., in 1799, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1805. He also had a seat in Parliament for Bridgnorth, of which borough he was Recorder, and he was also lay Dean of the Royal Peculiar.

By Catherine, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomasson, Esq., of York, Mr. Whitmore has left three sons and three daughters; of whom the eldest son, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., M.P., is married to the Lady Louisa Anne Douglas, daughter of the Marquis of Queensbury; and the eldest daughter, Catherine Mary, to Francis, Viscount Bernard.

At the period of his death, which occurred recently, Mr. Whitmore had completed his 82nd year.

The family from which he derived, can be traced on the ancient rolls of the Manor of Claverley to the time of Henry III., and various members of it have, at different epochs, been of distinction in the civic annals of London. The famed Lord Mayor in 1631, was Sir George Whitmore, of Balmes, a devoted Royalist, and a severe sufferer in the civil wars. The Republican newspaper, *Certain Information*, for the 30th January, 1643, relates that Sir George Whitmore, Alderman, and others, were carried by sea to Yarmouth, because they would not contribute monies for the defence of the King and Parliament," as destroying the Monarchy was then called. On Frances Lady Whitmore, a celebrated beauty of her day, Dryden wrote one of his most exquisite epitaphs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Feb. 15. Sexagesima Sunday.
Monday, 16.—Clock fast 14m. 22s
Tuesday, 17.—Michael Angelo died, 1564.
Wednesday, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.
Thursday, 19.—Copernicus born, 1473—Galileo born, 1564.
Friday, 20. Jupiter sets 11h. 26m. p.m.
Saturday, 21. Transit-Room, 17h?

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending February 21

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 37	5 13	5 30	6 46	6 17	6 57	7 1	7 41	7 45	8 20	8 29	9 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*."—*The Concertina is by no means difficult. We are not aware of any work on the subject.*

"*Grotchel, Monmouth.*—*Mahogany or rosewood makes not the slightest difference in a good tuned pianoforte: the quality of sound is not in the case.*

"*J. L.*"—*Edinburgh.*—*The largest organ in Europe is now in St. Denis, near Paris the finest quality is in the Haarlem one, in Holland; the best in London is St. Peter's, Cornhill.*

"*F.*"—*Manchester.*—*Certainly, with care and practice.*

"*A Bachelor*,"—"*An Old Subscriber*," *Blakeney, and* "*M. R. C. S.*," *are referred to the paragraph on* "*The Mikado*," *in our Replies, last week.*

A. Fraser"—*The address of the Pyganza to the Emperor of Morocco is* 1, *Maiden-street, Burton-crescent.*

"*S. S. E.*"—*once, doubtless, learn the cavalry exercise at Chatham*

"*J. B. M.*," *Liverpool.*—*We do not settle disputes at cards.*

"*H. H.'s*" *uncourteous note is inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. The writing-for Institution is for the cure of club-foot and other contractions. The* "*hiatus*" *in the Dramatic Index is an allowable shape.*

"*J. H. N.*" *Newport.*—*We will enquire*

"*S. C. H.*" *is* "*anxious to get a libretto for an opera*:" *we have only the address,* "*J. W. T., Bread-street.*" *situate, if we mistake not, in* "*S. W. C.*" *With locality —Uxbridge or Hanwell.*

"*A Subscriber of Long Standing.*"—"*The Revelations of Spain*" *and* "*The Revelations of Russia*" *have only been published in volumes.*

"*A Spinster.*"—*Charivari is pronounced sha-ri-va-ri; the middle syllable in Oregon is short*

"*J. P.*" *Penton Ho.*—*It is not absolutely necessary to employ a solicitor to draw up a will*

"*Quæstor*," *Ashbourn.*—*See our Notice of last week*

"*A. B. C.*" *is thanked for the offer of the Sketches of the Cains, which, however, are not of sufficient rarity for engraving.*

"*P. W. J.*" *is thanked for the suggestion, which, however, we cannot adopt.*

"*Tim*."—*See our paragraph Nineteen*

"*A Subscriber*," *Antrim.*—*Address, Mivart's Hotel, London.*

"*R. H.*," *Maulstone.*—*The reply is correct.*

"*J. T.*" *is recommended to purchase* "*Turner's Chemistry*," *last edition.*

"*Inquirer*."—"*Aubrey's Miscellanies*," *worth about* 2*s.* 6*d. Almanac*, 6*d.*

"*The Mill Bridge*" *we have not room for*

"*T. P.*"—*All manner of sealing wax mended*

"*H. H.*" *The fourth quarter-day is Dec.* 25, *not Dec.* 21.

"*B. M.*" *may serve by substitute, if he wish*

"*L. S.*" *The present Duke of Sutherland is elder brother of Lord Francis Egerton. The latter assumed the surname he bears on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Dukes of Bridgewater*

"*An Old Subscriber*."—"*The particulars regarding the second badge of Lord Nelson shall be given in our next.*

"*Heraldicus*" *will also find in the same paper the arms for which he asks*

"*Patricius*."—"*There is no fixed legal precedency assigned to the functionaries mentioned by our Correspondent; but he will find, in the last edition of* "*Clark's Heraldry*," *tables of the relative precedence as accorded by courtesy*

"*Bruchan*."—"*Gentlemen*," *or cherry*," *may shoot rabbits, or any game, just as far from the turnpike-road as their own land, or that over which they have permission to sport, extends: and no further.*

"*A Good Shot*" *had better apply to the person appointed to issue game certificates for his district.*

"*C. J. W.*," *will find his questions answered in the published returns of the matches he names: he has, no doubt, more leisure for such a search than we have*

"*R.*" *The* "*Lines to Dame Fortune*" *will not suit.*

[From the pressure of important news, we are compelled to defer answers to many Correspondents till next week.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1846.

The Debate of the past week has not proved so animated or so stirring as it was expected it would be: the number of Conservative Members who have intimated their intention to support the Ministerial Plan is so considerable, that the process of conversion, it is evident, has been very active in the ranks of the party. As all these have to avow a great "change of opinion," the speeches abound in renunciation; they are filled either with the confession of past errors, or declarations of the necessity of yielding to the pressure of the time, to a mode of argument, and as the subject so great a change, has rarely been witnessed in all the long and varying history of party. *Tempora mutantur*, is the one common assertion; the *nos mutamur in illis*, is the as common and invariable confession accompanying it; the plea of necessity, and the excuse founded on having yielded to it, follow each other like cause and consequence. The whole Legislature seems by one accord to have suddenly awakened to a sense of a mournful fact—that all its past policy has been a mistake; one of the Ministry boldly says the "law of 1815 was the greatest error ever committed." Extraordinary in its duration has been the reign of that error: were the instincts of the people of that time truer in their conclusions than the calm foresight of our greatest if not wisest statesmen? The people resisted the passing of that law, even to the extreme of riot and bloodshed: thirty years have elapsed, and those who sit in the same seat of authority avow that the poor, ignorant, misguided mob of 1815 was wiser than they, in all but its violence. Alas, for the pride of office! for it is sadly rebuked. Let what will be the recompense—station, influence, power—it must cost a pang to make the acknowledgment of error so warmly advocated, so strongly defended, so recently perceived. What can it be, men are tempted to ask, that can have held them so long enthralled? Did some Agricultural Puck squeeze the juice upon their eyes so strongly that they have for generations been in love with and caressing deformity, and only wake now beneath the cold breath of coming famine to avow, like Titania, the grossness of their "error?" Whatever may be the cause, the effect is certain; we have the glaring facts before us of past perseverance in a course now utterly abandoned, with almost abject avowals that it was the worst one. We must take the penitents on their own word, and believe what is indeed the most credible, that they have all been under a delusion; *insanavimus omnes*; but the disease is very curable, and the House of Commons, during the present week, has presented many almost miraculous cases of recovery.

In these conversions, Sir Robert Peel will find an accession of strength beyond what he could have reasonably have calculated upon. At one time the Thanes seemed to fly from him, and it appeared as if he would have been rescued from his perilous position by the aid of his enemies alone. But this was while uncertainty perplexed all with that fear of change, which is far more difficult to bear with composure than the perfect knowledge of all that is to occur. Since the plan has been made known, the meetings to oppose it have been less numerous, the proceedings less determined. True it is that many support it in doubt and fear, more convinced of the necessity of the change than its wisdom, more certain that a settlement of the question is required, than that it is the best settlement which might be made—but still they do support it. Some—but they are fewer—even retain all their opinions against the policy of the Premier—believe firmly that it will ruin the nation, and yet declare they will give it all the effectual aid they can afford it, by recording their vote in its favour! We can understand the total and avowed, though tardy, converts—we can imagine men not quite assured, doubting, and yet unwilling to oppose a great change; but those who at once denounce by word and promote by deed we confess we cannot understand. By their own confession they do evil without even the consolation of thinking that good may come of it.

The many resignations of seats that have taken place, it is remarkable, are made by members who declare that they must give their votes with the Premier; but, as they have made declarations to their constituents, amounting, nearly, if not entirely, to the distinctness and binding force of pledges, they feel compelled to surrender their trust, and submit themselves to re-election, under the avowal of the newer doctrines they have embraced. Some have done so voluntarily; others have been induced to declare their intentions by the "request of friends," which, in some cases, is impossible to withstand. But the result of all the explanations and declarations is, that more support is given to the present measures, among the Premier's own party, than was expected some weeks ago; and, even those who oppose them, do so in a tone of regret, and of reproach, that they acknowledge to be unavailing; and a body, the dissentients speak like men yielding to an inevitable destiny; remonstrating with the Fates, like the chorus of a Greek tragedy, they tear at the chains they have no means of resisting, and, though they yield, as to a greater and supernatural power, they no less strongly accuse its injustice. Nearly all the speeches have partaken of this tone; they are burdened with reproaches against those whose present course stands in such strong contrast with past declarations; it must be confessed, there is deep cause for complaint on the part of those who still "stand upon the ancient ways," in which they were so long misled by leaders who have now deserted them. But the accused parties meet all the censure cast upon them with great nerve; we have changed our opinions, "and there is an end of it," as Sir James Graham said. After that, vain are all quotations from Hansard; useless all the rakings up of former speeches from that too faithful record.

> Oh! ever-falling trust
> In mortal strength; and, oh! what not in man,
> Deceivable and vain.

The question then comes to be decided upon the only remaining grounds left to a statesman after he abandons all attempts at consistency: that is a question to be settled between him and his supporters. The changed circumstances of the country, the necessity of the time—these must be their warrant for the ruler who has to provide for the safety of the whole empire. He must interpret the code of political and party morality far more widely than if he only had the success of his own party to consult, and its ascendancy to secure. But this has not yet been recognised as the system of government. From certain men we have been accustomed to expect measures of a certain tendency; when this is reversed, a perplexity of feeling is caused that will continue to be manifested, till we learn to regard our leaders as on a complete body, bound to deliberate on measures only, without regard to the men who frame them. The present policy may be the beginning of a new era, and the evident tendency of the age is to wear down the distinctions of party. The last century and a half witnessed the struggles for ascendancy of names and men; the coming time will not be contented with champions and symbols. We are a practical generation, and will accept nothing but action.

Since the acquittal of Capt. Johnstone, on the ground of insanity, much discussion has been raised as to the justice of the verdict. The Jury were, perhaps, more merciful than discriminating, since no proof of insanity was given, and no evidence offered of any hereditary taint of that dreadful disease having appeared in the prisoner's family. It was alleged by the counsel of the accused, in the defence; but the statement of the hired advocate should never be allowed to supersede direct evidence.

But, we have no wish to impugn a judicial decision, except so far as it may furnish an example of laxity in judicial practice: proof—whether of crime, or innocence of crime—can never be too strong. Since the verdict was given, however, a letter has been published, stating a fact respecting Mr. Lloyd and Captain of the *Tory*, which increases the surprise that all must have felt, that a whole crew of men should have submitted so tamely to be hacked and hewed to death by a drunken and ungovernable maniac. That no attempt was made to depose the Captain from the command (which has frequently been done in similar cases), seems astonishing. But, after the murder of the mate, the poor men had no head or leader, and were probably afraid to incur the charge of the very crime they were suspected by the wretched Captain to be always contemplating. Mutiny is so serious an offence, that men are afraid to commit themselves by anything that looks like it, and, besides, cannot always trust each other; thus they submit to authority, even after they are morally and legally absolved from the duty of obedience; something like this seems to have influenced the crew of the *Tory*. But it is most deplorable to find, as we do from the letter above alluded to, that the unfitness of the master to be trusted with command was seen by an officer of her Majesty's brig *Syren*, before the *Tory* sailed from Singapore, and yet to hear that no steps were or could be taken to prevent that outbreak of violence, which was at least probable, and the result of which has been so horribly tragical. The letter states that the illfated ship was boarded in consequence of "a message sent by night from the *Tory* to her Majesty's brig *Syren*, requesting assistance, as there was mutiny on board her. These sent found nothing wrong on board the *Tory*, but the master in a state of extraordinary excitement; and they regretted much at the time that no power ex-

lated of suspending him from his charge, which would have prevented the subsequent horrors."

We believe that in certain cases naval officers can perform some of the functions of British Consuls, and interfere magisterially between the masters and crews of merchantmen. It might perhaps be of advantage if those powers were better defined or made more extensive.

Little or no power is given to governors, consuls, or commanders of her Majesty's ships to interfere with the masters of merchant ships abroad, and we sometimes meet them in a state dangerous to the owners' property and lives of the crew, and disgraceful to the flag they bear, without being able to give them anything but good advice.

As this is an article generally thrown away whenever it is given, it might be as well to consider whether, as the letter suggests, more power to act as well as to advise could not be granted.

SOME rather important political changes have taken place during the week. Lord Lincoln has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle. The noble Earl has addressed his constituents in South Nottinghamshire, and speaks with confidence of his re-election. He is, however, to be opposed by Mr. Hildyard, who offers himself on Protection principles. Captain Rous has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, so that there will be another election for Westminster. It will be recollected that the gallant Captain, a short time since, announced his conversion to the principles of Free-Trade. The office of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, which was vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Exeter, has been accepted by a Whig—the Marquis of Abercorn. It is stated in well-informed quarters that the Duke of Northumberland intends to give his cordial support to Sir Robert Peel's proposals. Lord Canning is to succeed the Earl of Lincoln as Chief Commissioner of Land Revenues.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Universal German Gazette* announces from Palermo, 19th ult., that on that day the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Olga were solemnly affianced to each other in the Greek chapel of the palace of Olanzzo. The Empress of Russia, who was present, is said to be so much recovered as now to be out of danger

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter from Vienna:—"Within the memory of man we have not had such a mild winter as the present, or, more properly speaking, we have had no winter at all. The temperature is generally 14 degrees. The trees are in blossom; almost every person has resumed summer clothing, and the promenades are as much frequented as in the summer season."

Letters from Florence of the 27th ult. state, that the extradition of M. Renzi had caused a very unfavourable impression in Tuscany. Placards had been posted up in the streets of Florence denouncing death against the Ministers. The Grand Duke, visibly affected by those demonstrations, had left for La Maremma, a district situate along the Mediterranean, where he was still on the 27th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2nd states that the police of Tuscany have arrested, at Leghorn, a coffee-house-keeper, in whose house they found a correspondence with the conspirators of the Romagna. Several other arrests were made after the discovery. The same journal states that a police agent has been assassinated at Ancona.

According to the latest accounts from the canton of Berne, the population had declared, by an immense majority, in favour of the convocation of a constituent assembly. The excitement was very great; trees of liberty had been planted on different points.

The following reply was given by the King of Bavaria to an address of thanks presented to him by 1000 Catholics of Augsburg: "It is agreeable to my heart to receive the expression of the sentiments contained in that address, the more so that in place of gratitude discontent is the order of the day. Having frequently experienced much ingratitude, the thanks of the Catholic citizens of Augsburg are the more pleasing to me, as I protect Catholics and Protestants in their constitutional rights, and I feel interested in conducing to the happiness of both with the same paternal love."

The *Frankfort Journal* confirms the reports lately received from the Caucasus of the taking of several Circassian villages, according to a letter of a Russian officer. The Russian army was not allowed the least repose. The soldiers were under arms night and day.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 20th ult., states that the Porte, on the repeated application of the Russian Ambassador, has decided on arresting six emissaries of Schamyl Bey, who have been recruiting for him at Van and Schabir, for the war in the Caucasus. The same letter informs us, that Mehemet Bey, eldest son of Reschid Pacha, has been appointed Governor and Supporter of the office of the *Ameyh*. Mehemet Bey was a long time in Paris, and speaks French fluently.

The *Seaflick*, of Liverpool, a vessel which was engaged in the African trade, has been struck by lightning on the coast of Africa. The storm was one of the most dreadful ever experienced, even on that fiery coast, and soon after the *Seaflick* was struck she was found to be in flames. In a short time the upper deck and crew were compelled to take to the boat, and leave the ship to her fate. They remained in the boat for eight days suffering the greatest hardships, but were at length so fortunate as to reach Sierra Leone.

A letter from Berlin says that the South German States have reduced their demands respecting a duty on prints from six dollars to five, with the condition of a drawback of three dollars on cotton manufactures exported. The proposal is not likely to be acceded to at Berlin, Prussia preferring to let things remain as they are, if the South German States cannot be induced to come to its own terms.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Jan. 30, says:—"The mild weather which we have had for a considerable time, has been suddenly interrupted by severe cold. On the 26th, in the evening, the mercury fell to 14 degs. below zero, and the next morning to 18 degs. At Gefle, on the 27th, it was at 21 degs. below zero."

Several of the Paris journals have copied a dramatic recital from a German paper, stating that the King of Prussia, pursued by his Grand Huntsman in having commenced a chase without waiting for his Majesty, had spit in his face, and that the huntsman, after first half drawing the sword, and then returning it again into its scabbard, had taken a pistol from his belt and shot himself. This anecdote has one drawback—it is entirely devoid of truth. The Frankfort journals positively and officially contradict the story.

We learn from Dresden, 28th ult., that the Elbe was still rising with frightful rapidity, although it had already attained 13 feet above its ordinary level, and inundated the country near its banks. The mass of water from the incessant rain and heat much increased by the melting of the snow on the mountains of Bohemia and Saxony. At Hamburg, three of the finest of the custom house stores are in such imminent danger from the floods that the quays were crowded with people expecting to see them thrown down. The facade of the Exchange Hotel had fallen, and several magnificent plate glass windows were invaded by the Alster, which was becoming more and more swollen.

The line of railway from Dusseldorf to Dinsburg, was opened on the 8th inst. with great solemnity. Several speeches were delivered on the occasion, amongst others, one by the chairman of the Cologne and Minden Railway, of which the above line is a section.

Considerable agitation prevails at present in the grand duchy of Baden, on account of a motion recently made by a member of the Legislature in favour of religious freedom. During the debate on the 4th instant, the public galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were ordered to be cleared, in consequence of the noise and confusion which reigned there, and the loud expression of opinion for and against the motion. Herr Zitzel, the author of the motion in question, has received the thanks of several deputations from various parts of Germany, among others, from this city

We learn from Saxe Gotha, that the States were assembled on the 4th inst. for the first time since the accession of the Duke. The only remarkable passage in his opening speech was that in which he expresses a desire to give to his people a constitution more in conformity with their interests and the spirit of the age.

Shortly after the death, a few months ago, of the Marquis de Saint Léger, at Limoges, there was found concealed in various parts of his house a sum of 120,000f. in silver. The heirs, 10 in number, resolved therefore not to sell the house, but to pull it down, in the expectation of finding more concealed treasure. The demolition is now going on, in presence of one or more of the heirs. 60,000 francs in gold have already been found concealed in various parts of the building, under beams &c.

The *Universal Gazette of Prussia* publishes accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 30th ult., from which it appears that the Emperor, in consideration of the total failure of the crops in the Government of Smolensk, had ordered that the conscription which ought to take place in 1845 in that province should be put off till the following year.

A letter from Rome, dated 26th January, mentions that on the 23rd the Treasury had borrowed two millions of scudi of the house of Torlonia, on very advantageous terms. Orders had been issued to increase the guadarmeria to nearly half as much more, a measure which has been generally approved.

The *Ville de Cracdebec* has arrived at Havre from St. Domingo, which she left on the 6th ult. At that date the war continued between the French and Spanish portions of the island, but nothing new of importance had occurred. The captain of the *Ville de Cracdebec* has brought with him the copy of a letter, addressed by the President to the French Consul General, justifying his conduct towards M. Dubrac, who, he says, had been engaged in attempts to sow the seeds of civil war between the blacks and the other natives.

POSTSCRIPT.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT PENRITH.

The town of Penrith, Cumberland, and vicinity, was, on Tuesday and Wednesday the scene of serious riots, which originated among the navies employed on the Lancaster and Carlisle line of Railway. The English navies were unwilling to allow the Irish to work on the same part of the line. The poor Paddies having been beaten and obliged to run for their lives, proceeded down to Plumpton, where there were some hundreds of their countrymen, all working peaceably together. As soon as the boys from the slater kingdom were acquainted with the cause of their retreat, there was a universal strike, and a simultaneous marshalling in arms. A council of war was then held, and it was unanimously agreed, that Barney Flanagan should be general, and that, under his command, they would attack the English on the Yanrath Cut (not far distant from the spot where the famed battle of Clifton Moor was fought in 1745), the ranks were formed, the march commenced in military state; but ere they arrived at the huts on Yanrath Moor, the *Lankey* navies had all fled.

J. W. Hassel, Esq., Colonel of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, with other magistrates, proceeded to the place of rendezvous. Mr. Hassel reasoned with the hostile corps, and endeavoured to bring things to an amicable settlement; but their leader, in reply, said they would fight while there was a man of them alive, sooner than bear the insults of the English. As there was every mien of illegal slaughter, the cavalry were ordered to be in readiness; this was on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning, about 1000 English navies from Kendal, and other southern parts of the line, came into Penrith, armed with hook-shafts, spades, hammers, &c.; they proceeded down to Plumpton, but the alarm had been given, and the Irish had fled, with the exception of a few who were lying in ambush behind the hedges, and who were put up like hares, and hunted by the ferocious *Lankeys*

About twelve A.M., the principal part of the English returned to Penrith, and about two P.M., it was announced that the Irish were coming to meet them. Three troops of yeomanry cavalry mounted and proceeded to the town-head to prevent them from entering. While the cavalry were thus engaged, the Lancashire navies forced their way into a lodging-house and commenced beating eight Irishmen in a most barbarous and cowardly manner (two of them are said to be past recovery); the police were on the spot, but being overpowered with numbers, their resistance was useless. However, just at this crisis, a detachment of cavalry, headed by Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, galloped up, the navies fled in all directions, and the cavalry succeeded in driving them out of the town, without being under the necessity of firing upon them.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for this election is fixed to take place on Saturday next, the 21st inst.

REPRESENTATION OF DERBYSHIRE.—Lord Ashley declines to contest the representation of Derbyshire, on the ground of the expense

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A meeting of this Company was held yesterday (Friday), at the Euston Station. The report gave a satisfactory account of the Company's affairs, as the receipts were increasing. A dividend of 10 per cent. from the common fund of the Amalgamated Company was declared, clear of Property-tax.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The Indian Mail, *via* France, arrived yesterday, and the letters were delivered in the morning. There is no further intelligence, however, respecting the actions with the Sikh army in the Sutlej.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF ANOTHER ASSISTANT POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.—We understand that Mr. Tufnell, one of the Assistant Poor-law Commissioners, has resigned his office, from dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Commissioners.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—The Hon. Captain Rous will be opposed by General Evans, who sat for Westminster several years after the passing of the Reform Act, on Radical principles. At a meeting of the Westminster Reform Society on Wednesday night, a resolution was carried that General Evans should be requested to offer himself. The General, who was in waiting, was then called in, and he formally accepted the invitation. He said that if returned, and the League and the Whigs decided upon supporting Sir Robert Peel's propositions, he should go with them; but if the League insisted upon an immediate total repeal, he should act with it. We understand that the election will take place next week

THE WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—On Wednesday workmen were occupied in laying down fresh pumps to the wells of six inches and a half larger calibre than the last, in consequence of the great additional supply required since the first were laid down. The quantity required for the ventilation alone of the new houses of Parliament, in cooling the air, and for other purposes, is about 200 gallons per minute. Notwithstanding the great additional supply required since the water from these wells has been conducted to the Government offices and barracks, it has risen to an additional height of five feet since they were first opened.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, &c., BROMPTON.—On Saturday evening last, a committee of gentlemen, including Colonel Le Blanc, Otho Hamilton, Esq., Dr. Forbes, Dr. Dickson, Dr. Roe, &c. &c., the Secretary, Architect, and other officers of the Institution, inspected the west wing, and principal entrance to the new Hospital, building at Brompton; when the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the progress of the works. The warming and ventilation are very rapidly advancing, and arrangements being made for the application of temperature of various degrees, so as to approximate that of different climates into particular apartments. When sufficient funds are available for its completion, the Charity will be second to none in the empire. Robert Baxter, Esq., has recently sent £100, and "a Receiver of Many Mercies," £50, in aid of the building fund.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the Metropolis during the week ending the 7th instant amounted to 914. Births, 1544.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Between six and seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the inhabitants of Arbour-square, Commercial-road, were alarmed by loud calls for the police, and screams of murder issuing from the house No 16, in the square, occupied by a respectable man, named Baxter, employed as a clerk in Templeman's coal wharf. Police constable Sutherland, who was passing the house, which is within 80 or 100 yards of the Thames Police Court and station-house, immediately entered, and on descending to the back kitchen received in his arms the body of a young woman in the last gasp of death from a frightful wound in the right side of the throat, which gaped to the extent of several inches. She died almost immediately, without uttering a word. Having laid the body on the floor, he proceeded to the next apartment, which was furnished in the way of a parlour, and there, on the floor, close to the fire-place, lay the body of a man about twenty-six years of age, with his head nearly severed from his body, his throat being cut quite across. A pool of blood had issued from the wound, and where the woman lay in the other apartment the place was also deluged with blood. There was blood at the foot of the stairs, and the door, the table, and the chairs were scattered and smeared with it. The fender, fire-irons, and furniture were scattered about in every direction, and all things betokened a silent but terrible struggle.

And the motive that could be collected in the confusion which ensued, thus appears to be one of those motiveless murders which, had the suicide survived, would, by some sapient Jury, have been attributed to insanity. It seems the deceased young woman had not yet attained her sixteenth year, was the daughter of Mr. Baxter, the proprietor of the house, against whose consent she married her murderer, Jeremiah Spence Stark, about nine months since. Though averse to the wedding to the back kitchens received in his arms the body of a young woman in the last gasp of death from a frightful wound in the right side of the throat, which gaped to the extent of several inches. She died almost immediately, without uttering a word. Having laid the body on the floor, he proceeded to the next apartment, which was furnished in the way of a parlour, and there, on the floor, close to the fire-place, lay the body of a man about twenty-six years of age, with his head nearly severed from his body, his throat being cut quite across. A pool of blood had issued from the wound, and where the woman lay in the other apartment the place was also deluged with blood. There was blood at the foot of the stairs, and the door, the table, and the chairs were scattered and smeared with it. The fender, fire-irons, and furniture were scattered about in every direction, and all things betokened a silent but terrible struggle.

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A little brother of the young woman slept in the same apartment with her and her husband, and on the previous night heard the latter abusing her and calling her by opprobrious names. This he communicated to his father, who subsequently remonstrated with Stark on the impropriety of his conduct. It would seem this galled the fellow, and must have rankled all night in his mind. From the appearance of the front kitchen, which seemed to be the favourite room of the family, the young woman must have been at work, cleaning up the place, when Stark made the fell attack upon her, and the silent struggle between them must have been terrible. Her hands were cut in several places through the gloves which she wore while doing her work.

The poor young woman is said to have been a very good-tempered girl, of very prepossessing appearance; and her life might have been saved, had she had the presence of mind to call out in the confusion which ensued, that the murderer prevented her giving timely alarm, as there were several persons in the house at the time. In the blood, close to the head of the murdered, there was a comb belonging to the young woman, which must have dropped from her hair in the commencement of the struggle. The only object which has been removed is the weapon with which the horrid deed has been committed, and that lies wrapped in a newspaper at the Arbour-square station-house. It is a black-handled carving-knife, covered from the point to the hilt with thick, clotted gore

An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon, and the Jury returned a verdict that "The deceased, Jeremiah Spence Stark, killed his wife while labouring under insanity, and that he afterwards inflicted a wound upon himself while in the same state, of which he instantly died."

SHIPWRECK NEAR LIVERPOOL, AND LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.—A very melancholy shipwreck took place on Saturday last off Liverpool. The *Bencombe*, Captain Charabent, belonging to Mr. Ripley, of that town, left Callao, with a cargo of guano, cotton, and hides, for Liverpool, on the 13th of November. Her crew consisted of twenty-one hands. All went on favourably during the voyage, and on Saturday, about seven o'clock, she passed Holyhead, and in an hour afterwards she was boarded by a pilot. The wind at the time was favourable for making port, but owing to some cause, at present unaccountable, the vessel struck on "Taylor's Bank" about seven o'clock in the evening; and in about twenty minutes was a complete wreck. At the time the vessel struck the boats were lowered, but two of them were swamped by the heavy sea that was running. Into the third eight of the crew succeeded in getting, when the rope which held it to the vessel broke, and the wind and tide drove her from the ship, thereby cutting off all chance of saving any more. This boat immediately made off for Liverpool, which she reached about half past nine o'clock at night. The remainder of the crew, thirteen in number, including the pilot, have, we regret to say, met a watery grave. The following are the names of those who are drowned:—Sands, chief mate; the captain; Creasey, second mate; William Adamson, seaman; Robert Wallace, seaman; George Spencer and M'Neill, seamen; Charles Pugh, seaman; the carpenter, sailmaker, and pilot, and one seaman and boy, names unknown. Those saved are as follows: William Meadows, James Johnson, James Bezer, Jackson, a boy; Sparrow, a boy; George Grey, seaman; the steward and cook.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Last week we gave a report of the examination of a man named Munton, who was charged at Lambeth office with cutting his wife's throat. Mrs. Susan Vesey, an aged woman, the mother-in-law of the prisoner, who indeed was a principal witness against him, on Friday (last week) complained of illness, and died on the same evening. An inquest was held on Monday at the Giraffe Tavern, Penn-place, Newington, to inquire into the circumstances of her death. The first witness called was Richard Vesey, the son of the deceased, who deposed that his mother had, for some time past, complained of illness and spasms, and that owing to the excitement caused by her daughter's throat being cut, and her son-in-law being in custody on a charge of having inflicted the wound, she became much worse. On Friday morning she complained of being seriously ill, and wished to see Mr. Young, a medical gentleman, and witness accompanied her to that gentleman's shop. Mr. Young gave her some medicine, a part of which she then took, and soon after she said she was better; but while she was returning home she fell down in the street. Witness assisted her home, and she went to bed with her clothes on. He left her about two o'clock, when she said she was better; but on his return at eight o'clock in the evening, he found her dead. Mr. Stevens, a medical gentleman, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, attributed the death of the deceased solely to the diseased state of the heart. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by natural causes."

A RHAPSODY FOR THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

To-day it is St. Valentine's Day.
SHAKESPEARE.—*Hamlet.*

I've not, I confess it, the least information
Who St. Valentine was, what his nurture, or nation;
But if you'd find out,
You had best look about
Through all orders of Saints, and I haven't a doubt,
Though your search should be strict in
The rule Benedictine,
And the Convents whose walls Monks too lively were bricked in,
I think one may swear
That you'd not find him there,
Nor 'mongst Carmelites glum, in cowlless of hair;
Nor, (I'd give the odds, slap)—
'Mongst the Monks of La Trappe:
No—St. Val. was another guess sort of a chap,
And—(I'm safe in the assertion)—
Scorned all such coercion
For some Order that loved "the least taste of diversion."
The matins they sung at day-break there,
Were waking-songs to ladies fair;
And their nocturns were passionate serenades
Under the windows of white-armed maids;
And their *de profundis* were deep-drawn sighs,
That pale Love's cheek, but fire Love's eyes,
And the worship they gave was a bended knee
To many a virgin besides Marie,
And their incense the mingled fragrance sweet
From lips that in kisses part and meet——
But my muse is off—stop her!
This style she must drop, or
Folks will say that her language is highly improper.
But if Valentine wasn't the sort of a person
That is given to love and his love-tricks make verse on,
How comes it about
(For the fact's beyond doubt)
That *his* day is Dan Cupid's peculiar "day out?"
When Love's herald rides post,
And of hearts rules the roast,
With his bag in spontaneous combustion almost;
And—a sly little shaver—
Though the general enslaver,
By "the general delivery" distributes his favour.
Oh! bless'd day of blisses,
That crownest with kisses
The attic of maid and the boudoir of misus.

Death has the credit, with divine and poet,
Of levelling distinctions, and they show it
By sapient saws, how his fell sceptre sweeps down
The beggar's rights with the kingly crown.
But there's a leveller as strong as Death,
That warms all life as he doth chill all breath,
That in the all-pervading air doth move,
Unheard, unseen, but ever-acting, Love!
Thanks to the power that framed us so,
No heart so cold but feels his glow;
No lot so beggarly or sad,
But Love, like light, may make it glad.
And the day of all days for his kindly sway,
Is the one we are honouring, St. Valentine's Day!
When the startling rat-tat
Sets hearts pit-a-pat;
And makes maids who're romantic, "most drop on the mat."
From Dolly and Sairey,
And Martha and Mary,
Who, like mushrooms, grow fat in the damp of the area,
To young ladies up stairs,
Who give themselves airs,
And think Valentines low, till the postman leaves theirs;
Then, good bye to scouring,
And basting, and flouring,
While each pair of eyes a sweet sheet is devouring;
And the motive that could be collected in the confusion which ensued, thus appears to be one of those motiveless murders which, had the suicide survived, would, by some sapient Jury, have been attributed to insanity. It seems the deceased young woman had not yet attained her sixteenth year, was the daughter of Mr. Baxter, the proprietor of the house, against whose consent she married her murderer, Jeremiah Spence Stark, about nine months since. Though averse to the wedding to the match, the parents were induced to do it by the belief that it might further their future prospects; but the son-in-law was of gloomy and morose temper, and apparently idly disposed. The only discoverable grounds for the terrible tragedy which has so alarmed the neighbourhood, are these:—

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The poor young woman is said to have been a very good-tempered girl, of very prepossessing appearance; and her life might have been saved, had she had the presence of mind to call out in the confusion which ensued, that the murderer prevented her giving timely alarm, as there were several persons in the house at the time. In the blood, close to the head of the murdered, there was a comb belonging to the young woman, which must have dropped from her hair in the commencement of the struggle. The only object which has been removed is the weapon with which the horrid deed has been committed, and that lies wrapped in a newspaper at the Arbour-square station-house. It is a black-handled carving-knife, covered from the point to the hilt with thick, clotted gore

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Who St. Valentine was, what his nurture, or nation;
But if you'd find out,
You had best look about
Through all orders of Saints, and I haven't a doubt,
Though your search should be strict in
The rule Benedictine,
And the Convents whose walls Monks too lively were bricked in,
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To many a virgin besides Marie,
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Folks will say that her language is highly improper.
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That *his* day is Dan Cupid's peculiar "day out?"
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Thanks to the power that framed us so,
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And the day of all days for his kindly sway,
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When the startling rat-tat
Sets hearts pit-a-pat;
And makes maids who're romantic, "most drop on the mat."
From Dolly and Sairey,
And Martha and Mary,
Who, like mushrooms, grow fat in the damp of the area,
To young ladies up stairs,
Who give themselves airs,
And think Valentines low, till the postman leaves theirs;
Then, good bye to scouring,
And basting, and flouring,
While each pair of eyes a sweet sheet is devouring;
As with rapture they learn,
Of some score of young men's hearts all done to a turn.
Then a glory shines upon
Damp, dark kitchen paved with stone;
And the spot that rules the hours
Strews the area steps with flowers.
The baker, mealy-faced and stupid,
Is glorified into a Cupid;
And the loaves his baskets bear,
Are those that make up Bach'lors fare,
Sweetened with kisses—and the feet
Of eager passers in the street,
Seem winged with love—and butchers' boys
Are ominous of future joys;
And in each tray, with skewer for dart,
The symbo. of "the bleeding heart."
Now love always a mummer,
Plays freaks even runner
Than usual, and puts on the garb of each comer,
Now in coat of police
He's breaking our peace
And bidding us "move on" or "love and increase."
Now in leathers and boots
He beats up for recruits
In a Life Guardsman's uniform—loveliest of suits—
Then frantic, rushes
Into Mr. John's plushes
And drowns, with his antics, the kitchen in blushes;
Nor less rife, I presume,
In the front drawing-room,
Where Miss Emily's trying her best to assume
A due air of gravity,
As with traitorous suavity,
Love whispers that hardness of heart is depravity,
Which sin she may best shun
If, when —— pops the question,
She wont with a "no" spoil the poor man's digestion.
In short upon glorious St. Valentine's day,
Despite what stiff mothers and stern pa's may say,
And tho' frosty-faced Misses drive "followers" away,
Down areas, thro' key-holes, Love still will make play,
Still rear an bright banner, and his be the sway,
With three cheers for St. Valentine—Hip—Hip—Hurrah!

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.—(See preceding page.)

FINE ARTS.—OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FRUIT.—PAINTED BY LANCE

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We will not inquire into the real motives of the secession of our great artists from the walls of this Institution, farther than incidentally to state our opinion that their gradually decreasing contributions to such an essentially national Exhibition is a matter of deep regret. It has the pernicious effect of not presenting to our young artists objects of comparison; for nothing less than the salutary fear of being contrasted with the superior works of reputed masters, could save the artists themselves from that deplorable facility so easily mistaken for indications of talent, producing in this instance an amazing display of canvass, in which it is difficult to trace a single sparkle of artistical mind.

We consider ourselves bound to make these somewhat severe remarks, dictated not only by the interest we take in Art itself, but by the respect we entertain for artists themselves. It has been observed, that critics generally mention too many works; that general considerations upon art want a greater development, and that in order to lay down principles, and make applications of them, it would be sufficient to select amongst the exhibited pictures only a few of transcendant merit.

We should like, certainly, to be able to work out this method, and we wish, too, for our own sake, as well as that of the public, that a single work could be found in each Exhibition of such genius as to command universal admiration, and serve as if it were a *point d' appui* to all our remarks on other works. Unfortunately, the day is not yet come to make such a selection; and we have now only works of a relative superiority, and none of absolute pre-eminence.

Perhaps we should apologise for this apparent digression, and beg leave to proceed to our review; walking at random through the rooms, and stopping without any regard to the order in which the pictures are placed in the catalogue.

We had scarcely reached the last step of the staircase, when we were struck by the very gem of the Exhibition—the "Poppy of Andalusia," Inskipp (180). This charming production, so remarkable for its elegant simplicity and breadth of execution, is only to be equalled, if not surpassed, by another work of the same artist, which is so characteristic as not to require reference to the catalogue to indicate the "Spanish Peasant Girl" (66). The first picture will certainly find more favour with the mass of the public, as being more catching and coquetish the magnificence and taste of the head-dress alone must secure for it the preference of the ladies. But, for completeness as a work of art, we should prefer the "Peasant Girl;" the brilliancy and deepness of tone in which is really worthy of the old Spanish masters, of whom Inskipp must have been recently inspired. The accessories are masterly and exquisite. The expression is not so *seductant* in the "Poppy;" but it possesses more character. Painted from nature, as undoubtedly it is, we do not hesitate to say, fresh in our recollection as are his works, a Velasquez himself could have signed this picture.

We received such a pleasurable impression of its merit that we could not resist the temptation of looking first for the other contributions of the same artist, who, this year, has been very liberal to the Institution; and has made ample compensation for the absence of other eminent masters; thus we had no fewer than *seven* of Inskipp's productions

"The Sunset" (368), a splendid landscape, with two charming peasant-girls in the foreground, treated with the same freedom and boldness of style.

"A Venetian" (235), although painted with a wonderful degree of power and reality, is not so pleasing as "The Locket" (433), a delightful portrait of another young girl, holding a locket in her hand.

"Sunday Evening" (68), a girl, who has fallen asleep in reading a book, that lies on her knees, seems to us inferior to the preceding pictures.

19. "A Scene in the Swiss Alps after a Storm," by Diday, the celebrated Genevese painter. This painter, whose works have already been exhibited in this country, is the chief and founder of a new school of landscape—the only one that does justice to the wild grandeur of Alpine scenery. The present specimen is in the best style of this master, and reminds us of the compositions of Salvator Rosa. Unfortunately, the picture has been a little damaged in the voyage. Public taste is generally so much biassed by the prettiness and coquetish effects of the herd of landscape painters, that we really fear this magnificent composition will not meet with the degree of admiration it deserves; but we recommend it to artists as one of the finest studies of Nature in her most solemn grandeur

We cannot help mentioning that Diday is the master of the celebrated *Calame*, whose works, admirably lithographed, have met with such success in this country among our artists

46. "The Tempest of Shakspeare, from Miranda's description," F. Danby, A.R.A. Although we do not want to establish a parallel between this composition and the preceding one, yet we think they ought to be mentioned together; not only as of the same superior order, but as both presenting remarkable instances of the power of a poetical mind, joined to the mastery of material execution. We will not attempt to describe the picture better than by referring to the lines quoted in the catalogue:—

> "The sky, it seems, would pour down stinking pitch,
> But that the sea, mounting to the welkin's cheek,
> Dashes the fire out—O! I have suffered
> With those that I saw suffer! A brave vessel
> Dash'd all to pieces. O! the cry did knock
> Against my very heart.

A more poetical illustration of which could not be conceived. We have, by the same artist, another interesting subject, of less dimensions, but not of inferior merit—457, "The Cave of the Excommunicated," a moonlight scene of a thrilling effect.

134. "The Britanny Conscript Leaving Home," by F. Goodall, is a picture of evidently much pretension, and which the Institution seems to have relied upon for a great hit. But, with all the interest that we take in the productions of this very promising artist, we must confess that we have been rather disappointed in the present instance. His new picture, although not destitute of a certain relative merit, as great facility of execution, is too defective in point of composition, and too little impressed with the pathetic qualities such a subject affords and requires. We claim a right to be particular, from the artist's very deserved success of his "Marriage Fête in Britanny," two years since, which imposes upon him great obligations. We must add, in justice, that another little picture of his (93), "Fairy Scruck," of more modest size, is in his best style, and quite worthy of his former efforts

4, 41, and 47. Three well-painted Interior Scenes, by a brother of the above artist, seem to indicate the family to be rich in talent.

144. "The Death of Cardinal Beaufort," J. Gilbert. However difficult or delicate be the subject to grapple with, we shall, perhaps, never find an artist who will handle it with more freedom and facility than the very clever painter of this picture. We may differ sometimes with him as to the choice of the subject itself, or the more or less poetical interpretation of it, but you may always reckon upon a gorgeous display of the richest colours, delicious and artistical groupings—in short, upon all the resources of a prodigious boldness of execution. In the present instance, we question the propriety of giving so brilliant an atmosphere to a scene of such portentious horror. It seems to us that a little more of repose and sobriety of light would have been more in harmony with the awfulness of the scene. For instance, how much more impressive would be the effect of the horror-stricken figure of the Cardinal pointing, in his delirium, to the shadowed profile on the wall, had it not been as if it were immersed in a blaze of gold and light, which gives to the whole an appearance of gaudiness. But, in spite of these defects, this picture—so remarkable for its breadth and brilliancy is highly commendable as an historical composition; and the best attempt of the kind in this exhibition. We should not pass unnoticed a very nicely painted Head, by the same artist, which he calls "John Bunyan, writing his 'Pilgrim's Progress' in Prison."

Mr. C. Lance, the king of still-life painting, has contributed six of his astonishing productions, one of which (147) we have engraved. It is difficult for those who have not had the good luck to see the above pictures, to imagine the wonderful illusion they produce. There is no overrating their merit in saying they are the most complete and perfect specimens of a branch of art which requires more power of composition than is generally understood. We sincerely congratulate him upon his abstaining from the introduction of living figures.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER NEW COMET.—A letter from Professor Schumacher, of Altona, to Sir J. South, announces the discovery of a comet in Eridanus. The letter, which is dated Altona, Feb. 6, says: "So near to post time that I cannot print a circular to-day, comes a letter from Father Di Vico, informing me that he has discovered a comet on the 24th of January last. Its position was—at 10 hours 38 minutes 17 seconds and 8-10ths (mean time at Rome), right ascension, 4 hours 6 minutes 59 seconds and 2-10ths; south declination, 7 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds and 6-10ths. He gives the hourly motion, 1.434 seconds (in time) to the east, and 2 minutes and 56 seconds to the north."

CORN-LAW PETITIONS. It appears from the official list of petitions on the subject of the Corn-laws, that the number presented up to Monday last was, for the Corn-laws, 151, with 10,982 signatures, averaging not quite 84 each; against the Corn-laws, 39 petitions, with 80,793 signatures; an average of 2308 each.

BAPTISM OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.—On the 4th inst., the ceremony of the baptism of the hereditary Prince of Hanover was performed by Dr. Leopold, the first chaplain to his Majesty There were present, the Royal household, the English Minister, Mr. Bligh; the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers; and the ceremony took place in an apartment in the Royal Palace, according to the rite of the national church (the Lutheran). The young Prince was baptised by the name of Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick. The sponsors are the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of England, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Duchess Louisa of Wurtemburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Altenburg The whole ceremony lasted scarcely three-quarters of an hour. The King appeared immediately afterwards at the open window, where the young Prince was shown to the crowd, which greeted him with long continued cheers.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR CLAREMONT.

Arrangements have been made for her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, to leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont, to-day. The Court will not remain beyond Tuesday next; the following day (the 18th) having been appointed for her Majesty's Leven to be held at St. James's Palace.

Within a day or two after the Drawing-room to be held on Thursday, the 26th inst., the Court will take its departure for Osborne House, and be absent from town for about ten days or a fortnight. The infant Royal Family will accompany her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the Isle of Wight.

The Court is expected to arrive at Windsor about the middle of the ensuing month.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.—On Tuesday, the sixth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage, a large party had the honour of being invited to dine at Buckingham Palace, in celebration of the event.

HER MAJESTY'S FIRST LEVEE FOR THE SEASON.—Her Majesty held her first Levee for the present season, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. Shortly before two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Great Officers of the Household, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace in three of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to St. James's. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the assembled thousands who had congregated in the Park to witness the brilliant spectacle. The carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée*, arrived in rapid succession shortly after one o'clock. The Levee was most numerously and brilliantly attended. After the Levee, the Duke of Richmond had an audience of her Majesty, and presented addresses. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards. The American Minister is confined to his house by severe illness, and was consequently unable to attend her Majesty's Levee. His Excellency was represented by Mr. Gansevoort Melville, his Secretary at Legation.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On the 30th ult. a marriage took place at Hesse-Cassel, between Colonel Lord Charles Bentinck and the eldest daughter of the reigning Count of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF LABOURERS IN WILTSHIRE

There was another remarkable meeting of labourers on Tuesday last in Wiltshire. It was held at the hamlet of Bremhill, between the Great Western Railway and the town of Calne. Abort 1500 persons were present, some of them women. We abridge the particulars of this meeting from a graphic and striking account of it in the *Chronicle*. On Tuesday night last (says the writer), a moonlit meeting of the "protected" hewers of wood and drawers of water in the agricultural county of Wilts was held at Bremhill, an unheard of hole, hamlet, lying between the Great Western Railway and the quiet rural town of Calne.

The character of the speeches was peculiar: they were simply statements—little or no argument was used. Each labourer and labourer's wife told the details of their domestic economy. There was little or no variation in the story. Families of from four to twelve persons—wages at an average of eight shillings a week for the father, eked out in some cases by the "twopences a day" received by his boys. As for food, all they had was potatoes, and, as one of the speakers strikingly phrased it, "stark naked bread." The proceedings went off very quiet y.

The proceedings commenced soon after seven, when there were, probably, about 1500 persons present—clustered in dense mass round a stone cottage and the canvas tent. A labourer, John Gingel, took the chair—that is to say, perched himself on one of the higher stone steps which supported the cross, thus forming a sort of apex to the pyramidal group which clustered round it. There by the flicker of a morsel of candle, held by himself, he proceeded to read the bill calling the meeting together. After reading the placard, he spoke some-hat as follows:—"My friends—I be a labouring man; I have a wife and seven children (hisses). My wages, at the present time, is 8s. a week (cries of "You can't live on that—you can't.") In the beginning of December last, I only got 7s. But, one week with another, I get 8s. That comes, I think, to £20 16s. a year. Allowing my wife to earn 9d. a week, which certain be more than she did for the last three or four year, and seeing that two of my sons earn 2s. a week, and one of them 3s. 6d., which, if I don't mistake, make, together, £9 9s. a year, you see we may get we earn, altogether, £31 7s. I say, friends, if you take the 365 days, that will only give 1½d. a day for us each to live on, all with the exception of is." (Shame, shame.)

Joan Batchelor, of Penny, a labourer, was the next speaker. For the last fortnight he had received only 6s. a week. He knew many men with four children who had only 6s. and 5s. (Shame.) He himself he did not know what he had expected to be discharged when he got home for having come to the meeting. (A voice: "Come to me, and I will give you 10s" Cheers.) There was only one labourer at Penny earning 8s. a week. (Shame.) It be them Corn-laws, those accursed Corn-laws, which made bread dear. He had been employed like a horse in drawing a cart. (Shame.) He was one of five men yoked to the cart That was the way Protection used them. Let them hold up their hands, then, for its destruction, root and branch. This was the resolution he proposed:—"Resolved, That this meeting is satisfied from experience that one general distress prevails among the labouring classes; that the Corn-laws have failed to give employment to the agricultural labourers, and in the opinion of this meeting, they ought forthwith to be repealed." (Loud cheers greeted the resolution.)

George Chivers, of Winterburn, seconded it. He did it because he had not bread enough to eat. ("There be many like you.") He had sometimes 6s., sometimes 7s a week.

The resolution was duly carried.

Charles Kingel, of Penny, parish of Hillmartin, seconded the next resolution. I am, he said, one of your protected labourers. I have seven children; the eldest is nineteen years of age, and he earns 8d a day. This is protection. (Cries of "Shame.") Well, he gives it to me, and I don't it day I pay all his keep.—I have to give him washing and lodging. I have a wife and six other children. I have a lad, ten years of age, working for twopence a day. I labour myself for 8s. I think I may be

THE THEATRES.

ASTLEY'S.

A new grand Oriental elephantine spectacle—we speak by the bill—was produced here on Monday evening, under the title of "The Rajah of Nagpore; or, the Sacred Elephants of the Pagoda," for the sake of introducing to a British audience two huge quadrupeds, lately imported, we believe, from Paris.

We enjoy an Eastern spectacle at Astley's, because it sets our Indian empire before us as we believe it to be—not as cold travellers would make us think it is. We have implicit reliance upon the Astley's authorities, either in matters of dress, manners, or scenery connected with Asiatic affairs in general; and we always read the Tribune or Marseilles overland mail as we would a play-bill. We have always conceived Calcutta to be a city entirely of platforms and terraces, whose inhabitants, without one exception, wear spangled dresses and foil helmets. We believe that magnificent processions, to which Blue Beard's was a mere depatation, throng the streets all day long; that the bang of drums and cymbals sounds perpetually; and that the Bayadères are such as we have seen at the play in the "Maid of Cashmere." These things have been impressed upon us ever since we first went to Astley's, at a time when we conceived the Clown to be always as we then and there saw him, even in his own house, if he indeed had one. Of this we had always doubts. We rather inclined to the belief that he was some species of supernatural part and parcel of the saw-dust, as a Dryad would be of the entire tree, and never went out of the arena. We do not wish to be undeceived with respect to these things. We rejoice—silently, but deeply—to find that stage illusion has still some little power over us, and we would not have the charm broken. For this, we love a visit to Astley's—now and then; like roast pig, we do not think we could stand it continuously; and, occasionally, it is a high treat. And when, as this week, we see that the piece will conclude with a "grand tableau, realising all the details of Oriental magnificence so delightfully idealised in the fabled histories of Hindostan"—that's the bill again—we will be bound that our anticipation is as much worked up as that of the most expectant *gamin* in the gallery, or ruddy-looking servant maid by the side of the soldier in the pit, into whose arms he sure that the Merryman will jump, when pursued by the pony. And when we read, in addition, that we are to see "The Elephants of Elora—the Brahminade God, Vishnuse—the Golden Forest of Palms, and the down-pouring torrent of the rapid Siva"—that's the bill again—our excitement is absolutely painful.

The elephants who perform on the occasion in question, are very clever: one is considerably larger than the other, and there is a difference in their accomplishments. Their performances are very similar to those of the elephant who was at the Adelphi some twelve or fourteen years ago; and the incidents worked into the piece, to introduce them, are nearly the same.

There is, of course, a lawful Prince, and an unlawful one; with plotting priests, designing nobles of Nagpore, and comic cobblers enough to fill up the interim when the great performers of the evening are not on the stage, to the intense interest and amusement of the gallery. And there are processions, banners, and all sorts of gorgeous paraphernalia; moreover, the elephants dine at the Rajah's table, dance with the Rajah's *coryphées*, and draw the Rajah's car; and the final triumph of virtue over the machinations of vice offers a gratifying *dénouement* to the well-regulated minds of the audience. For there is an elevated *morale* in the sentiments of the Astley *habitués*: and if the rightful heir—and there always is one—was to be finally wronged, no one might answer for the consequences.

The piece has been well put upon the stage, and will have a run. The *tableaux* are very effectively arranged. The individual playing the cornet-à-piston in the orchestra merits commendation for his clever performance of a solo, in the overture. The house was well filled, but not crowded.

DRURY-LANE.

On Thursday evening a new ballet was produced, called "The Island Nymph," invented by M. Barrey, of the Académie Royale, at Paris; with music composed by Signor Schira. We scarcely know whether it may justly come under the denomination of a "grand ballet," inasmuch as the incidents are somewhat trifling: indeed, it is rather a divertissement in two acts; but it is one of those agreeable connections in which affairs, human and semi-mythological, are very pleasantly mixed; and, partaking of the character of Telemachus," and other subjects of that class, does not allow the audience to think much upon its probabilities, whilst they are amused by its artistic conceptions. Mademoiselle Neadel, who made her first appearance on this occasion, promises to become a favourite; she is graceful and active, and was warmly applauded throughout. We shall be glad to see her in a subject of natural life, of the same caste as *Esmeralda*, *Little Fido*, *La Grand*, &c. Mons. Despiaces and Mdlle. Maria also experienced an enthusiastic greeting; and all three were called for at the conclusion of the ballet, and welcomed with renewed acclamations. The house was crowded. "Ion Quixote" preceded the new production, and the Pantomime concluded the programme of the evening's entertainments.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion" was announced for representation at the HAYMARKET Theatre last evening. The part of *Ion* was to be sustained by Miss Cushman, and that of *Clemantha* by her sister. A full notice of the performance will appear in our next.

We are requested to contradict a report which appeared in the *Observer* of last week, to the effect that engagements had been formed with a new set of authors for the burlesques at the LYCEUM. The same gentlemen who have hitherto written for the theatre will continue to do so. It is expected that "The Cricket on the Hearth" will run some weeks longer. In the meantime, a three-act comedy, by the author of "Our New Governess," is in preparation, as well as a one-act extravaganza in verse, by Mr. Sonquier. A new burlesque for Easter is already in train. It is founded on Victor Hugo's romance of "Esmeralda," the part of the *Bohemienne* being intended for Mrs. Keeley. It will be written by Mr. Albert Smith; and the action will, of course, pass in Old Paris

THE NEW WEST-END THEATRE in Leicester-square, will soon be commenced, and full particulars will shortly be advertised. Meanwhile, the list of shareholders and patrons is daily increasing, and comprises the names of many of our leading nobility. The architect has completed his plans; and it is expected the Messrs Grisell and Peto will undertake the contract.

The French dog *Emile*, from whose performances at Astley's we gave a scene two or three weeks ago, has changed his quarters to the CITY THEATRE.

"Ireoline" has improved since its early representations at the ADELPHI. Some judicious condensations have been made: and now, altogether, it plays well and closely. The "Powder and Ball" extravaganza has been revived, but it was cruelly an *unpropos* piece, and the interest is now passé.

We are told that, in consequence of the success which attended Mr Selby's adaptation of the "Diable à Quatre," the Adelphi, has in a very handsome manner, over and above the terms agreed upon, which were in themselves liberal. It is gratifying to record this acknowledgment, by a manager, of the services rendered to his theatre by an author. As a sixth instance of what is very common, the bargain for brains being usually driven in as hard a manner as for spangles, canvass, or any other theatrical accessories.

Madame Albert plays for the last time this season at the ST. JAMES'S Theatre, on Wednesday evening, when "Marie" was the piece selected for her farewell. We have before spoken, more than once, of Madame Albert's admirable performance of the Savoyard Girl. Her first visit, *Fanny*, in the ball room scene, and finale but of dancing to the air, "La dot de cinq sons," was delicious. She was loudly called before the curtain at the conclusion of the piece, and made to curtsey her adieu amidst loud cheering and a storm of bouquets. M. Lafferière and Mdlle. St. Marc will be the chief attractions until the arrival o the next star

A new drama is to be produced at the SURREY on Monday, to be called "The Sea King's Vow," in which the services of "eighty female warriors" will be called into requisition

A new drama was announced for representation at SADLER'S WELLS last evening, entitled "Check to the King, or the Queen's First Move." We shall notice it next week

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. H.*" *Suffolk.*—*Apply to Mr. Hurst, King William-street, Strand, for a complete set of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Study the admirable collection of Games, Problems, Lessons, &c., therein, for three months, and at the end of that time you will be enabled to give the odds of a knight to any players of your present force.*

"*C. Tyro.*" *There are many faults in the game, but the chief one is in taking the Pawn with Q P instead of K B P.*

"*J. C.*" *All communications referring to this paper must be sent to the Office, addressed to the Editor. If directed otherwise, they will be unattended to.*

"*G. A.*" *Foreign Chess Works may be obtained through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.*

"*Typpoo Saïb*" *will, perhaps, have the goodness to repeat the question to which he refers.*

"*W. W.*" *Herkiaead. The various Innovations at Chess ought to see the impossibility of White's mating in two moves, in Problem 105. The mate cannot be given in less than 3, and even in that number it can only be effected in the one masterly way pointed by the author*

"*J.*" and "*J. W.*" *You must send the position you wish solved, as we have no book-stanchers at hand. The famous Indian Problem is published on the wrapper of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*B. F.*"—*A player has the power of claiming a Queen for any Pawn that has reached the 8th sq, even though his former Q be on the board.*

"*Cato, Junr.*"—*Surely it is apparent enough that any other move than "Q to K sq" would enable Black to make a Queen.*—*checking, and thus win easily*

"*W. W.*——*r.*" *There is but one method of solving No. 105. Your solution is wrong.*

"*J. R. W.*" *Cambridge.*—*The articles mentioned will afford you much entertainment and instruction.*

"*W. J. B.*" *Dublin.*—*Your letters should be posted not later than Monday evening*

"*H. R.*"—*The solution we gave of Problem 106 is perfectly correct. That you have forwarded a erroneous*

"*H.*"—*Your acceptable communications came safely to hand, and we shall be pleased to hear from you again whenever you have leisure.*

"*A Slow Coach.*" *The mate cannot be effected as you propose. When, at White's third move, the Rook is played to Q's third, Black takes off the Rook, and then where is the checkmate in two more moves? We very much prefer the customary notation, and hope you will adopt it in future communications, to save us unnecessary trouble.*

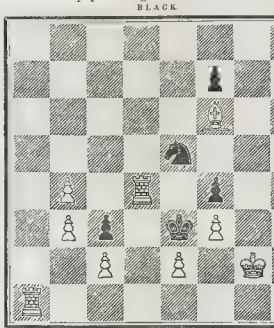
Solutions by "*B. A. B.*" *Leeds;* "*W. W.*," "*P. T.*," "*Mrs. Twig,*" "*A Veteran,*" "*Typpoo Saïb,*" "*T. A.*" "*One Interested, &c.,*" "*A. and J. W.*" "*J. G.,*" *Dublin;* "*R. T.*" "*Beta.*" "*W. H.,*" *Darlington;* "*E. W. B.*" "*A. L.,*" *Kirkless;* "*Pedrus,*" "*Cobaea,*" *Belgrave-square;* "*Lony Lave,*" "*B. A. D.*" "*X. T.*" "*R. H.*" "*C. Bendixen,*" "*Aygapiou,*" "*A Lady,*" "*Peon.*" "*H. J. B.*" "*R. H. C.*" "*J. K.*" "*C. A. N.*" "*P. W.*" "*A German,*" "*W. J. B.*" "*Chapel Rock,*" "*Marazion,*" "*H. P.*" and "*An Amateur from Stamford,*" *are correct. These by* "*A. W. J.*" (*who should write a little more intelligibly,*) "*E. L.*" *Leeds:* "*Jeremy Diddler*?" "*A. W.*" *Woolwich;* "*W. W.*" *Harkstead;* "*Cato Junior,*" "*F. P.*" "*Little John,*" "*S. S.,*" "*Z.,*" "*C. S.,*" "*W. H. R.,*" *Whitmington;* and "*W. B.,*" *are wrong.*

PROBLEM NO. 108.

From the MS. selection presented to the Editor by M. Andersen, of Breslau.

White to play first and give checkmate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH IN AMERICA.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST.

This exciting struggle for Chess supremacy in the New World was brought to a close on Saturday, December 27th, in favour of Mr. Stanley, the Englishman; the score at the conclusion of the match being—

STANLEY	15	ROUSSEAU..	8
Drawn	8		

We had intended to give the whole of the games played, but understanding that they are about to be published in a separate volume, accompanied with illustrative notes by the combatants themselves, we shall content ourselves for the present with those which have already appeared in this journal.

CHESS MATCH

BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND HORWITZ.

GAME THE THIRD.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	7. Q to her B 3rd	P takes P
2. Q B P two	K Kt to B 3rd	8. P takes P	K Kt takes P‡
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	9. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt§
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	10. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
5. K P one	Q B P two*	11. Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq (!) ¶
6. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	12. Kt to K 6th (ch)	

Winning the Queen.

* This was thrown forward mainly as a lure to tempt the advance of White's Q's Pawn.

† White saw that he could now push on the Pawn advantageously, as, after the anticipated exchanges, his Kt would threaten to check at Q B 7th—a move which his opponent, in his eagerness to gain a Pawn, completely overlooked.

‡ These shallow devices may have succeeded very well against the competitors with whom Mr. Horwitz has heretofore contended, but they are sure to end in his discomfiture if attempted against so experienced a player as his present adversary.

§ Taking no heed of the impending check at his B 2nd.

¶ A best move, if sudden extinction is preferable to lingering torture. Had he moved elsewhere, the Kt would have taken Q Rook, and the game must have been lost eventually.

GAME THE FOURTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	22. K R to Kt 2nd	Q R to his sq
2. K B P two	K P one	23. Q R P one	Kt to Q Kt sq
3. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	24. K Kt P one	K to R sq§
4. Q B P two	Q P one	25. Q to K R 4th	Q R takes P
5. K B to K 2d	K Kt to K 2d	26. Q Kt to K R sq‖	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. Castles	h Kt to his 3d	27. K R to Kt 3rd	Kt to Q Kt 5th
7. Q P one	K B to h 2d	28. It takes h B P¶	K R takes B
* Q Kt to B 3d	It to K B 3d	29. Q to K R 5th	Q to K Kt sq**
9. Q to K sq	Q R P one	30. Kt to R 4th	Q P one††
10. h to R sq	Castles	31. It to K R 3rd	K Kt P one‡‡
11. Q B to K 3d	Q R to R's sq	32. Q to Kt 4th	K takes Kt
12. Q R P two	Kt to Q 5th	33. Q to Kt 2nd	Q P takes P
13. K B to Q sq	Q Kt to Q 2d*	34. Kt takes P (ch)§§	K takes Q
14. Q B takes kt	P takes B	35. P takes R	Q takes R
15. Q Kt to K 2d	Q Kt P two	36. Q takes R	Kt to B 7th (ch ‖‖
16. Q B takes P	P takes P	37. Q takes Kt	B takes Q
17. Q B P one	K P one†	38. R takes P (ch)	Q takes R
18. K B P one	Kt to K 2d	39. P takes Q	A takes P
19. K Kt's P two	Kt to Q B 3d	40. K to Kt 2nd	P to K 6th
20. h to Kt's sq	It to K Kt's 4th	41. h to Il 3rd	It to Q B 3rd (ch)
21. B to Q Kt 3rd‡	B to K 6th	42. K to kt 4th	Q P one

White resigns.

* It would, perhaps, have been prudent to return the Kt to Q B's 3d.

† The necessity to sustain the doubled Pawn gave White an opportunity of opening a powerful attack on the King's side

‡ Very well played.

§ A little examination will show that this was indispensable.

‖ White plays here with becoming care and foresight. He knew well the importance of getting his K's Rook to K's 3d, with the object of afterwards placing it behind the Q on the Rook's file, and he saw the difficulty of accomplishing it while Black's Bishop could be played to K B's 7th, a move effectually barred by the Q's Rook being stationed at k B's sq.

¶ This is an error. White forgot that on pushing forward his Kt's Pawn, as he meditated, Black could exchange Queens. His best move, we believe, was Rook to K R's 3d.

** Played with the conviction that White, overlooking the Q's Rook in reserve, would dash at a mate with his Kt.

†† This may be called "The game move." By bringing the banished Rook into operation at the proper moment, Black completely paralyses his opponent's attack

‡‡ Leaving White nothing but to retreat.

§§ He would obviously have lost his Queen had he taken the doubled Pawn with her.

‖‖ We have here one of those positions, where the young player, flushed with success, is so apt to suffer a victory, within his reach, to elude him. Nine out of ten Lesperienced amateurs would saw snatch at the Rook, conceiving the check with the knight a mere ass of time; and would be astounded to learn that they had lost the game by their impatuosity. Let us suppose Black to have played in the manner:—

	3.. B takes R	37. P to K Kt 7th (ch)	K must take P
37	Q to K B 6th (ch), Q to Kt 2nd	40. Q to h B 6th	
38	Q to his 8th (ch.) Q to Kt sq (a)		Mate!!
		(a) 38. K to Kt 2nd	
39	Q to K B 8th Mate!		

GAME THE FIFTH.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1 K P two	K P two	18 Q Kt P two	Q Kt to Q R 2nd
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one *	19 Q B P one	P takes Kt P
3 Q P two	P takes P	20 P takes P	Q P one
3 Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	21 Q to K B 2nd¶	Q Kt to Q B sq**
5 Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	22 Q B P takes Q P	B takes Kt P
6 K B to K 2nd	Castles	23 K P one	K Kt to Q 2nd
7 Q B P two	Q P two	24 Q P one	Q to Kt sq
8 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	25 B to Q B 6th	K Kt P one††
9 Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th †	26 Kt to K 4th	R to K 3rd
10 Q B to K 3rd	K R P one	27 Q to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q R 2nd
11 Q R P one	B takes Kt	28 B takes Kt	R takes B
12 B takes B	Q R to Q B sq	29 Kt to K Kt 5th	K R P two
13 Kt to K 2nd	Q to her B 2nd ‡	30 Kt takes R	P takes Kt
14 Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R to K sq §	31 K B P one	Q R P one
15 Q R P one	Q R to Q sq	32 P takes K P	It to K R 2nd
16 Q to her B 2nd	B to his sq	33 P to K 7th	
17 Q R to Q sq	Q Kt P one	and Black resigns.	

* Since the time of Philidor, with whom this was a favourite defence, the leading writers of Italy, of Germany, and England, have concurred in pronouncing it inferior to Q Kt to B 3rd.

† With the hope of planting his Kt at Q 5th.

‡ Intending presently, if an opportunity occur, to play Q Kt to Q 5th, and, after the exchanges, take Q B P with his Q.

§ Had he played the Knight over to Q 5th, before protecting the Bishop, he would have lost at least a Pawn.

‖ The exchange of Pawns, with subsequent advance of this Pawn, appears, at first sight, a skilful conception, and one that must turn the scale in favour of the second player. Upon examination, however, it turns out to have been made without any consideration of the move White had iff store, which renders the whole combination worse than nugatory.

¶ This rejoinder was certainly not foreseen by Black when he played on the Q Pawn.

** He would have got an equally bad position by taking the K's P with P.

†† As the sacrifice of the Q's Kt at this crisis had many advocates when the game was over, it may be well to examine briefly the consequences of that move. Suppose, then, instead of K Kt's P one that Black had played

25. Q Kt takes Q P

White then has several ways of playing.

IN THE FIRST PLACE:

26. B takes K Kt	Q R takes B	28. P takes Kt	R takes B
27. K to R sq	Q R to K 2d (a)	29. Q P one	
		Winning easily.	

IN THE SECOND PLACE:

26 R takes Q Kt	B takes R	28. B takes Kt	R takes B
27. P takes B	Q takes P	29. B takes P	
		And White ought to win.	

IN THE THIRD PLACE:

26. P takes Q Kt	R takes B	29. K R to Q sq	R takes P
27. Q takes R	B to Q B 4th	30. Kt to K B 5th	B takes R
28. Q R to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3d	31. R takes B	
		Retaining a piece more than Black.	

(a) If he support the Q's R, White may at once take off the Kt.

A GOSSIP PARLIAMENTARY—SPEECHES, RESIGNATIONS, AND ELECTIONS.

Hitherto, the great Parliamentary case Protection *v.* Free-Trade has progressed languidly and stupidly enough

The great guns have reserved their fire till their enemies have exposed their whole column to a raking discharge. Independent of the old charge of treachery against the Premier, the Protectionists' speeches have rung the changes on the old themes. Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham exhibit a strange fury of self condemnation, and confess, with apparent glee, to years of sins, misleglsation, and error, to be wiped away by their tardy acknowledgment of Free-Trade principles; and the Home Secretary, *totidem verbis*, in a single sentence sweeps away all he ever said on the other side of the question.

The manœuvre is a new one in Parliamentary tactics. A general impression seems to prevail that it is discreditable. It appears to us rather clumsy than wicked.

"Opinion in wise men," says Milton, "is wisdom in the making;" and so Sir Robert and his supporters, while supporting Protection for the last thirty years have really been making wisdom that was to enable them to throw it overboard in the thirty-first.

We venture on a Ministerial Palinode.
I once declared Protection the thing that saved the State.
I was wrong!
I once said £4 per quarter was for corn a proper rate.
An old song!
I once maintained the Leaguers would the country send to ruin.
'Twas a flam!
That dependence on the foreigner would work our own undoing.
All a bam!
I once believed in Richmond, in Chandos, and Newcastle.
I renounce 'em!
To the will of Dukes in general I bowed an humble vassal.
Now I trounce 'em!
I argued for validity of Pledges Parliamentary.
Now I break 'em!
It of the Constitution is a doctrine elementary
Not to take 'em!
In his motions for fixed duty, I voted against Russell.
Led by Mammon!
About notions revolutionary, I made an awful bustle.
'Twas all gammon!
Once I quoted thrice a week the old gag of "a bold peasantry."
Now I'm muzzled!
Once I held Free-Trade a Manchester and Sheffield bit of pleasantry.
Now I'm puzzled!
Once I blindly gave my nose to the fingers of my leader.
Still I do so!
Bowed to him who, with his loaves and fishes, was my feeder.
Wouldn't you so?

And the last couplet, we apprehend, contains the pith of the arguments that have produced this wonderful conversion in the underlings, at all events; of the Ministerial service. Among other curious Parliamentary signs of the times may be noticed the turnouts from the family boroughs. Woodstock went through its pleasant little election farce some months ago; the Chichester one came off on Tuesday last; and the Buckingham imitation on Wednesday. We subjoin the song of the nominee and the song of the nominee.

TO AN INTRACTABLE NOMINEE.

AIR.—"*Genie Zutelle.*"

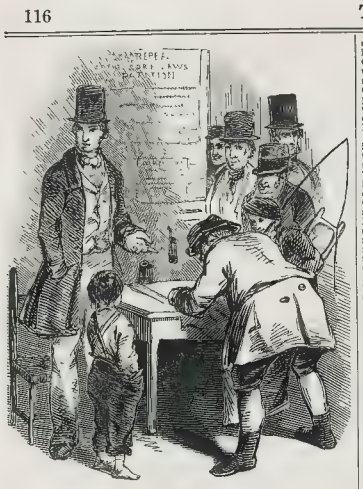
Impudent fellow! Up and away!
When did I tell you to vote in this way?
No—I'll have no man to take his own road,
When to my borough his seat he has owed.
Impudent fellow—he who'd stay here
His voice must sell oh! and sell as I steer.

Impudent fellow, what need you care,
Tho' on bad 'taters Ireland should fare?
When in the House, if a reason I see,
You must vote black, Sir, is white, after me.
Impudent fellow! it is quite clear,
You're not the member that I want here.

Impudent fellow! you don't seem aware
You're but my mouthpiece, to play but one air.
Talk of your conscience! you've no such thing;
You are the Subject, and I am the King!
Impudent fellow! leave the seat clear,
Take yourself off, for you're not wanted here.

And so the obedient nominee, thus potently conjured, writes a humble letter of reignation, bids farewell to the electors, and lays the flattering unction to his soul that he has lost his seat but saved his honour. Does he so? His song breathes, of course, a heroic resignation in every line of it—except the last.

One struggle more! and I am free
From votes, which I can ne'er explain—
One line to my Constituency,
Then back to private life again!
I know, too well, I must do now
A thing I never did before—



ANTI-CORN-LAW PETITION STREET SIGNATURES.

A thing my station quite below—
Work—now I am M.P. no more.

Then bring me pen, and paper bring:
He'll find that I can stand alone!
I'll do the independent thing—
Coquet with all, but vote with none.
It was not thus this time last year;
It never would have been, but thou
Hast kicked me out, and left me here.
Save honour, I have nothing now.

In vain defiance I would breathe—
A Conscience I should like to wear—
But that's no go with means beneath
Five hundred pounds, at least, a year.
Can conscience stave off writs, a shoal?
Can conscience pay my tailor's bill?
I think I'll vote, upon the whole.
Black White—and rest a member still.

In which unheroic mood we leave the repentant nominee for the present.

A few words upon the Free Trade Petitions to which thousands of signatures have been obtained in the *al fresco* style illustrated by our artist. The corner of a street is a favourite site for this open avowal of a public grievance: a table, such as the thimble-rig men once used, is set up instanter; one signing petitioner makes many; and the signs-manual, dumbless, present some curious specimens of calligraphy. Thus have been gathered many of the thousands of signatures appended to the petitions presented to Parliament during the past week: of the 14,600 from Southwark; 72,000 from Lambeth; 64,000 from the City; 83,000 from Finsbury, &c. Time presses: so, thanks to the itinerant supporters of the Premier's Plan.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

This handsome building, adjoining Lincoln's Inn, on the west side of Chancery-lane, has of late been the scene of considerable attraction, from its being the receptacle of the millions of money, as Railway deposits, required to be lodged with the Accountant-General. The business of the establishment is, altogether, of a complicated nature, as the following details will show:—

The Office of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery was established by order of the 26th of May, 1725, and 12 Geo. I., c. 32, before which time the effects of the suitors were locked up in the vaults of the Bank of England, under the care of the Masters and two of the Six Clerks.

The Accountant-General does not receive any of the monies or effects of the suitors of the Court; but they are placed in the Bank of England in his name; and he keeps an account with the Bank, according to the several causes and accounts to which such money and effects severally belong.

The dividends and interest of the several Stocks, India Bonds, and other Securities, are received by the Bank as they become due, under a power of attorney from the Accountant-General, and placed to the credit of the causes and accounts to which they belong. The Bank sends quarterly to the Accountant-General's Office a book called the Dividend Book, signed by an officer of the Bank; which book, containing the amount of the securities and interest money belonging to each cause and account, is countersigned by the Accountant-General, and sent into the Report Office. For each sum to be received by the Bank, the Accountant-General signs a Certificate, mentioning the Order, Report, or Act of Parliament, under the authority of which the person named in the certificate is to pay the sums therein specified, and directing it to be placed to his account as Accountant-General to the credit of the particular cause or account mentioned. When the party paying in the money, or his solicitor, brings into the Accountant-General's Office a certificate from the Bank of such payment having been made, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of such payment, and annexes it to the Bank certificate for the purpose of being entered in the Report Office.

For each sum of Stock directed by any order of the Court to be transferred into the name of the Accountant-General, application is made to the first clerk in the Office for a ticket specifying the *amount* of the Stock to be transferred, and the cause or account to which it is to be placed when such transfer is made. The Accountant-General accepts the Stock, and signs a certificate to the Bank of his having done so. Of this transfer, there is a certificate sent from the Bank, or from such office where the particular Stock may be, to the Accountant-General's Office, who signs another certificate of such transfer and his acceptance, and annexes it to the former certificate, for the purpose of being entered at the Report Office. For Exchequer Bills, or India Bonds, and each package containing specific articles directed by Order of Court to be deposited in the Bank in the name of this officer, he signs a direction for the person named in such Order to make such deposit in the Bank in his name, and to which cause or account it is to be placed. When the party, or his solicitor, brings into the Accountant-General's Office, a certificate from the Bank that such deposit has been made, the Accountant-General signs another certificate that such deposit has been made in the Bank, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, for the purpose of being entered at the Report Office.

For each sum directed to be paid out under any order, the Accountant-General draws on the Bank by a note under his hand, entitled in the particular cause or account out of which the money is to be paid; this note is entered at the Report Office, and marked and countersigned by one of the Registrars of the Court. If the money for which such note is drawn, be not for interest or maintenance, the Accountant-General signs a certificate of such note, which certificate is filed in the Report Office. For each sum of money directed to be laid out in the purchased Stock, Exchequer Bills, or India Bonds, the Accountant-General draws upon the Bank in the particular causes or account by note under his hand for the amount of such sum. The note is entered at the Report Office, and marked and countersigned by one of the Deputy Registrars of the Court. If the money be principal money, the Accountant-General signs a certificate of such note, which is filed in the Report Office.

If the purchase should be Stock, the Accountant-General accepts it by signing his name in the Transfer Book at the Bank, or where such Stock may be, he then signs a certificate to the Bank of his acceptance of such Stock in such particular cause or account. The Bank also sends to the Accountant-General's office a certificate that the transfer has been made—the Accountant-General signs another certificate of the particulars of such purchase, transfer, and acceptance, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is entered at the Report Office. If the purchase be Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, the Bank sends a certificate of same having been purchased and deposited in the particular cause or account mentioned in the note, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of the particulars, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is filed as before.

When any sum of Stock is, by any order, directed to be transferred, or directed to be sold; or when Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, or specific articles in packages are directed to be delivered out; the party or his solicitor brings a certificate from one of the Registrars of the Court, of what Stock is to be transferred, and to whom: of the Stock, Bills, or Bonds, to be sold, and to what amount; of the Bills, Bonds, or specific things to be delivered out, and to whom, and for what cause or account. In transfers of Stock, he signs, and sends to the Bank a certificate of his having made such transfer, and of the cause or account from which the same is made; he then signs another certificate of such transfer to be filed as before.

In sales of Stock, he signs a certificate to the Bank of the Stock sold and the money raised in the particular cause or account. On sale of Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, the Registrar's certificate is countersigned by the Accountant-General, who, having received from the Bank a certificate of the particulars, signs another certificate of such particulars, and annexes it to the Bank certificate, which is filed as before. When Exchequer Bills are delivered out, the Registrar's certificate is countersigned by the Accountant-General, and sent to the Bank, and the Bank having sent to him a certificate of the particulars of such Bills and things delivered out, to whom, and from what cause or account, the Accountant-General signs another certificate of such delivery, and annexes it to the Bank certificate to be filed at the Report Office as before.

When Exchequer Bills are to be paid off or exchanged, the party, or his solicitor, leaves the order at the office with directions; the Accountant-General signs a direction to the Bank for the principal money and interest due on the Bills, to be received and paid into the Bank in his name, or that they may be exchanged (as it may be). The Bank then gives a certificate that his directions have been complied with; the Accountant-General then signs another certificate, that the Bills have been exchanged, and principal and interest have been received, which with the Bank certificate, are filed as before. When cash or stock is directed to be carried over from one cause or account to another, he signs a certificate of instructions to the Bank. The Bank then sends a certificate of the same having been done; the Accountant-General then signs another certificate of such carrying over, and both certificates are filed as before.

AS TO PAYING MONEY INTO COURT

The party, or solicitor, desirous of paying money into Court, leaves the order with the clerk of the Accountant-General, who prepares a direction to the proper. This direction is obtained in two days after it is bespoke, and the solicitor then attends the Bank with the same, and the amount, in gold or notes. The party takes his notes to the cashier up-stairs, who tears off the signature to the notes, and he pays in his cash at the Teller's Office, for which he receives a written acknowledgment. He takes this and the mutilated notes and the Accountant-General's direction to the Chancery Office in the Bank, where he procures a receipt, which he takes to the cashier to be signed. The receipt is then filed, which is done by being left at the Accountant-General's Office.

AS TO SALE OF STOCK.

The Solicitor first leaves the order with the Registrar's Clerk, to prepare directions to the Accountant-General to sell; he then attends the Accountant with the order and directions, who attends twice a week at the Bank. After the Accountant-General has sold the Stock, the Solicitor has to attend for the Accountant-General's note or cheque upon the Bank for the amount, which, after being entered at the Report Office, and signed by a Registrar of the Court, is payable to the party in whose favour it has been drawn, or to his order; and must be passed through the Bank within one month after the date of it. From the time of bespeaking directions to obtaining the note or cheque for payment, usually occupies five or six days.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, CHANCERY LANE.

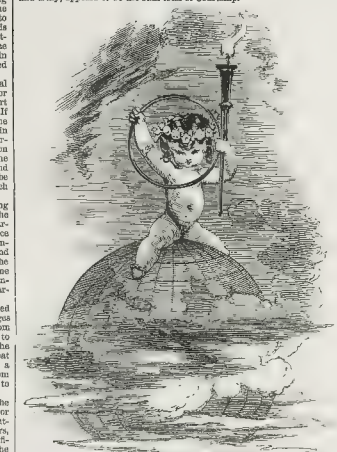
A PAPER FOR ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

By W. B. JERROLD.

THE WAYS OF COURTING.

"Alas! and is domestic strife—
That sorest ill of human life—
A plague so little to be feared,
As to be wantonly incurred?"

We most of us know what Courtship is, and so can better judge what it ought to be. With Courtship, society commits, as a matter of course, an endless string of sentimental wanderings and flagroe work. Man, when Courting, seems to be serving a most taxing and labyrinthian apprenticeship, with an employer, who is, in due time, to be superseded in command by the late apprentice. Where is the man who would not, with pleasure, day after day, and night after night, escort his mistress to balls, theatres, routs, &c. &c.? And where the woman, who would, for a moment, scruple to drag the blinded puppet after her, to do all the fal-lal work required, when out shopping, or in the ball-room? This, really and truly, appears to be the sum total of Courtship.



It is astonishing, too, to notice the many victims who, wide awake, fall into the trap. The women, with a multitude of examples before them—with a certain knowledge of the approaching change—willingly, resignedly, find that change theirs. They see the mistake of a near and dear friend "an unfortunate match;" and yet, trusting souls, they think themselves safe. *He* is a different sort of man—so kind—so very attentive. Or, if suspicion lurk about them for a while, they can't entertain it long; *he* makes another offer—another vow of love—calls the cherished one a little Venus—and she—poor weak heart, with a sort of it-can't-be-helped resignation—becomes a wife, and adds another to the list of those devoted creatures who bear the morning clock strike three, twice a week, with each time a firm determination of "not putting up with it."

It may not prove uninteresting or useless to consider for a moment the circumstances which may have made one of the aforesaid devoted creatures the victim of a great mistake. We will call our heroine Miss Smith. With a peculiar and earnest wish not to be considered personal, we do so—or, if anybody will find in herself the original Miss Smith, with a bland and courteous smile, we can confidently assure her, that the lady who sat for the portrait was a next-door Smith. Or if, unluckily, there should not be a Smith next door, the door after that is a safe reference. Well, having christened our heroine, proceed we to the same task with our hero: we have decided upon the sentimental cognomen Jones—and type shall be his godfather. We are not going, be it well understood, to work out here an elaborate plot, and so give an unearthly and impossible mystery to a plain and everyday occurrence: it would be like putting bad varnish on a good picture: it may look the better to uneducated and superficial observers, but, to the learned and attentive, the bad dressing will be an eyesore. To begin with then.

Miss Clementina Smith and Mr. Milkwhite Jones have met. They first saw each other at a friend's house—at a ball; and, as Milkwhite waltzed with the lovely Clementina, he felt that his sweet partner must extend the term of agreement, and become his for life. Poor fellow! Worse-fated Smith! Each evolution but strengthened the determination. And then Clementina! Who shall attempt to paint her—who be rash enough to vulgarise with ink the Smithian charms? She laughed and talked—talked and laughed: each word, each smile, driving sense from the brain of Jones. Mamma, with a trace of daughters to marry—grandpapas, with grand ditto's, also ripe for matrimony—uncles, with orphan and ugly nieces—all chuckled simultaneously at the perfect conquest. Said we that all looked smilingly upon the lovers? Apology is due, then, to a black-satined and jewel-bedecked group in a further corner of the apartment. They, poor souls, looked like sour milk upon the interesting scene. Not out of envy—for they all had many offers in their time—yet, strange to say, not one had been accepted. No! They had, for twenty years, looked with scorn upon the male of mankind—had withered, with a frown, the more presumptuous of the sex. Some whispered that the art of frowning had, by them, been learned so early, and had been so zealously cherished, so often practised, that, at five-and-twenty (some fifteen years ago) the accomplishment sat upon their brows, unmistakeable evidence of the further attractions within. Leaving the reader to decipher the feelings of the single bosoms, whose cherished faculty was frowning, be it at once declared, that in the minds of all those present at the eventful scene above depicted, a Smith had become a Jones!

The next morning following the ball beheld the postman standing at the door of John Smith, Esq. The said man of letters grinned knowingly as the door opened; he handed a note to the maid, and she smiled also, covered her greasy fingers with an apron, and, with all the delicacy she could muster, took the missive (gilded and perfumed) between her thumb and forefinger; she again grinned a responsive grin to the grinning postman, and closed the door.

The evening of the same day gave birth to a somewhat similar scene without the gate of Prince Lodge, the town-and-country house rented by the senior Milkwhite Jones. A boy, dressed in nothers and jacket to match, of that colour which comes under the peculiar denomination of pepper-and-salt, responded to the summons of the postman. The opened gate discovered the page of the Jones' establishment in his second best; which, as a facetious guest once remarked, time had despoiled of the salt, substituting the very best black pepper. Leaning his back against one post of the gate, and sliding his feet so as to prop himself steadily across the threshold, the liveried juvenile surveyed the little figure of her Majesty's deputy with complacency, and, may be, impudence. "Well, Walker, what's that for us now. Master's coming it rather strong in this railway dodge, arn't he?" said the youngster. The postman smiled, but said not a word. "What ha' yer got there, wrapt up in that out-and-out manner? Shares arn't so valuable as all that." "No," responded the postman; "nor them specs don't find such envelopes as this!" and the little man held forth a lace-paper letter. "I call that coming it strong, if you like." "*My eyes!* it just is," said the urchin, as he closely examined the paper: "it just is," he again repeated, as he discovered a flowered wafer. "Stay a minute, Walker; what's this here on the wafer? 'A, snail, to be sure, yer little mole, can't yer see that?' retorted the letter-carrier, as he rang the next-door bell. "Little! little!" shouted the boy, touched at the contemptuous allusion to his size. "Come, you arn't so big neither, my fine feller; so don't you talk." Satisfied with this rebuke, the small domestic closed the gate, and went to deliver the fragrant letter to Milkwhite Junior, for to that gentleman it was addressed.

Some half hour after the holding of the above refined conversation, the junior Milkwhite issued from his father's halls, evidently in high spirits. Twenty minutes of the intervening time might be traced in the whiskers and cravat of the devoted young gentleman; and yet he did not blush—did not, as he ought to have done, look as bright a vermilion as the blooming scarlet-runner—seeing the awful waste he had made of those twelve hundred seconds. He thought of the captivating Clementina; the wiles and smiles of that lovely female; the beauty of her writing; the exquisite sensibility of her heart. Her heart! How much knew he of the light and bounding thing! How could he tell, with such small experience, whether the soft and glowing substance which said it clung to him, would not, like Indian rubber, upon the slightest check, bound back and cling again elsewhere; find in its second clinging a like repulsion, only a weaker one; till, poor toy! worn out, each rebound being slighter than the one before it, the shattered, forgotten, wayward bauble, might, friendless and alone, grow dead. Such the coquette's heart—such often her fate.

"Deaf as a door-post" is Love. By many and devious ways does Cupid lure his victims; but, sometimes, he is straightforward, and, instead of vigorously burying his barb in the doomed bosom, he just scratches, and then leaves to the being scratched the heaving or enlargement of the wound. In the case of Milkwhite, Love was in a hurry indeed! The wound being given, Fancy undertook to keep it open for a time, so that, in a moment almost, it could be healed, cleansed, and leave not a sign of its previous existence. Wretched, most wretched generally, the poor mortals so stricken. Love may be aptly likened to a plant. It may be made to flourish for a time—may be forced so to do—it will be like the

STATUE OF LORD BACON, BY WEEKES.

plant taken from its native soil and air, and reared with zeal and tenderness in a heated chamber. The plant waxes exceedingly; shoots forth from every branch a dozen others, and becomes one mass of fragrant flowers. It does thus much; the slightest blast blows on it and it dies. Such, too, the death of love, reared on other than its own proper sustenance, which is merit. Turn we from the vegetation slain by the blast to look upon that whose only warmth is the sun. See the hardy thing bend before, and gather strength from, the very element that has slain one of its ill-used family. It gives forth a goodly array of blossom; it puts forth branches, too—thick and well-formed limbs; and, husbanding its resources, withstands the withering frosts and sweeping hurricanes of later days. And so it blooms again and again; and, when natural decay overcomes it, still the seeds which it has scattered in early years, bloom around it, a comfort and an evidence of its past beauties. Such is the natural tendency of love.

As has been observed, Milkwhite, smiling as well as a tight cravat would allow him, emerged from Primrose Lodge. At the gate was met by an acquaintance, seemingly about his own age. And to such seeming the total absence of ceremony between the two friends gave strength. Disparity of years, as well as disparity of station, demands, whether with reason or not let others determine, at least *some* ceremony. Equality on all points can alone know the happy instruction of unreserved and pain intercourse. Marked by such universal equality were the few words that now passed between the friends. They were *both* at the ball of which mention has been made. The friend chuckled when he perceived the desperate hurry Milkwhite was in: he whispered something to the devoted youth, who, becoming a little, a very little, more ruddy, answered, "All right." A hearty shake of the hand put a *fine* to the meeting.

The reader shall not be wearied with a repetition of that "*dearest*," given with an emphasis, a copy-book full of lines (thus ones too) could but ill convey—that "lovely creature," repeated a dozen times as often as the clock strikes—those enchanting duets, when the lovely one's razor-edged voice screams about a lock of hair, to the flat—and very flat grumbling of the gentlemen about another lock of the same substance. Or, happy days! the young lady is asked *once* to play—somebody is sure she can play the overture to, and some of the music of, "Semiramide." "To be sure she can," simpers the mamma; and what's more, the young lady (obliging creature!) does. And now for the enamoured gentleman. Up, sir! turn over the leaves. The lady will have finished in an hour and a half, and will wonder "what in goodness has made you so tired?" The lady is going for a walk down Regent-street, Bond-street, Piccadilly, Burlington Arcade, and then, "just a turn in the park." Wouldn't you be ashamed to let her go alone? "*Most kind to business*—*important business.*" You ought to be ashamed of yourself. "*Can't the waltz be put off?*" How dare you ask such a thing? Sir, sir! you *must* go—must put off ugly business—never mind the inconvenience—and do the fal-lal work—the price of your bride. In short, the second noon after the first morning of Milkwhite and Clementina was their honeymoon.

They have been married four months. Mrs. W. Jones, Jun., can go out alone—because she must; she can play the piano, without a gentleman standing for an hour and a half to turn over the leaves because she must; she can be contented—and only because she must be so. The gentleman does not ill-treat her; that is to say, he does not beat her, and she does not find his absence irksome. The love which used the superlative, *now* finds the positive shorter and more convenient; dearest, dear. In fact, they don't hate each other—but do they love? Has the forced plant sustained the blast? Can love—the holy, pure passion which God recognises as such, find a strong and lasting sanctuary in a few short weeks? Must not a passion, so sanctified, be tested rigorously tested—before two beings take upon themselves the happiness of another; cheating the one they choose, if other feeling than love promote that choice, and blessing it, if its merit—its goodness—has alone pointed it out as a fit companion?

STATUE OF BACON,

BY WEEKES

Among the many glorious names of which Trinity College, Cambridge, can boast, Bacon stands, perhaps, first and foremost. He was entered there a student, as is well known, in the year 1573; and in 1845, almost three hundred years afterwards, a suitable memento of his connection with the College has been erected, in the shape of a Statue—the munificent gift of Dr. Whewell, its present Master. The general arrangement of the figure, of which our Engraving of this week gives a representation, has been taken, by the express desire of the donor, from the old monumental effigy in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's; but the sculptor (Mr. Weekes) has, by a judicious removal of the hat from the brow, some alteration in the limbs, both as to their form and position, and the introduction of greater freedom in the drapery, managed to entirely remove the quaint absurdities of the old work, and change it from a crude production, into an elegant and most impressive work of art. It stands in the Chapel with Roubiliac's Statue of Newton—another of the celebrated *elèves* of the College, and forms in every respect a worthy companion to it. Two such names could scarcely be found conjoined anywhere but there. An advantage is, in our opinion, gained by assimilating the Statue to the one at St. Alban's; for, though it may in some respects have cramped the ideas of the artist, the similarity will be recognised, and it will serve to connect them in the minds of posterity, as memorials of one and the same person, independently of any assistance from the inscription.

It may be worthy of remark that, while, up to the present moment, Government has done nothing to mark its respect for this great man, two persons, belonging to different ages, influenced by no other impulse than their love and admiration for his genius, have erected statues to his memory. The former one, at St. Alban's, was executed at the expense of Sir Thomas Meautys, Lord Bacon's secretary; and the present one owes its existence, as we have before said, to the generosity of Dr. Whewell, the present Master of Trinity. But so it always is, and has been, in this country: the *vis inertiæ* of Government in such matters is compensated by the energy and public spirit of individuals. This stain upon the character of our rulers will, however, in some measure, be removed when the proposed statues for the new Houses of Parliament shall have been completed. It is needless to say that Bacon is included in the list published by the Royal Commissioners.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

In speaking of the comedy of "The Old School" produced at this house last week, we remarked that although it was not altogether a very entertaining piece, yet that there were two scenes in it sufficiently excellent to redeem the others which were less effective. One of these was that in which *Louis* (Mr. W. Farren) challenges *Chaveuil* (Mr. Brindal), and fights with him, finally disarming him, after the most punctilious observance of etiquette in seeing that no advantage was taken on his (*Louis's*) part.

The other is that in which *Louis* endeavours to instruct the *Duchess of Bloomsbury* (Mrs. W. Clifford) in the art and mystery of the waltz—a dance just then becoming known in England. The horror of the lady when she learns that the gentleman is to put his arm actually round her waist, and without any remonstrance on her part, is most amusing.

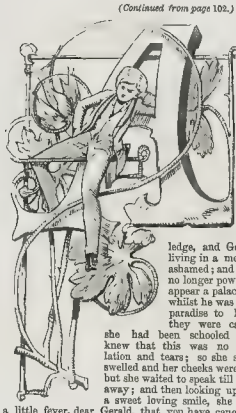
In each of these scenes the acting of Mr. Farren, as the representative of the "Old School," was admirable. We select one for an illustration.

SCENE FROM "THE OLD SCHOOL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(*Continued from page* 102.)



VAST proportion of young women would have been tempted to weep at this rending of the veil; and indeed, there was cause enough; for certain it is, that like the old story of the egg upon the wall, no human power could ever repair the damage, or replace the young couple exactly where they were before this outbreak. The charm was broken for ever. They had eaten of the tree of knowledge, and Gerald saw that he was living in a mean lodging, and he was ashamed; and Emily saw that she had no longer power to make the lodging appear a palace to her lover, which, whilst he was happy, had appeared a paradise to her, and she felt that they were cast out of Eden. But she had been schooled in adversity. She knew that this was no occasion for expostulation and tears; so she shed none. Her heart swelled and her cheeks were for a moment suffused, but she waited to speak till the passion had passed away; and then looking up from her work, with a sweet loving smile, she said, "This is merely a little fever, dear Gerald, that you have caught by sitting near your fine friends. They've infected you with the love of grandeur. It's very natural.

I dare say I should be just the same if I had been with you. But it will go off again. Fortunately, one's happiness does not depend on such matters, as I'm sure we've both felt for the last two months; and although one may occasionally have little fits of this sort, they don't last—we soon cease to pine for things that are beyond our reach. Haven't you always found it so?"

"I don't know," said Gerald, with less irritation than he had spoken before—for Emily's judicious forbearance had sprinkled cool patience on his passion: "I'm sure I have always pined to be rich, which is a desire as likely to be gratified as a child's that cries for the moon—unless, indeed, that old fellow would out. I really think poverty's more stinging when one has such a thing as that in prospect, than if one had no hopes of ever being better off. One would make up one's mind to it then; but the possibility of such a change keeps one in a constant state of restlessness. I wish to my soul I had the fortune, or that I'd never heard of it!"

"I wish you had not, with all my heart," said Emily. "But as that is past wishing for, believe me the next best thing you can do is to forget it, and endeavour to act as if you never had."

But, alas! Gerald could not forget it. The memory that had slept for a time, rocked by Love's zephyrs; the passions, that had been fanned into forgetfulness by his balmy wings; the pride, the impetuosity, the ambition, that had been soothed into stillness by his soft-toned melodies—were awake and abroad again. The last two months seemed a tame dream; the small lodging and the dull street became insupportable; the japanned tea-board and the scanty table-cloth disgustingly mean; and even Emily's pink gingham gown, in which he had often thought she looked so pretty, seemed only fit for her maid. But what was to be done? The commission, even had it been attainable, would not mend the matter; and the curacy, which *was* attainable, seemed, if possible, less desirable. The former, certainly, if he remained single, might have been a measure; and, as the thought struck him, the profane wish crossed him that he

had not engaged himself. What was he to do with his few hundred pounds, and a wife? Where could he go? How advance himself? Poverty is a prison; it shuts a man in, he can neither move to the right nor to the left for it—that is, where discontent and pride dwell with it. Indomitable industry, or the strong energy of genius, may burst the bonds, and set the prisoner free; but Gerald had neither. He was not without ability, but he wanted purpose and perseverance to make use of it; besides, his thoughts were set upon the golden harvest that awaited him—the harvest which another had sown, and which he was to reap, he could not tell how soon; and all the ordinary methods of attaining wealth appeared to him slow, tedious, uncertain, and, in short, insufferable. Trade of any sort he could not condescend to; and studying for any profession was out of the question; nay, his mind was a great deal too unsettled to think of it: and yet Mr. Livingstone persisted in not dying. Gerald thought he should like to see him, and felt a mind to go to London, if only for the purpose of ascertaining what symptoms of decay he could discover about him. Here was an idea—an object—a something to do; and the fancy took possession of him more and more. In fine, he resolved to do it; the advantages were many—movement, variety, the possibility of something happening—for he was in that state in which people are apt to think the sky will fall, or something not less miraculous occur, to relieve them from difficulties they cannot make up their minds to put their own shoulders to—and, not least, was the advantage of getting away from Emily. Not that he had ceased to love her; but she had no communion with his present thoughts and feelings, and was therefore no longer a companion to him: so he told her that he had determined to go to London to see if he could not get a situation, or something to do, that might support them till the old gentleman drops off. Emily sighed over the delusion and the weakness; but Gerald's self-will and impetuosity were not things to be argued down by common sense, and, like a wise woman, she submitted to what she knew she could not amend. Vane and Willoughby expressed great satisfaction at hearing he was going to London; and Madame de Violane offered

him a seat in her carriage. So he went to London in a barouche, with four horses, seated beside one of the most beautiful and fashionable women of the last season. It seemed a foretaste of the joys that awaited him hereafter; and, forgetting the embarrassments that entangled him, he became joyous and agreeable. Madame de Violane pressed him to take up his residence at her house whilst he was in town, an invitation too pleasant, as well as too convenient, to be declined. Thus, he became her guest, and as she took care to whisper abroad that he was heir to an immense fortune, he had no reason to complain of the world's want of civility. He was suddenly initiated into all the pleasures of the fashionable life of London, and found it thoroughly to his taste; in short, his present position had but one fault, and that was, that it had no secure foundation—it was not built upon a rock, but upon a quicksand—and there was not a day that he did not feel it shaking beneath him. His money melted, too, with rather an unseemly rapidity; for though he paid nothing for lodging or boarding, he was, nevertheless, led into expenses very disproportioned to his means. He could not dress worse than his associates; nor dispense with a horse and groom; nor decline paying his share of expensive parties to Richmond; nor refuse to play at cards and billiards for high stakes—at least, he *thought* he could not, which, in its consequences, amounted to the same thing. Thus sped away three months; during which time he wrote repeatedly to Emily, to tell her that he hoped the friends he was amongst would do something for him; but this was not true, he had no such hope. Even if they had the means—and it is not always so easy to *do something* for people as the lookers for *something* believe; but, even if they had the means, they were much too thoughtless, and too much occupied with their own daily amusements, to make any serious effort about the matter. Nor was their friendship for Gerald deep enough to make them concern themselves about his interests. It was a mere holiday liking, that answered all the purposes of gay fellowship, but would bear no wear and tear; and he had sagacity enough to be quite aware of this. But what could he do? This was the question he daily and nightly asked himself; but alas! no answer came. In the meantime, Madame de Violane broke up her establishment, and returned to Paris, giving Gerald a warm invitation to accompany her. At first he refused, but the temptation was too great, and, after some hesitation, he consented; resolving, however, only to stay three weeks, and then positively to return to Ruth, and try once more to read and prepare himself for orders.

Whilst these events were happening, Emily kept on her even way, practising the most rigid economy, and supporting herself, as far as she was able, by her needle; though Gerald had left her fifty pounds, and all his letters urged her to apply to him if she wanted more. But she knew that he would have quite enough to do with his money, and she carefully avoided every expense that could tend to render the application necessary. Although she supposed that he believed what he asserted with respect to his expectations from his friends, she had herself little hope of their realisation, and she acted as if no such promises had ever been made: most wisely—for a promise is like money; it should never be anticipated, never be spent beforehand, or be counted on till it is safe in hand. Notwithstanding all his faults, she loved Gerald dearly, and she believed that, in spite of them, he loved her too. He had shown it when he thought he was about to lose her; and, in the first blush of his great fortunes, it had superseded all other considerations. After this, could she doubt him, because his ambition and the impetuosity of his nature unfitted him for a life of dull obscurity? That this was so, was, doubtless, in their circumstances, a serious misfortune; but these are faults or character that do not cure affection. In Gerald they were inherent, and to quarrel with them was to quarrel with himself; she must take him for better and worse, or reject him altogether; and, being just twenty, and in love, it is easy to decry which counsel must prevail. So, she held fast to her besting faith, and hoped that would modify, if not cure, the faults of youth, and that, when once convinced of the folly of relying on hopes that might never be realised, common-sense and necessity would combine to make him do something for himself.

CHAPTER VII.

"Lauk!" cried Mrs. Spike, as she looked out of one of the windows of Maurice's Hotel, in the Rue St. Honoré into the court below, "there he is again, I declare!"

"Who?" said her mistress, half rising from the sofa, where, tired with her morning's sight-seeing, she had stretched herself for a little repose before dinner.

"The young gentleman that I was speaking of, that's to have the fortune left him," replied Spike.

"Where is he? which is he?" inquired Mrs. Graves, starting up suddenly and approaching the window.

"He's just come into the hotel," answered Spike. "Perhaps he's going to dine at the *table d'hôte*."

"I wish I'd seen him," said Mrs. Graves. "What sort of looking man is he?"

"As handsome a young gentleman as you'd wish to see," answered Spike. "I don't know as ever I see a handsomer. He's got beautiful dark whiskers, and teeth like pearls."

"Where's Miss Graves?" inquired the lady. "Is she drest?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the lady's-maid; for, by "a fortuitous concatenation of circumstances," the *ci-devant* Jenny had been elevated into that distinguished position, from which she remorselessly inflicted upon other unfortunate Jennys the scorn she had herself formerly so much resented—"I have just finished her. She's got on her blue muslin."

"Ah!" replied Mrs. Graves, "she looks much better in white. Go and tell her, Spike, that I wish her to wear white to-day." But the entrance of the young lady herself superseded the necessity of this embassage.

Miss Graves was evidently a young lady made up for sale; her wast was contracted to the smallest span; she was dressed in the height of the fashion; she held her head very high, and her gait was something between a wriggle and a twist, which arose partly from tight stays, and partly from the perpetual consciousness of herself and her figure, which she had been persuaded was very fine, and she believed every eye was fixed upon her when she moved. She was insipidly fair, with very light hair, and white eyelashes; her features were heavy, and her face destitute of expression; but to the credit of this exceeding fairness she set up for a beauty, and her mother was satisfied that she was one. Of course, she was extremely accomplished, doing a little of everything, without having the slightest genius, taste, or feeling for anything.

"Rolinda," said Mrs. Graves, "I wish you had worn your white crape or your pink gros-de-Naples to day, you look so much better in them than in this blue muslin."

"La, mamma!" replied Rolinda, "they are a great deal too good to wear at a *table d'hôte*, where never mind who you are, everybody's worth looking at."

"Yes, my love, but you *may* may meet somebody you know. I wonder if there would be time to change your dress before dinner. What o'clock is it, Spike?"

"It just wants five minutes, ma'am," answered Spike.

"Oh, no, ma'am," replied Rolinda, "it will make me so red. You know if I have to dress in a hurry, I am sure to get flushed; and then the dining-room is so hot, and there's such a fume from the dishes, that if I go down heated, I shall get crimson. It's all I can do to keep my complexion down there of a day, by drinking cold water and eating ice."

"Well, then, it's better not," replied Mrs. Graves; "but it's provoking, too, that you should have just fixed on to-day to wear that nasty blue muslin."

"Why, mamma, I don't think I look bad in it," said the young lady, surveying herself in the glass, with some anxiety; "do you, Spike?"

"Lauk, Miss, no," answered Spike: "it's just your mamma's idear; never see you look better, to my mind."

"Who is it, mamma?" enquired Rolinda, who had no difficulty in rightly interpreting her mother's anxiety.

"Oh, nobody particular," replied Mrs. Graves, with assumed indifference. "Just go to my bed-room, Spike, and see if you can find my vinaigarette. (Exit Spike.) I'll tell you who it is, Rolinda: it is the young man Spike said she saw this morning; he that is to have your uncle Livingstone's fortune; he is just come into the hotel, and I have no doubt he's going to dine at the public table."

"Did you see him?" enquired Rolinda.

"No; I did not," replied Mrs. Graves; "it's a pity your papa's away, for he could have easily claimed acquaintance, and introduced us; but, however, we shall easily recognise him from Spike's description. He is tall and handsome, with dark whiskers and fine teeth."

"He can't guess that we've heard anything about his prospects, at any rate," observed Rolinda.

"Certainly not," answered the mother; "and so far, it is, perhaps, as well that your papa is away to-day; because, if *he should* be struck with each other, there can be no suspicion of any ulterior motives."

"I wonder if it is certain Mr. Livingstone will leave him his fortune?" said Rolinda.

"Your papa thinks there is no doubt of it, from what he has heard," answered Mrs. Graves; "and, though I am the last person in the world to wish a child of mine to make a marriage of interest, I must say, that nobody has so good a right to this fortune as yourself. If your uncle wasn't a brute he'd have left it to his own nephew, instead of squandering it all on a stranger, and then it would have been yours, without being obliged to any husband at all."

Here Spike put in her head to say that the dinner-bell had done ringing; and the ladies having taken a last glance at themselves in the mirror, they proceeded down stairs—Mrs. Graves giving her own cheeks a little rub by the way, in order to bring the blood into them, having observed that she looked somewhat pale after her morning's fatigue.

The dinner-hour was always a dull time with Spike. The male servants, both of the house and of the lodgers, were engaged in waiting at table; and, unless she was lucky enough to fall in with some stray English lady's-maid, who was as much abroad as herself, she had nothing in the world to kill the time, but looking out of the window, or trying on her mistress' things before the looking-glass. She was so entirely absorbed in this last occupation, on the day in question, that she had scarcely time to take Miss Graves's last new bonnet off her head, before the ladies entered the room, clearly in a state of less pleasing excitement than they had left it. Gerald *had* dined there, and had actually sat opposite to Rolinda, and had taken no notice of her whatever—an insensibility which Mrs. Graves attributed wholly to the sinister influence of the blue muslin, and Rolinda to his own stupidity; for she had remarked that he was extremely absent, and appeared much more engrossed with his own thoughts than with the company he was in. She was quite right—every one might be in for since he arrived in Paris, he had been initiated into some of the mysteries of the Palais Royal; and having persuaded himself that by adhering strictly to a certain system, he might win a great deal of money, and could only lose very little, he, somehow or other, in the course of verifying the experiment, had contrived to lose pretty nearly all he had; and what step to take next he was quite at a loss to determine. Another cast of the die might certainly bring it all back again: should he try it, or should he forswear play for ever? But, even if he did, what was he to do? Which way could he turn himself? He was initiated into the most fashionable society of London and Paris, *fêted*, and caressed, and looked upon as a millionaire in expectation, if not in actual possession; and many even thought that he *was* in possession—so far had report diverged from the truth—and he had scarcely five pounds in his pocket; nor did he know where to get more when that was gone. It would need more powerful charms than Rolinda's to charm a man out of the recollection of such an embarrassment.

The Graves family were not much better off; and, as nothing is more irritating to the temper than continual disappointment, nor more depressing to the spirits, than the sickness of hope deferred; and as the lives of the mother and daughter were passed in a constant succession of such vexations, no wonder that they vented their mortification on each other, and were constantly quarrelling. Theirs was certainly a more than commonly painful case of fortune hunting. Mr. Graves was Mr. Livingstone's nephew and heir-at-law. During the residence of the former in India, he was known to be amassing a large fortune, and having been the victim of an early disappointment, he had the reputation of being a determined *celibataire*. The consequence was, that Mr. Graves looked upon his future fortune as his own property, and in general being of the same opinion, he enjoyed, in anticipation, many of the advantages or disadvantages, as the case may be, of the persuasion. Tradesmen gave him credit; he procured access into much better, at least higher, society than he could otherwise have aspired to; and he married a woman of quality with a fortune of ten thousand pounds, and on this ten thousand pounds and the reputation of the great fortune that he was some day to inherit, he had, by one contrivance and another, managed to live luxuriantly ever since. It is true it had long been all spent, but that did not signify—it still; he was a wonderful manœuvrer, always baked very big, and never remained more than nine months in one place.

(To be continued.)

SCOTLAND.

SELKIRKSHIRE ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the county of Selkirk took place at Selkirk on Friday (last week). Two candidates were in the field Mr. Murray, jun., of Philiphaugh, in the free-trade interest, and Mr. Elliott Lockhart, of Borthwickbrae, who may be termed the Tory or Protectionist. The candidates having been proposed and seconded, addressed the meeting; Mr. Lockhart was much interrupted. To some questions put to the latter by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, he replied that he considered Sir R. Peel's measure as going too far. At the close of the speaking, Mr. Sheriff Dundas, without taking a show of hands, inquired if a poll was demanded, when an affirmative answer was given, and the Sheriff declared the polling to commence on appointed in the usual manner. This course gave great dissatisfaction among Mr. Murray's friends, who protested. After the Sheriff had retired, the Hon. Mr. Elliott asked for a show of hands, which was, of course, very much in favour of Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray subsequently declined going to the poll, being unwilling, it is supposed, to undergo the expense, with a prospect of a general election at hand. Mr. Lockhart has, therefore, been declared duly elected.

POTATO RIOTS AT INVERNESS.—On Wednesday, the 4th instant, an attempt was made to ship some potatoes from Thorn Rush pier, Inverness, which was successfully opposed by the population of the town, and the navigators in his neighbourhood, in spite of the police magistrates and the military. On Thursday evening the navigators marched in from the canal, and, being joined by the town mob, smashed windows, attempted to set fire to the Provost's distillery; and the military, after a brush, succeeded in capturing about twenty rioters, when the mob dispersed. On Friday a fresh attempt was made to ship the potatoes. The mob took up a very strong position close to the place of shipment, and, whenever the attempt was made to ship the potatoes, the shippers were obliged to fly. The soldiers were sent for, but, before they arrived, one cart and its potatoes were sent into the river, and the potatoes carried by another, and no affair similar to the present.—The following is an extract of a letter from Inverness, dated the 8th Feb.:—"We are at present in a state of siege, and our town under martial law, in consequence of several potato riots having been attacked, and many windows broken. Several persons have been wounded from stones, and a few with the bayonet, but no shots have been fired, and, up to now, no lives lost. Although things, at present, wear a gentle aspect, it is by no means safe to be out after dark, for the Sacramental week now terminated, the disturbances will not be resumed."—There has also been a potato riot at Nairn, and at Campbeltown, Inver-gordon, &c. Indeed, it appears that no potatoes can be shipped without a military escort.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. JOHNSTONE.—In a portion of our impression last week, we were unable to give the verdict in this case. The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.—On Friday morning (last week) about six o'clock a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory belonging to Messrs Hutton, Fletcher, and Co., situate at Deptford, within the borough of Sunderland. The whole of the property, said to be worth from £6000 to £8000, was, it, an hour or two, destroyed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been somewhat on the increase, the show of samples to-day was by no means large, still however sufficient to meet the demand for flours, as, barely, for a... Fine qualities of wheat, Monday's prices. The imports of foreign wheat have been rather limited. Selected parcels, free of duty, were held at very high rates, but parcels under bond were almost nominal in value. Barley in the trade was as a very depressed state, at, in some cases, a further decline in prices of 1s per quarter. The malt trade was again very dull, and the secondary parcels were barely worth the money. Oats were offered, ... Liverpool, at the late depression. Beans, peas, and flour a more drag...

Arrivals this week: Wheat, British, 2,240 quarters; foreign, 6,730 quarters. Barley, ... oats, 4100. Foreign: wheat, 4340; barley, 1130; oats, 460. Flour, 5,... sacks.

Average prices of wheat, [illegible] Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s, ditto, white, 50s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s, ditto, white, 48s to 54s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; distilling ditto, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; Chevalier, 30s to 36s; Scotch, 28s to 30s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 40s; Chevalier, 38s to 42s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 32s to 36s; Scotch and Irish, 28s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 25s; ditto, white, 26s to 28s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 40s; tares, new, 30s to 32s; old, 36s to 40s; red clover, 30s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Foreign, ... wheat, —s to —s; Danish and Pomeranian, 40s to 42s; Polish, 38s to 39s; Barley, 16s to 22s; oats, brew, 24s to 26s; ditto, fair, 19s to 21s; beans, 42s to 44s; peas, 46s to 50s per quarter Flour, American, —s to —s; English, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market [illegible] thousand and canary, at full prices, but all other seeds are very dull, linseed and rape cakes heavy, and the turn lower.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s. Hempseed, 30s to 32s per quarter Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 9s to 11s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel English Rapeseed, £14 to £15, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 5s to £12 0s; Rapeseed, £14 to £15, per last of 10 quarters. Rapeseed cakes, £5 12s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, ditto, foreign, 42s to 45s per 1000. Rapeseed oil, [illegible] Cloves, [illegible] Mace, [illegible] 5s to 5s 6d; pepper, 5½d to 6d per lb. Cassia lignea, [illegible] 5s to 6s; cassia, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Cinnamon, [illegible] 2s to 2s 6d per lb. Cassia buds, [illegible] 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Ginger, [illegible] 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt. Nutmegs, [illegible] 2s 6d to 3s per lb. Pimento, [illegible] 2½d to 3d per lb. Pepper, [illegible] 5½d to 6d per lb. Cassia buds, [illegible] 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Ginger, [illegible] 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt. Nutmegs, [illegible] 2s 6d to 3s per lb. Pimento, [illegible] 2½d to 3d per lb. Pepper, [illegible] 5½d to 6d per lb.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 3d; barley, 30s 10d: oats, 21s 7d: rye, 34s 8d; beans, 35s 3d; peas, 35s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 55s 4d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 34s 4d; beans 36s 0d; peas, 37s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 0d; barley, 7s 0d, oats, 6s 0d; rye, 5s 0d; beans, 6s 0d; peas, 5s 0d.

[illegible] business has been transacted this week, yet prices have ruled about stationary. The public sales have gone off heavily, at unfavourable rates.

Sugar.—West India as well as Bengal and Mauritius sugars are sold freely at late rates; but foreign parcels have met a very dull inquiry. Refined goods steady, at 66s for standard Lumps.

Coffee.—The supply of most kinds of coffee on offer in the private contract mart is small, nevertheless the demand for all descriptions is inactive, at barely stationary prices.

Rice.—Dull and heavy, at former Mincing-lane quotations.

Oils.—Linseed is in good request at an advance of 6d per cwt. In other oils, rather more business is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £5 5s to £4 8s.; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 8s.; oat straw, £1 15s to £1 17s.; wheat ditto, £1 17s to £1 18s per load

Coals (Friday).—Adair, 16s; Hetton Main, 15s 6d.; Hetton, 17s 6d.; Lambton, 16s 9d, Pemberton, 15s 6d.; and Stewart Hartley, 15s per ton.

Hops, Friday.—Although the transactions in all kinds of hops during the present week in pockets is small. Sussex pockets, £6 12s to £7 5s: Weald of Kent ditto, £6 5s to £7 2s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 2s to £7 15s; East Kent ditto, £7 5s to £8 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 5s to £8 5s; East Kent ditto, £8 5s to £9 5s per cwt.

Wool.—Owing to the large approaching public sales, which will commence on the 16th inst., and as nothing will be offered for the 10,000 packages, very little is doing by private contract, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—The best [illegible] sorts of potatoes are selling steadily, at 100s to 130s per ton, but other kinds are very dull.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts here to-day was small we have [illegible] quotations. The same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Stratford, Bow, on Saturday, the 7th inst., Mr. William Alexander Adams, to Miss Lucy Oliver of Harley-street. At Chelsea, Frederick William Pinco, Esq., to [illegible], eldest daughter of R. F. Stallard, Esq. At Marylebone Church, Peter [illegible] to Miss Augusta [illegible], third daughter of the late T. [illegible]. At [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Jane, second daughter of [illegible].

At [illegible], Mr. [illegible], widow of the late Captain Anthony Lidiam.—In Upper Harley-street, [illegible], Esq., to Miss [illegible], eldest daughter of the late Old Kent-road. [illegible] At St. George's, Hanover-square, [illegible], Esq., to [illegible], Esq., aged 71. On the 5th inst., at [illegible], Mr. Joseph Thomas Whitmore, Esq., in his 58th year. Mr. Whitmore represented the borough of [illegible] for many years.—At her house in Beaumont-street, Oxford, at the age of [illegible], Mrs. Mary Parry, widow of the late Rev. Robert Holmes, D.D., formerly Fellow of [illegible] College, and for 12 years, March and Dean of Westminster.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-Bridge-road.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY. The present attractions surpass all previous Effects. Tremendous Hit of the New Spectacle, introducing the wonderful Colossal Elephants! Trials of Classic—Magnificent Brass Band—Grand Procession—Supplendid Costumes—and its glorious Mechanical Changes.—MONDAY, FEB. 16, and every Evening, until further notice, the grand production, entitled The RAJAH OF NAGPORE; or, The SACRED ELEPHANTS of the PAGODA, in which the whole of the extensive resources of this Establishment will be brought into requisition. The Scenes of the Circle will include the unequalled Feats of the British and Foreign Company. The whole concluding with the Pyrotechnic Display of LOVE and WAR.—Doors open at 6: Commence at 7. Tickets and Places may be had daily, at the Box-office, from 11 to 5.—Stage Director, Mr. Jo Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—NOTICE.—CONTINUATION of PRICES.

Day Exhibition ..	..	..	.. 1s
Evening Exhibition	..	..	.. 1s 6d
Children under 13	..	..	.. 1s
Stalactite Caverns	..	..	.. 1s extra.
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The EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects at Night, Dawn, and Sunrise, by Messrs. Danson and Telbin; Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, &c. &c., brilliantly illuminated with Coloured Lamps, and Mountain Torrent, surrounded by [illegible]. Open from [illegible] till [illegible].

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—The Directors have the honour to announce that the [illegible] Concert will take place on Wednesday next, Feb. 18, when the following Selection will be performed:—Part 1. Overture [illegible]. Air, Mr. Wilson, "Oh from the deep." Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Machin, "Give ear, O Lord" Cherubim. Miss Rainforth, "Hark, tis the Bittern" Handel. Concerto 2, Solo on the Violoncello, Mr. Lucas. Air, Mr. Machin, "What ails you, Beethoven. Mr. Francis, "Lord while my cup of grief" Weiss. Miss Steele, with Chorus, "Come unto Jehovah." Haydn. Organ Solo. Misses Rainforth and Steele, and Mr. Francis. "Jesus, Heavenly Master" Spohr. Mr. Machin. "Let the Storm" Riese. Miss Rainforth, with Chorus. "Hear my prayer O God." (Composed expressly for these Concerts—Part 2. Overture [illegible]. Air, Mr. Machin, "Sweet Bird" Handel. Mr. Hoyte, Miss Steele, Mr. Farth and Steele, Messrs. Francis and Machin. "Sing to Jehovah." Glee. Miss [illegible], Mr. Machin, and Mr. Hamilton. Air, Miss Rainforth. "Let the Bright Seraphim" Handel. Chorus. "God is great in battle" Beethoven. The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at half-past 7 and terminate before 10. Single Tickets, 2s. 6d

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THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, copper, and [illegible] manufactory. Tin and copper, iron and [illegible] every description of solid plate and table cutlery, Japanned trays, [illegible] and every article for furnishing, japan, flower stands Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures for cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 56, Baker-street, Portman-square

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of teaching the Art of Dress-making to a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. Improvements in the Bodice can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery and Dress-Rooms

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom ..	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat ..			

HAT	£ s. d.
Measure size round the Head	
Beaver Tagliouis 0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and
Beaver Clerical or Coffin-shape .. 0 7 6	shape, handsomely trimmed .. 1 4 0
D'Orsay's, Alfred's, Pembroke, and	Millet Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Col-
Chesterfield 1 5 0	lars, and Capes 1 12 0
Boys' Winter Caps in every style,	Tweed wrappers 0 16 6
from 0 5 6	Tweed Trousers 0 7 6
Winter Trousers, lined 0 10 6	Winter Trousers, in all the new
Winter doeskin 0 12 6	patterns 0 13 0
Winter Cassimere 0 9 6	Doeskin Trousers 0 16 6
Frock Coats, signet 1 5 0	Best or Dress Trousers 1 5 0
Dress Coats 1 5 0	Dress Coats 1 13 0
Double Breasted Vest 0 7 6	Best Quality Made 1 10 0
Boys' Under and Tweed Suits .. 0 16 6	Frock Coats 1 15 0
Winter Trousers 0 8 0	Best Quality Made 2 2 0
Winter Vests 0 5 6	Cashmere 0 8 6
	Satin, Plain, or Fancy Vests .. 0 13 0
	Boys' Tweed and Cord Suits .. 1 6 0
	Boys' Great Coats 0 14 0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the nobleman-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, that has been resorted to in many instances, in order to deceive the public. In connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should (to prevent disappointments, &c.,) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or at Aldgate, opposite the Church

WESTERN GATES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

This magnificent specimen of British iron casting has just been completed for the Western or Principal Entrance of the New Royal Exchange, by Messrs. Grissell, at the Regent's Canal Iron-works. The extreme height from the crown of the arch to the footway is 22ft. 6in., and the width 22ft.

The design is appropriately Elizabethan; for, from great Eliza's golden reign, we date our possession of an Exchange. Our Engraving conveys a precise idea of the well harmonised effect of the compartments. On the flanks and around the semi-circle are the shields of the Twelve Great City Companies; in the crown of the arch are the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham; in the circle beneath is a bust of Queen Victoria, upon a large crown, backed by the civic mace and sword. In the lowermost panel, too, is the unique monogram of Gresham. The panels above bear the arms of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria. The whole gates are bronzed, and have a remarkably handsome appearance.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TANGMERE CHURCH.

This interesting but small church of parish of Tangmere, near Chichester, was, till lately, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, but has recently, by an Order in Council, been placed under and made subject to the authority of the Bishop of Chichester, by the Queen. The church is a good specimen of the early English style of architecture: it consists of a chancel and nave, and has a well-proportioned wooden spire. The structure is dedicated to St. Andrew.

The chancel is in the decorated style of architecture. The windows in the chancel are of stained glass, and are from designs of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The floor has been entirely fitted with open seats, with poppy-headed ends.

In taking up the old floor in order to replace it, was found the stone which had been formerly the altar, bearing the well-known mark of five crosses. A similar one may be seen on Chichester Cathedral: but these are rare specimens, as most of the stone altars were broken in times of great popular excitement. The stone now forms part of the pavement under the communion-table.

The drawing in the "Book," and in our Illustration is shown part of one of its patriarchal denizens—a yew-tree, of extraordinary age and size.

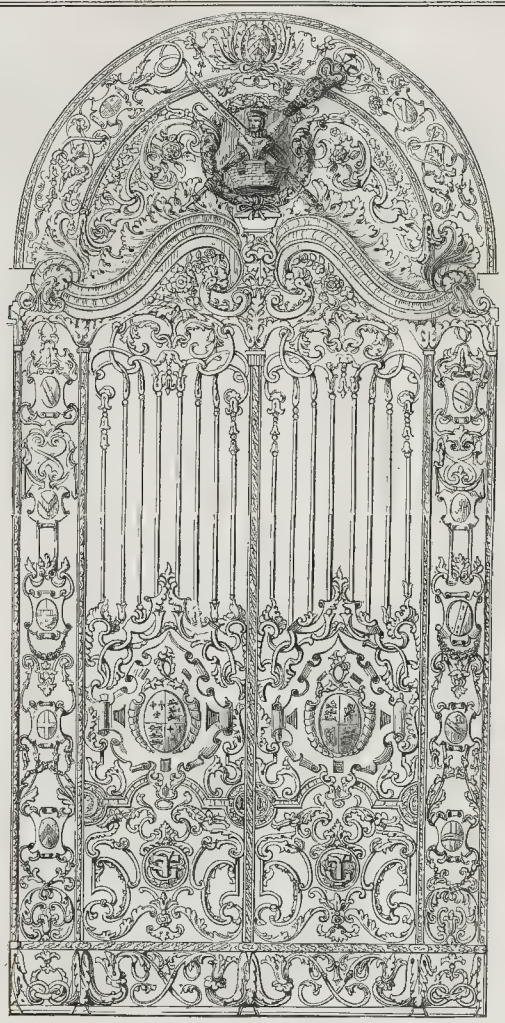
THE DEBATE OF THE WEEK.

The debate on the proposition of Sir Robert Peel will be in its effects one of the most interesting that has occurred for many years; but it has not been so startling in its character as, from the greatness of the interests involved, might have been anticipated. Up to Thursday evening, the speaking, as if by some tacit understanding, was almost wholly from the Ministerial side. With the exception of Lord John Russell, no leader of the Liberals had addressed the House. For this reason the debate at some periods rather languished. The arguments being all denunciations of the plan or avowals of the "change of opinion" which led the speakers to support it. The Ministerial party is evidently much divided. The best speech from the Protectionists was that of Mr. S. Herbert. It was ably answered by Mr. Sidney Herbert. The best defence of the Ministry yet given was by Sir James Graham, who was called up by Lord Worsley. We give two Portraits of the leading members of the Agricultural party.

A. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, M.P.

Mr. Augustus Stafford O'Brien is the member for the Northern Division of the county of Northampton. He is a young man, but has more of the old Tory principle in him than many of his seniors, and moreboldness, too, in avowing it: he doubts much whether the party has gained anything by dropping its old name, and taking that of Conservative, which, in these days of Ministerial abolitions, remissions, concessions, and changes, seems somewhat of a misnomer.

Though one of the party thus designated, Mr. O'Brien's speeches have been much more frequently directed against the policy of the Premier than in support of it. On the Maynooth Bill, he protested against the



WESTERN GATES OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

measure, as a departure from the principles of the party, which was calculated to shake all confidence in public men. "The destruction of public confidence," he said, "was one of the most dangerous evils that could befal a State, for it at once benumbed those who ought to be vigilant to guard, and stimulated those who were ever ready to destroy."

But the question with which Mr. S. O'Brien is most closely identified, is that of the Corn-laws. He is an advocate of the principle of Protection; and, it may be added, a very able one: he has several times had occasion to address the House on this subject, and always with increasing credit to himself. Whether, when he looks at the tendency of past and present legislation, he does not sometimes think he has come too late to the rescue, may be a matter of speculation. Certainly the principle of Protection seems to be "a creed outworn" in the opinion of the leaders of the two great parties, and he may regard himself as the champion of a fallen cause, for whom, says the poet, Fame has no crown. But we have no doubt he will cling to the sinking deck, and stand by his flag to the last. He is bold and direct in his language, and decided in his principles; speaks ably, and defends zealously; in him the agricultural interest has an advocate with every requisite, except the prospect of success. He has won the good opinion of the House, and he will no doubt maintain it. He has good natural advantages: in figure he is rather tall and commanding; has a clear voice, and a very distinct delivery—of the importance of which many honourable members do not seem so fully aware as they ought to be. He was returned for the county at the general election of 1841: he had previously, but unsuccessfully, contested Limerick in 1837.

He, of course, has taken part in the present debate; in his speech he avoided the arguments of detail, and rested his case mainly on the violation of public and party faith which would be committed by a Government and Parliament repealing the Corn-laws, which were avowedly elected and placed in power on the principle of Protection. We give the peroration of his able address:—

A few months ago a farmer came to him, and said, "I have got a fortune left me." "Take your good land, then," was the reply. "and farm it for yourself." "Why," said the farmer, "there are the gravestones of four generations of my race in the churchyard—father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather. I will not invest my money anywhere else; I shall stick to the old farm." To his mind, the heart of that old fellow was worth a very heavy volume of political economy. And (continued the hon. gentleman) it is hundreds of thousands of men like that—of men, not with such fortunes in their pockets, but with such hearts in their bosoms, whom you are driving forth, by your legislation, with broken hearts and ruined families. Neither is it too much to say that when—feeling the effect of your policy—they take a retrospect of the past, their keenest associations, their bitterest recollections of the period from which they will date their blighted hopes and broken fortunes, will not be with the name of Cobden. We will not aid you in your triumph over those old men. We do not envy a triumph which we do not participate; and, small in numbers, yet it may not be without some influence, we will raise our voices against the injustice you are about to perpetrate. You may exult in your triumph over a body of men who are reading that table with petitions and who see ruin staring them in the face. Moderation in prosperity, and patience in adversity, were their virtues and their greatest fault was that they trusted you, and you are prepared to triumph over them (I can give it no milder term), in strange coalition with men who, true to their principles, can neither welcome you as friends, nor respect you as opponents: of whom, I must say in conclusion, that the best and most patriotic of them will least rejoice to witness the ruin and downfall of a great constitutional party, and will most deplore the loss of public confidence in public men.

TANGMERE CHURCH, SUSSEX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

MR. P. MILES.

Mr. Miles has led the force which resists the encroachments of the Prime Minister on the principle of Protection. He has moved an amendment, on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, that the House go into Committee that day six months, and on this the division will be taken. Mr. Miles is a firm and staunch adherent of the cause, though he cannot be ranked among the most prominent members of the

MR. P. MILES, M.P.

House. His position, and the confidence felt in him, supply the place of greater abilities; his speech was a recapitulation of most of the familiar arguments against Free-Trade. We separate from these passage in which he refers to the great number of members who have changed their opinions on the question, though he does not seem to think with *Jaques*, that

"Out of these convertites
There is much matter to be heard and learnt."

Had he, three months ago, asked many of those hon. gentlemen who were now sitting on the Treasury benches, whether they were prepared to vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws and the principle of Free Trade, he should scarcely have expected an affirmative answer. Even the hon. member for Wolverhampton must be surprised at the miraculous accession of numbers to his party. Were those hon. gentlemen watching the country's progress towards Free Trade, and did they hasten to accomplish the popular wish? Were they prepared to act in concert with the hon. member for Stockport? What were the opinions they were elected to support, he could not say. He left them to settle that with their constituents; but he could only say, that if his opinions had undergone such change, he should have been prepared to follow the example of the noble Lord the member for Dorsetshire, and resigned his seat. His chief objection to the measures of the right hon. Baronet was, that he saw no termination to them. Every session would bring an additional change. It was proposed to effect great changes, and greater still must follow. The more he considered the question, the more was he convinced that those measures ought not to be allowed to pass through Parliament before the deliberate opinion of the country had been taken on the subject by an appeal to the constituencies.

Mr. Phillip William Skinner Miles is member for Bristol, and brother of Mr. William Miles, the member for East Somerset.

MR. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, M.P.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 199.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

There are some events which, from time to time, repeat themselves; but they do not appear in the same manner. Let a generation pass, and the same scene that was a kind of legalised riot, a political saturnalia, will be a tame, common-place affair, scarcely making more than a slight ripple on the surface of society. The Election for Westminster has just terminated, and though it has occurred at a great crisis of public affairs, has but little resembled those famous contests of which a seat for this constituency was once the object in the days when Fox and Sheridan were names of power. Then an election fixed the attention of all England; it had even a more popular and general interest than the struggle within the walls of Parliament; in the Metropolis it was a great event, it roused every political and personal feeling and antipathy; it was long in its duration, and ruinous in its expense It was a battle of parties for men, whose names awoke more enthusiasm, deeper personal attachment, and, we may say, a livelier political faith, than we are now accustomed to see exhibited. This zeal and enthusiasm form the brightest part of the picture of the times, for human trust, sacrifice, and energetic exertion, always have in them something noble, and to be admired. But, on the other hand, the violence and licentiousness with which the display of those qualities were accompanied, were something beyond the conception of the present age. The scenes they gave rise to furnished abundant materials for the condemnation of our representative system, which once abounded, more than at present, in the writings of Continental apologists for, or flatterers of, despotic government. They more readily saw the external rudeness and violence of party zeal, than the inward and better admiration of worth, talent, and public services, on which that zeal was grounded; and the licence of a mob was confounded with, and taken to be a necessary consequence of, permitting a free choice of their representatives to the people. In fact, there was much in the occurrences of the time of which we speak, that could be seized by a clever opponent of popular institutions, for the purpose of turning them into ridicule, or making them objects of fear. Attacks on personal character, drunkenness, bribery, fights (individual and *en masse*); lampoons of the most atrocious falsehood; caricatures, remarkable more for ugliness than wit; and a rough treatment of the very men for whom all this excitement was got up, in the name of friendship, but which was almost as bad as hatred—all these abounded.

The ordeal of the Hustings was then a test of the strength of nerves, if not of principles, in the candidate; he was assailed with other weapons than questions as to his future votes on the Corn-Laws, the Ballot, or the Extension of the Franchise; the shouts of his own party built no bulwark against the peltings of his opponents, nor was it an indemnity for bruises and filth to know his party had made reprisals in the same way, and balanced accounts with the "hon. gentlemen on the other side," with the same currency. It was at the Covent-garden Hustings in particular that the pelting of Candidates, at first an abuse, no doubt, was elevated into an established usage; the vicinity of the vegetable market, helped this on greatly, by at once suggesting the temptation and furnishing the means of gratifying it. Old pictures of the front of St. Paul's Church, on such occasions, are now worth looking at as showing what an election was in the "good old times." The Candidates and their friends are all but hid by an avalanche of vegetable productions, in which turnips, which might in size rival those of Sir C. Napier himself, "as big and as thick as the heads of most hon. gentlemen in the House," play a conspicuous part, with accompaniments that we do not choose to describe. The people, used to the practice at the pillory, acquired a love for the custom, and an expertness in it, unknown, we hope, to this generation, the zest of the thing being heightened by the feeling that the objects of this rough sort of homage were men with whom they would never afterwards come in contact but on the terms of Member and Constituent—which are very different from those of Candidate and Elector.

The tradition is now dying out; but a quasi-riot, and an actual pelting of the leaders in the contest, were long considered almost inseparable from a due and satisfactory election—just as the Gallery at our Theatres invariably insist on the Clown in the Pantomime singing "Hot Codlins:" it used to be comic once, we suppose, or it would not have established itself; but the effect of it now, as given by our successors of Grimaldi, is lamentably the reverse of funny: still it is one of "the ancient institutions" of our Theatres, and the true Conservative Benches are in the Gallery—they permit no innovations. In the same way, the Hustings had its traditions; pelting the candidates was one of them—it was a privilege of the occasion: even the Turks are permitted to curse the Sultan and his officers, when there is a great fire in Constantinople. All nations have their peculiar usages.

The change that has come over us—and it is one for the better—has arisen, first, from the improved intelligence of the people, that enables them to exercise a right without abusing it; more sober habits may have also done much towards it; and, lastly, the changes in the mode of taking the votes, and the limit placed upon the time of election, have done much more. What was good-humour and joke on the first day of a contest, might become ill-natured and earnest enough on the seventh or eighth. But

ST. GEORGE'S HARBOUR, GRENADA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

here is yet another cause, and it is not wholly one to congratulate ourselves upon; there is more political indifference and distrust of men now than twenty or thirty years ago. More than half the constituency of Westminster have not voted at all in this Election! Formerly such luke-warmness would have been impossible. The fact, too, that on the great question of the day, the Whig and Tory Candidate were of the same opinion, is a very significant one, of the levelling of party distinctions. Such an identity of sentiment in the rivals of a Westminster contest, is almost unprecedented. Then much of the excitement which used to explode at the Hustings in the choice of men, is now turned into the continuous and quiet energy which is carried into leagues and associations for the advancement of measures. Here we argue, explain, and advocate, till policies and changes are forced on Governments and Ministries more effectually than by the week's riot and extravagance of an Election. The great constituencies were once, too, the only open ones; in them was expressed, as in a centre, the popular feeling of the whole nation,—no wonder that it was done violently and fiercely; now the close boroughs are rather the exception, the open constituencies numerous. All this may satisfactorily account for the great difference between the present and the past as seen in Westminster Elections.

GRENADA.

Grenada, one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, is situated between 12 deg. 20 sec and 11 deg. 58 sec., latitude; and between 61 deg. 20 sec. and 61 deg 33 sec., longitude. It is about twenty-five miles in length, and twelve in extreme breadth. The island is traversed from north to south by an irregular ridge of mountains, which, at the highest points, are nearly 3000 fast above the level of the sea.

Grenada was originally discovered by Columbus, but not settled until taken possession of by the French, in 1650. It was captured from the French by the British, in 1762; and retaken, but ultimately ceded to the British

At the present time, the principal harbour of this island (St. George's) is well known as the great rendezvous of all the vessels belonging to the splendid line of Royal Mail Steam-packets, that ply between the mother country and the West India Islands

One of these superb steam ships is shown in our Illustration, from a sketch by a Correspondent.

Though small, the harbour is of great depth; and affords safe anchorage for ships of any size.

This harbour has also the advantage of a plentiful supply of excellent fresh water, which is brought by means of pipes to the end of a small pier, from whence ships fill their tanks with very little labour

A large supply of coal (about 1600 tons per month) is brought to Grenada every month, for the use of the steamers. The negro women of the island are employed in the trans-shipment of this article from the lighters to the wharf, and back to the steam-ships; about 200 women being thus employed, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per day. The population of Grenada is at present 28,000. The exportation of sugar in the time of slavery was about 23,000 hogsheads; at present it is about 5000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A private letter from Palermo dated Feb. 2, says:—"The health of the Empress of Russia has been wonderfully benefited by her residence in this climate. Indeed it may be said that her Imperial Majesty is under convalescent She drives out daily for hours together, and has given some beautiful *soirées dansantes* The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, who are passing the winter here, are frequent guests at the palace."

The following is an extract from a private letter dated from the seat of war in India, Dec. 23, 1845:—"30,000 men advance guard, with 70 guns, are now marching upon Ferozepore, where are stationed only 6000 men and 20 guns No reinforcements can by possibility be brought up in less than three days, by long forced marches. No quarter is to be given to the 'white faces' Although our men will smash the Sikhs to the mud, yet the odds are fearful, and we have to fight against men well trained by Allard, Ventura, Avitabile, and other experienced French officers. 30 new regiments will be required, at least, to hold the new country.

A letter from Saxe-Coburg of the 6th, says:—"The new elections having resulted in the return of all the members of the last Chamber, M. de Lepel, the Duke's Minister, who advised the dissolution, has given in his resignation, which is accepted."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a petition presented by the wife of the unfortunate Ricmi to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, three weeks before he was delivered up by the Government. It is extremely affecting, and is said to have moved the Grand Duke to tears; but the stern laws of state policy prevailed over the feelings of humanity, and on the 24th ult. the Ministers of the Grand Duke overruled his desire to grant the petition, and gave up Ricmi into the hands of the officers of the Pope

From Berne on the 19th instant we learn that in the sitting of that day the Grand Council had adopted, by a large majority, the proposition of the Executive Council and the Senate, that the people should elect a Council for the Revision of the Constitution

A letter from Oran, of January 31, says:—"The losses experienced at the beginning of the insurrection by the civil convoy, proceeding from Mascara to Oran, have been fully paid by the tribes of the territory on which the attack took place. The sum thus given amounts to 60,000 francs."

The Frankfort journal publishes a Cabinet order from the King of Prussia, dated from Charlottenbourg, the 23rd of December, 1845, wherein it is provided that all Prussian subjects who for the purpose of avoiding serving in the army become Catholic priests in foreign countries shall be declared incapable of exercising their functions in their own country, seeing that no greater punishment can be inflicted upon them.

The *Journal des Débats* mentions that the parricide Dubarry, lately condemned to death by the Court of Assize of Tarbes, was ordered for execution on the 12th of February. The criminal records show that one of his ancestors of the same name (Jean Marie Dubarry) was accused of a similar crime on the 19th of February, 1746. "Is there not something extraordinary," remarks the *Journal des Débats*, "in this party of crime, name, and date."

The King and Queen of Prussia have taken up their residence at the Royal Palace at Berlin for the season. Their Majesties recently honoured by their presence an amateur theatrical representation, got up under the direction of the officers of the Alexander Grenadier Corps

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces, that at the last Consistory held at Rome on the 19th ult., the Pope, after giving his sanction to the appointment of a number of Bishops, declared that the Emperor Nicholas had promised him to put a period to the religious persecution that the Catholics of his empire.

Accounts have been received from the Caucasus to the 18th of Jan. Gen. Freitag continued ill. the 6th Jan. the operation of cutting down and burning the forest in the Tschetschenzen, and then set out on his return. The formidable forest which has for so many years served as a bulwark is no more. The Russian troops had constant skirmishes with the enemy, yet had only one officer killed, six wounded, two received contusions, eight privates were killed, sixty-two wounded, nine received contusions. On the 16th of Dec. there was a sharp action, at the beginning of which the Cossacks were led into an ambuscade, and sustained some loss; but the Jesaul Semiatnoy, they rescued the enemy, who left behind a great number of cattle taken from the Nogaze. The Russians had 37 killed and wounded. The enemy had above 100 wounded; besides killed who were carried off, they left 15 dead on the field

A letter from Norkopung (Sweden) states, that on the 19th ult., about nine in the morning, the waters of the Motala suddenly fell, and continued to decrease so rapidly that, at four in the afternoon, the neighbouring population were able to descend into the bed of the stream and catch the fish, which lay nearly without water. The next day the river began to rise, and in two days attained its usual height During the year 1838 this river had also twice fallen suddenly, but never so low as on the present occasion

We learn by letters from Stuttgardt, that nothing can exceed the magnificence of the new palace which the King is erecting there for the residence of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and his consort, the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. Works of art, in painting and sculpture, of immense value, are to adorn this splendid edifice, and a refined taste is said to have presided over the whole arrangement

Letters from Coblentz state that 48,000 bushels of flour had been withdrawn from the military stores of Wesel, Cologne, Juliers, and Coblentz, and placed at the disposal of the President in Chief of the Rhenish provinces, to be divided among the inhabitants of the most distressed districts, who will pay for the supply at the rate to be fixed after the next harvest.

The affiancing of the Grand Duchess of Olga and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was published officially at St. Petersburg on the 4th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, from Teheran, that the Shah of Persia remains dangerously ill, and there being reason to fear that at his death his brothers and uncles would dispute the succession with his son, who is only sixteen years of age, the Grand Vizier was endeavouring to strengthen the cause of the legitimate heir by an alliance with Russia, in favour of which country he was daily making concessions of importance.

We hear from Naples, that a tournament is shortly to be held at the Palace of Caserta, in honour of the Prince, who takes a lively interest in preparations for the splendid fete, which are to be conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence. The costume are to be in the style of the middle ages.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday.

Repeal of the Corn-Laws. Petitions were presented for and against the repeal of the Corn-laws. The Duke of Richmond presented 200 of the latter. He said that all these petitions were in favour of Protection, and against the bill which had been introduced on account of the distress of many individual classes in another place; and they hoped that their Lordships would force the Minister of the Crown to appeal to the constituencies, in order that it might be seen whether they had made as short a turn on this matter as he appeared to have done.

Northern Union Land.—Lord Beaumont moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the burdens on real property, and into the impediments to agricultural transactions caused by the present system of Excise duties, Poor-laws, and local taxation The motion led to a rather discursive discussion upon agriculture and the Corn-laws. In the course of it, Lord Stanley said, he wished it to record his firm opinion, that the question of the maintenance or abolition of the Corn-laws rested upon something far above the individual interests of the agriculturists, or of any other class in the country, and that question ought to be weighed, not by any pecuniary consideration, which was the lowest point, but by the effect which the maintenance or the abolition of these laws would have upon the great social, moral, and political interests of the whole community. (Cheers.)

Lord Montagle moved an amendment, extending the inquiry to the legislative exemptions and pecuniary advantages provided by law in respect to taxation as affecting landed property. The motion, in this amended, was agreed to.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill was read a third time and passed. The House sat till half past ten.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday.

New Member.—Mr. Finch took the oath and his seat for Rutlandshire, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Dawney, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

The War in India. In answer to Sir R. Inglis, Lord Jocelyn said the Government had not received any official account of the invasion of the British territory in India by the Sikh troops; but a private letter was received from the Governor of Bombay addressed to the noble Lord at the head of the Board of Control, enclosing a private communication received by express, dated Ferozepore, Dec. 23. In that letter it was stated that on the 15th of that month large bodies of the Sikh troops, in violation of the treaty of 1805, crossed the Sutlej and entered Ferozepore; that on the 18th the advance guard of the British army was attacked by the Sikh forces; that attack was vigorously repelled and the enemy pursued upwards of three miles, when, owing to the darkness of the night, the pursuit was relinquished. On the 21st the main body of the British army, the centre commanded by the Governor-General, and the right by the Commander-in-Chief, attacked the enemy in a fortified encampment, in front of which they had thrown up double entrenchments and screened the position with armed bodies of men. The first entrenchment was carried that evening, and the following morning, in the course of half an hour (the centre of the British troops being led by the Governor-General, and the right by the Commander-in-Chief), the second entrenchment was taken; the batteries swept, a large proportion of the guns captured, and the communications of the army opened with Ferozepore The enemy were beat back upon a village called Sahabkhanewala, where it was the intention of the Governor-General and the Commander-in Chief to attack them. Such was the position of affairs when that letter left Ferozepore; there can be little doubt that before now the Government will be enabled to congratulate the House and the country on the complete success of the British arms. (Hear.)

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE UPON SIR R. PEEL'S PROPOSED COMMERCIAL CHANGES.

The adjourned debate was commenced 1.

The Earl of March, who opposed the measure, as being neither just nor necessary, and as being likely to prove detrimental to all classes of the community.

Mr. M. Gibson supported it, but he argued strenuously that the repeal of the Corn-laws should be immediate, even for the benefit of the agriculturist, and he was in the sense of the House would be taken upon this part of the case. If they wanted to judge of the tendency of public opinion on this subject, they should look to what the right hon Baronet was doing. He was an admirable barometer of public opinion, for he was moving with it wisely and prudently, and from what he was doing, they might know what the public were thinking.

Mr. Halsey opposed the measure of the Government, insisting that it was impossible for the public to give its confidence to a Ministry which had no shadow of claim to consistency. He considered the proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law League as dishonest, and he believed illegal, and feared they were not without their influence in bringing about the present measure.

Mr. Duncuft spoke in support of the measure.

Lord A. Churchill, who addressed the House for the first time, spoke energetically against them

Mr. L. W. Buck offered his strenuous opposition to the plan proposed by the Government

Sir W. Clay, Lord H. Vane, and Mr. James, spoke in favour of it.

Sir J. Tyrrell, in reference to some remarks that had fallen from Sir R. Peel, and announced, as one reason for his opposition to the measure, that it would not really settle the question: "So far from this being a settlement of the question, not many months ago the right hon. Baronet the First Lord of the Treasury would come forward with a proposition for the abolition of the differential duty on sugar. And upon what ground could it be resisted? It was the necessary consequence of the present measure. He could not help thinking that the noble Lord the member for London, and the hon member for Stockport, seemed to have been seized with a kind of *delirium tremens*. The hon. member for Stockport, who acted as a sort of crutch for the right hon. Baronet to lean on, must have surprised all by his boldness. The hon member had shrunk from carrying out his own views when offered office. But the views of that hon. member were intelligible. After preaching, as he had done, for half an hour, he could not state what was his object

you should make allowances for those who were charged with the duty of providing for the public safety; and, in case of this failure, we must be aware that within three or four months this disease would be followed with traces of famine; and under these circumstances was it not our duty to the country, as well as to the party, not to neglect the taking due precautions? (Hear) I wish that my anticipations may not be fulfilled; but it is of the last moment, it is absolutely necessary, before coming to a final decision on this question, that we should understand the Irish question. (Cheers.) I cannot consent to confess that I entertain any feelings of regret at the course which I then took; so far from it, that I declare to the House that that day is among the most happy of my life, as well as of my past station and pride, was that on which I was ready and prepared to take upon myself the responsibility of issuing an Order in Council for the opening the ports, and trusting so far as such an act of authority can, to the energy and particular object was to increase the supply offood in the country, and thus make provision against famine, and there might also have been other collateral advantages which would follow; but I thought, I say, that the best course to have taken was to have opened the ports. (Hear, hear.) Suppose that my anticipations proved incorrect, and that I had fancied a false estimate of the danger which threatened, I believed that even the generosity of Parliament would have made allowances for the motives that had actuated me, and would have granted an indemnity, (cheers) even if my anticipations were not fulfilled by the result. (Hear, hear.) But what are the facts? There was, during the latter part of December, and the beginning of January, said to be something like a lull—a suspension of the potato disease. I never shared in the prophetic feeling as to the amount of the potato crop, and that the potato disease had vanished, but the opinions on the subject which I had received from most able men of science, who had been directed by the Government to investigate the matter. But I ask, what were the facts of the case? I hold in my hand one of the papers which will throw a light upon this subject. I shall read them, not so much for a vindication of the Government, but as I conceive that it is right that I should say that the information which I had received at the time I know the measure before the House is not a really for opening the ports, but it is almost equivalent to that step, for its object is the immediate admission of maize, and other articles of grain, free of duty, and the reduction of the 4s. duty on wheat to 4s. the quarter. Some persons, I know, say that it would be better at once to reduce the duty to nothing. (Hear, hear.) But still, this is a virtual removal of the duty on all descriptions of corn, with the exception of wheat. Before, then, you finally decide on rejecting this measure, I ask you to look well to the circumstances of the case. You affect to doubt the accuracy of these official reports, but this can only be on the assumption that official men would deceive in such documents. But I will not depend on statements from our official men, but I will refer to letters which have been received from Ireland, by the two last mails, and the accuracy of which, I think, will not be doubted, when I state from whence they come.

Sir Robert Peel then read various communications from Ireland, giving lamentable accounts of the potato crop, and stating that great distress, if not famine, in the ensuing summer. Upon these grounds, he urged the House to agree to the propos is submitted to it. He then proceeded:

"It may be quite true that a different time for following the course I advised has passed away, and that the last of November would have been a better period for opening the ports than the 15th of February; but, admitting that to be true, I tell you, at the same time, that the necessity existed for the early adoption of the measure on the 1st of November, is, on February 16, only increased (Loud cheers.) It is true that the supply might have been more ample, and the area of our supply more extensive, had you not put a stop to corn coming in; but some one make some other proposal; but, I say, you must choose between the alternatives—either maintain the existing Corn-laws, or make some proposal for increasing the facilities of procuring food by the importation of corn. (Cheers.) It be admitted that, on account of temporary and unforeseen necessity, the present system should be relaxed, all reason is in favour of the suspension of the existing law (Hear.) Let us assume that the law is not suspended, and I have to consider the second question, from which I assure the House I should not shrink. After the suspension of the existing law eight months would elapse what would you propose to do with the present Corn-laws? This is a question which I advise the House to consider. My conviction is as strong as it possibly can be, that it would be as utterly impossible, after establishing freedom of trade in this country, for a single session—at permitting the free importation of grain for that period, to the end of it to permit the existing Corn-laws to come into operation, as it would be impolitic and impracticable." (Loud cheers.)

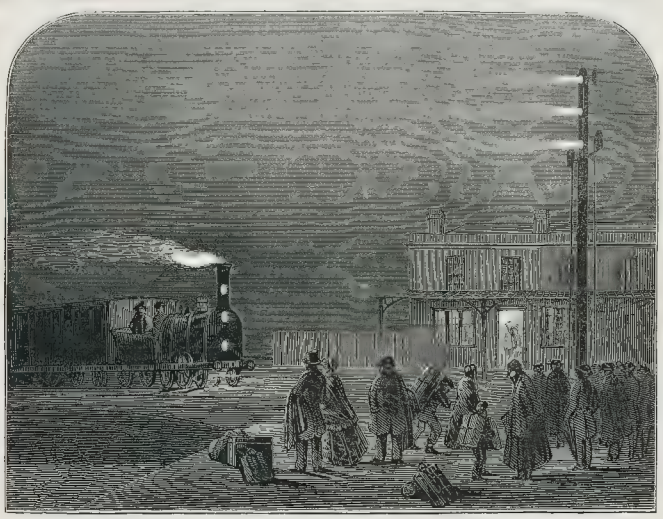
Sir R. Peel then went into the arguments of several hon. members who had argued in favour of protection. In reference to Mr. Colquhoun he said "As to the honourable member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, he tells me hereafter and for ever from this time he withdraws his confidence from me (laughter), on the ground that I establish no great principle as to the Corn-laws. If ever there was a man to whom a Minister ought to be recommended because he does not establish a great principle, it is the honourable gentleman in question. (Laughter.) He has fought by the side of the honourable member for Wolverhampton and has voted against him—he is an advocate for a fixed duty, but he has done all he could to defeat it. I do not know whether he is so far scared at so much of my measure as to have read the pamphlets of a Mr. J. Colquhoun (great laughter), but I doubt not but that he will agree with me, in so far as I can understand them, that the author is an advocate for a repeal of the Corn-laws. The honourable gentleman has voted with the honourable member for Wolverhampton and against him in his the determined advocate of a fixed duty, and has done all that he could since 1842 to undermine a sliding scale. I should have fared well, indeed, if the honourable gentleman I wonder what he would have said, after having carried a motion for the suspension of the Corn-laws, if at the end of that time the Government were to propose their existence on the repeal. I venture to say, then we would not have been a mere scrambling combatant of such a proposal." (Hear hear.)

Sir R. Peel announced his adherence to the proposal of future, rather than immediate, repeal. "*Some* have made the proposition to be a bribe to the landed interest, also; that it was more for the advantage of agriculture—I, on the part of her Majesty's Government—I made that proposal (cheers); and it is my intention to use all legitimate means I can for the purpose of giving effect to it." (Cheers)

Sir R. Peel next argued that agricultural prosperity had no necessary connection with that of trade, defended his proposed reduction in the duties on articles of foreign produce generally, and argued that relaxation of duty had been productive of advantage. He instanced timber: "Show me one relaxation, one removal of duties, which has not contributed to the advantage of the large and great body of consumers. I will go further. Show me one relaxation, at a very early period, which contributed to the welfare of the producer. I say, I will show you that those principles of prohibition have contributed—not merely to the general weal and advantage of the consumers (which is sufficiently apparent) but that they are perfectly consistent with the permanent benefit and increased wealth of the producer. (Hear, hear.) Why, I am ashamed when I read some of the notions. Here is one presented from the shipowners. ('Hear, hear,' and laugh:) It says, your petitioners are deeply interested in the prosperity of British navigation and the British colonies, and this is the prayer with which it concludes: they implore the wisdom of Parliament to check all further rash experiments on British navigation. And, as an earnest of its sympathy with the interests of commerce—so inseparably connected (with paternal defence—they implore you honourable House at once to reject the proposition for the reduction of the duty on foreign timber from 25s. to 15s., as proposed by the measure before you ('fear, hear.) This is from the shipowners: the builders of ships ('hear,' and laughter) —praying you to check all further rash experiments. Why, what is the basis of the 'rash experiment' you made in 1842? You found a discriminating duty of 25s. on foreign timber, and you reduced it to 25s. And how far can you destroyed the Canadian trade? Has that rash experiment been injurious to the shipowner? (I don't speak of the Baltic shipowner) Let us see. In Liverpool, the average tonnage employed in the British American trade (for I will take the Baltic timber trade), during the eleven years preceding the reduction of duty, was 153,000 tons. This was with the discriminating duty. Now that you have removed it, in the last two years the tonnage of ships engaged in the trade from Liverpool is 194,500 (Loud cheers.) This was the shipping employed in the Canada trade. The quantity of pine timber imported into Liverpool, on an average of seven years, before the reduction of duty, was 5,749,000 loads. In 1844, the quantity of pine timber brought into Liverpool from British North America increased, after the reduction of duty, from 5,749,000 to 6,311,000. (Cheers.) In 1845, the quantity was 6,857,000. (Loud cheers.) The shipowners pray you to reject the proposition for reducing the discriminating duty still further to 15s. What is the state of things at Liverpool under the existing law? One branch of the timber trade, this year, been very sensibly supplied with timber and woods adapted for the construction of ships of the first class. So trading has been the supply, that, at the present moment, this, one of the greatest maritime ports in the world, is in the anomalous condition of not having in stock a single log of foreign wood suitable for building ships that will last for twelve years time. (Hear, hear.) We propose to give increased facilities for the importation of Baltic timber, in order that, with it, good ships should be built. We have done away to some extent already, and, concurrently with it, there has been an enormous increase in the consumption of Canadian timber."

Sir R. Peel pursued this argument very much to various articles of foreign produce, and concluded his speech, (which lasted three hours), in these terms.

"It is not strange how gentlemen can forget historic facts, and ally themselves to their own habitations? Look at the state of your trade at this moment, and challenge you to point out one single instance where either consumer or producer was injured by relaxing the prohibitory system. Oh, let me implore of you to approach the consideration of this question with feelings of calmness and importance. View it, I implore you, by the clear, calm lights of reason , not mistaken—be not led away. This is not a question of confidence in her Majesty's Government. Reserve that, if you please, for a separate vote. The question which you have now to decide is, will you advance on your path or retrograde? (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I do not want to sweep away all duties from these things: I want to impose a duty of 4s. upon French brandy, whereas the English article is only subject to a duty of 9s.; and I want to impose upon French silks a duty of 16 per cent., instead of the present duty of double that amount. I put it to you whether it is not worth your while to endeavour to prevent the evil of smuggling. For my part I confess I think it is a most desirable object. I would cut up that trade root and branch, and would substitute a legal for an illegal traffic. This, to be sure, is but one of a thousand considerations which should weigh with you in determining on the course which you will pursue. Again I would remind you that this is no party question. The question you have to decide is simply this.—Will you in this enlightened age advance or recede? Remember, the eyes of the world are upon you. On, act a part worthy of yourselves and of your country. Will you advance or recede? When is the policy best suited to a great commercial empire? Remember your position—remember your great national responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Look to the advantages which God and nature have bestowed upon you. Look to your geographical position, on the confines of Western Europe, the connecting link between the northern and southern continents of Australasia. Look, I remember that the improvements of navigation and the applications of science have brought you within ten days of Petersburgh, and within ten days of New York Look to your physical advantages—the rivers and streams of manufacture—iron and coal—which abound throughout your country. Look to your acquired advantages, possessed as you are of a capital ten-fold greater than that of any country in the universe. Look to the mechanical genius and mine of wealth that is to be found in the unwearied perseverance, the indomitable skill, of your people; look to their talent—their ingenuity—their great mental power. Look, too, to your free institutions, your unshackled press, your glorious Constitution, which, under it permits licentiousness, affords rational liberty to all; look, I say, to all these things—think of the glory England has acquired from the Equator to the Pole, and tell me, is your's a country to dread competition with any country on the face of the earth. What have you to fear? Why is it that paper-hangers and silk-weavers are to be turned out of employment when protecting duties are proposed to be modified? What is to be your motto? Is it to be advance or retrograde? Other countries are now watching your example—other countries are wishing to know what is to be the result at the close of this debate. It is not a fact that every country is determined to meet you with hostile tariffs. (Hear, hear.) But there are countries which you, perhaps, least expect, and to which I did injustice, perhaps, by not naming before—as Sardinia, which has already set the example of a free importation of your goods and manufactures. (Hear, hear.) Naples will shortly follow the example of Sardinia. (Hear.) And Prussia, I can tell you, is already shaken (Cheers.) France is desirous of following these examples. These countries have been controlled by the arbitrary views of their manufacturers and commerce, which exercise a preponderating weight in their chambers; but the opinion of sensible men, not interested in protection, is bearing upon willing Governments; and they are desirous of following your course, and of reaping the benefits you may offer to them (Loud cheers.) Then the United States have already made considerable steps in advance in a liberal commercial policy. (Hear, hear.) I believe you will give, by this measure, an encouragement to that party in America which is in favour of commercial intercourse with this country. But even if you do not—If you fail to this—still I repeat again, don't punish yourselves because others choose to impose restrictions upon their own commerce. This night, or whensoever this debate shall close, you will have to decide what are the principles upon which your commercial policy is to be regulated. (Hear.) Most earnestly—from a deep conviction for the good of the country—from a sense of my own duty, and upon the experience of every relaxation of restriction and prohibition—I advise you yourselves to retain example to other countries, by persevering in the course you have begun. (Cheers.) It is no unmanly course on your part—it is a perfectly consistency with the course you have authority taken. Add to these measures, and you will take a Government security for the preservation of peace —you will take an additional guarantee for the contentment, and happiness, and prosperity of the great body of the people. (Cheers.) You may fail. All human precaution are necessarily precarious. After you have adopted the measures, there may be assumption of that party in America which is in favour of commercial intercourse with this country. But even if you do not—If you fail to this—still I repeat again, don't punish yourselves because others choose to impose restrictions upon their own commerce. This night, or whensoever this debate shall close, you will have to decide what are the principles upon which your commercial policy is to be regulated. (Hear.) Most earnestly—from a deep conviction for the good of the country—



FORSYTH'S PATENT RAILWAY SIGNALS.

FORSYTH'S PATENT RAILWAY SIGNALS.

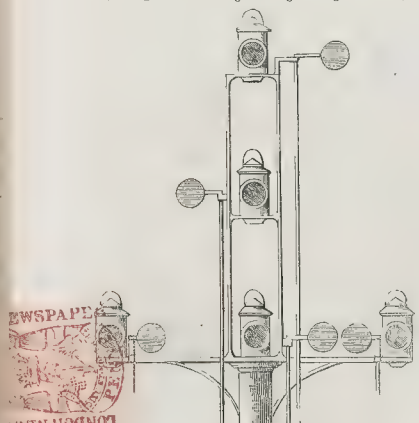
The frequent recurrence of serious accidents on railways renders the necessity for improved methods of signals more and more painfully evident. Several plans have been proposed within the last few months; but they mostly lack the simplicity requisite for their application in cases of danger; or the object cannot be accomplished without interfering with other operations connected with the efficient working of the trains. We have, however, to record another plan, which combines simplicity with efficiency.

SIGNAL DIAGRAM.

Mr. Forsyth, of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, has lately made some experiments on the Liverpool and Manchester Line, to prove the comparative value of coloured lights for signal purposes; and purposes only to use the red light in cases of danger. He suggests that each engine should carry a different *diagram* of lights; and, by a signal post, with lamps arranged as shown in our Engraving, should make corresponding signals, to be done by closing one or more of the lamps. Thus, the engine-driver knowing what diagram of lights he carries, and seeing a corresponding signal at the station, would conclude it to be especially intended for his guidance; whilst persons at the station would be apprised of the particular train which is coming. We have shown in the Engravings three of the different forms in which the lights will be arranged.

SIGNAL DIAGRAM.

This new system of signals has been secured by patent; and, we are persuaded, will be extensively adopted.



SIGNAL LAMPPOST.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. ANNE'S, LIMEHOUSE.

The first stone of this noble parish Church (one of the fifty churches ordered to be built in the reign of Queen Anne), was laid in the year 1712; and the building was completed in 1724, at a cost of £35,000, which was raised by a tax on coals, in the Port of London, generally. The Church stands not far from the banks of the Thames, as the reader may perceive on reference to the large Panoramic Picture (No. 210 in the plan), prefixed to vol. 5 of the Illustrated London News.

The architect of this Church was Nicholas Hawksmoor, who executed many buildings of note in the early part of the last century, and at the age of seventeen became the pupil of Sir Christopher Wren: he was an honour to his master, for many of Hawksmoor's designs have been attributed to Wren himself. Hawksmoor's finest work is St. George's, Bloomsbury (Engraved in No. 104 of our Journal); this is one of the most original, picturesque, and graceful steeples in the metropolis. St. Anne's, Limehouse, is an inferior work, but it deserves much more praise than has fallen to its share. "With much that is incorrect," says a judicious critic, "and very little that is positively beautiful, its *ensemble* has an air of grandeur very frequently missed where it seems to have been more studiously aimed at." The main feature of the design is the fine tower, terminating in four angular turrets, with a more lofty one in the centre. These, and portions of the belfry, are original and picturesquely effective. At a height of 130 feet is placed the clock, being the highest in or near the metropolis, not excepting St. Paul's: it was put up by Messrs. Moore, in 1839: it is a splendid piece of mechanism, with four faces, each 13 feet in diameter: the hours are struck on the great bell (38 cwt.), which bears the following inscription:—

At proper times, my voice I'll raise,
And sound to my subscribers' praise.

There are only two bells in the tower.

The interior has a fine organ, built by Richard Bridge, in 1741. Here is, also, a painted window, by Backler, of "the Sermon on the Mount."

The parish of St. Anne was formerly a part of the ancient parish of Stepney, and was separated from it in 1729

The present venerable Rector of the parish (nearly 100) is the Rev. J. Radcliffe; Perpetual Curate, Rev. R. Rawlings; Assistant Curate, Rev. J. Hillmer.

Limehouse is a healthy parish; the mortality being less than in seventy-two districts of the metropolis, and less than the average of the metropolitan districts.

MR. GALLY KNIGHT.

In our Obituary of last week we recorded the death of this accomplished archæologist. We annex a Portrait of Mr. Knight, in travelling costume, from a private plate, engraved many years since. As a pendent, we quote the following from the *Athenæum*:—

"Mr. Henry Gally Knight was educated at Eton, where he had Mr. Milman, the poet and historian, for one of his schoolfellows. From thence he was moved, if we remember rightly, to Trinity College, Cambridge, a little before Lord Byron was admitted of Trinity from the school at Harrow. Smit with the thirst of travel, he visited in 1810-11, in company with the Hon. Frederick North and Mr. Fazakerly, the most interesting provinces of the Turkish Empire. Here he would appear to have renewed his acquaintance with Lord Byron; and, warmed with the spirit of the poet of 'Childe Harold,' conceived a series of Eastern tales, illustrative of the manners and customs of the countries he had travelled through. Mr Murray transmitted the manuscript of one of the tales to Lord Byron for his opinion, without, however, communicating the name of the author. 'There are many beautiful passages in the tale you sent me,' Lord Byron writes in reply, 'and an interesting story. It must have been written by some one who had been on the spot, and I wish him, and he deserves, success.' Speaking of the Eastern tales in question, in a letter to Mr. Moore, Lord Byron writes: 'He (Mr. Gally Knight) sent to me last summer, and I advised him to write one in each measure, without any intention at that time of doing the same thing. Since that, from a habit of writing in a fever, I have *antedated* him in the variety of measures, but quite unintentionally.' These tales—('Iderim,' in four cantos; 'Phrosyne,' a Grecian tale; and 'Alsakhar,' an Arabian tale;)—do not appear to have attracted any very great attention at the time. Lord Byron played upon 'Iderim,' in verses to his friend like these—

I read the 'Christabel,'
Very well,
I read the 'Missionary,'
Pretty nearly,
tried at 'Iderim,'
Ahem

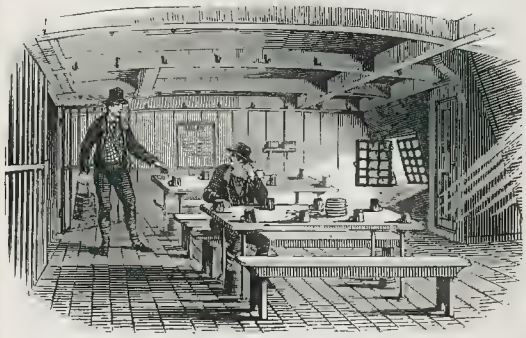
MR. GALLY KNIGHT, M.P. IN TRAVELLING COSTUME.

As his circle of friends increased, curiosity carried his tales (his new Persian Tales, as they were called) into a fourth edition and many years after 'Iderim' had been 'Ahem'd' by Byron, he published a dramatic poem called 'Hannibal in Bithynia,' conceived, he tells us, at Brussa, many years back, and only of late remodelled and retouched. He could not, however, dignify from himself that he had failed in achieving a reputation as a poet, and foreseeing the future fate of 'Iderim' and 'Alsakhar' (feeble attempts in the manner and measure of Byron,) he dropped the poet, and turned his attention to the study and origin of our Mediæval Architecture. In 1831, he began his tour in Normandy. Resolving not merely to trust his own judgment, he engaged an architect by profession (Mr. Richard Bussey) to be his companion in the tour, 'that he might have,' to use his own words, 'the assistance of a practised eye to examine the construction of the buildings, and a practised hand to delineate their outline.' He published, on his return, a small octavo volume, with plates, called 'An Architectural Tour in Normandy,' exhibiting a conscientious and diligent endeavour to arrive at the truth, and considerable nicety of observation. His next work was 'The Normans in Sicily,' a kind of sequel to his 'Architectural Tour in Normandy,'—a valuable work, for here he had again his architect by his side, sparing no expense to arrive at truth. His next great work and, unhappily, it has proved his last was his 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the Fifteenth Century,' accompanied by a clever introduction (the work on which his fame will rest), and eighty-one lithochromatic plates, by Mr. Owen Jones.

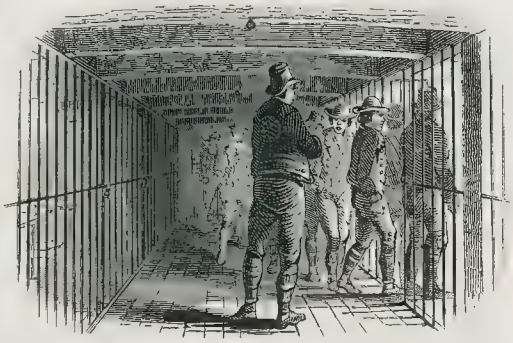
ST. ANNE'S, LIMEHOUSE.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE CONVICT SYSTEM.—ECONOMY OF THE HULKS.



CONVICT WARD.



GALLERY.

The subject of Prison Discipline, but more especially of Secondary Punishment, is now occupying so large a share of the attention of the benevolent and humane, that we purpose to illustrate in our pages the general subject of Transportation, in the hope of fixing, by our graphic details, the attention of the reader upon the economy of this penal system. We commence with that branch of Secondary Punishment known in England as "the Hulks," and contemplated merely as an intermediate establishment between the common gaols and the penal colonies, for prisoners sentenced to transportation; though, in fact, in many cases, they prove a substitute for that punishment.

Hulks, (Hulk, Dutch; *hulc*, Saxon, the body of a ship,) used as places of confinement and punishment for offences, corresponds with the *galea* of the Italians, the *galere* of the French, and our own English word *galley*.

The plan of confining offenders on board hulks was first adopted in England in 1776; but so early was their management abused, that in 1778, it was inquired into by Parliament; and in 1785, reported to have singularly improved the practice of villany. And, although several minor improvements have been made, from time to time, in the discipline pursued on board the hulks, we are led to conclude, from the various evidence given before Parliament on the subject, that no material change has been effected in the system.

The stations at which hulks are maintained in England are Portsmouth, Gosport, Devonport, Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford. We have selected the *Warrior* convict-hulk, stationed at Woolwich, as a fair specimen of the several vessels; and the large centre Engraving shows it to be not altogether an unpicturesque river-side object.

There are in this ship three decks, or floors, called the upper, middle, and lower decks. They communicate by two large openings at the centre and in the foremost end; and, as these openings in each deck are placed above those in the deck below, they form a kind of tube, reaching from the hold to the atmosphere above

The main hatchways are all 4 feet 8 inches square. The fore-hatchway, upper deck, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Middle deck, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. Lower Deck, 4 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches. The upper and middle decks also open into the chapel, at the after end of the passage; this chapel being 42 feet wide, 29 feet long, and 14 feet high.—(*See the Engraving.*)

The habitable part of the upper deck is 84 feet long by 38 feet 6 inches wide; and is divided into two lateral portions by a central passage; the inner boundary being a partition, consisting of iron bars reaching the full height of the deck. These are also called *Galleries;* and we have engraved one line of them. Each ward is subdivided by three transverse bulkheads of wood, forming eight classes, but not crossing the passage.

Near the bow of the vessel are two small rooms appropriated to the sick, and an open space for the ladder and hatchways. There are four ports in this space that ventilate the passage. There is a room in the after end of each ward, called the guards' galley, in which fires are kept till nine in the evening. These also adjoin the chapel.

The prison on the middle deck is 79 feet 6 inches long, by 40 feet wide. There are seven ports on each side, four bulkheads, and, in all, ten classes; and the dividing passage opens into the chapel. Two small rooms are set apart as workshops; they have two ports, and four large hawse-holes, and open into the space forward. The clear space for the ladder and hatchways is 19 feet 6 inches.

On the lower deck, the prison is 115 feet 6 inches long, by 43 feet 6 inches wide; number of ports, fifteen on each side, varying in size, and all smaller than the ports above The bulk-heads are six, forming fourteen classes. Width of the passage, six feet. The space left forward is twelve feet, with four hawse-holes opening into it. From the after bulk-head to the stern-ports, is a space occupied by the dark cells and store-rooms, leaving the passage free.

The floating prison is rated to hold 600 men. Of these 124 are disposed on the top deck; 192 on the middle deck; 284 on the lower deck; and this is effected without crowding.

Beneath the lower deck is the hold, a large, and almost unoccupied space, divided into store-rooms, divided by a passage. The openings from the hold are

1. The Main-batch. 2. The Fore-scuttle. 3. The After-scuttle. 4. A small scuttle in one of the classes.

The discipline and employment of the Convicts may be thus briefly detailed

On board each hulk, a book is kept by the Overseer, in which are entered the names of all convicts; and, on the first Sunday of every quarter, they are mustered, and the character of each convict, for the previous three months, is marked against his name, as follows:—*e. g.* very good; *g.* good; *m.* indifferent, *b.* bad; *v. b.* very bad.

The convicts, after they are classed, are kept in separate compartments on board the ship, and are not allowed to mix with any other class than that to which they belong, after the hours of daily labour. Every prisoner is required to serve two years certain as a period of punishment without any reserve earnings, and after that time is eligible to commence a period of probation, which invariably commences when the prisoner has mustered eight times, *i. e.*, two years, either good, or very good. This and his subsequent character determine the

"THE WARRIOR," CONVICT-HULK, WOOLWICH.

duration of his period of probation. On his entering this, his reserve earnings commence, and continue until his ultimate liberation, subject, however, to be withheld for misconduct.

The cells throughout the hulk are numbered consecutively, beginning from the lower deck upwards; and prisoners of the worst character, or during their period of punishment, are classed in the lower deck, and rise upwards as they progress in character, from the lower to the middle, and from the middle to the upper deck; so that the highest number, containing the men of best character, is on the upper deck

Whenever any convicts are allowed to earn a recompense from their labour, one-third of the earnings, that is, one penny per diem, is expended for them in the purchase of bread and vegetables, but on no account is any convict allowed to have money in his own possession; and such reserved earnings only given to convicts who have passed two years of their sentence, and not misconducted themselves.

In cases of convicts' misbehaviour, mild and persuasive means of correction are first tried; if such fail, the punishments are reduction of allowance of provisions, or confinement in a dark cell with no other food than bread and water, for not more than seven days; or by inflicting carnings; or moderate whipping, which, in any case, is not allowed to exceed twenty-four stripes.

"The overseer or officer in command is required to make a minute in the occurrence-book of the name of the convict, the name of the complainant, the nature of the crime, and the punishment inflicted. No convict is allowed to go without an iron upon one or both legs; and those employed on board are locked up and clothed in the same manner as those employed in the yards. An overseer is required to be on the watch all night in the dormitories. Chaplains are appointed in connection with the different vessels, who are required, besides reading prayers and preaching on the Sabbath and the holidays of the Established Church, to attend to the religious wants of the prisoners individually, to distribute according to their discretion the books or tracts provided for the use of the prisoners, and to take a general superintendence of the schools for their instruction. A surgeon is employed in connection with the vessels, who is required to attend to the health of the convicts, inspect their provisions occasionally, and see that the wards are properly ventilated. The employments of the convicts consist of shipbuilding and painting, carrying timber for this purpose, in removing chain-moorings, in cleansing the rivers on which they are employed, and in different descriptions of hard labour, and a limited number in keeping the vessels clean, preparing the food of the convicts generally, and making and repairing their clothes. Their periods of labour are from eight to nine hours and a half hour daily, according to the seasons of the year.

"The total expense per man in the hulks in England is £18 12s. 11d. The average value of labour per man is estimated at £10 18s. 9d., making the average annual expense per man £7 14s. 2d. The total cost per boy in the hulks is £14 9s. 6½d. The value of the labour performed by the prisoners in the hulks of Bermuda is so great as to leave an estimated annual profit for each of £13 8s. 6d."

If to these details, we add the following "Daily Routine" on board the *Warrior*, he reader may form a tolerably correct tides of the Economy of the Hulks:—

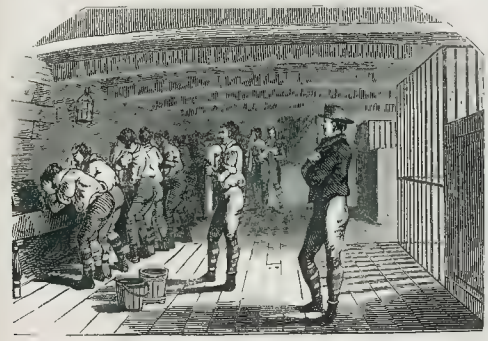
5 A.M. "All Hands" are called by the officers on watch; sufficient time being allowed to dress, and lash hammocks, the wards are then unlocked, and prisoners passed under the forecastle, in regulated numbers, to wash troughs being there permanently fixed, and supplied with fresh water for that purpose. They then re-enter their respective wards, and return with their hammocks, which are stowed in appropriate places, ranged along side the main deck, and constructed so as to admit of free ventilation. Breakfast is now served, under the immediate superintendence of the steward and officers, and the empty vessels returned to the galley, and washed by two prisoners, appointed as "Inspectors" of Weights and Provisions for the day. A thorough cleansing of the ship, including decks, poop, and forecastle next takes place, as which prisoners continue employed until

7 30 A.M. When a general muster is taken, and "All Hands" are summoned to labour in Dockyard, at the various duties assigned them, in divisions, each superintended by a guard connected with the establishment, who is responsible for their conduct and safety when on shore.

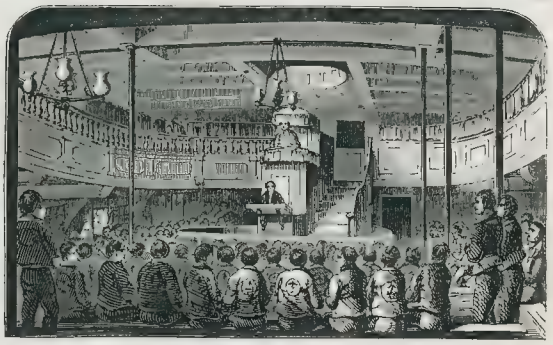
Noon. Prisoners return on board to dinner, being allowed one hour: a portion of which time is daily devoted to a minute examination of bedding and clothing, under the inspection of officers alternately appointed

1 P.M. Dockyard duties are again resumed, and continued until

5 30 P.M. When the labours on shore close for the day, and prisoners are received on board; washed; and mustered, to ascertain that "All is Right." Suppers are forthwith served; at the conclusion of which the men are again employed cleaning the interior of the ship, and the various utensils used by them during the day, until



WASHING-ROOM.



THE CHAPEL.

5 P.M. At which hour all duties finally close; hammocks are handed into wards, and unlashed; water is again taken in; and "All Hands" retire to rest.

9 P.M. An appointed officer visits the decks, examines the lights, bolts, and locks of each ward; interrogates the guard on duty as to the observance of general silence; and reports "all safe and secure" to "Officer in Command."

Should any prisoner complain of indisposition previous to mustering for labour he is retained on board, and ordered to the "Sick Ward," awaiting the arrival of the surgeon, who daily visits the ship.

Divine service is performed in the Chapel every sabbath; and evening prayers are read every Thursday by the Chaplain.

Prayers and portions of Scripture are also read in the respective Wards daily during the week; and a schoolmaster is appointed to instruct those prisoners who cannot read, every Monday and Friday evening. They are visited by the Chaplain, who notes the progress each prisoner makes in reading, spelling, and catechism.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending February 28

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 56	0 9	0 35	0 56	1 22	1 47	2 11	2 34	2 57	3 19	3 40	4 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. R. W.*" *Cambridge.—The Series of Illustrations has not been altogether abandoned.*

"*J. B. L.*" *Bristol, will be entitled to the large View of Dublin.*

"*Lector,*" *Macclesfield.—The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, (certain lands in Bucks), is a nominal Government office, by accepting which a Member of Parliament vacates his seat. We have more than once explained this official fiction; so that our Correspondent must be Lector Lentus.*

"*H. H. D.*"—*The charge for our Journal is 26s per annum, if paid in advance.*

"*G. F.*" *A Tower at the West End of the Town is, doubtless, the best authority on the harness of our day.*

"*C. W. C.*" *has been replied to by post.*

"*M. N.*" *Bradford, should read closely the newspapers of the day, or the Memoirs of Popular Portraits in the "Illustrated London News," to obtain information respecting "the leading men of the day."*

"*J. H. P.*" *Brentwood.—Declined.*

"*Fanny,*" *and "Scipio." The price of a Marriage License is £5 5s.*

"*An Etudiant Français.*" *Glasgow, should address a note to Messrs. Nutt and Co., Foreign Booksellers, Fleet-street.*

"*C. Z.*" *Hoxton. The lines will not suit.*

"*R. F.*" *In the order of ductility of the Metals, Gold is first; then, silver, platinum, iron, &c. Gold has been drawn into a wire 1-4600th of an inch in diameter.*

"*G. D.*" *Ventnor.—The advertisement in question announces a new periodical. St Lawrence Church, Ventnor, has been enlarged to 30ft. by 17ft.*

"*Alumnus.*" *Nantwich, as thanked.*

"*Adolescens*" *is recommended to consult a work on "The Fossil Fuel of Great Britain," or the article "Coal," in any late Cyclopædia.*

"*J. R.*" *Otley.—Density*

"*C. P.*" *Congleton.—" Dodd's Parliamentary Companion" is the best work of its class.*

"*Lenty E. P.*"—*Berthes are just as much worn, of the same material as the dress. One pinafore manufacturer is just as good as the other of the two names specified.*

"*Inquisitor.*"—*We cannot undertake to answer legal questions, particularly those relating to Railways.*

"*A. W. a Subscriber,*" *London. Lists of all the Foreign Newspapers, with their circulation, may be had at Messrs. Mason's Office, near the Post Office.*

The Correspondent who has sent us a letter from Brazil, is informed that we never publish any news, without knowing from whom it comes.

"*G. T.*" *Exeter, is thanked; but, most of the article sent has already appeared in our columns.*

"*Marquess*" *—The Reform Club house was built by Mr. Barry: it is a clever adaptation from the Farnese Palace, at Rome*

"*M Suel.*" *The old print shall be returned, if our Correspondent will send his full address.*

"*No Antreamer,*" *Romsey.—Thanks; but, we have not room.*

"*G P.*" *The legality of the charge may be ascertained by application at the General Post Office.*

"*A Junior Lover of Antiquities*"—*The British Archæological Association meet at the Western Institution, Princes street, Leicester-square.*

"*Caleb*"—*Haydon's Lectures on Painting,*" *&c.*

"*A Lover of Science*"—*Declined.*

"*A Fantastical Duke.*" *We really have not time for such anti-quarian searches as replies to our Correspondent would occupy*

"*R. T. M.*," *Belfast. Horizon on the Prairie.*

"*Enthusiasta*" *Mr. Moore, the poet, resides at Sloperton Cottage, Wilts.*

"*Exeter.*" *Only in particular cases.*

"*Hodgkinson.*" *The Adelaide does not receive pawnings for exhibition.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.—A bill failing due on a Sunday is presented for payment on Saturday.*

"*A Welsh,*" *Welshpool, is recommended to apply to an Army Agent.*

"*H. A.*" *Liverpool.—We cannot answer for the promises*

"*E. B. S.*" *Lyme Regis. Ghent is pronounced, on the Continent, like the plural gants (gloves), having reference to the double entendre, by its pronunciation in this sense, for one of the revolutionary songs of France.*

"*W. W.*" *will find the tale "Esquire" explained in our last volume.*

"*Alfa.*"—*Messrs. Jones and Co., Opticians, reside nearly opposite Furnival's Inn, Holborn.*

"*Chess.*"—*The Niagara story is a "Jonathan"*

"*B. T.*" *Bude.—We are not in possession of the names, or would oblige our Correspondent.*

"*A Subscriber*" Comme le vent *like the wind.*

We have not room for the Sketches to C. D.

"*A. G.*" *An ill natured report has been in circulation respecting the affairs of Moses and Son. We are assured that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement, and that the concern is on a prosperous condition.*

"*R. and R. E.*" "*Bourne's Treatise on Engineering,*" *lately published.*

"*A Two Years' Subscriber.*" *The best translation of Ossi into English verse is "Gold's Metamorphoses," Oxford, 1717, translated by the Most Eminent Hands," London, 1717, folio; of which there have been many reprints. We have not space to enumerate the Works of Thomas Hobbes.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Shaftesbury, is referred to the "South Australian Journal" of Simmonds and Clowes, Colonial Agents, Cornhill.*

"*J. C.*" *Coleraine, should write to the Money Order Office.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Ipsna.* "*The Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts*" *is published by Mr. Churchill, Princes-street, Soho*

"*Peveril*" *is correct in his surmise.*

"*H. C.*" *Dover.*

"*H. G.*" *Exeter.—The Revival of St. Valentine originated in the ancient Roman feast in honour of Juno, when the names of young women were put into a box, from which they were drawn by the men, as chance directed. The custom of choosing Valentines was a sport in the houses of the English gentry as early as the year 1476*

"*C. C.*" *We have not room for the Warwick Legend. "The Man of Feeling" is by Henry Mackenzie.*

"*Philomathema.*"—*The author of "The Saxagenarian" was the Rev. Mr. Bolton, a predecessor of St. Paul's, &c., published in 1818.*

"*J. C.*" *Sea Road, and "A Constant Subscriber," Worthing, may best obtain the information by writing to the Secretaries of the Railway Companies.*

"*W. J.*" *St. Leonard's.—One of Inskipp's masterly pictures will be engraved, probably, in our next.*

ILLEGIBLE.—"*Song of the Shepherdess.*"

[From the pressure of important news, we are compelled to defer Answers to many Correspondents till next week.]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

The advocates of a moral improvement find it difficult enough to advance it when they are met simply by the indifference of the mass of the public to anything that does not immediately touch their interests; that difficulty is increased during periods of great excitement upon some social and material question, which through years of violent agitation has not only created strong parties for and against it, but has brought those parties themselves to a crisis. Nearly all the energy which we have to bestow on public affairs is then absorbed by the great topic of the day; we then attend to nothing else; no voice that speaks of anything but the engrossing subject of discourse can be made audible through the noise of the tempest; if it does pierce through it at intervals, it is weak and faint, and runs great risk of not being listened to. Society is often afflicted with this malady described by Falstaff, as the disease of not marking, when the subject matter of the lesson is the reverse of pleasant or flattering. The "old Lord of the Council," who "spake very wisely—and in the street too," was but a type of all public advisers, who lecture society on its short comings and wrong doings; "he spake very wisely yet I regarded him not;" the following of good advice seems as much beyond the strength of the community at large, as of the fat knight in whom Shakspeare has embodied so many general failings.

But the conscience of the most hardened is liable to some compunctious visitings, and by dint of continual reiteration, and the somewhat terrible exhibitions we have had of the consequences of neglect, society is beginning to awaken to the necessity of dealing with that mass of youthful ignorance and destitution which is always hovering on the threshold of the prison, with no hand to lead it away from the fatal vicinity, but many ready to drive or seduce it within the portals of crime, from whence once passed there is no returning. In a great city like London —we should rather call it a nation, for it is rapidly growing into one—there will always be an immense amount of poverty, and with it ignorance; no arrangements that can be made will ever reach these human evils. But that is not a reason why we should make no effort to lessen them; it is folly to ignore their existence, and shut our eyes to their results. If we wished to do so, they will not suffer it; they will intrude their ghastly presence into the midst of prosperity and splendour. They are unwelcome and repulsive guests, but they come, and as they cannot be crushed, must be dealt with in another manner.

From several, and from distinct authorities, we have recently heard frequent complaints of the want of some means of arresting juvenile crimes, that should not place it on the same level, or confound it with old and hardened depravity. The police-offices abound with cases, in which it would be very possible to rescue the criminal at the first step upon the downward path; but, at present there is nothing provided for, save the punishment that, in nine cases out of ten, turns the offender loose on society with all that was bad in him confirmed and sharpened, and the little good that might have existed utterly destroyed. The few attempts that have been made have answered sufficiently to warrant their being multiplied and extended. But, unfortunately, the qualification for admission to the few reformatory establishments we possess, must be the perpetration of actual crime. Thus, in the prison at Parkhurst, only those boys are received who have undergone sentence of transportation. For minor offenders there is nothing but the common gaol—in which no reformation is to be expected, no teaching, save that of greater expertness in crime is possible. A defect in our arrangements on this subject manifestly exists and should be supplied as soon as possible. We are glad to see some prospect of this being done; attention has at least been drawn to the question, and this, at such a time as the present, is no small advantage gained. The City authorities, the Bishop of London, and more than one legal functionary are engaged upon it, and we have no no doubt something beneficial will be the consequence of their exertions, if at all seconded by the public.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE ELECTORS OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following remarkable letter has been addressed by the Duke of Newcastle to the inhabitants of South Nottinghamshire

"Clumber, Feb 17, 1846.

"Gentlemen In addressing you on the present occasion, I am quite aware of the unusualness of the proceeding. For the last few days I have noticed what has been passing in our country with indescribable pain and annoyance. It seems to me that the time has more than arrived when a period ought to be put to the discord which now agitates us. I deeply lament that any member of my family should be the cause of this most unnecessary agitation. I have most deeply to lament it for still more serious reasons than because it creates odious quarrels, feverish convulsions, expense, and extreme inconvenience among yourselves.

"Lord Lincoln is the decided victim of bad counsel, and in no instance more conspicuously than in the course which he has pursued upon the present occasion

"Under this influence he has been induced to accept an inferior office, that his seat may be vacated, and a desperate experiment attempted. He suddenly appeared among you before you could be aware of the treasonable plot in which he is said to be engaged, and at once made an appeal to the Protection meeting to the whole constituency. By this surprise he has been enabled to ascertain the undisguised and almost universal feelings and opinions of this important county.

"Doubtless it was expected that the constituency would be found to possess many consciences, and that the public voice would be raised in favour of Free Trade, and the other newly disclosed enormities of Sir Robert Peel's Government, although we have neither asked for nor desire Free Trade nor any other vicious and revolutionary system. But why should any one from authority be sent as a Government emissary to force upon you opinions which you hate, and the country hates with indescribable indignant hostility—and why should any one fortified with Government means, presume to operate the disgraceful seductions which are said to have been used upon this honourable county—and why are you to be insulted upon this insufferable occasion by the dogmas and fatal doctrines at which you now naturally shudder and recoil? Our worthy farmers are sturdy and clear-sighted, and your phalanx is not to be broken by bold axioms, artful assertions, or any other evil appliances

"Still, however, the move has been made; and although we may justly condemn it as a very great mistake, there may be some shadow of pretence for it, if it were intended by the experiment to test the public opinion. Now, however, that it has been in a course of most diligent trial for ten days, that the fullest proof has been elicited, and the result known to be totally adverse to the new doctrines, and unsuccessful to the deceived advocate of them. In the sincerity of my heart, and as a member of the constituency, I suggest to Lord Lincoln the propriety of withdrawing from an useless, and, to all, most painful struggle against a long-tried and approved principle and policy, and at once to restore tranquillity to the county, and the undisturbed possession of its unquestionable convictions.

"In the anxious hope that this address may meet with your approval, and that the appeal may not be made in vain,

"I remain, Gentlemen

"Your sincere and faithful servant and,

"NEWCASTLE."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—A letter from Paris of Wednesday, says: "There can be no longer any doubt of the intended visit of Queen Victoria. Apartments have been prepared for her at the Tuileries and at Neuilly. At what place she will have a state bed-room, fitted up in the most splendid style. It is said that towards the end of May, or early in June, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours will go to London, and accompany the Queen to France. Active preparations are going on also at the Hotel de Ville for a banquet and ball on the occasion of her visit

ELECTION FOR EAST SUFFOLK. On Thursday, Mr. E. S. Gooch was elected at Ipswich without opposition, for the Eastern Division of Suffolk, in the room of Lord Henniker. Mr Gooch is a staunch advocate of agricultural protection.

DORSETSHIRE ELECTION. The election in this county, on the resignation of Lord Ashley and Mr. Sturt, resigned, took place at Dorchester, on Thursday. Lord Ashley declined to contest the representation, and H. K. Seymer, Esq., and John Floyer, Esq., were therefore declared duly elected.

ADOPTION OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, VIA TRIESTE.—At a meeting of the Syra-Egyptian Society, held on Tuesday evening, a very interesting and important paper was read by Dr. Plate, Foreign Secretary, demonstrating the practicability of forming a continuous railway communication with India, through Germany and Central Turkey, thus bringing the Indian Mail in much less time by many days than it is at present occupied in its transmission. Lieutenant Wa.. horn, who was present by invitation, briefly stated to the society that *her Majesty's Government had that day determined on the route to India, via Trieste.*

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday morning, an accident of a serious nature occurred on the Great Western Railway, between Box and Middlehill tunnel, by which the lives of several persons were endangered, and one poor fellow was killed. It appears that the up-mail on leaving [illegible] and an open truck, containing several workmen, attached to the train; and when between Box and Middlehill tunnel, the tire of one of the leading wheels of the truck flew off, which caused such an oscillation, that either, through fear, a number jumped out, or were thrown from the truck by the motion. Neither the [illegible]-driver nor the guards were cognisant of any accident until, entering the tunnel, the echo of the screams of those in the truck alarmed the engine-driver, who instantly stopped the train; and, on going back, it was discovered that nine persons were on the line so seriously injured, that it was considered necessary to take them to the Bath Infirmary. One of the unfortunate men died, as above stated. An inquest was held at Box, on Tuesday, on the body of the man who was killed, [illegible] a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned

[illegible] HER MAJESTY'S STEAM-YACHT "SPITFIRE." This steamer was [illegible]day, at Woolwich Dockyard, in the presence of Sir Francis [illegible], K.C.B., Commodore Superintendent of the establishment; the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Russian Consul-general, and several officers of the Russian service; Captain [illegible]ith, of the *William and Mary*; the heads of the civil and military departments, and a great number of spectators, including a considerable sprinkling of the gentler sex. The ship went off the stocks in gallant style. She was named by Miss [illegible]tock, a friend of the master shipwright.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CURIOUS ACTION AGAINST EARL FERRERS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The Court of QUEEN'S BENCH has been occupied several days with an action brought by a Miss Smith against Earl Ferrers for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Symons, in opening the pleadings, said the plaintiff was Miss Mary Eliza Smith, and the defendant Washington Earl Ferrers, and the action was brought to recover compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage which he (defendant) had made to the plaintiff, since which promise he had married one Isabella Chichester. To this declaration the defendant had pleaded, first, that he had never promised in manner and form as set out, that he was not of age at the time when the alleged promise was made. To which the plaintiff replied, that the promise was repeated after the defendant came of age.

The solicitor-general said the case of the young lady on whose behalf it now became his duty to address them, was one that he was sure would excite the deepest interest in their minds, and to which the Jury would pay the deepest attention. The plaintiff is now about twenty-six years of age, but at the period which he should presently have to call the attention of the Jury she was not more than seventeen. The defendant was a nobleman of very considerable landed possessions in Leicestershire and some other counties. He was very young, having but very recently attained his majority. His grandfather, the late earl, died in the month of October, 1842. He was placed at an early age under the care of a gentleman who had charge of his education, with whom he remained until the year 1840, at which period he went abroad, and was absent from this country for about two years, and since that period he had resided partly in London and partly on one of his estates in the country, either at Chartley Castle or Staunton Harold. The plaintiff, Miss Smith, was the daughter of Mr. Smith, a gentleman of respectability, residing at Anstrey, in Warwickshire. He was a person of very considerable means, but of unblemished character and very well connected. Her mother was also of a good family, which was certainly related to that of the noble defendant. The plaintiff resided with her father, at Anstrey, in Warwickshire, from the year 1835. The defendant, who was then Lord Tamworth, shortly after that period attracted her attention. At first he merely spoke to her on ordinary topics, but gradually a degree of intimacy grew up between them, which led to a correspondence. The defendant, soon after that, went abroad. The plaintiff was a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and had received a very liberal education, and the defendant had succeeded in gaining her affections by the strongest professions of unalterable love and attachment, and their attachment at once appeared to be mutual. That state of things continued until the period when the defendant went abroad. All this, however, could not fail to attract the attention of the young lady's parents, and they accordingly spoke to her upon the subject. He (the Solicitor-General) was not at liberty to state to the Jury what passed between them on that occasion; but the result was, that, in the minds of the plaintiff's parents, some degree of suspicion was raised as to the intention of the defendant, and which was partly excited by the great difference between his rank and station in society and that of their daughter, and they, in fact, seemed to have a kind of [illegible] feeling of that which ought to be supposed, and they could hardly venture to hope that the acquaintance which had commenced between the defendant and their daughter would have a favourable termination. She was sent to school, and after that to Paris, where the defendant returned to this [illegible] in the year 1842, and took up his abode at Chartley Castle, and then the correspondence between him and the plaintiff was renewed, and he proposed in one of his letters that their union should take place in the following April; but the period was postponed until July or August, and shortly before that period the plaintiff provided a bridal dress, the wedding cake, and, in fact, all the usual preparations were made for the approaching nuptials. It was not until the middle of July that the plaintiff was, unfortunately for her peace of mind, awakened from the dream in which she had formerly indulged, by reading in one of the daily newspapers an account of the marriage of the defendant. In calling the attention of the Jury to the correspondence that had taken place between the parties, and the circumstances under which plaintiff's future prospects in life had been cruelly sacrificed, and her peace of mind destroyed, he would not cause any comments on the letters of the defendant, but would leave the Jury to form their opinion. He would merely observe, that nearly all the letters of the defendant to her were written on blue note paper, in some of which the handwriting was scarcely legible. Some of the earlier ones were lost, but the later ones had increased in fervency and in length also. (A laugh.) The learned counsel then proceeded to read some of the letters of the defendant to the plaintiff. One of them commenced, "If wishes would transport me to you, there would be no need of my writing; but I have been detained here longer than I expected. I have been advised not to take my seat at present." The letter alluded to some political matters, and the writer said his friends condemned the measures of Sir Robert Peel. (The Solicitor-General here remarked that such observations would suppose the contents of a much later date, which caused roars of laughter.) The letter contained not only a promise of marriage, but appointed a time for the performance of the ceremony. The declaration concluded:—"You are the only female who could not be a home to me without your presence. You are all in all to me. I beg of you to take particular care of your health, and be sure you change your shoes after you have been out walking. When I am married and settled, I will purchase some new dresses, and consider them as presents from himself, promising to repay her the price of them the next time they met, but not one shilling of that money had ever been repaid. Subsequently, in January, she was actuated by that feeling of shame which might easily be accounted for in a young woman in her situation, when courted by a person of the defendant's rank, and she did not like the degrading anxiety and misery to which she had been subjected in running up bills in her own credit which her weekly lover had not the means of paying for; and, therefore, although she could not conceal from them the circumstance that she was possessed of the articles, yet she was not informed them that she had purchased them on her own credit; but, at length, the parties from whom she had purchased these articles became clamorous for their money, and that caused the deepest anxiety and misery to the plaintiff, who concealed the fact from her parents as long as she possibly could. About this time she received a letter from the defendant on the subject, begging her to calm her apprehensions, and stating that he would see no more in running down and sending in bills; but he failed in doing so, and the result was that she was compelled to tell her father the whole truth. Such a communication, of course, greatly increased the uneasiness of the plaintiff's parents, and her father, knowing the defendant, inquiring what his intentions were as to his daughter, and when he intended marrying her? to which the defendant wrote an answer, stating that he was willing and anxious to put his pledge which he had given into execution, and he was grieved that any hesitation on his part had caused any pain to his dear Mary. But, the money not being forthcoming, the plaintiff's grandfather was compelled to advance it, in order to release her from the power of the [illegible] of the defendant, written subsequently to all this, to the plaintiff, he said—"Our wedding will be quite a surprise to the people at Anstrey. As soon as I come home, I shall have a great pleasure in returning your grandfather the whole of the money which he has advanced. I hope that nothing will delay our marriage—the sooner it takes place the better. You are solemnly pledged to me, and I will not break that pledge for the world or any one else." About this time there appeared in the public papers some allusions to the probable marriage of the defendant, and he wrote to the plaintiff requesting their nuptials might be kept secret for one or two months longer, but that time he expressed a hope that her health would be re-established. He begged her also to tell the waiting-woman whom she had engaged that her services would be required in August. This correspondence of the marriage, time and anxiety which had previously existed in the mind of plaintiff's father, and he wrote to the defendant on the subject, who returned an answer, saying, "I have long taken an interest in your daughter, and now I propose to ask her for my wife. I will see you shortly about our marriage." The learned counsel then alluded to the shock which the plaintiff's feelings and her family sustained when they heard of the defendant's marriage through the public papers. In support of the plaintiff's case he said he should call witnesses who would prove that the defendant had frequently met the plaintiff that the letters clearly proved a promise of marriage on his part after coming of age on the defence set up, the learned gentleman said he should call witnesses to prove the authenticity of the letters which he had produced, and expressed his conviction that the Jury would return a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and with ample damages. The learned counsel, at the conclusion of his address handed in the letters from which he had previously read the above extracts. They were read at length. They were written in a most affectionate and passionate manner, and in not very grammatical language. The greater portion of their contents related to ordinary occurrences in which the defendant was concerned, and contained comments upon various individuals. In several of them, however, he distinctly expressed a great desire to be united to Miss Smith, and the marriage was continually spoken of

Mr. Solicitor-General then called a number of witnesses, with a view to prove his statement.

The evidence given by the first witness was remarkable. He was the Rev. Edward Francis Arden, a clergyman of the Established Church, who stated that he was incumbent and chaplain to Earl Ferrers. He knows his Lordship several years. He was appointed his chaplain in the year 1842. Had previously been chaplain to the late Earl. Their intimacy continued up to the time when his Lordship went abroad, and was renewed on his return. He remained by his Lordship's side in the month of May, 1844. Lord Ferrers had a seat at Chartley, and another at Staunton Harold. Had frequent opportunities of knowing his habits, style of conversation and handwriting. His education was rather imperfect. Had been shown several letters said to have been written by his Lordship, and asked if he thought they were in his hand-writing. A great many letters were here handed to the witness, who said he believed each of them were in the handwriting of his Lordship. They were addressed to the plaintiff. Had seen his Lordship disguise himself by wearing a wig and tying a handkerchief over his hat. He often went out at night disguised as one of the bailgate breakers. Had seen his Lordship wear a ring very much like the one produced

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—Witness had also disguised himself

sometimes, by wearing his shirt outside and over his clothes. Had gone out in that disguise—the disguise was merely for a "lark." His Lordship, once, when [illegible] ness was asleep on the sofa, marked his upper lip with a piece of burnt cork which made him look as if he wore moustachios. Did not wear moustachios [illegible] little household affair which nobody else had anything to do with. [illegible] his Lordship had a right to do what he pleased with him in his own apartments. The putting on disguises was merely a bit of a school-boy lark. Witness was not a boy at the time. Is now thirty-seven years of age. There had been a great chat in the village about him, but that was all humbug—people in the country places would chatter. They would chat about him (the Attorney-General) if he lived there.

Mr. Justice Wightman here cautioned the witness to be more circumspect in the manner of giving his evidence.

If they said he was in the habit of being intoxicated, they said that which was not true. Was not dismissed from his ministry. Had been to Chartley Castle since he left.

On the second day, the witnesses examined were Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the parents of the plaintiff, and Ann, a younger daughter, about thirteen years of age. The scope of their evidence was to identify the letters as in the handwriting of the noble defendant, and to endeavour to prove, by a variety of circumstances, the matters to which they bore reference.

The case was resumed on Tuesday (the third day), when further evidence was given on the subject of the letters; and the case on the part of the plaintiff was closed.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant. The learned counsel said: It now became his duty to address the Jury on the part of the defendant in this most extraordinary case—the most extraordinary that had ever occurred within his experience, and which would require at their hands the most patient and careful attention. What had at present passed must, in a great degree, have been altogether unintelligible to them, and wrapt in complete mystery, and some of the facts which he had elicited on the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses might have appeared to the Jury as adverse to the case of his client. But he would promise them that, if they would only restrain their curiosity for a short period, he would explain everything to their entire satisfaction. He would clear up every doubt and difficulty. Although the path was now entangled, he would presently give them a clear and distinct view of all the circumstances of this most extraordinary case, and he would leave no question as to the determination to which they ought to come. He (the Attorney-General) might have excused a love-sick young girl, in the first instance dreaming of an affection that never existed, and afterwards endeavouring to turn her day dreams into realities. But the plaintiff had been led from one false step to another. She had gone on from falsehood to falsehood, until she at length found it quite impossible to extricate herself from the dilemma in which she was placed. What would be said of the defendant if it were true that, after engaging the affections of an innocent girl, he had denied that any attachment had ever existed between them, and had used the very tokens of her affection which she had forwarded to him as a means of fastening upon her a charge of fraud and forgery? That painful alternative was one to which they would be reduced in deciding on the question before them. His learned friend (the Solicitor-General), in adverting to the defence which he said he understood was intended to be set up, had called their attention to the age of the plaintiff, and asked whether they could believe, for one moment, that so young a girl could have been enabled, even if wicked enough to do so, to have concocted the scheme she was charged with, or had sufficient ingenuity to have carried it out? And he asked, too, what motive could have induced her to act in such a manner? He (the Attorney-General) would tell the Jury that the annals of that Court contained some of the most curious pages of the history of the human race, and from those pages cases might be quoted which might tend to prove that even such an infamous scheme as that which he charged against the plaintiff might have been concocted even by a young girl of her tender age. After citing some curious instances of false testimony, the Attorney-General said he would divide that case into two distinct parts or periods, and would carefully keep one from the other. He would, in the first instance, refer to the period when Earl Ferrers was a pupil of Mr. Acherley, at Austrey. His Lordship went there in February, 1839, and remained until June, 1840. He was then seventeen, and the plaintiff fourteen; and it was said that, at that period, the heart of the boy had been warmed by the budding charms of the child—that when they were at church his eyes never wandered from the pew in which she sat—that he wrote to her then certain papers, which had since unfortunately been destroyed. After commenting on this part of the evidence, the learned Counsel said that from that period until he became of age, and soon afterwards married—as he alleged, and as he hoped the Jury would conclude—there had been no intercourse of any kind between him and the plaintiff, and even if there had been any attachment for her on his part, but which he (the hon. and learned gentleman) did not believe, it had long since ceased. On the 23rd of July, 1844, he married the daughter of Lord Edward Chichester, at which time he had no idea that any other woman in the world had any claim whatever upon his affections. On the 7th of August, 1844, he stated he received a letter from the plaintiff's attorney, in which he was informed, for the first time, that he had broken an engagement he had entered into with her, and threatening proceedings against him for a breach of that promise. He never having seen her since he left Austrey, thought that if there was any ground whatever for such a complaint, it must have been founded on something that took place while he was there. His counsel had advised him to plead infancy in bar to the action, they not knowing what might have passed between a boy of seventeen and a girl of fifteen. To that plea the plaintiff rejoined that he had renewed his promise of marriage to her after he came of age, which astonished him, as he had never seen her since that period. The letters produced as having been written by the defendant contained internal evidence of their having been fabricated. The defendant came to London on the 17th of May, 1844, and then first met with his present wife, whom he married in the July following, and it was after he had commenced his acquaintance with her that he was said to have written to the plaintiff's father proposing to marry his daughter, at a time when he was actually making preparations for his marriage with Miss Chichester. The learned counsel next alluded to the evidence of the plaintiff's sister, and said that, with reference to the second interview which she had sworn to have taken place between the plaintiff and the defendant, she had fortunately named the day—the 9th December—for he (the Attorney-General) was in a condition to prove, that on that very day, Earl Ferrers, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Hanbury Tracey and her husband, started at an early hour in the morning from Chartley Castle, on a visit to Wales. He had now advanced a few steps towards clearing up this dark and mysterious case, and he hoped had satisfied the Jury that the letters that had been produced on the part of the plaintiff had not been written by Earl Ferrers. He would admit that the letters which the plaintiff was stated to have written to the defendant, and which had been posted, had reached their destination—including one containing a handkerchief. After this, the Jury having seen the handkerchief produced by him, would naturally wonder where he got it from—and conclude that there must have been a correspondence between the parties. He would, however, prove that there had been nothing of the kind, and for that purpose would now unravel the mystery [illegible] which the whole case had hitherto been enveloped. The Jury would recollect the admission made by Mrs. Smith about her daughter going to a ball at Tamworth, where she said she expected to meet Earl Ferrers, and wearing a white rose in her hair. He (the Attorney-General) would now make a clean breast of it and tell them all about it. (A laugh.) After Earl Ferrers came of age he received several anonymous letters, evidently written by a lady, all in the same hand, breathing sentiments of the most ardent attachment, &c., but as he did not know who his fair correspondent was, he did not take any notice of them—in fact he had burnt several of them, but he had fortunately preserved four. The first one was posted at Derby on the 19th December, 1842, and ran thus:—

Dec. 19, 18[illegible]

My Lord—Strange it may seem to you, no doubt, to receive a note from a stranger, and [illegible] too, but it signifies little to me, as I know very well you never knew the [illegible] never saw her. Now for what I have to tell you, it is this.—Th[illegible] worth every Christmas, generally about the 6th or 8th of January [illegible] there will, to my knowledge, be a young lady at the ball whom I wish [illegible] with. She is very beautiful, has dark hair and eyes; in short, she is haughty and graceful as a Spaniard, tall and majestic as a Circassian, beautiful as an Italian. I can say no more. You have only to see her to love her—that you must do. She is fit for the bri[illegible] Go, look well round the room. You will find her by this description. Sh[illegible] white rose in her dark hair. Go early; if you see her not there you will never see her, as she is like a violet, hid amongst many leaves, only to be found when sought for. I know she is young, and it is my wish she should have some one to protect her. From what I have heard you must be that one; you, and you alone. It is your destiny—therefore go at all [illegible] will then be of age, with nothing to prevent you. I some time knew your father [illegible] you receive this I shall be on my way to [illegible], far away [illegible] Burn it when read—show it to no one. Keep your own counsel, my Lord, and deem yourself happy in the idea of knowing one so talented, beautiful, and young. Ask her to dance with you—fear not. And now I have fulfilled my mission, and shall rest in peace—more peaceful though, did I know that you would meet this bright young girl. If you, like other men, love beauty, you will love he[r].

Adieu, burn this, and remember she is my legacy to you. You have hurt your hand, I hear. I am sorry. Farewell for ever.

The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers. ISABEL

The Attorney-General said the Jury would now begin to understand the case. The letter he had read was one of those which the plaintiff's mother admitted was in the handwriting of her daughter. Had not he (the Attorney-General) kept faith with the Jury, and redeemed his pledge, and proved the artful conduct of the plaintiff, who had concocted a sheme of the most atrocious iniquity, and which, but for accidental circumstances, was one to which the defendant must have fallen a victim, which would have blasted his reputation, and, what was of less consequence, perhaps, deprived him of some portion of his wealth in the shape of damages. He would now read another letter in the same handwriting, and which ran as follows:—

Washington, beloved one, when shall I see you, when behold the form of one dearer to me—how dear I may not say. How often I wish for you. Hope lingers on, days pass away, and, alas! I only hear of you—you whom some whisper strange things of. I believe them not—it cannot be, you must be high-minded, noble, generous, good—so have I fancied you. Oh, that it may not be fancy only. You are young, and have neither father nor mother to guide your steps. The world, I am told, is deceitful and wicked—you have no one to advise you, to whisper words of affection and love, to watch over and be with you. You have some wealth and rank. If these could constitute happiness, then you might be happy, but your household hearth is not warmed by affection. Do you never feel lonely?—never wish for others but the gay and wild young men with whom you associate? Is there never a blank found in your heart? Do you never sigh for one to love you—one whom you could put faith and trust in? Guardians you have had—they may still advise you, but they have their own to think of, their own ren[illegible] you, my frequent, though the only, one whom I cannot help but love, though apparently, that one a stranger. Surely, it seems fate—I cannot tear you from my [illegible] your image is ever present there, your welfare first thought of. Report says that you are to wed with a lady of Wales. If so, may you be blessed and happy. I am aware we m[ay] never meet—never join hands together, and yet, I cannot forget you. My heart of heart [is] yours, and with you will rest. I can never love another, never give my hand without my heart. I am no Welsh lady, but an English woman in thought and action, word and deed, and as an English woman do I love you, think of you. They say that the blood of a Fer[rers] is not good, and that the generations of the Shirleys have mostly been men of ignoble minds, with one or two exceptions. Washington, add to the honour of your family, disgrace not further your name. W[hat] would I give to see you now, to be w[ith you] a and [illegible] Alas! in secret I write to you, in secret I [illegible] would we could meet. Do [illegible] Staunton? Will you not be there after the approaching Lichfield review, alone? Belov[ed] [illegible] adieu—ever, ever your friend. MARIE

To other eye let not this be seen.

The Jury would recollect, in reference to the signature to this letter, that the plaintiff's mother admitted that she sometimes called herself Marie instead of Mary. The next letter ran thus:—

W[edn]esday, March [illegible]

[illegible] Washington. Thus again and again will I write to you, and th[us] call you, for in [illegible] are dearer to me than aught else, and ever will remain so. The question may arise, why does she write so often—of what use is it when she puts not her name to these effusions? [illegible] is the why and the wherefore—that you may know that there is at least one being on earth who thinks and cares solely for you. Why should I thus feel and care I know not. I have but seen you, but the feeling is implanted and will remain with me. I cannot shake off the memory of yourself. In each scene your image presents itself; and the girl of nineteen vexes her parents, and says no to her wooers, and the cause is yourself. It is, I am aware, [illegible] denly thus to write, but you know not the writer, and it is to that one a solace and [illegible] to tell you how much she loves you—how devotedly she is yours. W[illegible] [o]ff the dream, for where will it end—with my life. And when I am folded in the calm, still [sleep] of death, with my being will it end. And you, may you be happy and blessed. Oh that we might meet—that you could love me even as I you, but we dwell far apart. And thus music, and flowers, and birds must be still tended and loved by me, for I see you not, the charm would then be twofold. When I watch the opening of the flower I think of you, and [wish] that you are not with me, that the maiden's hand might pluck the rose for you, and bid you wear it for her sake; but this is not to be; you cannot remember me, so you cannot love. Perhaps these notes may never even reach you—that I should like to know: stay, I will tell you. On Monday, the 25th of March, if you are at home, write and say if you have received a packet of anonymous letters directed to you at Chartley. An envelope with yes or no written in it will be sufficient. Direct the envelope to Miss A. B., Post-office, Leicester. If you write and direct thus, I shall surely have it; but perhaps you will take no notice [illegible], and I shall think as I now do. Washington, you ar[e] [illegible] ry dear to me. Let me still think of you, and if you write I [illegible] v, as ever, your firmest friend and well-wisher, under her assumed name, A. B.

And the last one was as follows:—

[illegible] 1844

My dearest Washington—Days, even weeks, pass on, yet hear I not from [illegible]. Are [you] still away from your home, or have even yet returned to Chartley? I am fearful that these romantic notes of mine should reach you not. How I long to see your face! Shall I ever again do so?—to hear your voice, and see you smile—but, perhaps, I may n[ot]. There is a secret pleasure in writing to you—knowing you know not me, nor can even dream of the lady's name or place of abode that thus addresses you; therefore, I am safe. Ah! [co]uld you but know how much I think of you—how every feature of your face is written on my heart. Methinks, sometimes, you would even love me for my deep, fond love. It is as my being, and will abide with me till death—you are, in thought, all to me. Would you [illegible] could love the one who thus thinks of you, might my whole li[fe] be spent in watching over [you], and in preventing every evil from approaching him so loved: it would, indeed, be untold happiness to be ever near and with you in each danger, difficulty, joy or sorrow. Once I dreamed the angel of death hovered near you, and that I stayed the hand that would have destroyed, and saved you from death. Heaven, and the God I revere and worship [illegible] from all harm, most beloved of all on earth to me. Now the beautif[ul] [sprin]g is here, and, with it, flowers, indeed, everything bright and beautiful in nature [illegible] es us to thank the Creator for his wonderful mercies. You have very much to be thankful for. May you be happy and blessed in your home, and, when you wed, m[ay] the one you may choose be as a creature of life and light to you, brighten each darker [mo]ment of your life, lightening each sorrow, enhancing each joy, administering comfort. Thus much may every woman do, if she truly love the one given to her as her partner for life, if he, in return, show due consideration and affection for her. Such would I be to thee—leaving all for thy sake—enduring all that thou mightest be blessed. But, perhaps, this may never, never be. Perhaps you may even now love another. God is above all, with all—he will judge rightly for all. "And thus each mortal treads upon his fate, looks back, sighs, hesitates, when 'tis too late." Something whispers me we shall once meet, be it in lighted hall or church, or under the shade of the hawthorn tree; we shall meet, though you may not dream you are there, holding converse with your anonymous correspondent. But, time hastens, and, [o]ur carriage passed through the borough from which your second title and [illegible] derived (Viscount Tamworth) while our horses are "baited" at the Castle Inn, [I] post this to you—that Tamworth that ought to be your own, young Lord, instead [of Ro]bert Peel's. Dearest Washington, with best wishes for your happiness and future welfare, allow the lady who thus writes to subscribe herself most devotedly, MARIE

The foregoing letter was inclosed in an envelope, bearing the Tamworth post-mark of May 1, 1844, and addressed as follows:—

"The Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, Chartley Castle, Staffordshire."

Having read these letters and duly commented upon them, the learned counsel said that he had proved his case, and had no doubt as to the conclusion to which the Jury would ultimately come.

The letters quoted from by the Attorney-General were here put in and read.

Witnesses were then called on the part of the defendant. They expressed a doubt that the letters were written by him. Mrs. Hanbury, the sister of Earl Ferrers, said that none of the letters she received from him were signed "Washington Ferrers."

Mr. Hanbury Tracey gave similar evidence as to the signature to the letters, and spoke positively to the 9th December as the day they went from Chartley to Wales. Knew it from documents in his possession.

A clerk from Mivart's Hotel proved that Earl Ferrers had not resided there at the time stated in one of the letters.

The trial was then adjourned till Wednesday.

The case was resumed and concluded on Wednesday, the fourth day.

The Hon. D. Shirley was examined, and stated that the letters shown to him bore no resemblance to his brother's handwriting. He stated that he had never met the plaintiff at any time, and he also denied that he had ever sent her letters or a jacynth ring. (The ring alluded to in the letter.) When this witness had been examined,

The Solicitor-General rose and addressed the Court, saying that, owing to his unavoidable absence, it was not until last night that he knew of the production of the four letters; that they had come upon him entirely by surprise, and upon Mr. Hamell, the attorney for the plaintiff. He might, he supposed, say also that they came with the like surprise upon the family of the defendant, for they had been made evidence out of the plaintiff's own mouth. Under these circumstances, as there could be no time to make inquiries into this most mysterious case, he had thought it due to the interests of justice—he had thought it due to the young lady herself—to withdraw the case for the present from the jury, to give time to make inquiry into the defence which had been so unexpectedly presented; and he, with the concurrence of his learned friends, would, therefore, elect to be nonsuited.

The Attorney-General then applied to the Court, that the letters produced in support of the plaintiff's case might be impounded in court; and thereupon

The Solicitor-General said he would make the like application as to the four letters produced on the other side; and

The learned Judge (Wightman) granted both applications, and so ended, for the present, at least, one of the most extraordinary cases ever presented in a court of justice in this country.

The following are the additional letters referred to by the witnesses:—

Chartley C[astle], Thursday.

[illegible] My brother is at least no worse; still quiet [illegible] little. I think if I may say a slight change for the better. Dr. Knight wishes him not to see any [one] [a]s necessary for him to be kept in perfect quiet. Mrs. Tracey is much affected [illegible], and too much out of health herself to travel, so am his constant attendant, and [will send] you often news of him. Be not discouraged; I feel he will still get better, then may come happy days in store for all. Keep up your spirits, and practise your music, and walk, and do not allow yourself to think upon unpleasant things. Take hope as your anchor sheet. W[illegible] sends love and love to you, and wishes he could write himself. He had rather a return of delirium on Wednesday night, but now is calm and sensible, and smiles and speaks often of you. I must now close my note, as D[illegible]

You must excuse short notes, remembering that the[illegible] so often, and I dare not talk much to [him]. [Wh]at I think, as your marriage m[ust] now be put off, that your maid had [be]tter be dismissed, giving her what you think needful, and I will see that it [illegible] mamma again. 'Twill be easy to procure another after this, though I will [illegible] ladies can manage these things so much better than we of the sterner sex.

Adieu. Kind compliments to your parents, and love to you, from your true friend,

DEVREUX SHIRLEY

I re-open my note to say my brother has just awaken: he has taken from his hand the jacynth ring, worn from childhood, which he desires me to send; you are to wear it till you are married to him. Fond love and affection accompany the token.

[illegible]

My dear Mary—Pleased am I to tell you my brother has slept, is sleeping now, and for the last hour has been sensible. He is not allowed to speak many words, but, praised be God, he kn[illegible]. On Monday we feared greatly for him, but to-day he is better. I had thought him l[ost] to us; but now Dr. Knight says there is much hope, though he is yet very ill and [illegible]. He speaks of you when we are alone, and knows I am writing to you. [illegible] letter we opened, and he has it by him. I shall send you nearly daily notes of his health. Fear not, you are not forgotten. It is very sad all this, but we will hope for the [best], and that I shall yet see my brother united to the one he loves so well and truly, and that you may visit Harrowgate together. Dr. Knight is giving him strong medici[ne] [illegible] I am watching by his bedside now. His sister wi[illegible] [illegible]ys are engaged on an interesting occasion in town.

I will not fail to give you often intelligence. Keep up your spirits, and not look unhappy. People are so upon the watch. Let every thing be kept as silent as [ma]y be consistent with [illegible] both for your own sake and his. Never mind what the people say, take no notice. [illegible] you, he tells me, at Harrowgate. Also in his letter that you have left. So the messenger will bring this to you. Do not make yourself too unhappy. When my brother is well, the first thing will be your wedding. Call me your friend, indeed I feel as such most sincerely. I cannot think how this illness was brought on; they sent for me from Scotland: he was much worse after I came, but now is sleeping, dear Washington. Mary, I am now well sure of his strong attachment to you. Your letter affected him too much, and Dr. Knight said, "Your brother must have no more letters like those at present."

You for the next week must be satisfied to hear from me about him, and not write yours except a line or two, which direct to him as usual, at Chartley. Our family do not know of your engagement, and it will be wise to keep it from them. We must shake off all fear of them, and it will be well for the wedding to be a quiet one. Poor lad, 'twill, I fear, be some short time ere he will be well enough, but he sleeps, and it is well.

[I] now feel how dear he is to me in every sense of the word. We f[eare]d water on the brain, for he was sadly delirious, but now seldom speaks, and then it is th[illegible] d Ma[ry].

You will hear again very soon, adieu. Now keep up your spirits, 'tis very trying for you, and I feel very much for you; but all will end for the best is my certain hope.

Allow me to remain your true and sincerely attached friend, as each one who really knows [illegible]

RET. DEVREUX SH[IRLEY]

[illegible]

[illegible] y to be amused with another case a[risi]ng out of it, for the notice paper of the Court of Queen's Bench contains an announcement of a case in which the parties are "Erp v. Earl Ferrers," the cause of action being a claim by the plaintiff, the grandfather of Miss Smith, for £100, against Lord Ferrers, which he, Mr. Erpe, contends was a loan made by him to the Earl, upon the representation of his granddaughter, to pay for presents, which she stated his Lordship had made her, and that, therefore, it was a loan to him.

THE COLONISATION OF THE HOLY LAND.—Among the many novel expedients of the day is the proposal to form a colony in Palestine. The projector, Dr. Henry Edwards, appears to have paid considerable attention to the subject. He states that the soil of Palestine is the richest in the world, and he has already succeeded in inducing some gentlemen of influence to countenance the project.

OPENING OF THE WITTON IRON WORKS.—On Saturday last, upwards of s[ix] hundred of the workmen employed in the extensive iron works of Messrs. Bolkow and Vaughan, Middlesbro'-on-Tees, were conveyed by a special train to Witton, a distance of about thirty-four miles, to celebrate the opening of the new smelting works in that place, in connection with their iron works at Middlesbro'; and, after dining together, returned to Middleton by [illegible]

DEATH OF BARON DE BULOW.—A letter from Berlin announces the death of Baron de Bulow, ex-Minister of State. A malady, which he had contracted of late years from excessive application to business, and which forced him to withdraw from public affairs sooner than his time of life would seem to demand, was the cause of his death.

THE ELECTION FOR WESTMINSTER.

RETURN OF GENERAL SIR DE LACEY EVANS.

The tide of public opinion appears to be floating back into the House of Commons some of those prominent members of the Whig party who were left stranded in that ebb upon which it sunk in 1841. Lord Morpeth has resumed his seat for the West Riding, and General Evans is returned by his former constituents, for Westminster. The contest was rather unforeseen and sudden.

THE NOMINATION.

The nomination for Westminster took place on Tuesday. This nomination is [illegible] one of the most riotous in the kingdom—the spot where it is held—its proximity to Covent-garden Market—the facilities which are thus afforded for the physical expression of one's feeling, through the medium of rotten apples, oranges, cabbages, and such little missiles, so effectual in electioneering [warfare], which there abound—its proximity to some of the lowest localit[ies of the] metropolis, all tend to render it a noisy and boisterous affair. Tuesday was no exception to the general rule. The vast space in front of the hustings was crammed with a motley group, and though every exertion was used to preserve order, the most discordant noises prevailed throughout the whole business, and the most disagreeable missiles were ever and anon discharged at some or other of the more prominent individuals on the hustings.

There could not have been less than 10,000 persons present, and though tolerably free in the expression of their opinions, a general good humour seemed to prevail, which, spite of disagreeables, made the matter pass off pleasantly.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, General Sir De Lacey Evans entered on the platform amidst the most unequivocal expressions of approbation from the vast assemblage in front of the hustings. He was accompanied by Lord M. Hill, Lord C. Fitzroy, M.P., Lord Moreton, Baron de Sedwitz, the Hon. F. Byng, the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P., the Hon. R. Colborne, the Hon. Capt. Boyle, Colonel Fox, M.P., Mr. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., Mr. H. Elphinstone, M.P., Messrs. Proutt, Berkeley, Allan, Trott, Kemp, M'Leod, Keogh, &c.

Captain Rous and his party followed immediately after. Their approach was the signal for combined cheers, hisses, and groans. Amongst his supporters we noticed Lord F. Egerton, M.P., Lord E. Bruce, M.P., Lord Cantalupe, Lord W. Graham, the Hon. Mr. West, Capt. Meynell, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel T. Wood, M.P., Messrs. Merewether, J. C. Wood, Miller, Smith, Fitzgerald, Hedges, Wilson, &c.

The High Bailiff (Francis Smedley, Esq.) said he had the honour of attending there that day as the returning officer of the ancient city of Westminster. The electors were assembled to express their opinion as to who of the two gentlemen who solicited their suffrages should be their representative in the Commons House of Parliament. They were, no doubt, aware that the present vacancy had taken place in consequence of one of the representatives—he meant Captain Rous—having accepted office under Government. (Groaning, and great uproar.) That gentleman was, however, eligible to be re-elected, and he was there, to offer himself to them. The other candidate was General Sir De Lacy Evans.

Mr. Owen, the High Constable, then read the usual proclamation; and the Sheriff's precept having also been read, and the necessary oath administered to the High Bailiff,

Mr. Joseph Carter Wood came forward to propose the Hon. Captain Rous as a fit and proper person to represent the citizens of Westminster in Parliament. Mr. Wood made a short speech, but scarcely a word could be heard by those even who were immediately beside him, in consequence of the noise which prevailed. He was understood to say that Captain Rous came forward on Free-Trade principles—as a supporter of the new Government measures; and he (Mr. Wood) trusted that the electors of Westminster would testify their gratitude to Sir R. Peel for introducing such measures by electing his hon. friend.

Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., rose, he said, as an elector of the city of Westminster, to second the nomination of his hon. and gallant friend, Capt. Rous. (Great uproar.) He was satisfied that Captain Rous was a fit and proper person to represent their interests in the Commons House of Parliament. For himself, he had always supported Free-Trade principles, and it could not, therefore, be said that he had changed his opinions. ("Oh, oh," and groans.) As an elector of this city, he thought his gallant friend had done his duty by his constituents, and he wished that he should continue in their service. (Cheers and hisses.) The noble Lord spoke at some length in favour of the course of policy pursued by the Government, but his observations were drowned by the noise of the crowd.

Mr. Bouverie then said that the electors were met that day for the purpose of returning a member to Parliament, and it was with great pleasure that he proposed to them General Evans. (Mingled cheers and hisses.) They had, unfortunately, elected a Tory and monopolist once before, thus rendering the city of Westminster a nullity in the House of Commons. The city of Westminster had, at one time, always been considered in the front ranks of Liberalism, and the period was now come when she should resume her former position (cheers)—when she should show that she had within her the first, the most liberal, the most enlightened constituency in England. (Cheers and laughter.)

Dr. Bainbridge seconded the nomination of General Evans. He had always been the consistent advocate of Free-Trade when that subject was not popular. On the contrary, Captain Rous came into Westminster as the adopted child of the Tories, the professed defender of the Corn-laws, and opposed to liberal measures. He now came forward and stated that he was favourable to the repeal of those laws. Captain Rous was an apostate Tory—a nondescript politician—and he hoped the electors of Westminster, by one strenuous effort, would emancipate themselves from the thraldom they had some years endured. It was clear that Captain Rous had deserted the principles on which he had been elected for the purpose of obtaining a good situation for himself. He would ask, was such a man the fit representative of a great city. He trusted they would return General Evans by a triumphant majority.

Captain Rous then came forward to address the electors, and was received with loud hisses and groans from the supporters of General Evans, and cheers from his friends. The gallant Captain said he came forward at the present crisis to take the sense of the electors of the city of Westminster on the measures of the Government. He considered that it was the duty of all who wished well to the measures of Sir R. Peel to unite and say we will support no half-and-half men, who desert their colours every day, but men who will labour faithfully to serve their country, and also will support measures calculated to advance its true interest. (Hear, hear.) In 1841, when he was first elected, there was a great stagnation in the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the country; they were engaged in two wars, the funds were low, and a general despondency pervaded all classes. When Sir R. Peel accepted office such was the state of the country; but under his administration trade amended, the wars were brought to an end, the funds rose, and general prosperity pervaded all ranks of society. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) To what but the policy of Sir R. Peel could he (Captain Rous) attribute the change? In 1841 and 1842 he was a Protectionist (hear), but the events that had taken place during the last three years had caused an alteration in his views. What had taken place since the alteration of the tariff in 1843 had shown him the great advantage of the working of the Free-trade principle, and therefore he could come to no other conclusion than to advocate Free-Trade now, and support the Government in its endeavours to carry it into effect. (Cheers and hisses.) His (Captain Rous's) opinion had been changed long before the proposition of Sir Robert Peel had been submitted, or perhaps before that right hon. Baronet had himself changed. (Hear, hear.) And now he (Captain Rous) supported the Government of Sir Robert Peel because he believed no man was so well calculated to carry out Free-Trade as that right hon. gentleman. He (Captain Rous) had accepted office, not to promote his own advantage, but for the simple reason that he thought he should, however humble his abilities, be made useful in effecting those much to be desired reforms in the office of the Admiralty to which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint him. (Great cheering and uproar.)

Sir De Lacey Evans next presented himself, and was greeted with loud cheering by his supporters, and groans and hisses from the friends of Capt. Rous. He said that, although it was not his first appearance before the electors of Westminster, he never felt a greater interest in their prosperity or more desire for the success of a measure than for the one which now affected not only their interests but the interests of all classes of the community. In all fairness to his gallant opponent he must bear witness to his excellent personal qualities, to his unblemished and manly character in society, and begged to say that if any remarks should fall from him calculated to wound the feelings of his opponent he at once disclaimed all intention of doing so. His honourable opponent observed that a great moral effect would be produced by this contest. He (Sir De Lacey Evans) agreed in that opinion. His honourable opponent also said, and it was rather extraordinary, that he was a convert to Free-Trade principles before Sir Robert Peel introduced his measures in the House of Commons. Now, a great meeting of this constituency was held the other night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of considering the Free-Trade question, and upon that occasion the honourable and gallant Captain was invited to attend and state his views with regard to it; but no entreaty could get him to come forward and do so. (Groans.) He said, further, that Sir Robert Peel had only one object in view in all his measures—namely, the welfare and happiness of the great body of the people of all classes. But Sir R. Peel had not always had the interest of these classes at heart; he had for years opposed the measure for the emancipation of the slaves, and also of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. He also opposed the Reform Bill; and even when that measure was carried, had he not since opposed to his utmost, by the technicalities of the registration courts, the extended operation of the benefits to be derived from that measure to the community? (Confusion and uproar.) He (Sir De Lacey Evans) had been a supporter of the principles of Free-Trade for upwards of twenty years, and if he was now sent into Parliament he would go there not only to support the measures of the Government, but also to advocate the total and immediate Repeal of the Corn-Laws. (Loud cheering.) He deemed it necessary now to advert to a statement made at the last election for this city with respect to the interests of the licensed victuallers. It was then represented that the licensed victuallers were anxious to oppose him because ten per cent. in the shape of taxation was imposed on them by the late Government. He regretted that all that annoyance should have taken place; but he would ask them to cast their eyes over the Statute Book for the last few years, and he had no doubt they would find there measures supported by his gallant opponent which were ten times worse than the ten per cent. of which they complained. (Cheering.) He (General Evans) had always been firm in advocating what he considered to be the rights and privileges of all classes in the country. (Hear, hear.)

A show of hands was then called for, when not more than 100 were held up for Captain Rous, whereas upwards of 5,000 were raised for General Evans, whereupon the High Bailiff declared the election to have fallen on the latter gallant officer. A poll was then demanded on the part of Captain Rous, and was appointed to take place at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning.

THE POLLING, AND RETURN OF GENERAL EVANS.

The polling commenced on Wednesday morning, and from the first General Evans took a decided start ahead of his opponent, and every hour increased the

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

GENERAL SIR DE LACEY EVANS, M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.

amount of his majority. We annex the state of the poll at different periods of the day, as put forth from each of the committee-rooms.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL EVANS'S COMMITTEE.			STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN ROUS'S COMMITTEE.		
O'clock.	Evans.	Rous.	O'clock.	Evans.	Rous.
9	639	284	9	607	336
10	1091	707	10	1165	817
11	1696	1180	11	1645	1349
12	2114	1650	12	2022	1826
1	2543	2008	1	2517	2155
2	2832	2296	2	2931	2353
3	3355	2635	4	3753	2893
4	3703	2938			
	Majority, 765.			Majority, 900.	

The poll closed at four o'clock, and it being evident for some hours previously that the fortune of the day would be with General Evans, crowds of Liberal electors and friends of the cause flocked from all directions to the front of the Ship Hotel, Charing-cross, to congratulate their old and gallant representative, now once more reinstated in his position.

About half-past four o'clock, Sir De Lacey Evans presented himself at the balcony of the hotel, and was immediately hailed with deafening shouts and huzzas, intermingled with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which continued for some minutes. When silence was in some measure obtained, the gallant General briefly addressed the crowd from the window.

As the final close of the poll approached the excitement around the hustings at Covent-garden, which had been great throughout the day, rapidly increased, and at two o'clock upwards of 10,000 people were packed together in the area which surrounds the market place. Notwithstanding their tempting vicinity to decayed vegetables of every sort, the vast assembly conducted themselves with exemplary propriety; and, although a band of rough fellows immediately in front of the hustings seemed at one moment bent on disorderly conduct, the prompt and judicious interference of a large body of police soon restored perfect regularity. Shortly after three o'clock, General Evans passed in front of the hustings on horseback, and received the congratulations of the assembly on his success. Captain Rous did not show himself, but his band was visible for a moment as it went along Henrietta-street about four o'clock. At five o'clock, the final state of the poll was announced; and soon afterwards General Evans made his appearance, and addressed the multitude amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The first person who voted at the polling-booth at St. Margaret's Church was Sir Robert Peel. The hon. Baronet arrived as the chimes were going for eight, the commencement of the polling, and gave his vote for Capt. Rous. There were few persons present at that early hour, and few except the poll-clerks were aware of the rank of the voter.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

The following was the official declaration of the state of the poll, as made by the High Bailiff on Thursday afternoon:—General Evans, 3843; Captain Rous, 2906—majority, 937.

We give sketches of the rival candidates.

SIR DE LACEY EVANS.

The reputation of the gallant Member for Westminster is a mingled one—it is partly political, partly military. He has fought for Liberalism in very different fields, with very different associates: among the triumphant Whig majority in the House of Commons, and among his British Legion, on the territory of Spain. His military avocations withdrew him, for a time, from the field of politics; it was on the fall of the Conservative Ministry in 1835, that the Liberal Ministry resolved to aid the cause of Christina and the Constitution, then threatened by the energy of the Carlist Generals.

It was on the 1st of July, in that year, that General Evans took the command of the British Legion, numbering 8500 men. The Civil War lasted nearly seven years, and for two of them General Evans took an active part in it. He was not so well supported by the Spaniards as he ought to have been; and he had the same kind of difficulties to encounter, from the dilatory, all-promising, never-acting character of the people, which the Duke of Wellington had so frequently to combat. The actions of Irun, and the operations before Hernani, brought the war to a close, in 1837. On the 14th of May, the Carlist force surrendered; and General Evans and most of the British officers quitted the Spanish Service—which to foreigners has never been a grateful one.

At the Election of 1841, he contested Westminster, and was beaten by Captain Rous, whose success was very unexpected, and was attributed to the apathy and indifference with which the public regarded the fall of the Whigs, whose financial and legislative career had for some years been embarrassed and unsuccessful. Since that period, the gallant officer has not mixed much in public life; he is now restored to it in a manner that must be flattering to him, the majority in his favour being 937. His political opinions are too well known to require capitulation.

CAPTAIN ROUS, R.N.

A Tory sitting for Westminster would formerly have been deemed an impossibility; yet in 1841, Captain Rous, on Tory principles, was returned against a tried Liberal: but the gallant officer has many of the qualities that win popularity, apart from political opinions. A frank, open, and manly bearing; a bold and ready style of speaking; no hesitation about speaking plain truths in a plain manner; all blended

THE HON. CAPTAIN ROUS, R.N.

with a spice of humour that smacks too much of the sailor, not to be acceptable to Englishmen of all classes—these were his recommendations to the Electors of Westminster. Some of his speeches in the House were "refreshing" in the midst of the abundance of half-phrased condemation there to be found. The Gallant Captain never hinted faults or hesitated dislikes; he said what he thought, and that was not always very favourable to the Board of Admiralty. He speaks well, however, on other than professional questions; it is said that he has suddenly changed his opinions on the Corn-Laws; this is hardly just as a charge; we believe he supported the Canada Corn Bill, and, on more than one occasion, defended the relaxation of the Protective System. In the House he was much liked; his address and delivery were good, and, on naval questions, his experience was valuable, for he has seen some hard service.

The Hon. Henry John Rous is the brother of the Earl of Stradbroke, one of the oldest families in England, as it has been established, it is said, in Suffolk, since the days of the Saxon Heptarchy. He was born in 1795, and entered the navy in 1818: he served under the late Sir W. Hoste, and has gained as good a reputation in his profession as most men can do in a time of peace. He has just been appointed by Sir Robert Peel one of the Lords of the Admiralty, an office for which a seat in Parliament is not required.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS IN COVENT GARDEN.

LORD LINCOLN.

The seat for the Southern Division of Nottinghamshire is vacant, in consequence of Lord Lincoln having been appointed Secretary for Ireland. He has, of course, to be re-elected by his constituents. There is an opposition to his return on the part of the Protectionists, who have put forward Mr. Hildyard as their candidate; and Lord Lincoln has to engage in the contest under peculiar circumstances, as it is rumoured that the influence of his father, the Duke of Newcastle, will be rather used against him than in his support. His Lordship supported the Ministerial policy, and has most ably defended his conduct in so doing. Some surprise has been expressed that his Lordship should have resigned the office of First Commissioner of Woods and Forests to take the post of Irish Secretary, as the last is considered an office of lower rank. We can scarcely think so; it gives great influence in the ruling of a people—a far higher kind of power than the administration of any department connected with the public revenue. He himself says:

He did not know whether the office he had just accepted was inferior in rank to the one he formerly held. It might be so. But his services had been demanded in that new sphere by his Sovereign, and if he were called to serve her Majesty in an office lower still, his services should be, as heretofore, readily accorded, without reference to its personal dignity. Duty alone ought to actuate a servant of the Crown, and not the consideration whether the office were a little higher or a little lower.

The canvass of Mr. Hildyard has been interrupted by the sudden death of a relative, but it is stated that he will go to the poll. Whatever the decision may be, we doubt if Nottinghamshire can return an abler representative. In the business of the department over which he presided, Lord Lincoln always displayed great official talent; in the details of measures he was always at home, lucid and clear in his statements, and always ready with any explanations that were required. His Lordship is popular with the House, and deservedly so, and we augur well of his success in an office that will bring him before the public more frequently, and on greater questions than he has had yet to deal with. He speaks well, in a manly, straightforward, and business-like style, which is always approved in the House of Commons, where time is valuable. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle; he was first returned for the county in 1832.

THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF LINCOLN.

AGRICULTURAL SCENES.—FEBRUARY, UNSTACKING WHEAT.

This is the second of our Series of Illustrations of the Agricultural Life of the Year, drawn by Mr. Duncan. It shows a scene from the farm business of the month—the Unstacking of Wheat—and is commended by its *vraisemblance* to actual life, the fidelity of its accessories, and the highly artistical treatment of the entire subject.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We have got possession of a curious document *apropos* of the Westminster Election. It is a letter from a very intelligent Chinese resident in London to a friend in Peking, one of the Members of the Ning-Ko, or Imperial Council, giving an account of the nomination in Covent-garden:—

"TO KY-LEEN, MANDARIN OF THE WHITE BUTTON, FROM HIS FRIEND SLY-SLANG, A MERCHANT.

"Since I have lived among the outer barbarians, oh, Ky-leen, I have been storing up knowledge with constant labour; like the bee, which extracts its honey from all flowers, the acid and the sweet alike.

"In our land, the wisest are appointed to rule over provinces, states, and departments. The youth who swallows the fruit of knowledge with the greatest avidity, and digests it most effectually at school, is appointed into the magistracy, being chosen for his wisdom by the wise. What saith the proverb? 'The birch beareth good fruit,' and 'A diligent scholar maketh a good master.'

"Here, among these barbarians, the manner of choice is widely different. Those who choose councillors are less wise than the councillors chosen, and I cannot learn what it is that gives unto a man a place in the Loo-poo, or council of this nation. It is not wisdom, of a truth. Those that they call 'Dukes' bear rule therein, yet are they not wise Sometimes I am told by the barbarians that it is wealth; sometimes that councillors are elected because the chosen one beareth such and such a name. To us of the flowery land, who choose rulers according to their wisdom and knowledge only, this is strange. Truly, I bless the great Fo that I was born in China.

"Some days ago, I went with a friend of the Hoppo, a merchants' company, to witness the nomination of a councillor to sit in the Too-long, or place of speech of the nation called Parliament.

"The nomination takes place from what, in the barbarian tongue, is called 'hustings,' which is shortened from '*hustle* tings'—from the *hustling* and shoving of each other to and fro, which goes on by the law, when a councillor is being chosen. The *hustings* for Westminster is built in the great vegetable market of London. I found out the reason of this: the people make unto those who present themselves for councillors, offerings of decayed vegetables; and the damaged carrot, with the fetid turnip, and the odoriferous cabbage, are thrown unto the mandarins on the hustings. It is an unsavoury offering, and thy friend received thereof, albeit meant for some one else. Then came forward a Too-quen, or Chief Officer, to propose one for councillor, but the choosers shouted aloud, and his voice was not heard; so that it appeared strange to me how they knew who was to be chosen at all. They choose their councillor, it seemed to me, by loud shrieking and groaning, and cursing and striking of one another; and, when the favourite mandarin came forward, he had such vegetables offered up to him as I

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—UNSTACKING WHEAT.

have described. Truly, these Barbarians are a wonderful people. The madmen, and the drunken, and the ignorant among them, choose their chiefs. I, a native of the flowery land, was sad when I saw this. My bowels were as water. "They friend, [illegible]"

We do not wonder at the impression which the Westminster Election appears to have produced on our worthy friend. It requires the working out of a great many problems in one's own mind ere one can see how out of the dust, and clamour, and frenzy of a Representative Election can come any of the good effects of a Representative Government.

The Bail Court has been enlivened this week with one of the most curious legal dramas that ever piqued the languid curiosity of London life. An imposing action was being tried for breach of promise of marriage, with an Earl for the defendant. An interesting young lady (though unromantically named "Smith"), has been wooed and won by a heartless lordling, who, while breathing the most ardent vows to Miss Smith is arranging his marriage with another. A host of letters, choice samples of the absurd and the passionate jumbled together, but bearing every external mark of authenticity, is produced. Witnesses are examined—father, mother, and sister of the young lady. All goes on swimmingly, and one anticipates swinging damages; when, lo! the case for the plaintiff having closed, with no part of it materially shaken, even by the skilful cross-questioning of the Attorney-General, up gets the learned counsel, and, with a few hours' work, proves, even to the satisfaction of his learned brother, that the letters are wholesale forgeries; that Miss Smith is a most accomplished intriguer, who has constructed and acted through a most ingenious romance of real life; that Lord Ferrers has never seen her or spoken to her since he was a boy at his tutor's, and she a girl at school; that the letters she wrote to him (the posting of which was proved), were anonymous; and the case was dropped, the Solicitor-General electing to be non-suited.

There is nothing like this, as far as we know, in the annals of deception. The question naturally occurs, who forged the letters?

We direct the attention of our readers to the report of the trial, in another part of our paper.

We conclude our Gossip with an earnest exhortation to the House of Commons to get through their business, to leave off their iteration, and begin the work of the session, to the air of "Sigh no more, ladies."

Talk no more, Members; Members, talk no more;
Corn-Laws are gone for ever!
Your constant talk would be a bore,
Though it were twice as clever.
Then prate not so,
But let them go,
And abuse neither Peel nor Johnny
For converting the country's song of woe
Into hey, nonney, nonney.

Make no more speeches, Members, make no mo.
Speeches both dull and heavy:
It's too bad on our patience so
Dreadful a tax to levy.
Then prate not so,
But to voting go,
And support both Peel and Johnny,
Converting the country's song of woe
Into hey, nonney, nonney.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY

There is no reason why the Surrey Theatre should not take precisely the same position in London, as the Ambigu has at Paris. It is admirably constructed house—to our thinking, one of the best in the metropolis. Its stage is very spacious, and its machinery can produce the most elaborate effects; whilst its melodramatic company is of the most excellent. Above all, it is situated in the centre of a densely-populated neighbourhood, and at a union of several large thoroughfares from important quarters of town.

It has also little opposition, for the Victoria house—the Victoria—cannot in any way affect it, as things are at present managed there; and the entertainments at Astley's are entirely of a different character. Altogether, everybody conversant with theatrical matters will tell you that it is "a fine property." The engagements, at different periods, of the leading vocalists from the large theatres, as well as of Madame Vestris, Mr. Charles Mathews, and other acknowledged stars, have given to it a certain degree of importance. But yet it does not succeed here, as the Porte St. Martin does. Why not, we will endeavour to point out.

The position of the dramatists in Paris is entirely different to that in England. They are more united as a body; and for that reason form a most powerful clique. In proof of which we may cite a case that occurred a year or two ago in Paris. The lessees of the Gymnase Dramatique having refused to comply with a demand put forth by the dramatic authors, that they were compelled, if nightly terms are agreed upon, half-a-sovereign as considered ample remuneration for a three-act drama. Whilst trash can be procured at this cheap rate, the managers do not care to look for better things; nor will acknowledged dramatists stoop to write them.

And next with respect to the *mise en scene*: and here a great reform is needed in the reasoning beauty of detail, so charming to the eye in the French theatres, is with us entirely lost sight of. Managers never give the public credit for understanding effect as well as—nay, very often better than—they do themselves; but they have only to sit in the pit and hear the remarks about them, to form a different opinion. It is not likely that, with the present constant endeavours to infuse artistic feelings into the masses, they should remain unconscious of the glaring incongruities perpetrated by every scene. Wings that have not the most remote connection with the flats, except that the same shrub with the popular buff Margate slipper, are heterogeneously thrown together; and the more all these defects can be multiplied the more the managerial idea of a "grand spectacle" is realised.

We are happy to notice a great improvement upon all these points, in a drama brought out here on Monday, called "The Sea-King's Vow," from the pen of Mr Edward Stirling. It is founded on a legend, thus given in the bills:—

"A swarm of savage Norsemen and Danes had overran the Saxon Kingdom of Wessex: the history of tyranny scarcely furnishes a more appalling picture of devastating and appalling cruelty than that which followed the success of their invasion. Thorgil, the Sea-King, vowed unless a hundred of the fairest and noblest virgins of the land became the willing slaves of his ruthless chiefs, to exterminate the name of Saxon from British ground, and make the Kingdom a desolate waste."

These fair and noble virgins, not approving of Thorgill's intentions, revolt upon taking up arms, and this determination furnishes the chief effects of the piece, which comprise the warlike evolutions of these lady warriors, all clad in bright armour, their military tactics, and their final struggle for liberty, and defeat of the foe. We have never seen anything of the kind so well done, since the first production of "The Revolt of the Harem." They had all the precision of their late fellow Amazons at the Lyceum, and mustered four times as many. The plot of the piece was somewhat confused; but it afforded scope for some excellent acting by Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Vining: and Mr. J. T. Johnson fought a combat with three Danes, which would have crowned Messrs. Blanchard and Bradley with honour in their best days. Mr. Cowell and Miss Martin supported the comic characters admirably.

A great expense has evidently been incurred in putting the piece on the stage; but it will repay the outlay: and is a great relief to the unbroken domestic heroine line of business. Its reception was most triumphant. On Tuesday evening, when we were present, the house was crowded to the ceiling. And to see the Surrey crowded to the ceiling is no ordinary spectacle; it is alone worth the pilgrimage to the transpontine districts.

We hope the success of this piece will induce the lessee to bring forward others with similar spirit. To draw money to the treasury, it must be both plentiful and well-expended: the public will never grudge their patronage to my theatre, which they see carried on with judicious liberality. On the other hand a rumour of economy, once set abroad, is death to all dramatic speculations.

QUEEN'S

Mr. Henry Betty has been playing at this house during [illegible] Monday and Tuesday as *Macbeth*, on Wednesday and Thursday as [illegible] on Friday and Saturday as *Othello*. His performance of *Hamlet* on Wednesday, when we were present, was above mediocrity, but he was very indifferently supported. The audience evidently comprehended but little of what they were hearing. They applauded Mr. Betty, it is true, in those portions of the tragedy, with which they were in a measure familiar; but, beyond this, bestowed all their attention upon *Polonius*. We were sorry to see the house so poorly attended.

OLYMPIC

The career of this management was suddenly cut short on Monday evening Mr. Oxley was announced to appear in one of Shakspeare's plays, but before the hour for opening the doors, a bill was pasted up to the effect that there would be no performance, the season having terminated. Rumours have been prevalent for some time, in theatrical circles, that the salaries at this house were anything but certain, as Saturday came round; and, judging from the style in which the pieces were produced, and the manner in which they were played, this was not to be wondered at. We have refrained (possibly more than we ought to have done, as impartially reporting what is going on in the world) from speaking too harshly of the management of this theatre, conscious that many hard-working individuals were dependent on it for the means for support of themselves and families; but now that the "season" is concluded, we cannot injure them by expressing our free opinion.

The theatre was opened under the management of a Miss Kate Howard—a lady we had not before seen, but, as the result has proved, one perfectly incompetent to fill the post of either principal actress or directress. A company was collected chiefly (with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, whom we were sorry to see there) of those unfortunate *artistes* who always contrive to get their names associated with sixth-rate speculations; and, after many flourishing promises, a few new pieces were badly acted and, then, several threadbare farces and dramas, and a wretched burlesque on Mr. Dickens's last work, effectually brought the career of this *entreprise* to a contemptible termination. At the very commencement of the season we remarked that all that was convenient with theatrical affairs could have done the same, even in contradiction to most or our commentaries. We trust this will be the last of these disgraceful speculations—for such they really are. They never the profession; they hold back salaries from those who can the worst afford to lose them; and, what is worse than all, they attach a stigma irrevocably to the names of all the actors and actresses engaged in such forlorn hopes of success.

The minor theatres are just at present running on Zoological attractions. In addition to the two Elephants at Astley's, there are two more at the City of London theatre, from Mr. Hughes's Menagerie, as well as the *dog Emile*. Some of the Saloons advertise Lions and Tigers; and, at the Standard, there are horses, a dog, and a monkey—from whether it is a case or an impersonation we know not. By the way, we were wrong in stating that the Astley's Elephants were from Paris; we believe they have been engaged from a caravan.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Sacred Concerts.—The fifth scheme, on Wednesday night, was as usual well attended, at Crosby Hall. Mitchell's fine anthem, "Prepare ye the Way," was well executed. He was Master of the Choristers at St. Paul's, in 1686, and was killed in a night brawl with a watchman, in Salisbury. A charming duet by Bellamy, "What Holy Calm," was sung [illegible] Miss Steele and Mr. Francis. Mr. Machin was called upon to sing twice, Hasse's air, "Let the Storm," from the "Pal of Jericho." Miss Steele gave Preyer's air, "The Voyager's Invocation," so delightfully, that she was compelled to repeat it. Miss Rainforth sang, with Machin, Mehul's duet from "Joseph" "Dear Child of Hope," and also gave Handel's air from "Joshua"—"Hark! 'tis the Linnet." Gleanings from F. A. Reissiger, Neukomm, Cherubini, J. S. Bach, Spohr, and Graun, were also judiciously made. Mendelssohn's psalm, "Hear my Prayer," composed expressly for these Concerts, was executed for the second time. Miss Masson performed on the organ, which, by the way, is susceptible of improvement in quality—with her accustomed success. The last Concert will be given March 13th.

Choral Harmonists.—Our tickets reached us too late to attend the fourth meeting on Monday last, at the London Tavern. The scheme comprised Weber's Mass in G; Mozart's Offertorium, "Laudate Dominum;" Hummel's Chorus, "Hark the Angel Voice;" F. Ascher's Madrigal (1590), "Ah Ile, where is My True Love?" and the Overture and Selection from Mozart's "Magic Flute. We missed, therefore, a great treat. The next concert will be on the 9th of March.

The Euterpean Society. The fifth concert took place last Tuesday, at the City Lecture Theatre, in Milton-street, when a selection from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was performed: Mrs. Newton, Miss Chambers, Mr. Redfearn, and Mr. Leffler being the principal singers.

The Richmond Institution.—Miss S Hobbs, a young and promising vocalist, who has been heard with success at Concerts, with pleasure, gave a *Soirée* on Tuesday night, which was well attended. She was assisted by Miss E. Sabilla Novello, Mr. Wingham, and Mr. Weatherbee. Miss Hobbs was encored in Handel's "Verdure Clad, and [illegible]

Mr. Blagrove's Concert.—This clever fiautist had a large muster of his friends on Wednesday evening, at the Princess' room, in Castle-street, aided by M. de Folly, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Walter Wells, also Sons. Mr. H. Laurent and Miss Chipp, pianists, the Chelsea Guitarists, Mr. Dando, the violinist, Miss Hess, the Misses Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Signor F. Labbache, vocalists. Mr. Mitchell was the conductor. There was a very agreeable programme, of which Hiles's own cavatina, sung by Miss Birch, with the obligato, to which the latter attached piece

Ilia Kennington Glee Club. This Club was established in 1837, and is conducted by Mr. Boardman. The amateurs are aided by artists at their concerts. The "Ladies Night," held at the Horns Tavern, on Monday last, was fully attended. Mr. Hill, a chorister of Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Keach, who has a remarkably fine bass voice, assisted in the glees amongst which were the gems of Webbe, Callcott, Horsley, Stevens, T. Cooke, Walmisley, &c.

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229. "A Father," decidedly the best of the three, has less of these defects, although we should desire a little more simplicity and transparency in the water.

276 "A Pirate carrying off a Captive," does not convey an exact notion of its title, but affords another opportunity of displaying the power of delineating female figure.

We cannot find anything to admire in the "Children Reposing after a Bath," 197.

Landseer has condescended to send but one picture, a very small figure (3), which he calls "The Penitent," though it shows very little feeling of repentance; however, it is a very pretty profile, but weakly painted

422 "The Cabin Door," by Topham, is a charming little bit of nature, of very great pretensions, and very artistically placed in an obscure corner of the room, under a lot of works of ambitious size and inferior merit.

277 "View between Delft and the Hague," by Waldorp; looks like an old Flemish picture. It yields to none in the collection for charm of execution, which pervades every detail and point of reality and character.

19. "Frost Scene—Evening." Mr G Brandwhite seems to have aimed at displaying in the same frame all the different qualities that are requisite to portray the most various and sometimes opposed effects of nature, and his bold attempt has been decidedly successful. The exquisite handling of the minutest details may well be compared after the manner of the many background.

160. "The Vale of Teral;" and 363, "Pads in Epdaurus," are both remarkable for the distance the artist gives to his canvass, and his admirable sense of perspective; though a little more warmth in the colouring and atmosphere of this truly gorgeical scene. We can vouch for the special accuracy of the scene from Epidaurus.

The exhibition, so deficient in historical subjects, or compositions of a lofty character, is, as might be expected, rich in views and landscapes, of which Creswick is always the most prominent contributor. His "Skirts of the Forest" grand in conception, and broad in execution—is now only the best of the three he has sent there, but certainly the most remarkable of its class.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HENRY CLINTON, G.C.B.

This venerable and highly distinguished Officer, whose term of service exceeded sixty years, was son of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in America against Washington, and grandson of Admiral the Hon. George Clinton, an eminent Naval Officer, whose father, Sir Francis Fiennes Clinton, Knt., inherited the Earldom of Lincoln in 1692. At a very early age, in 1784, Sir William entered the Army as Cornet 7th Light Dragoons; in 1787 became Lieutenant; in 1790, Captain; in 1794, Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1801, Colonel; in 1808, Major-General; in 1813, Lieutenant-General; and in 1830, General. During the Dutch campaign of 1793-4, he was actively engaged, and took part in twelve sieges and encounters. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Allied Anglo-Sicilian Army on the East Coast of Spain, and in that important station rendered essential aid to the operations of Lord Wellington, by keeping in check the whole force of Marshal Suchet.

In 1814, he obtained the colonelcy of the 55th Foot, and in 1842, was presented to the office of Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Sir William married, in 1797, Louisa Dorothea, daughter of the Earl of Sheffield, and has left a large family, of which is Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton of the Grenadier Guards. The deceased General was returned for Newark in 1826, by the interest of his kinsman the Duke of Newcastle, and continued to sit in Parliament until 1829. His death occurred on Sunday morning, the 15th, at the family seat, Cockenhatch, near Royston, whither he had been removed, during the previous week, for change of air, from his town residence, Audley-square.

SIR GEORGE LEFEVRE, M.D.

Sir George Lefevre, whose death took place a few days since, held a good position in the medical profession, was Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. He had appeared also in the world of letters, and was author of a pamphlet entitled "Thermal Comfort." He was son of the Rev. George Lefevre, of Southampton, was born in 1796, and married in 1825 a daughter of Colonel Charles Fraser, East India Company's service.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday, the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment at the Mansion-house. Upwards of 150 sat down to dinner in the Egyptian-hall, which was most tastefully laid out for the occasion.

THE ANNUAL CATHOLIC CHARITIES' Ball took place on Monday last, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, and was very brilliantly attended. Although the proceeds of this ball are dedicated to a charitable purpose, all the arrangements were on a most liberal scale

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths in the metropolis, in the week ending the 14th instant, amounted to 911; births, 1,375

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Tuesday morning a journeyman typefounder, named John Fency, attempted to stab Thomas Martin, in a house situated in Cradle-court, Redcross-street, Cripp gate. The culprit, a man about fifty years of age, was examined at Guildhall, on Wednesday, charged with running a carving knife into the left side of Martin, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, penetrating to the lower part of the thorax, within the cavity of the chest. According to the evidence of Sebastian Emberton, the quarrel originated in jealousy. Martin was subsequently examined, though in a very precarious state. The prisoner was conveyed to the Compter, to await the fate of Martin.

STEERING FROM A STEAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon, the *Diamond*, Gravesend steamer, which leaves London-bridge-wharf at four o'clock, was off Northfleet, on her downward passage, when a man (unknown), who was standing on the afterdeck, suddenly jumped over the side of the vessel into the river. On the alarm being given, Captain Fox promptly stopped the engine and turned astern, and lowered her stern-boat, which was quickly on the spot, but too late to recover the body; only his hat and handkerchief being seen and picked up, and which are at the Diamond-office.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—A fire of an alarming character broke out on Tuesday afternoon, in the Back Goree, Liverpool, on the premises in the rental of Messrs Heath and Sons. The building was eight stories in height, and was respectively occupied, the second and third entirely by Mr. Edward Heath, and were stored with tallow on the second floor, and tallow on the third floor. In rooms five and six there was Indian corn, and on the seventh floor there were 1,400 quarters of flour belonging to Mr. John Bald. The building has fallen a prey to the flames. The warehouse adjoining has taken fire, and was nearly destroyed. The insurance offices will be losers to a considerable sum. The amount of property destroyed, including buildings and merchandise, is estimated at upwards of £250,000. It is believed that the fire originated with the carelessness of some of the porters, who very culpably have been allowed to smoke in every part of the building, as the disaster originated in a story where they usually congregated, and broke out a few minutes after they had gone to dinner.

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ELECTION.—The High Sheriff has fixed Friday, the 27th inst., as the day for the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of the Hon. Francis Charteris; the nomination will be at the County Hall, Gloucester. At present, the Marquis of Worcester is the only candidate in the field.

NORTH NOTTINGHAM ELECTION. The nomination is fixed for the 28th inst. Lord A. Bentinck is a candidate.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE ELECTION.—The seat in the House of Commons vacated by the retirement of the Hon. W. Dawnay, was on Saturday conferred upon George Finch, Esq., of Burley on-the-Hill, without opposition. Mr. Finch is a Conservative and a Protectionist.

IRELAND.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—On the 10th instant, while a man of the name of Daniel Dunn was in the act of cutting lumber in his house, he had some angry words with his wife, during which he struck her with the hatchet he held in his hand, and killed her. This shocking deed occurred at Dunn's house, near Cloghjeen. Dunn has made a full confession of his guilt, and has been committed to Tipperary gaol for trial.

EXECUTION OF SERGEANT MCLELINGAN. On Friday (last week) Bryan Seery was executed at Maidstone. The conviction took place under the following circumstances: Some time since Sir Francis Hopkins was shot at by a man in Westmeath; Sir Francis escaped the assassin, but his escaped; and after wards Seery was captured. The sole witness to the prisoner's identity with the assassin was the prosecutor: the defence was the common Irish defence—ALIBI; which was of course, as it usually is in Ireland. One of the Jury could not agree to the verdict, two Roman Catholics standing out against conviction: a second Jury condemned the man: efforts to procure commutation of his sentence failed, and he was left for execution. Seery, at the place of execution, solemnly denied his guilt. A circumstance highly characteristic of the feeling of the public occurred. The morning was calm—the sounding of bugles and beating of drums was heard in all directions. There was a perfect cessation of business in the town about ten o'clock all the shops were closed, and not a single human being was to be seen in the streets—not one individual from the entire city. Thus the people determined to mark their opinion of this awful tragedy—for all regard seery as a martyr. At eleven o'clock the military were paraded before the gaol, and not one human being appeared before the scaffold but themselves and the police. Even the magistrates of the county stayed away—not one of them appeared, except Mr. Unacke, who walked up and down with Captain Despard. Under the imposing head of the "Maidstone Tragedy," the reporter of the Dublin *Freeman* furnishes that journal with a long and highly-coloured account of the interment of Bryan Seery. The melancholy spectacle took place on Sunday, in the presence of vast multitudes of the country people, whose numbers were estimated by the writer to amount to 80,000 or 60,000 souls.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE ROYAL HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT.

No bright particular star in the constellation of its aristocratic appendages not even the company of courtly beefeaters itself is so characteristic of the train of a British Monarch as its appliances and means of woodcraft. Contemporary almost with our Kingly institution is the provision made for carrying on the chace as part and parcel of the Royal state. Probably the office of Grand Falconer is older than that of Master of the Buck Hounds, but the latter is old enough, for we find it was a court appointment in the reign of Edward the Second. During the Protectorate, or plebeian interregnum, it went to the wall, but returned with merry Charles. Passing over its subsequent vicissitudes, we come to it in the especial era of equirearchy the good old times "when George the Third was king." The sport of stag-hunting as now practised, with all its pomp and circumstance—indeed, with rather more, for it has become divested of its yeomen-prickers—was then first promoted and followed in the state befitting a mighty hunter. The fashion in which it then took the field was right Regal. The Royal party appeared in grey frocks with black collars and cuffs; the huntsmen and whips in scarlet and gold; and the aforesaid yeomen-prickers, half-a-dozen in number, in similar liveries, with French horns slung over their shoulders.

About the commencement of the present century George the Third gave up hunting, and the splendour of the Royal hunt fell somewhat into eclipse till the year 1813, in which the late Duke of Richmond presented his celebrated pack of fox-hounds to his Majesty George the Fourth—then Prince Regent. This was a signal for the entire remodelling of the system and its materials. George Sharpe, huntsman to his Royal Highness's fox-hounds when the Prince hunted Hampshire, was appointed to that office with the buck-hounds, and three whippers-in superseded the old yeomen-prickers. In 1833 Lord Maryborough became Master of the Buck-hounds, and was the first who, in that capacity, exercised control over the establishment, the Master of the Horse having heretofore had the management of it. To Lord Maryborough succeeded the Lords Lichfield, Chesterfield, Errol, Kinnaird, and Rosslyn—the latter noblemen having been verily Master of her Majesty's Stag-hounds. With their present position is our present purpose.

No doubt, such Continental people as are cognizant of the fact that there are Royal packs of stag-hounds, and of harriers, and of beagles, set it down that when at the Castle of Windsor the English Court does nothing but circumvent beasts of chase, hares, hares, and such-like, morning, noon, and night. When it regards deer chasing, it is our duty to undeceive them. The Royal hunting establishment is a modern illustration of the *beau à nos lucarnes*; not a member of our Royal family or its connexions ever goes near it, save, upon rare occasions, since the opprobrium of Ascot, has been very nearly eradicated; and, when it does now appear, it is so much less violent than it was wont, that a little care restores the patient. The open weather they have had this season has been very fatal to their diet, a large average having fallen victims, but they have eleven or twelve brace in the paddocks at Swinley.

In bounds they were never so strong—neither, perhaps, was the quality ever so good: the bitch pack, which showed at the meet at the kennels on Monday last, was a model of shape and condition. Mr. Charles Davis, one of the best and most popular men of his craft, continues to hunt them, and seems to grow younger every day; and they are whipped in by the two Bartletts father and son. The hunting stud stands at Cumberland Lodge: it is good, but not quite up to the standard. All the essentials of such an establishment, however, there are, but the *desinus affatus* spirit of the institution is wanted. It was meant that the Royal hounds should have Royal hunters; and it is a proof of the extreme apathy and currency of those who occupy the district over which they hunt, that, however they may be dissatisfied with the present state of things, they "give no sign." It is certainly to be regretted that those to the manner born do not patronise the field-days of the Royal stag hounds; but it is not for that reason we would have the establishment put an end to.

Fox-hunting, in the neighbourhood of London, is a farce. You might as well expect an Alderman to give a run as Reynard born and bred in a metropolitan preserve. Would ye have the youth of this metropolis the heirs of Cockaigne, if it please ye—as ignorant of woodcraft as the moustached multitude of the Italian Boulevard? Perish the thought, young sir! What though late has planted you remote from woods, there is such a man as Tilbury, who, for a consideration, will mount you becomingly. There is the Royal Hunting Establishment always within an hour or so of Charing-cross: take the car with it, and our advice as to the manner. Remember, the days of the road are over—therefore eschew Macadam. If your horse will jump, so much the better; but, next to being well over a fence, it is honourable to be well in it. And, above all, cultivate patience: rather die than let the parson of the parish beat you. Let no man ever reproach you with having wore a pair of spurs—merely as ornaments to your heels. Bear these hints always about you; and, when you are at the meeting of the next stag, unless you show some of the base Bezonians the stern of your steed, it's time your father bound you 'prentice to a tailor.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Mermaid, of whom we have previously spoken, as a rising favourite for the Chester Cup, was in great force this afternoon, rising from 30 to 20 to 1, and disputing the premiership with Lord George Bentinck's nag—who, by the way, was rather on the tetter. Whinstone, Sweetmeat, Arthur, Fitzallen, and Catalani, were in demand, but no material change in the prices was observable. The Derby bets were 6 to 1 agst Sting, laid to several hundred pounds; 15 to 1, to two or three hundred, agst Rocardo—an improvement of three points; 1000 to 40, at least two times, agst Tibthorpe; and 1000 to 25 agst Hamdrum. Nothing fresh in the Oaks.

NEW MARKET HANDICAP
16 to 1 agst Beaterina.

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot	25 to 1 agst Wingfield (t. fr.)	35 to 1 agst Fitzallen
22 to 1 Best Bower (t)	26 to 1 —— The Baron	40 to 1 —— Arthur
22 to 1 Mermaid	30 to 1 —— Mickey Free (t. to £50)	40 to 1 —— Inheritress
25 to 1 —— Sweetmeat (takes 25 to 1)	35 to 1 —— Catarrer	40 to 1 —— Hope (t)
	1000 to 12 agst Correct Card	50 to 1 —— Roderick (t)

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Sting (t)	30 to 1 agst Malcolm (t)	1000 to 30 agst Tibthorpe (t. 9 times)
15 to 1 —— Rocardo (t)	1000 to 25 —— Hamdrum (t)	
22 to 1 —— Inga (t)	50 to 1 —— Nutley (t)	
	40 to 1 on the field agst 3 (t. to £100)	

OAKS

8 to 1 agst Forth a lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Mendicant	35 to 1 agst Wilderness
11 to 1 —— Vandal (t. to £50)	20 to 1 —— Cuckoo	

THURSDAY.—Very few members looked in; and if there were enough to constitute "a house," betting was dull in the extreme, and long before the usual time it might have been "counted out." The averages were as follow:

CHESTER C.U.P.

7 to 1 agst The Three-Year-Olds (t)	22 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	40 to 1 agst Discord
9 to 1 —— Wadlow's lot (t)	25 to 1 —— Wilmstun	40 to 1 —— Inheritress
20 to 1 —— Mermaid	28 to 1 —— Fitzallen	50 to 1 —— The Ripper's Daughter
22 to 1 —— Best Bower	30 to 1 —— Catarrer	100 to 15 —— The Libel (t)
	50 to 1 —— Hope	

DERBY.

6 to 2 agst Sting	27 to 1 agst Scud	400 to 200 on Rocardo
15 to 1 —— Rocardo (t)	30 to 1 —— Malcolm	
22 to 1 —— Inga	30 to 1 —— Tibthorpe	
	1000 to 30 —— Hamdrum	

8 to 1 agst Forth a lot

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Chess-Mania*." *Any solution is correct which effects the mate according to th prescribed conditions; but, in a well-constructed Problem, there can rarely be found to be more than one way. Your attempt to solve No. 105 is a failure. The solution you require is as follows: 1. Q to K B 8th (ch); K to Q 2nd. 2. Q to Q 6th (ch); K takes R. 3. Q takes B (ch); Q takes Q mate.*

"*Automaton*." *You are right in No. 107, but have failed in the other.*

"*Chirps*." *We have not got the game alluded to at hand.*

"*Real Rook*." *If we mistake not, the Laws of "Double Chess" may be procured at Sherwin's, the Chess-man Turner, in Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields*

"*Ignoramus*." *How is it possible you can overlook the glaring fact that, by moving the Rook as you advise, black could as overmake a Queen—checking, and win the game?*

"*Gresham*," "*Cius*," "*R. T. W.*," *India Chambers, and other Correspondents, suggest to the Members of the London Chess Club, that great advantage might accrue to the Club if, on occasions of interest like the present match, the seemings of play were duly announced, and invitations issued to the Members of other Chess Institutions in London and the vicinity. We agree with them, and trust the hint will not be thrown away.*

"*Typpoo Stab*." "*The Pawn which occasions you so much disquietude, was, doubtless, introduced, like the assassins in a pantomime, for effect merely—to give to the Problem a nearer semblance of the ending of a real game*

"*B. M. P.*"—*We had not time to examine all the variations suggested by the position in question; but the defence you name was from the outset hopeless. The move of 2 to b 3rd is certainly preferable to playing it to Q 3rd. We fully concur with your opinions both on the match in America, and on that not pursuing here.*

"*J. W.*" *Guernsey*.—*Your stratagem is better adapted for the interesting page of "Problems for Young Players," in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," than for our columns; but we will find a place for it shortly.*

"*M. S. A.*"—*The position sent is an elementary one, of two instead of three moves.*

"*Tom Noddy*."—*We do not understand the game.*

"*W. J.*" *Bradford*.—*If you can move none of your pieces, you are stalemated, and the game is drawn. Your solution is wrong.*

"*A. I. J.*"—*We have no space to adopt the recommendation*

"*T. G.*"—*You can take his K at Pawn in passing if you choose, when he plays it forward two squares.*

"*Echoes*," *Belgrave-square*. *The problem received shall be examined. Your solution of No. 107 is correct.*

"*W. B.*," *Gravesend*.—*It is impossible to prolong the mate by playing as you propose.*

"*J. L.*" *Plymouth*.—*You have failed to discover the solution to No. 108. The other is correct*

"*W. H. R.*" *Whitington*.—*You are decidedly wrong, as you will find on examining the position with due attention. Upon your advancing the Q R P, Black takes Q P with Rook; then Q K P and the King escapes. Our solution is perfectly correct. If the King takes the K, it is obvious enough that the Q B P mates him*

"*A Slow Coach*." *We did not overlook your variation of "B takes R," but we saw before, as we now see, that you must unaccountably persist in placing your Queen en prise of the King. How, we repeat, can mate be given in two moves when Black can take off the Rook? If you play Q to Q R 3rd, as you propose, the King takes the Queen. Pray look at the position attentively, and bear in mind that in this variation the Q K P is still on the board.*

"En Passant." "*A Pawn only can take a Pawn en passant. No other piece has the privilege*

Solutions by "*G. Y. H.*" "*A Member of the Jersey Club*," "*Alpha*," *Cambridge*; "*Chapel Rock*," "*Maranna*," "*M. E. A.—A Bagbean*," "*Langston*" "*J. P.*," *Weston*; "*An Amateur*," *at Sanifield*; "*A Veteran*." "*C. C. C.*," *Kidderminster*; "*H. P.*," "*Devonsan*." "*Old-hand*," "*F. C. G.*," "*D. P.*" "*V. M.*," *Middleton*; "*Red Rook*," "*R. Hall*," *and* "*T. D.*," *are correct. Those by* "*T. S.*," *Scarboro*'; "*J. C.*," "*Trepad*," "*Bat Baron*," "*W. H.*," *Grafton-street*; "*N. E. C.*," "*Rinalage*," *Kilmannock*; "*Nicodemus*." "*H. C. M.*," *Kensington*; "——," "*Wentworth*; "*E. Southampton*; "*Quiz*," *Holyhead*; *and* "*A. W. J.*," *of* 108, *are all wrong.*

*** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game or two at Chess by Correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing a note to "H. A.," 9, Bath-place, Deptford-lane, Peckham.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 107.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K's 8th	R to K B 6th (best)
2. Q to K's 7th	R to Q R's 3rd (best)
3. R to Q B's 6th—and then mates either with Q or R according to the play of Black.	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 108.

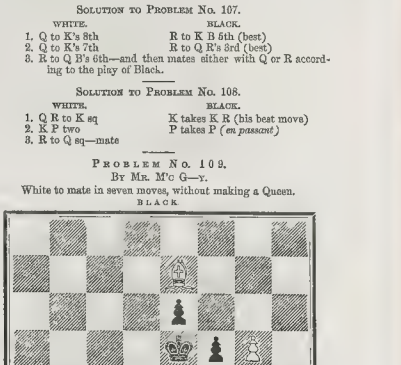
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q R to K sq	K takes K R (his best move)
2. K P two	P takes P (*en passant*.)
3. R to Q sq—mate	

PROBLEM NO. 109.

By MR. M'G G—Y.

White to mate in seven moves, without making a Queen.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MESSRS. STAUNTON AND HORWITZ.

GAME THE SIXTH.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	13. K to takes P	Q B to Q R 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	14. Q Kt to K 2nd *	P to Q B 4th †
3. K to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. B to K 3rd	P takes P
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	16. B takes P ‡	B takes Kt
5. Q P two	P takes P	17. Q takes B	B takes B
6. K P one	Q P two	18. Kt to Q B 6th	Q to K B 3rd §
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	19. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	20. Q R to Q sq	Q to her B 4th
9. Castles	Castles	21. Q R to Q B sq	Q to her Kt 3rd
10. K R P one	K B P one	22. Q Kt to P one	R to K Kt 6th
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	P takes K P	23. Q to her 3rd	Kt takes K R
12. B takes Kt	P takes B		

And, after a few more moves, White surrendered.

* We should have taken off the Knight in preference. Black, then, as his best move, would probably have taken the Knight (for taking the Rook would be dangerous, on account of Queen's Knight to King's Knight's 8th), and thus the game might have proceeded thus

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
14. Q Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt	16. Q takes Q	P takes Q
15. Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	Q to her 4th	17. K R to Q sq., &c.	

The position, however, would, even then, have been much in favour of the second player, from the commanding situation of his two Bishops.

† This is stronger play, we believe, than taking the Q Kt. After advancing the doubled Pawn, Black remarked that, had his position been less favourable, and the advantages springing from this move less obviously certain, he should have much preferred the more enterprising play of taking the K B P, with his Kt—a sacrifice, as he demonstrated in an after game, which leads to many strikingly beautiful situations. For example:

WHITE.	BLACK.
	15. Kt takes K B P
16. R takes Kt (best)	16. K takes R
17. K takes R (best	17. Q to K R 8th (ch)
In the first back game White now played:	
18. K to his B sq	Whereupon Black mated him prettily enough as follows:—
	18. R to K B sq (ch)
19. K Kt to B 3rd	19. R takes Q P
20. Q to R sq (His only move, unless he give up the Q for the Bishop.)	20 R takes Kt (ch)
21. P takes R	21. Q takes K R P Mate

In the second back game instead of "K to B sq," White played:

WHITE.	BLACK.
18. K Kt's P one	18. Q takes K P
19. K to K B 3rd (or a)	19. K to K B sq
20. Q Kt to K B 4th	20. B takes Q P
21. Q takes B	21. Q to K B 8th (ch)
22. K to his 3d	22. R to K sq (ch)
(If now, White play Kt to K's 6th, he loses his Q; therefore),	Black may now take the Kt or play R to K's 8th, in either case having a winning game.
(*a*) 19. Q Kt to K B 4th	19. B takes Q P (ch)
(If White take the B, he loses his Q in three moves; therefore),	
20. K to B 3rd (*b*)	20. R to K B sq
21. Q takes B	21. Q to K R 8th (ch)
(If now the K be played to B's 2nd, or K's 3rd, Black wins the Q; therefore),	
22. K to Kt 4th	22. B to his sq (ch), and Black wins.

There are many other variations, but these will suffice to show the resources of the attack.

(*b*) He may also play B to K 3rd, upon which Black can check with his Q, and afterwards take the Kt with B, having a better game.

‡ This move loses a clear piece. Play as he could, however, the game was irretrievable

§ A move White overlooked, when he, unfortunately, took the P with Bishop.

*** Upon the termination of this Game, the score stood as follows:

Staunton	.. ..	5	Horwitz 1
Drawn	.. ..	..	0

The Match, which has been delayed for ten days, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Horwitz, is appointed to be continued on Monday next, the 23rd.

F I N E A R T S.

FRESCO FROM "COMUS," BY D. MACLISE, R. A.—FROM HER MAJESTY'S PAVILION, IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE GARDEN-PAVILION IN THE GROUNDS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

In returning to Mr. Gruner's Illustrations of this artistical experiment, we have selected, for engraving, one of the *lunette* frescoes of the Central Octagonal Room, decorated with scenes from Milton's "Comus," which, says Mrs. Jameson, "at once classical, romantic, and pastoral, with all its charming associations of grouping, sentiment, and scenery, was just the thing to inspire English artists, to elevate their fancy to the height of their argument, to render their task at once a light and a proud one; while nothing could be more beautifully adapted to the shades of a trim garden devoted to the recreation of our Lady Sovereign than the chaste, polished, yet picturesque elegance of the poem considered as a creation of art."

From the eight *lunettes* we have selected the fifth, by Mr. Maclise. R.A.

> Brightest Lady, look on me
> Thus I sprinkle on thy breast
> Drops, that from my fountain pure
> I have kept of precious care.
>
> *Comus*, v. 910—919.

The Lady, spell-bound, not only "in stony fetters fixed and motionless," but asleep or in a trance, is seated in the marble chair. Sabrina and her attendant Nymphs are hovering round her. One Nymph presents in a shell the water "from the fountain pure." Sabrina, bending over the Lady, is about to sprinkle her and to pronounce "the dissevering charm." In front stand the two Brothers and the attendant Spirit. In the spandrils, two of the deformed "rabble rout" look down in affright.

This is, throughout, a masterly composition; and is, to our thinking, the most classical scene of the series.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A very interesting contribution has just been made to the art-treasures of the National Gallery—in the addition of Banks's celebrated marble alto-relief group of Thetis and her Nymphs Ascending from the Sea to Condole with Achilles on the death of Patroclus. It is an oval, less than half the size of life; and is placed in the Hall of the Gallery, to the right of the entrance doorway.

This beautiful work of art had long been in private hands, and the public are indebted for its present allocation to Mr. Ambrose Poynter the architect, at whose disposal it was placed by Mrs. Forster (the daughter of Banks), on its reverting to that lady's possession. Beneath the oval is placed a small marble tablet, bearing the following:—

> Thetis rising from the sea to console
> Achilles for the loss of Briseis,
> by Thomas Banks, R.A.
> Presented by his daughter,
> Mrs. Lavinia Forster.

This inscription was communicated by Mrs. Forster, who is on the Continent: it is, evidently, an error; since the only work executed by Banks, in illustration of Achilles and Briseis, is the noble figure of "the Mourning Achilles," now in the Hall of the British Institution. It should, however, be added, that Mr. Poynter had no opportunity of correcting the inscription tablet before it was fixed. It should, certainly, be set right.

Banks executed this beautiful composition of Thetis and her Nymphs Consoling Achilles, during one of the sculptor's summer visits to Hafod, in Wales: it embodies that graphic passage thus Englished by Cowper:—

> So saying, she left the cave, whom all her nymphs
> Attended, weeping, and where'er they passed,
> The parting billows open'd wide a way.
> At faithful Troy arriv'd, in order fair
> They climb'd the beach, where, by his numerous barks
> Encompass'd, swift Achilles sighing lay.
> Then, drawing nigh to her afflicted son,
> The Goddess, with a piercing shriek, his brows
> Between her palms compress'd.

The sculptor has, unquestionably, felt this fine passage deeply: the Goddess and her Nymphs ascend from the sea like a mist; nor has the buoyant and elastic elegance of those figures been excelled in any work, either of ancient or modern art. Yet, Allan Cunningham considers that "the figure of Thetis, and likewise the forms of her companions, are, amidst all their beauty, longer in proportion than they ought to be; their extent of leg and thigh is enormous. But the buoyant ease with which they make their way from the waves, and the graceful elegance with which they sail into upper air, and surround, as with a garland, the mourning hero, disarm all censure, and leave little admiration for the Achilles who has cast himself down on the shore, and seems resolved on not being comforted. From the smallness of its dimensions, and the variety of beauty which it contains, this little work has become very popular, and is to be found in the studies of all our chief artists."—("Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," vol. iii., page 101.)

ALTO-RELIEF OF THETIS AND HER NYMPHS ASCENDING FROM THE SEA TO CONDOLE WITH ACHILLES.—SCULPTURED BY BANKS, AND JUST PLACED IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THE ISLAND NYMPH," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The new fairy ballet, or rather *divertissement*, of the "Island Nymph," has been repeated with success. We have engraved the opening scene, with Nymphs disporting themselves on the sea-shore. "The atmospheric effect was beautiful (says the *Morning Post*); it was bright and luminous; and the *ballerinas*, dispersed in white *amaru*, golden zoned, seemed the realisation of an antique *basso relievo*. The horizon becomes darkened, and the young girls seek shelter from the coming storm; and a shallop is seen in the distance, and a Greek youth is wrecked on the island, and scales a rock in the foreground, and the dark clouds disperse, and the scene gradually becomes 'sunny, blithe, and balmy,' and the Nymphs skip in

'On ivory feet, like Monads bright,'

and dance around him, making a very heaven on earth; but *Edda*, the chief in beauty and in grace, suddenly 'suffers love' for the shipwrecked stranger and the unfortunate youth—yet not unfortunate, as the book saith, since he has encountered a being whose divine beauty has at once inspired him with the most passionate love.' And here Mdlle. Maria, who appeared for the first time this season, was quite charming in her exhibition of the pretty profession of nymph-ish fear—her downcast eyes, and eloquent action, and twinkling feet, advancing and receding, elicited deserved applause—it was charming and unconventional, and absolutely bordered on poetry. But here the *Queen of the Island* appears arrayed like chaste Diana for the chase; and, after some brief conversation, translated through the medium of *ronds de jambes*, *entrechats*, and *jette battus*, the gentleman is invited to join the sport, but prefers to retire to a grotto and take some repose, and this closes the first act."

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Friday evening Miss Cushman made her first appearance here in Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion." The attempt was, in some degree, bolder than her previous ones. The recollection of Mrs. Charles Kean (then Miss Ellen Tree), and also of Mr. Macready, was yet comparatively fresh in the minds of the playgoers; and each of these *artistes* had achieved a triumphant success in the part. The structure of the character of *Ion* we also conceived to be less adapted to Miss Cushman's style, than the majority of those in which she had already appeared. There are—more especially in the earlier scenes of the tragedy—few opportunities for the display of those bursts of energy and passion which constitute the most striking points of Miss Cushman's performances. The action of the play is too level, the dialogue too cold, although polished and classical, to admit of their being made. In spite of these unfavouring circumstances, however, Miss Cushman was perfectly successful in her representation of the character; and if, in the early acts, she did not evoke those frequent and loud bursts of applause with which she had been greeted on former occasions, it was only because the sympathies of the audience had not been sufficiently aroused by the progress of the story. In fact, as Mr. Sergeant Talfourd has himself said of "Ion," "it is the phantasm of a tragedy—not a thing of substance—mortised into the living rack of humanity; and therefore incapable of exciting that interest which grows out of human feeling, or of holding that permanent place in the memory which truth only can attain."

In the fifth act of the play, Miss Cushman appeared to greater advantage, and her concluding scene was eminently impressive.

Her sister, Miss Susan Cushman, enacted *Clemanthe*. It was, upon the whole, a pleasing performance; on a level with her *Juliet*, but labouring, in some degree, under the disadvantages above alluded to. Mr. Stuart performed *Adrastus*; Mr. Hudson *Crespho*n; and Mr. H. Holl *Phocion*. The acting of the two latter gentlemen was highly creditable, inasmuch as it evinced much pains-taking attention, but they were entirely out of their element. There was a small burst of applause at the fall of the curtain, and the two sisters were called forward to receive the renewed approbation of the audience.

A very droll farce was produced on Thursday evening, which kept the audience in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end. It is called "Lend Me Five Shillings," and is from the pen of Mr. Maddison Morton, being a translation of the French piece, "Riche d'Amour," in which Arnal is now playing at the Vaudeville. The fun being entirely dependent upon a rapid succession of comical situations, the plot is somewhat difficult to describe.

The piece begins quaintly enough with a quadrille at an assize ball, where *Mr. Golightly* (Mr. Buckstone) is captivated with the attractions of *Mrs. Fobbs* (Miss P. Horton), a pretty widow, whom he has met, whilst her husband was alive, some fifteen months previously at Harrowgate. To his great delight, she requests him to see her home, in a fly; but his happiness is soon crushed by recollecting that, in consequence of his losses at the card-table (which he rushed to in desperation, upon being rejected for a polka), he has not a farthing about him. On this position of affairs, the comicality of the piece hangs. He is driven to the most absurd perpetrations to borrow the money; and, through mistaking his Harrowgate flame for her sister-in-law (who is also present at the ball with her husband), involves himself in the most inextricable mass of perplexities; even to fighting a duel, and running the risk of being taken up for an uttерer of false coin. Those who can call to mind the intense terror which is alone delineated by Buckstone in great difficulties may imagine how ultra-ludicrous he made the character throughout the various dilemmas in which he was thrown. The piece never flagged for one instant, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion. Mr Buckstone appeared before the curtain, and trusted that, as his character appeared to be tolerably good, and as he was personally known to the greater part of the audience, they would have no objection to lend him five shillings every evening until further notice. We can honestly recommend our readers to go and see this very laughable interlude.

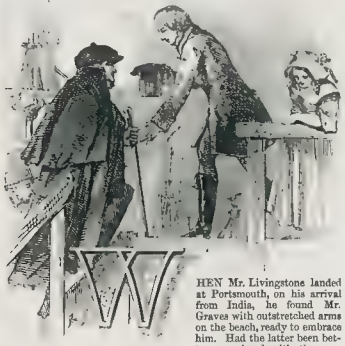
Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the theatre with their presence, and laughed heartily at the perplexities of the unfortunate hero of the new production. It deserves to have a long run, and, we doubt not, will enjoy it. Buckstone's performance was admirable.

MISS CUSHMAN, AS "ION," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(*Continued from page* 118.)



WHEN Mr. Livingstone landed at Portsmouth, on his arrival from India, he found Mr. Graves with outstretched arms on the beach, ready to embrace him. Had the latter been better acquainted with the man he had to deal with, he would have known that nothing could possibly be more injudicious than this proceeding. Naturally of a suspicious disposition, and aware that a body in the world had expended worth of disinterested regard for him, Mr Livingstone had returned to England with a thousand anxieties to be expectant, and an irritable resolution not to be bored with them, and accordingly the *empressement* of the nephew, which it was extremely difficult to suppress, was very soon requited by the thorough detestation of the uncle. For a long time Mr. Graves neither could nor would believe in the alienation. He insisted that it was only Mr. Livingstone's manner; and when he found the door shut against himself, he forced in his wife and daughter, who, by their injudicious efforts to win the old man's heart, completed the mischief; and it was not till he wormed out Mr. Pilrig's strange disclosure in the stage-coach, that he was actually convinced of the disappointment awaiting him. From that moment, the constant study of both himself and his wife had been to keep the world in ignorance of this fatal secret, and to get their daughter well married on the strength of her great expectations, before the truth was discovered. But with respect to the latter enterprise, they had hitherto been unsuccessful. When suitors came to close enquiries, they found the fortune was too much *en l'air* to satisfy their tender affections for the *beaux yeux* of the young lady's *cassette*—and one after another fell off, just as they were supposed to be coming to the point. And yet matters were getting more and more urgent, resources were wearing out, creditors becoming pressing, and excuses growing stale. It was in this crisis of affairs that the ladies met Gerald at the *table d'hôte*; and when, after a couple of days' absence, Mr. Graves returned, he was immediately informed of the *rencontre*. "We must get acquainted with him, at all events," said he; "there is no telling what may come of it." So Mr. Graves waylaid Gerald at one of his resorts in the Palais Royal, and found no difficulty in making his acquaintance. Indeed, the young man, who was at his wit's end for means to carry on the war, was too happy to find himself courted by a gentlemen who, from his conservation in the coach, he felt satisfied must be a man of immense fortune. Not that he had recollected his features, till Mr. Graves reminded him of their former *rencontre*, and then they shook hands very cordially; and Mr. Graves invited Gerald to dine with him at Meurice's.

Rolinda wore her pink gros-de-Naples, and her pale hair was teased into innumerable small ringlets, with about half-a-dozen hairs in each. Gerald thought he had never seen anything less attractive than the *ensemble*; but he wanted friends and upholders at the moment, too much to be otherwise than extremely gallant and *empressé*. His fine friends had left Paris for Italy, but the consumptive state of his funds had prevented his accompanying them, and the same difficulty kept him in Paris. He fancied it was easier to live there upon nothing than in England; and he felt a mixture of shame and remorse that made him dread the sight of Emily. He was fully sensible of his own folly and of her good sense, and ardently wished he had had resolution to act according to her counsels, though he felt himself just as far as ever from being able to do so, and excused himself by the persuasion that it was now too late. Then, although he really loved her still, was fully sensible of what an admirable wife she would make him, and could not bear the thoughts of seeing her in the arms of another, he was so disgusted at the selfishness and cruelty that had induced him to break off her match with Mr. Weston, when he had no support to offer her himself, that he had for some time ceased even to write to her. "It's better that she should forget me," he said to himself; but he did not think she would, and if he had thought so, he would probably have written.

In the meantime Mr. Graves invited him frequently to dinner, and initiated him into some gambling secrets that he found very useful; and, as they were both actuated by secret motives of interest, unsuspected by the other, they soon became great friends.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Here, Emily, look at this," said old Miss Gage, to her young inmate one day. "I saw this paper at Baxter's shop, and I asked them to lend it me; for I think there is something in it that would suit you. You were saying the other day that you wished you could get a situation as

companion, and here is an advertisement for the very thing; and I am sure it must be something of a superior kind, for applications are to be made to Wright and Miller, and that is a first-rate London firm."

"I have heard Gerald speak of them," said Emily; "Charles Miller was one of his schoolfellows, and they were great friends."

"Yes," answered Miss Gage, "and his father and my brother were intimate all their lives. Hear what the advertisement says:—'Wanted as companion to an elderly gentleman and lady, a young lady of education and respectability; she must be well-tempered and cheerful'."

"I am sure I am not cheerful," interrupted Emily.

"Oh, but you are cheerful, naturally," answered Miss Gage, "though you are not so just now; and your spirits will return fast enough when you are out of your trouble."

"When will that be?" asked Emily, with a sigh.

"Never while you stay here, Emily, working your fingers to the bone for scarcely enough to keep body and soul together: but if you were once easy in your circumstances you'd soon recover your spirits."

"You speak as if my circumstances were the only trouble I had, Aunt," said Emily.

"Upon my word, I think they ought to be, my dear," answered Miss Gage. "I should be sorry to think you were fretting after a man who has left you alone to struggle with your difficulties for nearly a twelvemonth, whilst he is living in luxury and idleness; and who has not even written to you for some months."

"I may be at least allowed to grieve that Gerald should be capable of doing so," replied Emily, with a sigh.

"It is a very lamentable thing that he should, certainly," answered Miss Gage; "and as he is my nephew, I have as much right to regret it as you can have; and so I do: but the contempt such conduct deserves ought to come to your aid, as it does to mine. He has pursued his own inclinations without the least regard to your claims on his affection, and as he has sowed he must reap. I should think it arrant baseness in you to continue to love him after the neglect with which he has treated you."

"I dare say it is, said Emily; "but it is not so easy as those who have never tried may think, to cure oneself of loving a person that has long been dear to us, by simply thinking of his unworthiness. Time may do it, perhaps."

"And to give time a fair chance, you should get free as soon as possible of this lonely, hopeless, melancholy sort of life."

"The life of a companion will, probably, be just as dull," said Emily.

"It will not be so laborious, at any rate," answered Miss Gage. "Now do, Emily, let me answer the advertisement. I do not know Mr. Miller myself, but I am sure, for my brother's sake, he will be disposed to listen to my recommendation."

And, after some persuasion, Emily having consented to the proposal, the letter was sent; and, in due time, an answer arrived requesting the appearance of the young lady in London.

"I am very glad you wrote so immediately," said Mr. Miller; "for the candidates are coming in thick and fast; although, in mercy to ourselves, foreseeing the pressure that would ensue, we only said 'a liberal salary will be given,' instead of saying, as we were directed, that, 'provided the person suited, terms would be no object.' However, that is really the case; and, if your young protegée, who, from your description, appears eminently fitted for the situation, can reconcile herself to the confinement, she may, I think, find it both very profitable and very comfortable."

"There, now, Emily, I am quite delighted that I insisted on writing. You must set off to-morrow morning; and I should not the least wonder if this is to be a turn in your fortune."

"I wonder what Gerald would think of it?" said Emily.

"I'm sure that is of very little consequence," answered Miss Gage. "Go, and pack up your things, and think no more of Gerald, I entreat."

Emily observed the first injunction, though not the second; and, in due time, she presented herself at Mr. Miller's, who had, in compliment to the sister of his old friend, requested she would make his house her home, till the affair was settled.

"I think you and the situation will suit each other admirably," said he. "I am sure my client must be a more unreasonable man than I think him, if he be not pleased; and, although you may have some eccentricities to put up with, and may be required to read out loud more than you like, you will meet with a great deal of kindness, and will live in the midst of luxury."

"What is the gentleman's name," enquired Emily, "and how old is he?"

"Why, his name we are not permitted to tell; he is so afraid of being troubled with direct applications from quarters that would not be agreeable, if the thing became public. With respect to his age, he is sixty-five."

"But that is not so very old," objected Emily, with some alarm, "I am afraid"—

"Eh, fear nothing," interrupted Mr. Miller, "every thing will be quite correct; a female relation of his own lives with him, an elderly respectable woman, but she has become very deaf—deafer than he is a great deal, and that does not suit him."

"Then he is very deaf? They are both deaf?" enquired Emily in some alarm.

"He'll hear what you say very well," said Mr. Miller, "never fear. He can hear what he likes."

Emily had great misgivings; she thought she should not like it at all, and regretted her journey to London, which had cost as much as would have maintained her for a fortnight; but Mr. Miller was so kind that she forebore to enforce her objections, and consented to accompany him to the gentleman on the following morning; whom perhaps our readers will have already guessed was no other than Mr. Livingstone, Nicky's hearing had become so imperfect as to render her unfit for her office of interpreter, and he wanted somebody to fill her situation. A young man, he affirmed, he could have no confidence in—he would be wild, if he were not stupid, and would not like the quiet, prosy life; and either man or woman that was not young would not be sufficiently pliable to submit to his ways and notions. Besides, he argued that men more easily found employment, and that there were many redcoat gentlewomen to whom the situation would be a Godsend, "for you know Miller," said he, "if I like her, she shall not be turned destitute into the world when I die. I shall want somebody to take care of Nicky, and I will provide for her."

(To be continued.)

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty held her second Levee for the season on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and a great number of the nobility and gentry

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace in the usual state shortly before two o'clock

The Queen and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered as the Royal *cortège* passed through the Park. The presentations were numerous.

In the evening, her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The invitations included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mrs. Howley, his Excellency Count Pollon, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord John Russell, Lord Cawdor, the Earl of Morley, Lady Fanny Howard, Colonel the Right Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, the Hon. Bingham Baring, Baroness de Speath, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—It is stated in the best informed circles that her Majesty's confinement is expected before the end of May.

NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—It is generally understood that the Earl of Liverpool, at present Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, is to succeed the Earl Delawarr as Lord Chamberlain.

MARRIAGE OF MISS MILES.—We understand that the nuptials of Mr Tudway with Miss Miles, daughter of Mr Miles, M.P., will be celebrated on the [illegible] of March next.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRENTFORD.—On Tuesday, Thomas Lowe, aged 73, was committed for trial, for stabbing his son, a shoemaker, at Brentford, on the 12th of January last. It will be recollected that after committing the crime with which he stands charged, the prisoner attempted to cut his own throat, and was not, until Tuesday, sufficiently recovered to undergo an examination.

SUSPECTED ARSON AT HAMMERSMITH.—On Wednesday, the further examination of the three persons, viz., John Stone, son, Anne Stone, otherwise Ann Hyde, and John Stone, jun., on a charge of having wilfully set fire to a house in the occupation of the latter premises, in the Bridge-road, Hammersmith, took place, and, after hearing additional evidence, which tended to confirm the suspicion against the prisoners, they were committed for trial.

DREADFUL MURDERS AND SUICIDE AT CAMBERWELL.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Monday morning, the neighbourhood of Southampton-place, Camberwell, was thrown into consternation by the frantic screams of a woman who had just made her escape, by the back door of No. 5, Wellington-place, a small cottage residence, only two storeys high. The first person who responded to the spot was Mr. Pratt, a surgeon, who resided at No. 4, and who, upon entering, was horror-struck at the scene which presented itself. In an upper room, upon the floor, lay the lifeless body of M. Philarète Horeau, a Frenchman, aged 53, with his throat cut from ear to ear; on the bed, his son, aged 13, quite dead, shocking to be mutilated about the throat; and in a lower room, another son, aged 11, with his throat cut, a wound on the cheek, and his hand much lacerated, who was at first supposed to be dead, but afterwards showed some symptoms of life, but totally unable to articulate or give the least account of the dreadful catastrophe; and in a short time afterwards, a male child, aged eight months, was found dead in a cradle-but which stood in the garden, but having no wounds whatever about its person.

Upon investigation it appeared that the unfortunate man had resided at No. 5 for nearly the last twelvemonth, supporting his family as a teacher of languages; but this mode of existence had been so precarious, that, for some time past, they had suffered extreme privation and great pecuniary embarrassment. M. Horeau had been in the habit of rising soon after seven in the morning, and usually took down stairs with him one of the twin infants (a male and female), who slept in the same bed as he and the mother. On the morning of the murder, he did the same thing, taking the child with him, and leaving the female infant in bed with the mother. In a few minutes the mother was alarmed by a loud shrieking, which she at first attributed to the two elder boys quarrelling, and therefore took no further notice of the matter for a few moments, but the shrieking being continued, she went to the room, and, upon opening the door, was met by the younger boy, who immediately ran down stairs bleeding, at the bottom of which he fell down apparently lifeless; and, on entering the room, Mrs. Horeau saw her unfortunate husband in the act of cutting his own throat, and before she could interpose, he had fallen down a corpse. On looking farther, she discovered her eldest son dead in the bed, but could not perceive any trace of her infant child, who was, however, afterwards discovered to have been drowned in the rain-butt. There is no doubt whatever but that the unfortunate father proceeded to the garden instantly on leaving his bed room, and, having drowned the child, then ascended the rain-butt stage, where he afterwards perpetrated the other murder, committing suicide the moment an alarm was raised. As no vital organ has been severed, hopes are entertained that the younger boy's life will be saved, although, of course, there is great danger that he will not survive the shock. There seems to be little doubt but that, owing to their privations, temporary insanity was the immediate cause of this shocking affair, as his pecuniary embarrassments had, for some weeks past, induced great depression of spirits

An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Bricklayer's Arms, Southampton-street, as to the deaths of M. Philarète Horeau, and Helvetius and William Horeau, his sons, who were murdered by him on Monday morning, previous to his own suicide.

The inquiry lasted six hours, but the evidence was merely confirmatory of the above accounts. Mrs. Horeau, the widow, deposed as follows:—The family retired to bed on Sunday about eleven. Helvetius and his brother (who is now going on well) slept up stairs, where the bodies were lying. Her husband and she, with two twin children, slept in the parlour below. Her husband got up about seven on Monday, taking one of the children (the deceased William) with him into the garden. In about an hour she heard a scream, and afterwards went up stairs to their son's room. When she got there her husband was in the act of cutting his throat, and holding Helvet us, who had also his throat cut, down on the floor. She instantly ran down stairs, but found the chain so fastened that she could not open the front door; and having got into the garden, gave an alarm, when several persons came. When she got back to the kitchen she found another son (Philarète) standing up, and he had also his throat cut. The infant (William) she afterwards discovered had been drowned in the rain-butt.

To the Coroner: She had no doubt these deaths were the act of her husband, and that they had been caused by his great irritability of mind, caused by extreme want. He was quite unable to supply the children with food.

The Jury returned the following verdict.—"We find a verdict of Wilful Murder against Philarète Horeau, as regards the death of Helvetius and William Horeau, and we find that the said Philarète Horeau destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity, produced by extreme privation and want."

A MASTER SHOT BY HIS APPRENTICE.

At an early hour on Monday morning a premeditated murder was committed by an apprentice, named Thomas Wicks, upon his master, Mr James Bostock, a brass-founder, residing in Pitt's-place, Drury-lane. It appears that on Saturday evening last, the master had occasion to send the youth to one of his customers, with an order, for which he directed him to bring back the money. This he failed to do, and after being severely scolded for his misconduct, he went home to his mother. With whom he resided, in Great Wild-street, but came back in a sulky mood. He had only been a few minutes in the place, when, as Mr. Bostock was in the act of stooping to light the fire, the apprentice stepped behind him, and discharged the contents of a loaded pistol into the side of his head, at the back of his ear. He then ran out of the house, but it has since been ascertained he delayed a considerable time in the neighbourhood, and even took a glass of rum at a public-house in Drury-lane. An alarm being given, two constables of the F division arrived in a short time, and the unfortunate man was conveyed by them to the King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, in a state of insensibility, and, as the ball could not be extracted, he was attacked with frequent convulsions until he expired, a little after three o'clock in the afternoon.

There is every reason to suspect that an ill feeling has existed for some time between the parties, for the youth, according to the statement applied for and obtained a summons against his master, at Bow-street Police-court, on the 3rd instant, for neglecting to teach him his business, and also for refusing to pay him the sum of 2s. 6d. for work and labour done. The summons was heard on the 6th instant, and dismissed on the ground that, as no mention was made of wages in the indenture, he could not be legally entitled to any remuneration for his work, which should be considered as the property of his master. From this circumstance seemed to engender in his mind a spirit of revenge, which led him to embrace the first opportunity of carrying out his determination to take away the life of his master, for the police have discovered the spot where he had purchased, several days previously, a pistol, with some powder, and a quantity of slug.

The murderer is rather remarkable in his appearance, being of less than the ordinary stature, and having a considerable hesitation in his speech

He was apprehended shortly after ten o'clock on Monday night, by Thompson and Pocock, two constables of the F Division, at a small coffee-shop, in Little Queen-street, Holborn. He was shortly immediately removed to the chief Police-station, in Bow-street, where the charge was formally entered against him.

When placed at the bar at the station, after his apprehension, to have the charge entered against him, addressing Sergeant Pocock, who took him into custody, he said, "I can't blame you, Pocock, for what you have done; but the villain (meaning the deceased) should have had it younger boy where he had the scandalous and cruel conduct to treat me at the same time holding out his right hand in a most determined manner.

On Tuesday morning he was examined at Bow-street Police-office, on the charge of murder.

The possession of a pistol, with powder and bullets, by Wicks, was proved in a very clear manner by a tradesman named Stone, who keeps an oilshop in Great Wild-street. Wicks had purchased the pistol on Saturday, the 7th inst., and purchased a small quantity of gunpowder, remarking at the time that he was going out shooting on the following day (Sunday.) On Monday, the 9th inst., he again visited Mr. Stone's and purchased on that occasion another small quantity of powder. Mr. Stone asked him what he had shot on the previous day, to which he replied by giving a description of some bird which Mr. Stone imagined to be a snipe. During the first visit, Mr. Stone asked him what sort of a gun he used, whereupon Wicks pulled out from his breast a bright-barrelled pistol, about six inches long. Mr. Stone next asked him what sort of shot he used, to which question Wicks replied by producing three or four small bullets. At Mr. Stone's request, Wicks gave him one of the latter to see if it would fit a pistol he had in use.

The deceased has left a widow, but no children.

After several witnesses had given their evidence, which went in corroboration of the above facts,

John Collen, of F, stated that on Saturday night he was called to take the prisoner into custody for detaining money. It was the deceased who called him into the room where the prisoner was sitting. He said that he was his apprentice, and had sent him for money, which he said he had not done on the errand.

His prisoner: If you allow me, I can tell you all about it in a more straightforward manner than the witness.

Constable Thompson, F division, proved that on Monday night about ten o'clock, he went to a coffee-shop, 32, Great Queen-street, where he found the prisoner at the front parlour. He took hold of him and said he was his prisoner on a charge of murder. Whereupon the prisoner, for which he thanked him, and said that it was all right. He then put his hand into the prisoner's coat pocket, but the prisoner said there was nothing in it. "I hunged down (meaning he pistol) at Gravesend." He then stated the master was dead, and, being told he was, he said no and been a — rogue to him, and he had his satisfaction. "This has been brewing for him for twelve months. He and me for my money, and not for my work." He then said, "I never meant to have only dead, and witness said such was the case. He then said, "I shall die happy, I dare say. I shall suffer for it." He found 1s upon him.

Prisoner: 7s. 3d. I got upon the road. I was not spy is perfectly true.

The prisoner, on being asked for his defence, made a rambling statement about the dispute with his master. He was committed to Newgate for trial.

An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Mr. Bostock. The evidence was similar to that given at Bow-street, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Thomas William Wicks.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Cleaning Public-house, Wellington-terrace, Bayswater, on view of the body of Mr Benjamin Bendish, aged twenty-eight years, whose death took place under the following awfully sudden circumstances:—It appeared deceased was a greengrocer, residing three doors from the above public-house. On Sunday last, shortly before one o'clock at mid-day, he left home with his wife to dine with a friend in town. They we had as far as the small gate into Kensington Gardens, when the deceased hailed an omnibus, and putting his wife into it, as if he would get up outside. At that time he appeared in perfect health, and while getting up he fell backwards to the ground, as the witnesses stated, completely dead. A verdict "Natural death."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Tuesday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat for our markets have been on the increase, and of improved quality. To-day the stands were fairly supplied with samples of that article, which met a very dull inquiry at barely Monday's quotations for a continuance of the supply of foreign wheat must have been small. Holders of free qualities being firm very few transactions took place, at unaltered figures. Rivaled wheat nominal. The supply of barley exceeding the wants of the dealers the barley trade was heavy, at barely the late depression in the currencies. Although the quantity of malt was not large the sale for it was heavy, at barely late rates. The supply of Irish oats being on the increase the oat trade was dull and, in some instances, prices had a downward tendency Beans and peas sold at late rates.

Arrivals last week: wheat 2221, barley 2730 oats 4810 Irish wheat [illegible] barley, [illegible] beans 1 peas 1, Irish oats 11,140, barley 840, oats 3100 Flour, 4210 sacks; malt, [illegible] quarters.

English.—Wheat Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s ditto, white, 46s to 47s, Norfolk and Suffolk [illegible] ditto, white, 46s to 48s rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 23s to 24s distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s, brown ditto, 52s Scotch and Welch oats, 20s to 23s; Yorkshire, 23s to 25s; Yorkshire and Lincoln-shire feed oats 21s potato ditto, 22s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s to 24s; ditto, white, 24s to 27s; tick beans, new, 31s to 33s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s, grey peas, 32s to 34s, maple, 33s to 35s; white, 35s to 42s, boilers, 44s to 45s, per quarter Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Suffolk, 29s to 31s; Scotch ditto, 28s to 30s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—From wheat,—s to —, Dantzig, red, 42s to 44s; white, 46s to 48s. *From Barley*—28s to 29s; Odessa, 24s to 25s; ditto, new, 26s to 28s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 40s to 50s, per qr.—From Amsterdam, 30s to 32s; Baltic, —s to —s per last.

Liverpool.—The seed trade has been in a very dull state this week, at about late [illegible]

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 58s; Baltic crushing, 42s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s Rapeseed, 35s to 38s per quarter Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s, white ditto 8s to 11s. Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Canaryseed, 22s 6d to 23s, per last of 10 quarters Hempseed, 24s to 26s. English, £11 5s to £12 0s ditto, foreign £9 0s to £9 5s per 1000 Rapecoal cakes, £5 12s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 56s to 58s per quarter. English Carraway-seed, 42s to 44s; ditto, 42s to 44s. Coriander, 20s to 22s; ditto, 18s to 20s. Foreign, red, 42s to 46s: extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 42s to 46s: extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s.

Flour.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d, of household ditto from 6d to 8½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 8d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 33s 7d

Mark Lane Average.—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 31s 4d, oats, 21s 10d; rye, 34s 2d; beans, 35s 11d; peas, 36s 11d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 0d, barley, 7s, oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 7s 0d; peas, 6s 6d.

Sugar.—Comparatively speaking, this market has been tolerably steady since our last, and prices have been well supported.

Coffee.—The best parcels of West India and Mauritius have been in good request, at full prices, but all other kinds in sugar—raw, as well as refined—have sold heavily, at drooping rates.

Tea.—Selected qualities of West India are steady, and prices are well supported. Ceylon, Mocha, and foreign sorts are dull.

Hay and Straw.—Monday hay, £3 3s to £4 8s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 12s, and straw £1 8s to £1 13s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 16s, per load

Smithfield.—The arrivals of Irish butter since our last, have been somewhat extensive, yet the finest parcels are in good request at 98s to 100s per cwt. Other qualities are very dull. In foreign butter a large business is doing, and prices are fully 2s per cwt. higher than on Monday. Belfast fine Stubble Kiel, 102s to 105s, fine Holland, 98s to 102s, and fine Dresden and Leer, 88s to 90s per cwt. The supplies of bacon have increased, the demand for that article is heavy, at a reduction in value of 2s per cwt. Waterford sizeable, landed, 50s to 52s; heavy, 47s to 49s. Limerick sizeable, 49s to 51s, and heavy, 45s to 48s per cwt. Hams, of mild cure, are steady, at full prices; but other qualities are dull. Limerick 36s to 66s, and Mallow 54s per cwt. Fine pork dull, at late rates, but of 1st to 3d per cwt. All other kinds of provision are a dull sale at late rates.

Of the potato sales are now occupying the attention of the trade, the demand, privately, is inactive, at previous quotations

Potatoes.—The arrivals at the water-side have been again extensive; hence the demand is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency.

Hops.—(Friday).—The best hops in pockets, the supply of which is small, still command a ready sale, at fully last week's quotations; but the middling and ordinary kinds of Sussex are [illegible] Sussex pockets, 4l 8s to 4l 15s: West of Kent ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 7s; Mid Kent ditto, 3l 7s to 3l 15s; East Kent, 3l 5s to 3l 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 3l 5s to 3l 10s; East Kent, 2l 5s to 2l 8s; East Kent ditto, 2l 8s to 3l 0s.

Corn Trade.—(Friday).—Baddle's West Hartley, 15s 6d. Heaton's Hartley, 16s, Holywell Main, 16s; West Wylam, 15s 6d, Bewicke and Co.'s Adelaide Teas, 16s; Seaward's, 15s 6d; and Hedley's, 15s per ton.

Smithfield. (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts here to-day was by no means extensive, the demand for the best made but a very moderate progress, and previous quotations were with difficulty supported. We had on offer 62 beasts from Holland, 16 ditto from Hamburg, and 240 ditto from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were again small, yet the sale for them was heavy, at Monday's prices. For the time of year the supply of calves is by no means large. Pigs were in good request, at a further decline in value of 2s per s.b. Pigs steady, at full prices. Milch cows are in good demand, at fully late rates.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ox-n, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c. 4s 0d to 4s 0d; coarse and ordinary sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large calves, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d. Sucking calves, 18s to 24s each; quarter ox, coarse pork, 4s to 5s; ditto beasts, 66s; cows, 13l, sheep, 1949, calves, 123, pigs, 275.

Vegetable and Leadenhall. (Friday).—We had a very slow inquiry this morning on the 5l. 5s. system.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; inferior mutton 2s 6d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the English Market opened on Monday with some inclination to improvement, the extraordinary tightness of money soon caused a check. This pressure on the Money Market still continues, although some slight abatement may be expected within the last day or two. The directors of the Bank of England decided, on Wednesday, to extend the period of accommodation on loans until the 9th of April, about which period the dividends are usually made of payment. Thus, a fortnight's relief will be very little felt by any but the higher class of the commercial world; and no symptom of enlarged accommodation, or reduction in the rate of discount, is at present visible in the money market, which is still the subject of numerous complaints. It must be conceded, however, that, under existing circumstances, little more could be anticipated on the part of the Bank of England. A feeling of pressure on the Consol Market has been experienced during the week; and although no investment broker has taken his usual purchases, continual fluctuations have daily occurred. Consols, on Tuesday, declined about one half per cent., the difference of price between Monday's opening and Tuesday's closing quotations; but a slight improvement was visible towards the close of the week, and the last quotation is 96 to ¾, for money and time. Exchequer Bills have declined from 39 to 40 to 36 to 40, notwithstanding the large purchases that have been taken place for the account of the market. Bank Stock has improved to 208 to 209. This is not surprising when it is considered that the Bank of England has the monopoly, at present, of all the floating capital that can be applied to loans and discounts. Reduced is 96¾. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, ——, and India Stock, 260.

The limited business in the Foreign House renders any record of the fluctuations of the week unnecessary. Spanish Active Bonds closed on Monday at 27¾, and receded, the following day, to 26¾; from an anticipated modification of the Spanish Cabinet. On Wednesday, no bargains were recorded; but the difficulties of the Queen Mother, and a new Ministerial combination of Narvaez, caused a decline, on Thursday, to 26¼ to 27¼. The Three per Cents. were 37¾, and close at that price. Mexican improved a point towards the end of the week, and closes at all for the account. Portuguese 4 per Cents. advanced a point, closing at 30¼. Belgian is 97¾. Equador Bonds, 3¾; Grenada, One per Cent., 23; Ditto, Deferred, 4¾; Russian Bonds, 112; Spanish Three per Cent., 37¾; Venezuela Bonds, 19 per Cent., 45; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 56¾.

The Share Market continues heavy, although no great alteration is visible in prices. This indicates a determination to hold, and the comparatively small amount of business doing confirms the opinion that the speculators do not view this in a favourable point of view. It is argued that large amounts of Railway Stock are in the hands of the public, which, having been bought at high prices, will be retained as an investment, if possible, rather than postponed to realise the species of "carrying on" until better times. At present the feeling exists, that the next two or three months will not be favourable to a revival of speculation, and sales from time to time, express the market, already heavy and declining. At the close of the week there was no symptom of improvement, as a reference to the subjoined list will show. Caledonian, 15¾; Ditto, Preferred, 24¾; Ditto, Deferred, 2¾; Dundee and Perth, 39; Direct Manchester (Hardwick's), 3¾; Direct Northern, 2¾; Dublin and Galway, 4¾; Eastern Counties, 2½; Ditto New, 6¾ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57; Ditto, Half Shares and Preferred, 21½; Ditto and Wemyss (Ireland), 17¾; Great Western, 150 ex. d.; Ditto, Half Shares, 85 ex. d.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18 ex. d.; Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle Junction, 3¾; London and Birmingham, 223 ex. d.; Ditto, Half per Cent., Deferred, 5¾; London and Brighton, 69¾ ex. d.; Do. Consol. Eighths, 6¾; London and Croydon, 22¾; London and Greenwich, 9¾; London and South-Western, 78; Ditto, Consolidated Eighths, 6¾; London and Yarmouth, Warwick and Stourbridge, 2¾; Londonderry and Coleraine, 5; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 2¾; Lynn and Ely, 0; Manchester and Leeds Half Shares, 61; Manchester and Birmingham, 78; Ditto, Quarter Shares (5), 10¾; Manchester and Bury, Buxton, and Matlock, 12; Manchester and Southampton, 2¾; Midland, 154; Ditto, New, 27¾; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 120; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, New, 10¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 21¾; Newark-upon-Trent, 5; Ditto, Half Shares and Preferred, 3¾; North and East Yorkshire, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 69¾; North Kent and Direct Dover, 2¾; North Staffordshire, 4¾; Northampton, Banbury and Cheltenham, 1¾; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13¾; Scarborough Direct, 2¾; Rugby and Huntingdon, 1¾; Scottish Central, 16; Ditto New, 9; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3¾; Shropshire Union, ¾ discount; South Midland, 2¾ premium; South Eastern and Dover (A), 9¾; Ditto New (A), 3¾; Trent Valley, 26; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 3¾; York and North Midland Extension, 3¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 12¾; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Espelette), 2¾; Central of Spain, 1¾; East Indian, 1¾; Grand Junction, 1¾; London and Brighton, 69¾ ex. d.; Great Western Bengal, ¾, Jamaica South Midland Junction, 3¾; Louvain and Jemeppe, 2¾; Lyons and Avignon, 2¾; Luxembourg, 2¾; Madrid and Valentia, 2¾; Namur and Liege, 2¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 17¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 11¾; Paris and Rouen, 40¾; Rouen and Havre, 29¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was quiet yesterday, with little variation in prices. Consols closed at 96¼ to ¾ for money, and 96¾ for time. In Shares there was little doing; prices, however were maintained. The only stock dealt in was the high class, for investment.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, FEB. 17.—The Duchess of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Lady Augusta Cadogan to be her Royal Highness's Lady in Waiting.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 16.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United K[illegible] appointing the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Ellenborough [illegible] Admiral of the Red Squadr[illegible] Vice Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majes[illegible] William Bowles, Esq., C.B. [illegible] Admiral of the Blue Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet; the Honourable Henry Fitzroy [illegible] the Honourable Henry John Rous, Captain in her Majesty's navy, her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admira[illegible] of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 17.—COUNTY OF SELKIRK. Allan Eliott Lockhart, of Borthwickbrae, Esq., in the room of Alexander Pringle, Esq., who has accepted the office of Clerk of Sasines.

COUNTY OF RUTLAND. George Finch, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Esq., in the county of Rutland, in the room of the Hon. Henry Dawnay, who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

[illegible] Northumberland Light Infantry Militia. Capt. J. N[illegible] of the Rifle Brigade, to be Adjutant.

[illegible] Militia.—Capt. H. E. Austen to be Adjutant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.—North York Regiment of Militia. The Most Noble Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne Duke of Leeds to be Colonel, vice Sheldon Cradock.

Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, and Peeblesshire Regiment of Local Militia. J. W. Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Pierce.

Queen's Own Regiment of Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dorchester to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Lieut. Col. Frampton; the Right Hon. Lord Rivers to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice the Earl of [illegible].

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 16. Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. H. W. Hall to be First Lieutenant; Cadet F. L. Alexander to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hall.

INSOLVENT. J. HAWKINS, Hurst, Berkshire, journeyman butcher.

BANKRUPTS.—S. HARRISON, Poole, Dorsetshire, provision-merchant. R. H. BLACKER and C. EARITH, jun., Gresham-street, City, warehousemen. J. PINNER, Regent-place, Mile-end-road, undertaker. W. BONELLA, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, timber-merchant. E. SMYRK, Hill-street, Finsbury, upholsterers' fringe manufacturer. W. Fisher, York-place, St. John's Wood, commission-agent. T. METCALF, Princes-street, Red Lion-square, carpenter. A. T. A. Barfield, Bristol, artist. MARY HART, Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire, [illegible] W. DAVIS, Strangeways, Lancashire, [illegible] Cheshire builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. DEWAR, Feddal, farmer. P. TANNAHILL, Paisley, manufacturer. A. MUNN, jun., Glasgow, manufacturer. A. ZUILL, Glasgow, spirit-merchant.

FRIDAY, FEB. 20.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 20.—Grenadier Guards: Capt. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Coulson.

37th Foot: Lieut. E. D. Atkinson to be Captain, vice Cassan; Ensign A. B. Cator to be Lieutenant, vice Atkinson; C. S. Blois to be Ensign, vice Cator. 43rd: Lieut. and Capt. R. B. Coulson to be Captain, vice the Hon. C. H. Lindsay. 77th: Assist. Surg. W. Barrett, M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Ilree. 89th: E. J. Head to be Ensign, vice Richardson.

BANKRUPTS.—A. TREBOUT, jun., [illegible] Spitalfields, silk manufacturer. [illegible] HARRISS, Leadenhall-market, butcher. H. DOCKER, Pall [illegible] wax chandler. C. COLLINS, Kidderminster, King William-street, and Adelaide-place, City, yarn and commission-agent. R. H. BLACKER and C. EARITH, jun., Gresha[illegible] DAWSON, Wandsworth, grocer. J. KNOX, Black Horse-yard [illegible] agent. J. BIRKETT, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner. J. PHILLIPS, W. HAGUE, and S. HAGUE, Manchester, cotton-spinners. J. C. CHAMBERS, Ipsley, Warwickshire, needle-manufacturer. J. MILLNER, Stourport, Worcestershire, innkeeper. C. COLLINS, Kidderminster, yarn-dealer. E. HOARE, late of Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier. R. KIMPTON, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, jeweller. T. M. TAYLOR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. CRAIG, jun., Meikleloan, Renfrewshire, farmer. A. MOFFAT, Edinburgh, stock and share broker.

BIRTHS.

The lady of the Rev. George Trevelyan, of a daughter.——At Amsterdam, the lady of James Annesley, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, of a son.——At 8, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. [illegible] At Chawton House, Hants, the lady of Edward Knight, jun., Esq., of a son.——At Lavender-hill, the lady of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of a son.——At Dunnington, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Stanley Miller, of a daughter.——At Aldborough Lodge, Yorkshire, the lady of Basil T. Woodd, Esq., of a daughter.——At Lisbon, on the 5th of February, Lady Howard de Walden, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Astbury, Captain Archer, 4th Dragoon Guards, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Clement Swetenham, Esq.——At Stoke Newington, Mr. Mechi, of Leadenhall-street, to Charlotte, [illegible] of Mr. F. Ward, Chillesford, Suffolk.——At Clapham, John Wyatt Barnard, Esq., to [illegible] Phillips, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Barnard.——At Kensington, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Farrant, to Maria Eliza, daughter of George Battye, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Edinburgh, Jane Lillias, eldest daughter of Major Riddell.——At Crooms-hill, Greenwich, Mrs. Seton, widow of the late John Seton, Esq., of that town.——In London, Major H[illegible] aged 79.——At Hastings, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Farley.——At Constantinople, Mrs. Honorine MacGuffog, wife of Dr. Samuel MacGuffog, M.D., Physician to her Majesty's Embassy.——At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, LL.D., Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Admiralty.——At Exeter, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Delamain, of the Bengal Army.——At Ashby Folville vicarage, Leicestershire, the Rev. William Foster.——On Sunday last, Caroline, the wife of Michael Prendergast, Esq.——In Hyde-park-place, Mrs. Mackinnon, at an advanced age, the mother of William Alexander Mackinnon, M.P.——At Kington, Herefordshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Cresse, K.H., late of the 36th Regiment.——In R[illegible] Mrs. Mary Pope, aged 90.——On the 18th inst., at Heigham, near Norwich, in his [illegible] O. Locke, Esq., M.D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.—Glorious Career of the New Oriental Spectacle! Nightly Overflows of Rank and Fashion to this Magnificent Temple of Gorgeous Equestrian Revelry.—MONDAY, Feb. 23, and Every Evening until further notice, THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE, or THE ELEPHANTS OF THE PAGODA, pronounced the most successful piece ever produced. Splendid Scenery, Unique Costumes, Unequalled Appointments, Brass Band, Colossal Elephants, Train of Camels and Rare Quadrupeds, Pleasing Scenes of the Circle, combining the first Equestrian Talent in the World, forming a galaxy of Talent unparalleled. The Entertainment will conclude with LOVE and WAR.—Box-office open from 11 to 5. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

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HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, [illegible] 27 [illegible] respectfully announce that they will give TWO ENTERTAINMENTS, at the Hanover-square R[illegible] tions and Selections. Admission, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s. Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Music Warehouses. Doors open at half-past seven; commence at eight o'clock.

THE Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that a GRAND FULL DRESS BALL will be given on THURSDAY, MARCH the 5th, 1846, at the LONDON TAVERN, in aid of the Funds of the CHARITABLE SOCIETY of DANCERS and TEACHERS of DANCING, under the especial patronage of Mr. Sheriff Laurie and his Lady. Patrons of the Society: Her Grace the Duchess of St. Albans; the Right Hon. [illegible] Countess of Shelburne; the Right Hon. Lady Francis Egerton; his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.; his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, K.G.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, M.P.; the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. President: Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart. Vice-President: Philip Salomons, Esq. A fuller list of Patrons and Patronesses will be duly announced. The Society's own Band will be numerous and efficient. The Ball to commence at Nine o'Clock. Single Tickets, 10s. (Refreshments included). Double Tickets, 16s. to admit a Lady and Gentleman, may be had at the Tavern, the Society's office, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, the princi[illegible]

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On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, at CROSBY HALL
On FRIDAY, MARCH 6, at CROSBY HALL
On FRIDAY, MARCH 13, at the SHIRE HALL, HERTFORD
On MONDAY, MARCH 16, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROMFORD
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CLEAR and SOFT SKIN.—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR purify the Skin of [illegible] and discolorations, producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an admired softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the elite of the Aristocracy and Haute [illegible] ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are [illegible] the wrapper of each genuine [illegible] per bottle. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the hair in its embryo state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. [illegible] and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary. Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!! The genuine article has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" on the wrapper. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, HARROW-ROAD.—The New MONUMENTAL CHAMBERS are completely FINISHED, for the reception of Statues and Monuments of value, under cover, where they will be as secure from accident and weather as if erected in a Cathedral Church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility. The Chambers can be viewed from Ten till dusk.

The charge for an interment in the Public Vault, contiguous to the	£	s.	d.
Monumental Chambers, is	4	4	0
Private [illegible] under Colonnade	10	10	0
Common Interment in the Cemetery	1	5	0
Private Grave in perpetuity	3	3	0

Any further information may be obtained at 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery. G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary.

PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, [illegible]
The best wrought Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks, at 7s. 2d. per ounce.

	oz.	s. d.	Fiddle Pattern £ s. d.	Classic do. £ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30	at 7 2	10 15 0	11 7 0
12 Dessert Spoons	20	7 2	7 3 4	7 15 4
12 Table Forks	30	7 2	10 15 0	11 7 0
12 Dessert Forks	20	7 2	7 3 4	7 15 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7 2	3 11 8	4 3 8
1 Soup Ladle	10	7 2	3 11 8	3 12 8
4 Sauce Ladles	10	7 8	3 16 8	4 0 8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)			1 0 0	1 4 0
1 Fish Slice			2 10 0	2 11 8
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 8	3 16 8	4 8 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs (strong)			0 15 0	0 17 0

The Classic is a new pattern, much admired for its elegance.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat		HAT. Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Beaver Taglionis	0 8 6	Winter Coats, in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfields or Codringtons	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Great Coats, Velvet Collar and Cuffs	1 12 0
D'Orsay's, Athol's, Pembroke, and every description of Winter Coats	1 5 0	Tweed wrappers	0 18 6
Boys' Winter Coats in every style, from	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers	0 8 6
Winter Trousers, lined	0 4 6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns	0 12 0
Winter doeskin	0 10 6	Doeskin Trousers	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 0 0	Best or Dress Trousers	[illegible]
[illegible]	1 5 0	Dress Coats	1 12 0
[illegible]	0 1 9	Best Quality Made	[illegible]
[illegible] at	0 2 6	Frock Coats	[illegible]
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	0 18 6	Best Quality Made	3 3 0
Winter Trousers	0 3 0	[illegible] Vests	0 8 0
Winter Vests	0 1 6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy Vests	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 6 0
		Boys' Great Coats	0 14 0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' Notice.
[illegible].—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
[illegible] E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are [illegible] the public against imposition, having learned [illegible] Cheap [illegible] 154, Minories, or at Aldgate, opposite the Church.

CHESIRE'S FAMILY PILLS, for alleviating the Wind and Pain in the Stomach and Head.—The extraordinary success [illegible] has attended the use of these Pills in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties, for the last twenty years, and the numerous applications for them in London, induces the proprietors to publish to the world their extraordinary virtues. In all Stomach Complaints, of however long standing, Bilious and Liver Affections, Pains in the Head, Depression of Spirits, they will be found invaluable; in short, as a Family Aperient Medicine, they may always be resorted to with safety and success. Prepared only by J. M. and G. TEEAR, Humberston-gate, Leicester. Wholesale London Agents.—Messrs. LANGTON BROTHERS, and SCOTT, 295 and 226, Upper Thames-street. Sold in boxes at 13½d. and 1s. 9d. each.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BUSSELTON, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

CHURCH IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This timely provision for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the colonists and natives of Western Australia has lately been erected at Busselton, in the Vasse District, about 130 miles south of Perth, the seat of Government. It affords a considerable frontage to Geography Bay, and is also well watered by the River Vasse.

For some years, the project of erecting a Church in this neighbourhood had been agitated, and many of the settlers, as well as their friends in England, exerted themselves to bring about so desirable an object; amongst them, none were more active than the Bussell family, from whom the townsite takes its name. In the latter part of the year 1843, funds considered sufficient for erecting the walls and covering-in of the same having been received from England in addition to the local subscriptions, it was resolved to proceed thus far, trusting to future exertions for completion. Plans and estimates were, accordingly, prepared by Mr. E. Brabazon Forsayth; the foundation-stone laid on the 4th of March of the following year; and the Church was opened in April, 1845, by the much respected Chaplain of the District, the Rev. J. E. Wollaston, attended by a large assemblage of the inhabitants for a circuit of many miles.

The building, of which the annexed is a correct representation, from a drawing made upon the spot, is a plain but substantial stone edifice, with circular headed windows and doorways: between the former and at the cornices are buttresses reaching to the line of springing. The Nave or body of the Church is forty feet long, and twenty feet wide; the Chancel fourteen feet long by twelve feet wide; the walls are sixteen feet to the line of roof; the exterior presenting a height of eighteen feet from the ground to the parapets, which extend all round.

The roof, which is of native mahogany, is constructed with principals, purlines, &c.; they are very massive, and, having been well oiled, they have a very handsome appearance. The whole roof, externally, is close-boarded and shingled.

The Chancel, which is raised two steps from the Nave, is lit by a window on each side, in addition to the three-light window over the altar. A bell-gable rises about 10 feet above the west-end, the dead wall of which is somewhat relieved by a circular window. The congregation are, however, in hopes of being enabled to affix a characteristic tower, which the architect's original plan embraced.

The interior fittings at the present time are necessarily of the simplest description, no funds being available for the purpose. Suitable open pews on each side of a centre aisle are intended to afford accommodation for about 140 persons.

The total amount of money expended has been £300; and, considering the scantiness of funds, as also the difficulty of procuring workmen, the whole has given very general satisfaction.

TRICENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF LUTHER.

Wednesday, the 18th instant—the three-hundredth anniversary of the Death of Luther, "the solitary Monk who shook the World," was to have been celebrated with great pomp in all the Lutheran churches of Prussia. We hope to be enabled to present to our readers some graphic record of this memorable solemnity.

The last days of the fearless Reformer may be thus narrated. At the beginning of 1546, Luther repaired from Wittenberg to Eisleben, where he preached four times, and also revised a plan of regulations concerning the ecclesiastical discipline of that little State. He had been, for some time, in a very precarious state of health: on the 17th of February, he felt very ill and weak, laid himself on a couch, spoke of his approaching death, for which he appeared quite prepared, and recommended his soul to Jesus. He grew worse in the evening. Count Albrecht, of Mansfeld, and his Countess, and several medical men, attended

LUTHER'S CHAMBER AT ERFURT.

him during his last hours. His old friend, Dr. Jonas, having asked him: "Reverend father, do you die with a firm conviction of the faith you have taught?" Luther, in a distinct voice, replied, "Yes;" and soon after breathed his last. His body was carried to Wittenberg, where it was buried with great honours. Thus the Reformer passed from earth; of whom it has been eloquently said: "Such were the great talents and qualities of Luther, and such the situation of Europe at the time, that the Reformation, in fact, passed from the mind of the one into the mind of the other."—(Professor Smyth's "Lectures on Modern History.")

Every site associated with the personal or public history of Luther is regarded as hallowed ground; whilst, "the form of the monk of Wittenberg, emerging from the receding gloom of the middle ages, appears towering above the sovereigns and warriors, statesmen and divines, of the sixteenth century, who were his contemporaries, his antagonists, or his disciples."

We have engraved two of these venerated localities. 1. A view of the interior of the chamber which Luther occupied in the old Augustine Convent at Erfurt. While at the University here, Luther appears to have led a careless life; but, in 1505, one of his fellow students was killed at his side by lightning, and Luther, from that moment, made a vow to become a monk. On the 17th of July, in the same year, he entered the Augustine Convent at Erfurt, carrying with him only a Virgil and a Plautus. In the retirement of this convent, Luther was tormented by temptations, and religious scruples and doubts, which he has pathetically described; especially on the subject of faith and salvation, until he at last adopted the principles of St. Augustin, or at least those ascribed to that Father, on grace and predestination.

The second memorial is a ruined house in the village of Neuenheim, in the environs of the town of Heidelberg, in the Grand-duchy of Baden. This dwelling was formerly part of a monastery, the farm-buildings of which may also be traced in the neighbourhood. "The house" is little more than a cottage; but it is remarkable as the place of Luther's concealment for several months, after he had quitted the Diet at Worms, convoked in the year 1521, by the Emperor Charles V. The two windows of the first story are reputed to be those of the chamber

LUTHER'S HOUSE, NEAR HEIDELBERG.

wherein Luther concealed himself from the close pursuit of his persecutors. Upon the gable of a small building adjoining the cottage, may be traced the figures 1525, which are supposed to relate to the date of Luther's sojourn here.

The Report of the Gauge Commissioners, Sir Frederick Smith, and Professors Barlow and Airey, has been published. It enters into very long and minute inquiries, and disquisitions, which it is impossible for us to analyse, and concludes with four resolutions, recommending the interference of the Legislature to prevent the increase of the evils already produced by diversity of gauge, and to take practical measures for the remedy of these evils, by substituting the narrow gauge universally for the broad, or by some equivalent measure. This they recommend in the following terms:—"That the gauge of four feet eight inches and a half be declared by the Legislature to be the gauge to be used in all public rails ays now under construction, or hereafter to be constructed, in Great Britain."

Improvement in Waistcoats.—Mr. Goddard, of Nottingham, has just patented an expanding waistcoat back, which secures great comfort to the wearer, and completely insures the well-sitting of the waistcoat. The invention has only to be known to be generally adopted.

Cleansing of the Sewers.—The association for this important object, in conjunction with the employment of the poor, have published a most interesting report of their recent experiment, with the calculated financial results, which we especially recommend to the attention of municipal and local authorities. The second Anniversary Dinner of this excellent association will take place on Thursday next, when the Duke of Cambridge has kindly consented to preside.

A DOUBLE COMET.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir, The fact of a *double* Comet is a circumstance of so unique and interesting a nature, that I beg to be allowed, through the medium of your columns, to communicate the following particulars, with a sketch of its appearance, which will interest very many of your readers, as this is the first instance of a phenomenon of this kind having been seen.

The drawing is from a sketch and description of its appearance by John Glaisher, Esq., at the Observatory of Dr. Lee, at Hartwell, on the evening of February 8th.

As some particulars of its history, with its predicted places, were published by you in October last, in the "Illustrated London Almanack, for 1846," I refer to that work for those particulars—remarking, however, that it was never seen double before the present time.

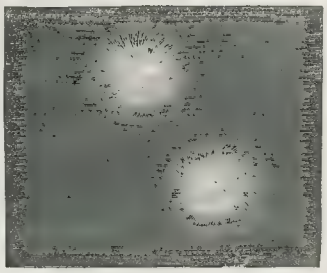
I shall now proceed with its history, since its discovery, on Nov. 29, 1845, at which time it was seen by Professor Encke, at Berlin. On December 1, it was discovered by Professor Challis, at Cambridge; and observed by him both on the 1st and on the 2nd day of December. At this time it appeared as a faint, misty patch of light; it had no nucleus, or central condensation of light, and was distinguishable from a faint nebula only by its motion.

On January 15, 1846, Professor Challis thought he saw a much fainter Comet having a bright speck, near the one he was observing, but, from the improbability of finding a Comet in that position, he supposed it to be a star surrounded by haze.

On January 23rd, the Professor was surprised to see distinctly, at a short distance from the Comet, an object occupying nearly the same relative position as the object observed on the 15th, and which had all the appearance of a Second Comet, and both objects were found to move relatively as compared with a star near them. The new Comet preceded the other by five seconds; it was less bright, and of less apparent diameter than the other; each had a central condensation of light, and the coma of one did not extend to that of the other.

After this time the double Comet was seen by most observers.

On Feb. 8, as seen at Dr. Lee's Observatory, at Hartwell, the light of the greater Comet was far more intense than that of the other, but they seemed nearly to cover equal spaces, each being of a circular form. The larger one followed the other by seven seconds, and it was above it in the field of the telescope; it had a stellar nucleus, the other had nothing more than a condensation of light towards the centre: the coma of one was at times supposed to merge into the other, but the light was so attenuated that it was barely perceptible. Since the discovery of the second Comet the observed places have departed from the predicted places; at the present time the amount of this departure is about 14 minutes of arc in North Polar Distance, the observed being greater than the predicted places by this amount.



DOUBLE COMET.

On January 23, Professor Challis measured the distance of the centre of one Comet from the other, and it was 145 seconds of arc

" 24 " " " " 148
" 27 " " " " 169
" 28 " " " " 174
" 29 " " " " 175

And on Feb. 8 the distance was " " " 260

By referring to the "Illustrated London Almanack," for these days, it will be seen that the Comet is rapidly approaching the earth; but the great increase of distance is much more than can be accounted for from this cause; therefore, they are actually separating from each other.

On Jan. 23, the angle made by the line joining the two Comets, with a vertical line passing through the greater Comet, was 32° 17′, and on Feb. 8, it was 24° 4′, so that the one appears to revolve round the other, or both round a centre of gravity.

It will be highly interesting to observe the motions of these two singular bodies; and, should there be any marked difference in their appearance, I will forward another drawing of them to you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Blackheath, Feb. 14, 1846. James Glaisher.

Since the above was written, Professor Challis has published a letter in the *Times* of Feb 16th, from which it appears that he has succeeded in obtaining observations on the Double Comet on Feb 11th, 12th, and 13th. On the latter day the small one preceded the other by 8′ 3″.; and the measured distance between the two was 293 seconds of arc.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BEDDINGTON HOUSE.

At an easy distance from the town of Croydon, ten miles south-east of the metropolis, lie the picturesque park, and substantial mansion known as Beddington House, the long-continued residence of the ancient family of the Carews (originally from Devonshire), and now the seat of Capt. Charles Hallowell, R.N., who, having succeeded to the property, took the name and arms of Carew, by Royal license, in 1835.

Of the original mansion erected by Sir Francis Carew, and in which he had twice the honour to receive the visits of Queen Elizabeth, not a vestige remains, except the Great Hall. The present house was built about the year 1709, at which time Beddington was in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, who was created a Baronet by Queen Anne. It is a brick edifice, with stone dressings, and consists of a centre and two deep wings; with the Great Hall for a medium. This fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the age of Elizabeth is entered by a handsome stone portal; and is surmounted by an Italian decorated turret. It has an oaken open roof, in the manner of our college halls: the principal ribs spring from large carved and gilt brackets, and form an equilateral pointed arch, which, being undercut with smaller ribs, assumes the trefoil character: over each arch is a strong beam, forming a brace with the rafters. The flooring is paved with lozenge-shaped slabs of black and white marble; and the walls are wainscoted with oak, in panels. The walls are decorated with carved arms and trophies; and the piers are hung with portraits. The old fire-place has, however, been filled in, and and-irons substituted. On the great entrance-door is an Elizabethan lock, wrought of iron, and covered with elaborate Gothic tracery richly gilt; the key-hole is concealed by a shield of the Royal Arms, which moves in a groove, and slides down on touching a knob in the form of a monk's head.

The lower story of the south wing contains the dining and drawing rooms, and other large apartments, (most of which were repaired and modernised in 1817); together with a long gallery that extends through its entire length.

The grounds retain much of the character of the old school of gardening; and, towards the east, is a waterfall, supplied by the river Wandle, which intersects the park in its course to the Thames. There is, also, a spacious canal on the west, derived from the same stream, and ornamented on each side by a row of venerable elms; parallel with which, is a fine avenue of chesnut trees of stately growth; and near the house, on the north-west, are some remarkably large walnut trees. The park, three or four miles in circumference, is well wooded, and abounds with deer. In our Illustration is shown the Mansion, and the tower of Beddington Church, a structure of the reign of Richard II.—(Abridged from the *New History of Surrey.*)

BEDDINGTON HOUSE.

Queen Elizabeth's oak, and her favourite walk, were long pointed out here. The fine old place, too, long enjoyed great note in horticultural history; for, here the first orange-trees were raised in England, and flourished for about a century and a half. In short, Beddington, with its olden celebrity, is a place of great attraction for strollers from the metropolis.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 200.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The mantle of dominion is fitly named "the purple," for it is often dyed in blood; it is the hue of power, and the nations to whom has fallen the sceptre of the world have been compelled to defend it by the same means by which it was acquired—force. This it is which makes the history of the past little more than a chronicle of wars and battles. Peace, which, for the interests of humanity, ought to be the rule of the government of the world, seems on an average of centuries to be rather the exception, as if by some fatal necessity men were driven to exist amid continual hostilities. It is sometimes their fault, as being the aggressors; but quite as often their misfortune, as being the objects of oppression by others: in either case Peace is impossible. Even periods that seem to be pacific are but times in which men repose from great wars only to engage in minor ones; and had the nations of modern Europe their Temple of Janus, like the Romans, it would be difficult to point out any one of the great powers which could boast of having been able to close it for three years successively. Since the close of the great war of the revolution, in 1815, in which millions of men perished, Europe has experienced what has been called a "thirty years' peace." The phrase only means that the seat of war has been changed from the territories of the old political states to the borders of their dominions—to the outposts and debateable ground of civilisation: it has not really ceased to exist. In this "thirty years' peace" we have really seen several wars, which are only called little in comparison with that mighty tempest that swept over all Europe for a whole generation. In themselves they were great enough to cause incalculable suffering and misery—great enough to exhibit human nature in its worst aspect—great enough to bedew the earth in a thousand places with what is sadder even than human tears—and only not great enough, in some cases, or success, when the best sympathies of the world were enlisted on the side of the vanquished.

If we look back over this period of peace, we shall find that it has really been distinguished for the number of its wars! And we have ourselves contributed our full share to the chronicle. France took but a brief repose after the long conflict in which she had been engaged, and in which she had suffered so deeply, ere she entered upon the war in Algiers; it has lasted now fifteen years, has cost France forty millions sterling of her treasure, and—the calculation is from a French authority—the lives of three hundred thousand men! At the present moment the position of the French in Africa is more precarious than ever; all is confusion, the climate and the harassing tactics of the Arab race, have baffled the efforts of men who are among the best soldiers of the world; and the cry is for more troops, more regiments, more lives, more treasure to pour like water into the thirsty sands of the desert, and with as little return! Yet the struggle in Algiers passes for one of the "little wars" of an age of peace! Russia has in the same period had her wars—one with the tribes of the Caucasus, who have for years bid defiance to all the power of that great but overrated empire—and another with Poland, which, hemmed around by hostile or unfriendly states, and receiving no resources from without, fell, and was crushed; but the conflict was a bloody one, and marked by such courage and determination against overwhelming numbers, that it can scarcely be called a "little war," though history perhaps will so record it.

Then there have been the wars of succession in Spain and Portugal, between the partisans of rival branches of the same royal family; they were wars of the worst kind, being waged between men of the same blood and language, and, like all civil conflicts, were prolific of the most dreadful atrocities; the civil war in Spain, which lasted seven years, was perfectly hideous in its cruelties, the words seemed literally fulfilled, that "man's heart was taken out of him, and there was given to him instead the heart of a beast." This, too, has gone into the catalogue of "little wars," that history dismisses with but a passing notice. To come to ourselves, we have been, for a pacific people, in a time of peace, remarkably warlike; we have had a battle of Algiers, and of Navarino; we have had a Burmese war, an Affghan war, and a China war; we have battered down Acre and Beyrout, because they belonged to Mahemet Ali, whom we have some interest in being friendly with, to serve the Sultan, whose friendship or enmity is a matter of great indifference to us; and we have invaded Scinde; in some of these operations we have gained all the glory that can be derived from success; in others we have met with checks and disasters, and loss. And now we have another war in our hands, the beginning of which is not so decisive as to exclude all anxiety with respect to what may be its termination.

Looking back at all these conflicts, can we admit that the last thirty years have been absolutely years of peace? True it is that the great Powers of Europe have not come into collision with each other; but they have not let the sword to rest altogether in its sheath; we doubt if they are really much more pacific in their disposition than of old.

As to the present struggle in which we have become engaged, it is caused by that necessity which has compelled us to advance, ever since we obtained any part of the territory of India. All Governments, all parties, men of very different dispositions, have felt this necessity; although many believe that our Empire in the East is already too extensive, it seems impossible to stop in the career of aggrandisement. The Hindoo race have always been subjected to the sway of conquerors, or made the spoil of plunderers; our preponderance in India alone is their safeguard from falling again under a yoke, to which our Government, bad and corrupt as it, in times past has been, is mild and just. The wild and warlike tribes would soon be, in the Indian peninsula, what the Tartar race is in China—but not with the same results; the condition of the districts in which these tribes have full power is but a type of the barbarism into which the whole of India would fall if under their government. Into the maze of the politics of these independent states of India it is impossible to penetrate fully, but enough is known to show that under them good government is impossible; bloody family feuds, murders, poisonings, are rife in the history of their ruling races. If one man of strong mind governed for awhile with something like stability, his death was the signal for anarchy: the army was the disposer of power, and, in some cases, like the Prætorian Guards in the decline of the Roman Empire, sold the throne to the highest bidder. How the bulk of the people fare under such rulers is needless to inquire: prosperity in such states is impossible. With such neighbours to watch, the English Government could never be secure in the provinces bordering on these territories; and it has, from time to time, been compelled to seize and annex them to our diminion, or to repel their incursions. In either case hostilities have been often urged upon us, and it seems impossible to maintain our power in the East except by the same means by which it was founded—force.

We have sometimes underrated the strength of our opponents, and thought too lightly of their skill, both military and diplomatic. This was the case in Affghanistan; and to some extent though finally successful, a want of precaution or preparation may be traced in these last operations. Why, with hostilities long foreseen as inevitable, the nation that has the greatest material resources should have appeared in the field with its artillery so inferior to that of the enemy, seems almost inexplicable. Courage, endurance, and devotion, have made up for the disadvantage, but it has been by a frightful loss of human life—a slaughter that will carry desolation and mourning into many an English home. We cannot but deplore the fatal necessity that seems to compel us to extend our Indian territory. We wish that we could confine our exertions to defending what we have gained, and improving what we possess, rather than adding to the extent of our charge. These "little wars" are great in their addition to the sum of human misery; and when we look at the slaughter of an Affghan campaign, or

HORRORS OF WAR.—THE NEWS OF THE BATTLE.

that of the recent victory on the Sutlej—though one was a disaster and the other is a triumph—we are tempted to ask, what real advantage does England gain by such a lavish expenditure of her best blood upon such distant fields, for results so doubtful and uncertain?

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Bella—Horrida bella. Virg.

The guns roar'd from the Invalides,
It was *a glorious day for France;*
Algeria saw such noble deeds
Achieved by Gallia's sword and lance!
Seven hundred wretched Arabs, pent
Within the desert's hideous cave,
Were baked to death—untimely sent
By Frenchmen to a burning grave.
But Retribution's day arrived,
The faggot is repaid by snow;
The rout from Russia is revived,
And France's chivalry laid low.
And, after thirty years of war,
With all its woes, El Kader still
Defies the haughty vicolon,
And bravely sweeps the vale and hill.
What boots it? Blood is spilt like water,
The human heart is agonised,
The arts of peace must yield to slaughter,
And yet we are *the civilised!*

The village smiled. It was a scene
Which memory treasures as a gem.
No cloud hung o'er the sportive green
Where shone Spring's flow'ry diadem.
The rural maiden there was seen,
With ribbon gay, and Sunday gown;
And hoary Eld on youth would lean,
And village Timons cease to frown.
The windmill sails were furl'd and idle,
The plough in mid furrow had stopt;
Poor Dobbin, free'd from trace and bridle,
At ease the verdant pasture cropt.
Our brave flag, from the spire and tow'r,
Waved in the sweet breeze joyously;
For this was England's triumph hour—
Her sons had gain'd a victory!
Ay! ring the bells;
But not for "*Glory*"
They are the knells
Of men, whose gory
Hoof-trampled corpses glut the plain
Where War and ruthless Rapine reign.

See, where the sullen Sutlej pours
His tribute to the Indian deep,
The Muses, with bitter tears, deplore
The loss of gallant hearts which sleep
The sleep of death—the warrior grey,
Who oft had braved the steel and shot;
The youthful soldier, gallant, gay,
Doom'd mid the jungle's reeds to rot!
Oh! where shall end Ambition's stride?
And where the reckless thirst of blood!
We lately tamed the Afghan's pride,
And now rolls down a fiercer flood.
The clarion sounds, the cannons boom—
Unfurl the banner of St. George!—
Proudly the Punjaub's bandits come,
Grim Havoc's joyful maw to gorge!
Their cry blasphemes the name of God—
"*Allah! Il Allah!*" Wild hurrahs
Respond; while, round the crimson sod,
The Tiger to Death's banquet draws.
The Furies on the conflict gloat—
Bristle the bayonets, red with gore;
The sabre gleams, the war-clouds float
Around the warriors of Lahore.
Where are they now—those ruthless hordes
That madly sought the fatal fray?
Scatter'd by England's warlike swords!
Where are our best and bravest—say,
Which hew'd out victory on that day?
They sleep in death,
Their fiery breath
Is lost in the blood of the clotted clay!

Oh! Thou who mad'st the human soul
Thy miniature on earth—to WHOM
All human things, by Death's control,
On one most awful day must come,
Was it Thy wish—Thy word—behest—
Thy deathless image to debase,
Or raise on high War's gory crest,
To brutified but Adam's race?
Oh! no!—Not to perpetuate
The primal fratricide of Cain,
Nor build up shrines to deadly Hate,
Upon the bones of thousands slain.
This, this was not the lesson taught
Along the shores of Galilee,
By the Divine One, who had sought
To make man's spirit pure and free.
He bade it soar above the earth—
Seek to regain its native skies,
By deeds of mental—moral worth,
By virtue's fame, which never dies.
This was THE TEACHER'S mission here;
And still its guerdon shall be won:
Religion breaks the shield and spear,
And Moloch's sceptre trambles on:
Science extends the reach of peace;
Commerce shall prove like Noah's dove;
The clouds disperse—the tempests cease—
And men shall dwell in brother-love.

THE BUBBLE-MANIA.

The following "Bubble Poem" is from a plate entitled "The Bubbler's Melody, or a Sketch of the Times; being Europe's Memorial for 1720." Though written a century and a quarter since, it is as applicable to the present time, as it proved but yesterday; the passion for gain being the same in all ages.

There is a Gulf where Thousands fall,
Here all the bold adventurers come;
A narrow Sound, tho' deep as Hell,
'Change Alley is the dreadful Name.

As Fishes on each other prey,
The Great Ones swallowing up the Small,
So fares it in the Southern Sea:
But Whale Directors eat up all.

Nine times a-day it Ebbs and Flows,
Yet he that on the surface lies,
Without a Plot seldom knows
The time it Falls, or when 'twill Rise.

While some bubl Castles in the Air,
Directors build 'em in the seas;
Subscribers plainly see 'em there,
For Fools will see as Wise Men please

Subscribers here by Thousands float,
And jostle one another down;
Each pushing in his leaky Boat,
And—ere they fish for Gold, and drown.

Directors they are hurried by
Pray, Gentlemen, believe your Eyes;
Or else you're carried on with Cries.
Look round about how thick it lies.

Now fearful of the Depth below,
Each mounted upon his Bubble again;
They steer an Stagger to and fro,
At their Wits ends, like Drunken Men.

Oh! would these Patriots be so kind
Here in the Deep to wash their hands,
That like Pactolus, we should find,
The sea, indeed, had Golden sands.

Meantime, secure on Garr'way's Cliffs,
A savage Race, by Shipwrecks fed,
Lye waiting for the founder'd Skiffs,
And Strip the Bodies of the Dead.

The Nation now too late will find
Computing all their Cost and Trouble,
Director's Promises but Wind,
South Sea at best a mighty Bubble.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The Carnival is at its height: the "Bœuf Gras," to which, as to the golden calf of antiquity, a whole nation bows down, has done its duty, and Paris is resuming its wonted aspect. No other city in the world can exhibit such a scene of madness as this: every house, and each story of every house—from the palace to the garret—has had its dancing party. The brilliant sounds of the grand orchestra of Musard, and the tinkling monotony of the Savoyard's hurdy-gurdy, strike at the ear at every corner; all the costumes of the world, and all the grotesque masks ever dreamed of in the many-coloured thoughts of German romances or of Italian poets, meet the eye in every direction. The city has been steeped in deep drunkenness, and has lost the little propriety it can usually boast: it has been one vast saturnalia, exceeding that of antique Rome; for here master and slave join equally in the universal revel.

But the "bœuf gras," which would shame and put to the blush every obese animal of your boasted prize cattle show, is the principal feature of the three days' *fete*. His magnificence is the observed of all observers. He is from the fat fields of Normandy, and he comes arrayed like a holy victim covered with floral offerings. Golden devices scintillate from his cheerful flanks; he is covered with clothing decked with rare embroidery, and almost sinks beneath the effluence of his gay adornings. The city is apparelled to receive the Ox of the Carnival; and the bœuf, and the loud Hosannahs, and the songs of triumphs, and the *Io Pæans* heralded the way that he is going, and yet the praise-bordered hero majestically moves forward, unheeding, or, if heeding, concealing, his triumph beneath the consciousness of his fat, and turning an apparently deaf ear to the sounds of timbrels and the brayings of clarion. The children, with joyous cries, follow in the wake of his glory: the old women calculate the richness of his collops; the hotel keeper and the butcher calculate the amount of his ponderosity: and the poor and the famishing sigh at the view of his rotundity, at the thought of their many wants, and from when they think of the famishing children at home.

All the great and the illustrious of the State gaze upon him from the windows of their palaces, and political axioms present themselves of the shortness of his reign: while the mob, ever envious of what stirs their feelings, pass villanous jests on his improvised dignity, and laugh and sneer at his bigness. But who can please all, or pass through their honours untouched by sarcasm, and unmarked by envy? The "Bœuf Gras" rejoices in the appellation of Dagobert. A few hours, he will be disrobed and shorn of his three days' splendour; and, though he may not, like Alexander the Great, stop a beer-barrel, he will be cut into steaks, or chopped into dumps, to fill the *pot au feu* of his myriad worshippers.

The *cortège* was totally brilliant and picturesque. The quadruple mosquetaires of Alexandre Dumas were habited in their grand war costumes: their there were gorgeous dresses of the Court, and Paris of the reign of the Louis, and Arab Chiefs and Norman knights, and Oriental Saladins, and Knights Templars, &c. The mythological car, intensely gilded, was drawn by four white horses, richly-caparisoned in gold-coloured velvet, followed by Time. In the car were grouped Jupiter, Love, Apollo, Hercules, Psyche, with Venus and Mars. All the costumes were designed from the best authorities. The beast was promenaded to all the Ministerial houses, and was exhibited at the Palace of the Tuileries, where the two cattle-mongers who fattened him had the honour of being received by Louis Philippe and the Royal Family.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn the order of the *cortège*. I took down the following, thinking it might serve as a hint to the procession-mongers of your theatres.

Four Municipal Guards, mounted on horseback.
Two running footmen in the costume of the reign of Louis XIII.
Drummers, costume of Louis XIV.
Mounted on magnificent horses in state robes, M. Rolland, the proprietor of the Bœuf Gras, and M. Corner, the feeder; M. Hersent, the principal inspector of the slaughter-houses of Paris.
The master of the ceremonies.
The chief of the slaughtermen, costumed after the antique two hectors in a similar costume.
Four slaughtermen conducting Dagobert.
Dagobert, his horns gilded, his head ornamentalled by a diadem, his brow covered with brilliants, and his body caparisoned with scarlet velvet embroidered with gold.
Grand cavalcade marching in double ranks, composed of Knights of the epoch of Henry 3rd.
Six ghts of the brilliant reign of Francis I.
The Grand Provost of Paris, under Charles VII.
The illustrious Aubry-le-Boucher, who had the honour of giving his name to one of the streets of the capital.
Knights of the reign of Louis XIII.
Knights of the reign of Louis XIV.
Knights at Arms of all epochs.
The four mousquetaires of Alexandre Dumas.
Groups of Pages of the reigns of Louis XIII and XIV.
The Car was constructed after the most classical manner. The *cortège* followed the accustomed itinerary.

A rather curious incident occurred a few days since at a dinner given by M. Pastoret, a celebrated lover of art, to the eminent painter, M. Ingres. After dinner, Ingres desired to see a portrait of the "Amphitrion," which he had painted in his early days of art. The portrait was sought for, and was discovered in a salon, which at that moment was filled with guests. A gentleman, a great talker, and not redolent of French polish, observed that "The colouring was monstrous—no one would dispute it; but I can't help feeling a strong disgust for the Philistinism of those who call Ingres a classical draughtsman—his drawing is so unclassic. Look at this hand: I ask any one if this portrait could, by any rules of art, lift his arm, if it even felt the wish to do so; it is positively ridiculous: it's all cold grays." M. Ingres suffered the gentleman to finish his peroration, until his breath was expended, and he had no more to say. "Sir," he replied, "my name is Ingres, and I thank you for the compliments you have been pleased to bestow upon me; perhaps, in future, you will do well to express yourself with more moderation in regard to the master of the house, who has the last taste and the kindness not to partake of your opinion." The gentleman blushed every colour of the palette; stuttered, and coughed, and bungled excuses. Ingres turned his back, and left the room.

FRANCE.

There is very little domestic news in the Paris papers this week.

The subject of Algeria appears to have taken complete possession of the political world in Paris. On Monday, a long discussion took place in the bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the supplementary credits demanded by the Government on account of the expenses of the war in that colony. These supplementary credits amount to 25,000,000 francs. Several members, principally on the Ministerial side, declared their opinion to be in favour of a more limited system of occupation in Algeria than that at present adopted. The Opposition members in general advocated the necessity of keeping complete possession of the whole of the territory from Morocco to Tunis, and defended the system of expeditions into distant districts and razzias adopted by Marshal Bugeaud. A member of the Opposition, M. Mounier de la Sizeranne, made some remarks on the question of raising Algeria into a vice-royalty, and contended that the appointment of a Viceroy would tend greatly to the advancement of the colony. M. de Remusat, who was one of the members of the Thiers Cabinet, proposed that a special Minister should be appointed for Algeria, with a seat in the Cabinet. The committee to report on the question of the supplementary credit for Algeria was then appointed. Five Conservative and four Opposition members were elected. The general feelings in the bureaux appear to be adverse to the proceedings of Marshal Bugeaud.

M. Guizot has obtained another triumph over the Opposition. M. Odilon-Barrot having demanded the resumption of the project of law relative to the University, in which demand he was vigorously supported by M. Thiers, but opposed by the Minister of Public Instruction and M. Guizot, the question was, after a warm debate, put to the vote, when there appeared

Against M. Barrot's motion	..	..	..	..	..	211
For it	..	..	..	..	..	144
Majority for Ministers	..	..	..	..	..	67

The *Constitutionnel* says—"M. Guizot has formally declared that the Government had abandoned all idea of the expedition against Madagascar. The garrisons of Bourbon and Mayotte will merely be reinforced. The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that the English would not act any more than ourselves against the Hovas."

It is now beyond a doubt that the present Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved in the course of the present year. In the sitting of the Chamber on Monday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Instruction both stated that this would be the last session of the present Chambers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. M.*" *Feltham.*—*In the very simple position received, White may delay the mate by sacrificing his Queen at the first move. You will have seen by our solution of No. 108 that yours is incorrect.*

"*Caduceus.*" *and* "*Wanderer.*"—*We concur in opinion with you that a player cannot be compelled to take a Pawn in passing. Many very eminent players, however, think differently, and we were glad of the opportunity of publishing a position involving the point at issue, which ought certainly to be determined.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*White would of course take the Queen's Pawn, leaving a move.*

"*E. M. P.*" *We take much pleasure in your occasional criticisms: they are genuinely acute, and always as a friendly spirit.*

"*Tyro, Mc.M—h—y.*"—*Persons attempting the solution of problems by masters of the game, you should learn the moves of the pieces*

"*Bishop,*" *Kingston.*—*The solution of Mr. Bone's "macdal" problem was given in our Notices to Correspondents last week. Jaenisch's Treatise on the Openings is in French; the price, 18s. The translation of Heydebrant will contain all the most important variations of Jaenisch, and is intended to appear this summer.*

"*R A*"—*Mr. Staunton is about half the age he is made to appear in our Sketch which appeared a fortnight since. Mr. M'Donnell was thirty-seven when he died. We do not know the age of Sarratt at his death*

"*Bow Bell.*" *You are not far wrong, we believe, in your relative comparison of the two players' capabilities; but it would be premature to pass utterance to it just now. The Problems shall appear.*

"*T. T. T. P.*"—*We do not know to whom the public is indebted for Double Chess.*

"*Vicesimus Dons Up.*" *There is no mistake whatever in the Problem 108.*

"*Tyke.*"—*You never need be troubled to meet an opponent for a game at Chess in London, while we have such convenient establishments for playing the game, always open. On your next visit, seek out Gaudet's Café, on Ludgate Hill; or the magnificent Divan in the Strand; or Kilpatrick's cosy and commodious Chess Rooms, in Covent Garden; or last, though not least, the spacious and splendid "Shades," in Leicester-square where you will find competitors of every force, and refreshments of every description.*

"*Jonathan,*" *and* "*T. N.*"—*Many of the beautiful games in the late match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Lowenam are at present unpublished, but a volume containing the whole, with notes by Mr. Staunton, is in active preparation, and will be duly announced immediately.*

** The pressure of other matter compels us to postpone the Replies to a majority of our Correspondents till next week.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 109.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 3rd	K takes Kt
2. B to B 6th	K P one
3. Kt P one	K P one (ch)
4. K to Q 4th	K P one
5. Kt P one	K P one or *
6. Kt P one, becoming a Rook	K P one, becoming a Queen
7. B to Kt 5th—mate	

* 5. K P takes P

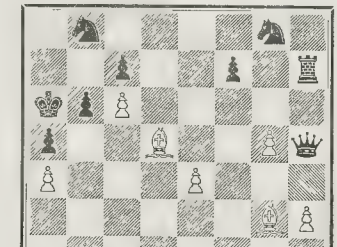
6 Kt P one, becoming a Rook	K P one, becoming a Queen
7. B to K's 5th mate	

PROBLEM NO. 110.

By M. J. Bredx, of Altona.

White plays first and mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

CHESS MATCH,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

The progress of this match has been again delayed by the indisposition of Mr. Horwitz. We believe it is finally arranged that the play shall recommence on Monday next, and be continued on alternate days until the contest terminates.

GAME NO 92.

Just played between Captain Kennedy of Brighton, and Mr. Newham, of Nottingham, two of the best players out of London.

BLACK. (Mr. N.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)	BLACK. (Mr. N.)	WHITE. (Capt. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	11. Kt to Q B 4th*	K Kt to K sq (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	12. Q B to K 3d	B takes B
3. Q P two	P takes P	13. K B P takes B	Kt takes P on Q Kt.
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th		
5. Q to Q 3d	K B to Q B 4th	14 P on K 3d one	Q B to K B 4th
6. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3d	15. B to K Kt 2d.	Kt to K B 3d
7. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q P two	16. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt takes P
8. K Kt P one	Q to K R 4th	17. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
9. Kt takes Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	18. B takes B	Q R to Q sq
10. K P takes P	Castles	19. Q to Q B 2d †	Q to K B 6th

And Black surrendered.

* Black's taking P with P at this point would have entailed immediate disastrous consequences on him.

† Black's Q to K 3d would have averted his adversary's ensuing fatal move; but the gained Pawn, together with his overwhelming position, must ultimately have secured the game for White

A GOSSIP UPON GOSSIP-PARLIAMENTARY.

The year 1846 will be remembered in history as "the year of the great talk," just as there are years of "the great frost," "the great plague," or "the great fire." What good is to come of it all would puzzle a cabinet minister to say. The only party who might have been expected to talk—the triumphant free-traders—have said little, the time has been spent in listening to prot-tionists parading the weakness of their arguments and Ministers confessing the cowardliness of their apostacy. In the cases they have hitherto supported, and which has hitherto supported them.

The country is anxious for Free-Trade, but does not evince a very hearty admiration of the channel through which it is to come. Englishmen like fair play, and there is an uneasy feeling that Sir Robert "has struck below the belt."

However, all the talk in the House does little for one side or the other. Reporters suffer; editors suffer; members suffer; who or what is benefited? Not the argument; that was settled long ago. Not the House; each side of it has made up its mind. Not constituencies; those of them who will listen to reason have done so already, and to those of them that won't, it's no use talking. The sufferings in the reporters' gallery have been dreadful. With all the aid of "burking," the work is still destructive, and exceeds anything ever known in the memory of the oldest stenographist. We give an affecting document, which was dropped by one of these useful men as he left the House the other night. It was picked up by a policeman and handed to us. It is founded on Alfred Tennyson's "Marianna in the Moated Grange," and touchingly depicts the sufferings of the gallery.

With every kind of awful rot
Were filled the speeches, one and all;
Each country member took a shot,
In the great debate in St. Stephen's Hall.
The poor reporters, sad and strange,
Listen'd, perforce, to each new batch,
In hopes some gleam of sense to catch.
And all was rot! No hope of change.
They only said, "It's very dreary,
They won't divide," he said;
They said, "If Brotherton were here, he
Would move them all to bed!"

The talk went on—from four till seven;
The talk went on—it all cut and dried;
And after dinner, past eleven
Each night—and they would not divide!
When Peel and Graham pull'd their hats
Down o'er their brows, the members nigh
Thought 'twas to hide their shame, but I
Knew that they were not quite such flats!
The fact was, they both felt it dreary—
The speeches dull as lead;
They closed their eyes, and snored—so weary—
They thought they were in bed!

About the middle of the night
We hoped they'd stop—but 'twas no go;

The county members still showed fight;
From out their hats their speeches slow
They stammered. Without hope of change
We sat and took our notes forlorn,
Making our minds up to till that morn
To work, their nonsense to arrange.
But still we said, "It's very dreary,
They'll never stop!" we said;
The Speaker too! It's very clear he
Would like to go to bed.

Leaning his back against the wall,
A stoutish Irish Member slept,
And in his dreams thro' Tara's halls
He heard the harp of Turn sweep.
'Twas his own nose that snored alway,
Mixed with the melancholy talk
Of one, nor coughs nor groans could balk
Of having out his stupid say.
We all exclaimed, "'Tis very dreary;
He should be stopped, we said;
If he himself could only hear, he
Would wish he were in bed.

All night upon the suffering House
Their vengeance country members wreak'd,
Each voice pitch'd into Fed.
Of the Protectionists, they shriek'd,
Was scandalous—he should go out.
Old gentlemen, tremendous bores,
Mander'd for hours, 'mid coughs and roars,
Of what they knew the least about.
We only said, "Our lives are dreary,
We're boxed up here." We said,
"When Peel is doom'd such stuff to hear, he
May well be cupp'd and bled."

This picture of physical and mental suffering is extremely painful; but, alas! it is not overcharged. In ancient times of Rome, when oxen spoke, it was common: the priests were assembled; propitiatory sacrifices offered, to avert the wrath of offended Heaven; and the public himself slain as victim. Now-a-days, why, when certain other animals speak, in times as perilous, are they not buried alive, like the talking ocean, recorded by Livy? Who knows what a blessing such a propitiation might bring on the country. The powers that watch over the despatch of business would bestir themselves to help great measures through the House of Commons at critical times, instead of smothering unfortunate Britanna under the leaden and brazen eloquence of Milesses and Tyrells, as the Roman soldiers crushed Tarpeia under their brazen shields.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"What! all my pretty ones at one fell swoop?"

Rural England is in convulsions. The time foretold by the Miller with Three Thumbs has arrived: the crisis is at hand: the country is about being overrun with bread, and jugged hare to become a thing for aldermen to dream of when they snore! Already have these columns announced the coming plague of corn in leading articles, and parliamentary notices, and political summaries—in every form of intelligence, this portent has borne to every nook and corner of the habitable world the news that the climax of liberty has come upon us—but we touch upon the licentiousness of freedom that henceforth, when John Bull is hungry, he shall be permitted to help his stomach to a slice of Jack Frenchman's hide. This, we repeat, has been told as also how the landed people declare that the glut of foreign bread must ruin John's constitution. But, mid this sad moment, no mention has been made of that gigantic change—revolution were the utter word with which the Legislature menaces what is even dearer to us than bread, or beef, or beer—that glorious heirloom of Canute the Dane—our Game-laws. O! Gosamith, Goldsmith! why is thy muse not here to sing, haply in stanzas such as these

A time there was—ere Britain's sorrows came—
When all her fields were populous with game.

That a lord of the soil should arise in his place on the *great* benches, to submit to an assembly, necessarily lords of the soil, a bill recognising the principle "that game is the property of the owner of the land on which it is reared!" Contrast this with the issue of the good old times. . . . "The Attorney-General exhibited an information against James Bond, for that he had erected a pigeon-house on certain land which he held for a term of years, parcel of the Manor or Thorp, in the County of Surrey, of which Manor the Queen is seised in fee. And Maxwell, Chief Baron and Gent Baron, the Attorney-General, and Serjeant Hill all the counsel at the bar, took the law to be that a pigeon-house was considered and accounted as a common nuisance, as I therefore they granted an injunction, to him to cause him to pull down his building. And that no one could erect a love-house, *de novo*, but the lord of the manor and the parson of the church and, by the ancient law, this was inquirable at the Act, among common nuisances. And pending this motion, Hardress came into court, and being their treasurer, said, that Mr. Flowden was of opinion that no one but the lord of the manor or the parson of the church could erect a dove-house. He said, likewise, that the Mountagues had the same in a large assembly." . . . . See that, now—before the passing of the Reform Bill a pigeon-pie was gentlemanly eating; more recently the pheasant was prohibited to the plebeian, and now they threaten to cut off the digestion of London from hare-soup! What catastrophe was thus darkly hinted at in Parliament, on Tuesday last. Lord Ashburton said, "that rabbits are already excluded from the list of game: what he would propose, would be to take hares out of the list of game, also.

In our capacity as advocates of sporting we might lift up our voice against this measure—which will throw the coursing community into convulsions; as organ of the gentlemen of England—who as they attain life sear and yellow, affect the current-jelly cause, we might plead in mitigation of the sentence; but we take higher ground, and denounce it upon the principle of justice. In the name of the barns of England, we exclaim against their having been made game of first—victims after. If proclamation is to be made for their annihilation, will they spare the nut-brown partridge, the brilliant pheasant? Not a bit of it—this is the first step of the sliding scale in game protection. Next year the hitherto firmly will be proscribed; then Parliament by that time, representative of labour, and not of land—will distranchise the beasts of forest, and a hamlet or vermon will be as rare in St. Giles's, as a partridge is now wont to be in St. Giles's. Sportsmen, to the rescue! Are you men? and will you submit to such wholesale hopelessness as this? Ask yourself; and remember our occupation, too, hangs upon the answer.

"What! *all* my pretty ones, at one fell swoop!"

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY. Sweetmeat was in good odour this afternoon, and on an indifferent out-lay settled firmly at the head of the poll. None of the other favourites were in demand; in fact, we fancied there was a prevailing disposition to lay against Mermaid and Wilkinson. The Derby betting was unquestionably flat, and will call any results worthy of notice.

8 to 1 agst Wallace's list	25 to 1 agst The Union	40 to 1 agst Discord
" 5 year olds (t)	33 to 1 " Pyrrhus	40 to 1 "
" "	33 to 1 " Cambuscan	50 to 1 "
" Oaks	33 to 1 " Calantine	50 to 1 "
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	" "
" "	" "	40 to 1 agst Zeuxis, Boy (t)
7 to 1 — Brocardo	30 to 1 The Baron (t)	50 to 1 — Xit
22 to 1 — Ingo	30 to 1 " Traverser (t)	50 to 1 — Jewsbury colt (t)
30 to 1 — Sophisand (t)	" "	" "

OAKS

5 to 1 agst Forth's list	18 to 1 agst Gadfly (t)	33 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)
11 to 1 " Vatush	20 to 1 " Mendicant (t)	

THURSDAY. Beyond a remark that Brocardo was on the decline, we have nothing to offer in shape of introduction to the most all-imposing quotations we have had to make since the opening of Parliament.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CLASSIC

The field agst Sir	7 to 1 agst Ion
9 to 1 agst St. Leger	7 to 1 "

* * others mentioned.

CHESTER CUP

18 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Winstone	40 to 1 agst Miss Burns (t)	
25 to 1 — Mermaid	40 to 1 — Lancet,	50 to 1 — Roderick (t)	
	50 to 1 agst Caimbus (t, to Ellis)		

EASY

9 to 2 agst Stang	17 to 1 agst Brocardo	33 to 1 agst Tolanrpe	
13 to 2 — Scott's colt	22 to 1 — Ingo (t)	33 to 1 — Traverser	

THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS.—A very large field was at the meet, on Wednesday, at Kitching's Park, near Colnbrook, including His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lord Sheffield, Mr. George Wombwell, and several military officers from Windsor and Hounslow. The well-known stag, Rory O'More, upon being uncarted on Iver Heath, took away into Black Park, breaking away to Fulmer Common, crossing Stoke Park bottom, leaving the village to the left, on to Gerrard's Cross Common, by Fox Hall, towards Beaconsfield. Rory then turned in the direction of Hedgerley, passing away at a rattling pace for Hail Barn Farm, near Seeon Head, to Wilton Common, down Long Lane to Stone End, cross to the Taplows, and was there taken, after a capital run, of about hunting pace throughout, over a fine line of country, of an hour and three quarters. Prince George, who was up at the finish, returned to town by the Great Western Railway.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE

"THE CRUSADERS." GRAND OPERA IN THREE ACTS. LIBRETTO BY M. DE ST. GEORGES AND MR BUNN. MUSIC BY JULES BENEDICT

The subject of the Crusades has been an inexhaustible source to the historian, poet, painter and musician. History, unfortunately, is involved in doubt and contradiction; and the romance writer has not shrunk from astonishing anachronisms to suit his purpose. The authors of the present drama have not made use of Sir Walter Scott's tales of "The Betrothed" and "The Talisman," as the title would indicate. In an interesting preface Mr. Bunn admits frankly that he has rendered subservient to the plot, the capture of Jerusalem, under Godfrey Boullon, in 1099, and also events of the Third Crusade, in 1191, by France and England. The incidents are, however, entirely fictitious; the former borrowed from Torquato Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," and the latter gleaned from Hume's "History of Richard the First," 8vo. edition, Vol. pages 10 and 19, and Sismondi's "History of Chivalry," chap. 19, page 2 containing details of the famous Man of the Mountain, a leader of fanatics who did not hesitate to obey the will of their master by committing assassination. The scene which they select (*Jaffa*) originated the name of "Assassin" as they were sure of the joys of Paradise, to compensate for their acts, their organization was complete. Of the existence of this sect, resembling the Thugs of India, and the Jesuits in many respects, there can be no doubt. To the curious in those matters we suggest the perusal, in addition to Mr. Bunn's authorities, of the following authors:—Gibbon's Decline and Fall" (Chap. 58, 59); Keightley's "Outlines of History" (pp. 233, 235), and his book on "Secret Societies;" and Ramdohr's "History of the Hohenstaufens." The "Assassins" were ultimately annihilated by the Mongols. Let us now see how the materials have been employed in the present dramatic version. The cast is thus: *Almeo*, Mr. Romer; *Ismail*, Miss Rainforth; *Bohemond*, Mr. Harrison; *Count of Toulouse*, Mr. Borrani; *Archbishop of Tyre*, Mr. Weiss; *Hassan, the Man of the Mountain*, Mr. Stretton; and *Ismael*, Mr. D. W. King.

The opening scene is in a banqueting-room of the Palace of Tyre, with an orgie of Crusaders and Summite girls. The *Archbishop* enters, and reproves the lascivious revels, but as *Conrade* has been elected King of Jerusalem, at the gates of which the Christians are approaching. The Summite Girls are dismissed, but not before reservation is made by *Bohemond* on behalf of *Almeo*. The crimes of the *Man of the Mountain* are alluded to in this scene. *Almeo* (who is of the sect of Assassins) cautions the Knights of the perils to be apprehended from *Hassan*; and *Ismael*, at her command, in a legendary song, confirms her warning. It then appears that he is stupified by *Almeo*, and he vows vengeance against the favourite. *Bohemond*. Just as *Ismael* is hurrying *Almeo* to appear before *Hassan*, the Crusaders enter in a tumult, announcing the assassination of *Conrade, Marquis of Montferrat* (called by Scott, by mistake, Monserrat) by the emissaries of the *Man of the Mountain*. Immediately has an election of a new King, in this way each Knight places his ring into a helmet, and a deacon chooses one by chance from the casque. It turns out to be that of *Bohemond*, who is hailed as the new King of Jerusalem. He receives a secret intimation from *Ismael* that *Almeo* is waiting for him. The scene changes to a sombre forest; and the *Man of the Mountain*, with sweep band, and white robe, is seen on the summit of a lofty rock. With his *Fatarees* or followers around him. *Conrade's* death is announced to him. *Almeo* avows to *Hassan* her love for *Bohemond*; and, on condition that she may be allowed to depart with him, offers to gain his adherence to the *Man of the Mountain*. The latter consents, excepting only from death the Kings of Jerusalem. *Bohemond* enters the supposed enchanted wood, and is subjected to all the fascinations of the *odalisques*. The interview that follows with *Almeo* is interrupted by the arrival of *Hassan* and his followers, who discover that he has been elected King, and are favoured to murder him—a fate only averted by *Almeo*, who effects his escape across a lake. This act is called the "Enchantment."

The second act is designated "The Siege," and the first scene is in *Bohemond's* tent, whose life is again saved through *Almeo's* agency. *Hassan* and some followers having penetrated into the Christian camp, disguised as Crusaders. But the *Count of Toulouse*, accompanied by his daughter, *Iseult*, arrives just at this moment, and *Bohemond* has been betrothed to her. He has no intention to commit bigamy, as he really loves his earliest flame, although he has been a wavorer. But the story has a break by the arrival at Jerusalem, the siege thereof, and the entrance in triumph of the Christian army. Poor *Almeo* is about to forfeit her life, for saving that of *Bohemond*, if *Ismael* had not arrived in time to proclaim her innocence, by a confession of his own guilty attempt on the king's life.

The third act is entitled "The Bridal." Here the chivalric action and the panoply of war cease, and the tournament is pursued to the close. *Almeo*, disguised as a Pilgrim, informs *Iseult* that *Bohemond* is attached to *Almeo*. *Iseult* resolves to reject the King's hand. A proposition then arrives for the surrender of the *Man of the Mountain*, provided *Bohemond* will espouse *Almeo*. The Crusaders, to get rid of such a dreadful enemy, induce *Bohemond* to accept the offer, and *Hassan* enters in a dying state. He explains that he visited the tomb of *Almeo* Queen of Jerusalem, that the Christians might have no enemy and the creed of Mahomet a defender; but the Sumnite undeceives him by declaring that she has become a Christian, and he is carried off dead, and defeated in his object. After a scene of reproach from *Iseult* to *Bohemond*, in which the latter is driven to despair by his contract with the other lady, but she generously resigns her right and becomes a Nun of the Hospitalers of Jerusalem, preferring *Iseult* to the King, and the latter consummate the opera with a bravura duet, advocating the ties of friendship as earnestly as the bonds of love.

We are happy to record the complete success of this magnificent work. The house was crowded in excess on Thursday night in every part. As it was the first, the composer was called for, and appeared on the stage with Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Harrison. Mr. Bunn was then come led to appear, and was loudly cheered. He has been the architect of extreme. The "Introduction and Chorus" the first act, and the Songs of and Entrance into Jerusalem, in the second, were marvellously got up. We cannot, at the hour we are obliged to go to press, enter into the music at length. For the present we shall say that we found it long, but that it is too long; but there is room for curtailment, especially in the third act.

The overture is a magnificent piece of writing, although it was not encored by the chorus, "Hasten on!" the subject of which can be found in every new opera, was the first encore. It is broad, martial, and inspiring. Mr. was next in rotation, although the demand for the elegant [illegible] of the last act, in the song "I was made a captive," and the [illegible] in a coquettish song, "Submit unto her will." Stretton had a splendid subject when he first appeared on the mountain top. A clever descriptive song was sung by Mr. King, but the illusion was all flash. The [illegible] rather *obligato* music is charming. One of the most effective duets we ever heard takes place in the second act between Miss Romer and Mr. King. It is delicately instrumented. Miss Rainforth's opening cavatina electrified. It is a beautiful melody. The quartette and finale of the second act are superb specimens of Mr. Benedict's inspiration and science. Miss Rainforth has a ballad "In childhood's calm," a duet with Borrani, and another one with Harrison, in the third act. Harrison has a ballad, "Ll-gifted ring," which had a tremendous encore—it is t e gem of the opera.

The finale to a love duet between Miss Rainforth and Miss Romer, who created such an extraordinary sensation by their vocalisation, that they were forced, even after the curtain had fallen, to appear again and repeat it. The ballet is delightful, and is exquisitely treated. A more effective duet for two *soprani* has been rarely met with; and it is quite a novelty to wind up an opera with such a composition. The honors, as regards the lyric vocalists, "were divided." We shall supply an analysis of this magnificent opera in our next publication.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

SPANISH CONCERTS. Under the direction of the Brothers De Ciebra, a series of Spanish Concerts have commenced at the Royal Polytechnic Institution. There is a band of 20 guitars, and with harmonicons, castanets, &c., the melodies of Spain are rendered in perfect fidelity. The playing of Don Francisco R. De Ciebra, is first-rate. Their execution is wonderful, and intonation excellent. The entertainment is quite a curiosity; and to amateurs, desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the national airs of every country, quite a treat.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—At the second performance of "Samson," at Exeter Hall, Mr. Lockey and Miss Dolby occupied the places of Braham and Miss Hawes, owing to the former gentleman having been indisposed. Mr. Lockey is a pupil of Sir George Smart, and is unquestionably the best tenor now in the musical market. He delivered the recitatives with great intelligence, intonated well, and was generally successful.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The trial night of compositions to be performed during the present season, takes place to night (Saturday) at the Hanover-square Rooms. Signor Balfe's newly-composed overture for the opening concert, is entirely altered to arrangement of the old orchestra. Beethoven's Mass in D, performed with such *éclat* at the Beethoven Festival, in Bonn, in August last, will be performed. Mendelssohn's Symphony in D, in type and style, is the most important information that the trial night has been postponed, owing to the absence of a principal singer.

MR. LUCAS'S THIRD CLASSICAL EVENING.—The scheme comprised Mendelssohn's new trio in C minor, played by Madame Dulcken (piano), Sainton, (violin), and Lucas (violoncello); Mozart's quintett in E flat, executed by Sainton, Hayward, Tolbecque, Hill, and Lucas; and Beethoven's quartet, No. 11, and trio, No. 2.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—The third entertainment, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was crowded, and the minstrels were encored in nearly every piece.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS. The tide of fashion is now turned towards the St. James's Theatre, where the performances of Mr. Pelham's troupe, is equally as well attended, to listen to the diverting strains of the "Darkies."

REPORTED DEATH OF MADAME CASTELLAN.—It is with the highest gratification that we announce the falsity of the intelligence transmitted to London and Paris by letters from St. Petersburgh, announcing the decease of this amiable and accomplished vocalist. She had been seriously ill, and was confined to her room for some nights, which gave rise to the unfounded rumour. We are glad to learn that she has reappeared on the stage in excellent health.

SIGNOR TAMBURINI.—This great baritone has written from St. Petersburg, to announce his visit to this country during the present season. His return will be gladly welcomed, whether in the concert-room or theatre.

PARAGRAPH. This great artist, we regret to learn, remains in a very melancholy state since the awful decease of his lamented wife. When Mrs [illegible] was taken so ill, he fell down in a fainting fit, and it was only by its after her death that the fatal news was communicated to him. She died in the arms of Madame Sainton, her eldest son. The only words she uttered after the exclamation, "John, I am dying! something has snapped at my heart;" were, "Is this death? I have never done harm to a human being," and then breathed her last, without a sigh.

MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.—Next week will be rich in music. Mr. Dando's Quartet party at Crosby Hall, on Monday; the second choral meeting of Hullah's Singing Classes at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday; Mr. Lucas's fourth musical evening; and, on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will give Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, and Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives," under the name of "Engedi" are announced for performance at Exeter Hall on Friday next.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS

The great fact in our weekly advices from the Continent is the first performance, at the Parisian Académie Royale, of Donizetti's "Lucia," with Duprez as *Edgar*, Wilfe, Nau as the baritone, and Barrilhet as *Ashton*. There was a French version at the Renaissance, some years since, for the *début* of Madame Thillon, our fair countrywoman. Duprez has now played *Edgar* in Italian (it was expressly composed for him by Donizetti, when the French tenor was rivalling Rubini in Italy), French, and English. It will be recollected that he performed the part at Drury-Lane Theatre. The sensation he created at the Académie was tremendous. He was called for after the malédiction and death scenes. Mdlle. Nau sang cleverly, but is deficient in the dramatic skill required for *Lucia*. Barrilhet broke down in the first act, and an apology was made for him. Leon Pillet, the director, had two messengers from Italy, in search of a prima donna. He heard the one called Barbiere-Nini at Florence, and was expected to go on to Trieste, to listen to Mdlle. Lagrange, who is creating a furore there.

The Revue Musicale publishes a complimentary letter from Duprez to Rossini, offering to dedicate his new "Treatise on the Art of Singing," to the Swan of Pesaro, and Rossini in a graceful reply, dated Bologna, the 6th inst., accepts the dedication. At a musical fête given in Berlin, by the Earl of Westmoreland, in presence of the Royal Family, his Lordship's cantata, "The Rape of Proserpine" was executed by Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Tuczek, and Herr Botticher. We are glad to learn from the Frankfort advices, that our young countryman, Mr. Aguilar, formerly a pupil of Mr Neate, is distinguishing himself both as a pianist and composer. Litolff, in Berlin, and Lindsay Sloper in Paris, also English pianists, were gaining glory.

THE THEATRES.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The new star here is M. Felix, who made his *débût* before an English audience on Monday, and bids fair to become a great favourite. The piece selected for the occasion was "Les Memoires du Diable," played some time since with M. Rhorevalle and Mademoiselle Doche in the parts now allotted to M. Felix and Mademoiselle St. Marc. The piece turns on the use made, by a certain attorney's clerk, of memoranda left by his late master, respecting the secret history of his various clients. Tyrannous of these he is enabled to base himself off in the light of a supernatural being; and, by an adroit use of his information, to restore a poor wronged widow to the name and property of her husband, of whom she had been unjustly deprived by grasping relations. As a reward for these good services, he receives the hand of the lady's daughter. The mixture of really good warm earnest feeling, with a somewhat rakish gaiety and satirical knowledge, which forms the character of Robin, the attorney's clerk, is gracefully admirably suited to M. Felix's peculiar characteristics. He has all the light, easy, graceful deportment, stinging raillery of expression, and impertinence coolness of manner which distinguishes Lafont, and which constitutes the essence of a French man of the world. But, in addition to this, that which makes his performance peculiarly grateful to our English tastes, is the power of exhibiting intense feeling and the most impressive earnestness. Those two qualities, seldom found united by the play of their contrast, combine to give this actor the property of riveting the attention and engaging the sympathies to a degree. Precisely the same elements which give Mr. Wallack his popularity. Felix is, moreover, accomplished in his knowledge of the stage. The fact of all his movements is consummate; and none but one versed in the matter could detect the art, so skilfully is it used. His figure and face are, moreover, in his favour, though leather can be considered handsome or fine. They have, however, what, perhaps, exceeds this, immense resources of expression. His voice is perhaps the most embracive of any star that has appeared this season; and the audience went with him, throughout his performance, in a manner we have seldom before witnessed. He was admirably seconded by Lafont and Mdlle. Martelleur. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the theatre, and appeared to share the delight of the audience at the performance.

SADLE..'S WELLS.

No theatre in London, we opine, has undergone such changes as Sadler's Wells, since it was first established as a place of public resort. This was a long time ago; when the patriotisms, shades of the drama were handy-dandy, and "legitimacy and bastardy" danced into the theatre hand in hand;" and when the re-discovery of a old well by Mr. Sadler (which was said to have once belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem) drew so many people together, from all the surrounding villages, besides the metropolis, to taste and test the virtue of its waters.

No great wonder was the course imposed upon the patients. In the old tract of "I. G., Doctor of Physick," who wrote upon the efficacy of Sadler's Wells, we find the patients were recommended to "eat carraways," or "drink a glass of Islington ale with wine," viz., one third sherry does; and it was also enjoined "convenient" to smoke a pipe or two of tobacco at the same time. The five or six hundred people who are said to have been there constantly every day, evidently found the latter a desideratum, for they went there as we now go to Cremorne; for the *Brunswick* had not then been invented.

Well—time went on, and we suppose, the popularity of the waters began to decline; for Mr. Sadler, about the year 1765, found it necessary to add a musical attraction. We read of singing and instrumental performances; and of "a Mrs. Pearson, who played on the dulcimer, at the end of the great walks, every summer evening, from five o'clock this season of the year, to which all lovers were invited." A shell-work rock on the lawn," on which a piper was accustomed to sit, and every one who passed might dance to the melody of his pipe and tabor. Then the room was built upon the lawn, and the advertisements announced "tea, coffee, and "cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider," and other articles were vended at the bar, and formed the stable refreshments. Jigs, sword-dances, and tumbling by Jackson were added; and the entertainment was wound up either by "honest friend Thomas," who officiated in the two-fold character of clown and waiter.

Many times these were at Sadler's Wells. They were the days when our forefathers strolled leisurely on fine evenings across the pleasant pastures between Islington and the Exmouths, to amuse themselves for an hour or two. And a charming walk, we imagine, it must have been. There are glimpses to be got at this present day from the heights of Pentonville on sunny afternoons—orange-coloured, dusty, hazy views seen at the ends of rapidly-descending streets suddenly commencing to show how beautiful must have been the prospect of Old London from this point, before it was destroyed by the polypus-like ramifications of bricks and mortar and the never-ceasing smoke from the legion of manufactories that surround it.

It is now a matter rather of difficulty than of pleasure, to get to Sadler's Wells. It is not in anybody's way. No omnibus, wherever you may be, can take you there. You must go down at the end of a street, and you progress from it to any more comfortable manner. From central London, the most vivid impression of voyage at is, that you never could get away from Cumberland. Pentonville turn in whatever direction you chose, you always found yourself close to its walls. And from the west, the journey is equally uncomfortable. There are no thoroughfares: you imagine you are going on, all right, direct to the spot; and then you are brought up by a gate, or a barrier, right across the road, and compelled to go back again, and make some roundabout route, over Blackfriars Bridge, or across Primrose Hill, or through St Giles's, for aught we know, for we never yet could make out the right line of our way so far as Seven Dials or Smithfield, and then all consciousness of the road leaves us. The best way for strangers is to put all their faith in the Angel, at Islington; and, when there, to trust to the nearest policeman or baker's shop for further guidance.

And yet, with all these difficulties, we find that Sadler's Wells has always been a favourite place of resort, from the "Musical House" up to the days of Grimaldi, and, perhaps, never more so than at present, under the new management of Mrs Warner and Mr. Phelps. It has often been our pleasing duty to notice the very admirable manner in which the theatre is now conducted; and the revival of "Virginius," on Monday, has added another most praiseworthy success to the present catalogue. If we mistake not, "Virginius" was performed once or twice, when the theatre was first opened by the present lessees; but not with the care and general excellence it at present exhibits, after a revival the other evening. It achieved a perfect triumph, and it deserved it.

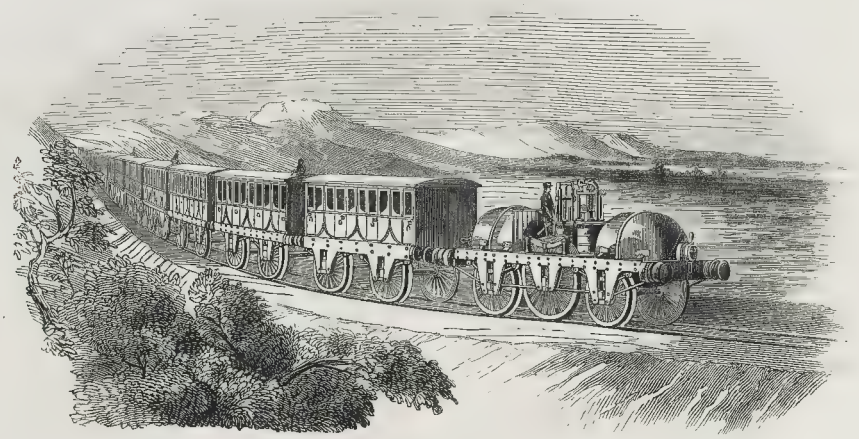
Indeed, since time the dramatic action of the play is likely to run, have especially the characters of a piece been played with that level excellence which marks everything undertaken by this company. At the fall of the curtain the cheering was enthusiastic; and Mr. Phelps responded to a loud call made for him.

The production of a piece called "Le Lac Sallaye," lately produced at the *gymnase dramatique*, has been brought out here under the name of "Check to the King; or, the Queen's First Move." It is almost too *French* in its construction and style, but was cleverly supported by Miss Laidell, Miss Cooper, and Mr. H. Marston.

THE MURDER AT BERKSWELL, NEAR COVENTRY.—The young man Read, who has been several times examined before the magistrates at Solihull, charged with the murder of the old man Tranter, at Berkswell, near Coventry, was on Monday committed for trial on the wife's testimony.

In the course of Sir Thomas Wilde's argument on Monday at the bar of the House of Lords, in Wood's appeal case, he learned counsel had occasion to refer to a case in the books, in which a rat is stated to have murdered a wife. Lord Brougham—"The rat is a surprising animal, but I was not before aware that it ever practised as a conveyancer. I knew it to be fond of shifting uses." "It is," interposed the Lord Chancellor, "for test of corn." "Doubtless," rejoined Lord Brougham, "it is very fond of corn."

PARSEY'S AIR-ENGINE.



PARSEY'S PATENT AIR-ENGINE AND TRAIN.

PARSEY'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE AIR-ENGINE.

Had any one, thirty years ago, ventured to predict that in 1845 nearly 600,000,000 sterling would be the amount of liabilities incurred for the construction of roads and steam machinery, for the transit of passengers and merchandize, throughout Great Britain, at velocities varying from 25 to 60 miles per hour, it would by some have been regarded as a tolerable joke; by others, perhaps, as establishing the rather maimed necessity for a statute of lunacy on such an adventurous prophet.

Probably a similar feeling would be indulged towards any one of the present day who would hazard a prediction, equally true, of what shall be the range of our engineering and commercial appliances thirty years hence! Steam has shown the immense value of a concentrated force; and must, therefore, necessarily bow to any innoxious agency that shall afford equal power in a smaller compass, and at less cost.

It is not in our province to give an authoritative opinion on the probable success of Mr. Parsey's invention as a competitor with steam power; but simply to record, in a popular form, the facts presented to us, as far as the capabilities of that invention have been hitherto developed; and, with this view, we have engraved diagrams from the working model now exhibiting at the Office, in Pall-Mall, of the Company formed for carrying out Mr. Parsey's views.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the entire Carriage, with the working parts of the Engine shown in Section. *Fig.* 2 is an end elevation of ditto; and *fig.* 3, a plan of Engine, and part of air vessels; the letters of reference corresponding in each diagram.

Thus, A,A, are receivers of compressed air; B, tube connecting the receivers, from which the air passes up the supply-pipe, C, into the equalising cylinder, E, at D. Attached to the top of the equalising cylinder, E, is a self-acting apparatus, for adjusting the supply of air to the working cylinders, K,K; this is effected by setting the spring, F, so as to press down the valve, M, with a force equal to that at which the engine is to be worked; say 60 lb. per inch. Whenever, therefore, the pressure in E becomes greater than that, the valve, M, is forced up, and partially closes the valve, G; thereby limiting the supply from the receivers, A,A, and preserving a uniform pressure in E. The condensed air is conducted into the working cylinders, K,K, through the sliding valves, in the same manner as steam, and is admitted or shut off by raising or depressing the handle of the stop-cock, J. Motion is communicated from the cross-head direct to the crank axle of the driving wheels, by the connecting rods, H,H. L,L, are for connecting the hose or pipe of the stationary reservoirs with the receivers, when a fresh supply of condensed air is required.

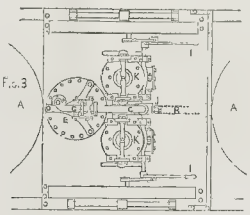
Assuming that the reaction arising from the elastic force of air is equal to the amount of pressure per square inch to which it is subjected in the receivers, its power must be equal to the performance of any labour that steam can accomplish; because, like steam, its power can only be limited by the strength of the vessel in which it is confined. Assuming this, then, the next most important feature is the economy that would result from the general substitution of one power for the other.

The first cost of a steam locomotive varies from £1200 to £1600. An air-engine, of corresponding power, can be supplied at from £700 to £1000. The comparative durability may be gathered from the well-known fact, that steam locomotives are more *burnt* than worn out; and are, therefore, so frequently out of order as not only to occasion a vast outlay in repairs, but to render it necessary to keep up a much larger establishment of engines than would otherwise be needful, in order to prevent the general traffic from being impeded by casualties.

The inventor, Mr. Parsey, proposes constructing the receivers of his Air Engine so as to sustain a pressure of from 1000lb. to 2000lb. per square inch; whilst the working pressure supplied to the engine from the equalising cylinder will be 60lb per inch. But this may be increased, and the speed thereby varied from twenty to a rate equal to one hundred miles per hour. One charge will suffice to drive an engine fifty miles, with a train of 40 tons attached.

It is proposed further to erect stationary engines on a railway line, at intervals of about thirty miles; from these a fresh service of air can be obtained as readily as the engines are at present supplied from the water cranes; and it is well known that a stationary engine can be more economically worked than a locomotive, owing to the cheapness of coal as compared with coke.

On the comparative cost of condensed air and steam for working a given line, a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal* gives the following result of his calculations and inquiries:—



The annual charge of working by condensed air—

2480 horses-power engines consume 33,800 tons coal at 9s.	..	..	..	£15210
Oil, hemp, and tallow, at 5 per cent. on cost	..	..	..	4950
Ditto on locomotive air engines	..	..	..	1750
Superintendence, as now	..	..	..	4634
Wages of stationary engineers and stokers	..	..	..	4742
Ditto of engine drivers	..	..	..	5000
Total	..	..	..	£36286

Steam system, 1843, authentic—

Wages of engine drivers and firemen	..	..	..	£ 9673
Coke	..	..	..	20541
Oil, horse pipes, and fire tools, pumping engines and water				4099
Labourers and cleaners, waste and oil	..	..	..	414
Repairs of engines and tenders	..	..	..	12021
Coals and firewood, expenses of stationary engines at Wolverton, &c.				3172
Superintendent, clerks, and foremen's salaries, &c.	..	..		4634
Total	..	..	..	£63834

The above power will convey 90 tons net by each train.

The expense and impediment of tenders is by Mr. Parsey's system, wholly avoided.

At the *soirée* of the Marquis of Northampton, which took place on Saturday evening last, at the residence of that nobleman, Mr. Parsey had the honour of being introduced to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and of explaining to him the nature of his invention, and the mode of working the model, for which purpose a vessel of compressed air was placed in the apartment. His Royal Highness asked many questions in relation with the subject, and inspected very minutely the model and mode of filling the engine from the reservoir or vessel, the principle and action of the regulator, &c. The model generally attracted great attention.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE FINE ARTS.

The fifth Report of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts has been issued within a few days, containing an appendix of various subjects of interest upon the general decoration of the two Houses of Parliament, and of matters connected with the arts generally, particularly painting in fresco.

Upon the actual and *bond fide* execution of frescoes for the adornment of the walls of the new Palace of Westminster, the Royal Commission speak with great caution and uncertainty. They state—

"That, being desirous to afford opportunities for the further practice of fresco painting, and for the cultivation of the style of design which is fitted for it, we propose that a Hall in your Majesty's Palace at Westminster, called the Upper Waiting Hall, should be decorated with fresco paintings. We beg leave to commit the execution of five of the said works to Charles West Cope, A.R.A., John Callcott Horsley, John Rogers Herbert, A.R.A., Joseph Severn, and John Tenniel, Junr., who, we consider, have distinguished themselves as designers, or as fresco painters, in one or more of the various exhibitions that have taken place with reference to the decoration of the Palace at Westminster.

"And, further, conceiving it to be expedient that the preparation of works of art, now or hereafter to be undertaken with reference to the decoration of your Majesty's Palace aforesaid, should, as far as possible, have relation to the progress of the building, and to the order in which the several decorations may be required, we deem it expedient that a competition in oil-painting, announced in July, 1844, for which, with the sanction of your Majesty, premiums to the amount of £3000 have been offered, and which was intended to take place in June, 1846, should be postponed till June, 1847."

The paintings are to be sent, in the course of the first week in June, 1847 for exhibition, to Westminster Hall.

Upon the subject of stained glass for the windows of the House of Lords, the Committee state that, having considered how much the beauty of the proposed windows would be enhanced by rich draperies, and by the intermixture of female portraits, the latter object especially could scarcely be attained in any other appropriate manner than by a succession of the Queens of England.

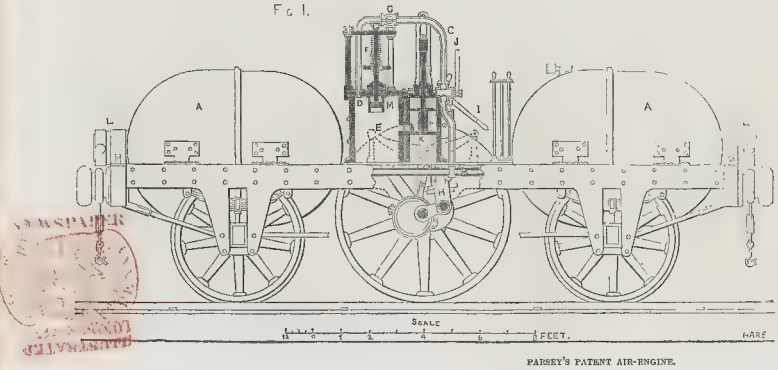
Under all the circumstances, the Committee are prepared to recommend a series of the Royal line. They have also been confirmed in their opinion as to this recommendation by finding that the proposed arrangement will fill each of the twelve windows with the representations of eight persons united by some kind of historical connection, and separated in the same manner from the rest.

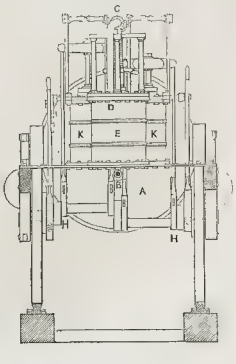
On Wednesday, the inquest on the bodies of John, Jane, and Margaret Gilton was held before the county coroner, at West Derby. The coroner, in summing up, said it must be satisfactory to all parties to know that the arsenic had accidentally communicated with the water. The jury accordingly found a verdict to the effect that the deceased parties had died in consequence of having drank a solution of arsenic, which had accidentally oozed from the drain into the well.

Death of Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney.—We are sorry to announce the demise of Lieutenant-General Sir James Kearney, K.C.H., who departed this life on the 23rd inst, in the 60th year of his age. He entered the army in 1794, at the early age of sixteen.

Gambling Transactions.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the Committee of the Art Union of London, intend to adopt means to defeat the schemes of individuals who endeavour to get money from the public by the delusive and illegal promise of prizes, dependent upon the distribution of the works of Art by that Association. The deception is so glaring that few dupes could be obtained, but it is well to prevent even the attempt to pervert the praiseworthy objects of the Society.

Failures in Liverpool.—On Monday, the creditors of the Messrs. Stockdale and Sons, whose failure took place a few days ago, had their first meeting, and the disclosures have taken the mercantile world by surprise. The liabilities are £250,000; the assets to meet them are set down at £132,000. The firm, in matters of trade, are indebted principally to importers of palm oil, the highest debt being about £19,000; the average amount due to individual houses, however, not exceeding £8000. But the most astonishing fact had reference to the Borough Bank. The debt due to this bank is £126,000. For £26,000, securities are held; for £100,000, there is no security whatever. The banking-house is able to meet this loss without any inconvenience, for it has a reserved fund of upwards of £100,000.





PARSEY'S PATENT AIR-ENGINE.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

This fine establishment dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was founded, previous to the invasion of the Armada, on the site of what is now termed the Ordnance Wharf, and occasionally the Old Dock. It was removed to its present situation in 1622, the demands of the Navy requiring increased accommodation. From this period until after 1757, nothing very important was effected at Chatham; but, from this time down to 1830, according as alarm respecting French invasion prevailed, or as the rapidly increasing navy required, new buildings were erected; and the extensive area occupied by the different establishments was enclosed by a strong line of fortifications on the land side, and protected on the river side by strengthening Upnor Castle, by the erection of a martello tower, called Gillingham Fort, on the Chatham side, and other defences.

The naval and military establishments consist of a dockyard, nearly a mile in length, which has four wet docks, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class; an extensive arsenal; barracks on a large scale, for artillery and engineers, infantry and Royal marines; a park of artillery; magazines and store-houses; besides a handsome Dock-Chapel, and a number of habitations for the civilians who are employed.

The principal Mast-house is 240 feet long by 120 wide. The Rope-house is 128 feet in length, and 47½ wide, in which cables 101 fathoms in length, and 25 inches in circumference, are made. The machinery used in all the departments is of the very best kind. A duplicate of Brunel's block-making machine is kept here, ready for use, in case the machine at Portsmouth should get out of order. The engineer barracks are built in a plain and simple style, and are extensive and convenient. There is a school for engineers, and near the Dockyard gate is a large Naval Hospital, which was erected at the suggestion of William IV., when Lord High Admiral.

Among the vessels now in progress at Chatham dockyard, is the *Eurotas*, fitting for a steam guard-ship, and expected to be ready to receive her engines in July next. The *Racer* steam-ship, also, building here, has just had more hands put on her, so as to complete her for launching at the end of next month.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.

RETURN OF MR. HILDYARD.

The nomination for South Nottinghamshire took place on Saturday, at Newark.

At an early hour the respective candidates were stirring with their friends. Mr. Hildyard's party, some hundreds in number, assembled at Farndon, on the road from his residence, Flintham-hall; most of them wearing rose-coloured favours.

Lord Lincoln was accompanied by Sir R. Bromley, Bart., Mr. J. E. Denison, M.P. (whom his Lordship displaced as representative of the county 14 years ago), Mr. J. M. Sutton, Major Warrand, Mr. Handley, Mr. Neville, Mr. E. Bristowe, and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

After the various preliminaries had been gone through, and the High Sheriff, Mr. Francis Hall, of Park-hall, had asked a full and fair hearing for all,

Admiral Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart., came forward and nominated the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, as a candidate to represent this division of the county.

Mr. J. M. Sutton, of Kitham-hall, seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. H. Barrow proposed T. B. Hildyard, Esq., which nomination was seconded by Mr. George Storer. Considerable confusion ensued.

Mr. E. Denison, M.P., then addressed the electors. He said that he stood there to support Lord Lincoln might require some explanation, both for the sake of the noble Lord and for his own. When Lord Lincoln wrote to ask for his support, he had answered, that if Lord Lincoln had come to his old office to ask for re-election on the ground of the Corn-laws, he had made up his mind, though not entirely approving of the Government measure, to give Lord Lincoln, without a reservation and without a word, his cordial support. But as Lord Lincoln came in the new and responsible office of Secretary for Ireland, entertaining the strong opinions which he (Mr. Denison) entertained on certain points of policy, both as regarded Church and State affairs in Ireland, he could not offer the noble lord, at all events, an entire and cordial support without some explanation, in the first instance, as to the views with which Lord Lincoln entered on that office. He (Mr. Denison) asked for no promise and no pledge; it would have been unworthy of him to have asked, or of the noble Lord to have granted. He had had a conversation with the noble Lord on Irish affairs, with which he was entirely satisfied, and if convinced that the noble Lord would enter on those high duties in a spirit of firm and liberal policy, he at once assured him of his cordial good wishes and earnest support. (Cheers.)

Lord Lincoln then came forward. The noble Lord said, "I appear here to plead my cause before you; and if it be true that when a man pleads his own cause he is but a feeble and insufficient advocate, it is a great chance I may fail in the task I have undertaken. For I will not conceal from you that in this contest are involved the best and dearest interests of my life—that in your hands you hold the jewel which I have ever held as above price—that it is in your power to bestow it, and that it is in your power also to withhold it from me. If you bestow it upon me you confer upon me one of the greatest obligations one of the highest and proudest gratifications I could possibly receive. If, on the contrary, you withhold it from me, you can inflict upon me as heavy a blow and as deep a wound as it is in the power of any body of my countrymen to inflict upon me. It was a proud moment of my life when, 14 years ago, I accepted of the prize, the value of which has been increased by my subsequent long possession of it. And I again tell you that to retain it would be worthy of any sacrifice but one—but that I could not, in order to retain it, act in opposition to my conscientious conviction of what is right. (Cheers.) But I would not, in order to obtain your favour, or to conciliate a popularity that I have, notwithstanding, never undervalued—I would

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS AT NEWARK.

ot, for purposes of temporary moment, act in variance with what I believe to be the best interests of the country, and in opposition to your real and permanent welfare." (Cheers.) His Lordship then went on to say: At the close of December last, a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Protection Association was held—an association that he had always declined to belong to—at which his attendance was requested. On account of the respectability of the parties composing that association, he should have wished to attend that meeting, and state the course he intended to take in the debates then about to commence. But, as a sworn servant of the Crown, he could not come down and prematurely announce to that association the decision which the Ministers were not entitled to announce till the opening of Parliament. A meeting of the association was held a few days after the meeting of Parliament. He was then in a different situation, and, in a letter that he wrote to the association, he succinctly and plainly shadowed forth the course which he felt it his duty to pursue. The result was, that the gentlemen composing that association passed a resolution, calling upon him to resign his seat. He should not have complained, if they had put forward the proper grounds for their demand, namely, that his opinion was not in harmony with theirs, and with that of the majority of his constituents. They demand of him that he should resign his seat, as the only step left open to him, consistent with public honour. (Hear.) That demand was unjustifiable, and he for one scorned the distinction between his publicand private honour. The change in his opinions was not of a sudden, captious, or capricious nature, whatever it might suit his purpose to say. After hearing the debates on this question in 1842, and after attentively reading the various productions of the press on both sides, he was led to doubt whether the opinions he had expressed in 1841 were as sound as he then believed them to be. Further consideration of a subject, on which he was at least as much interested as any one who heard him, convinced him that he was wrong. Accordingly, last year, when it would have become his duty on more than one occasion to address the House on this subject, he felt that he could not get up to defend the Corn-laws, and, therefore, he was silent.

A Gentleman on the platform —"Why not vacate your seat, then —"

The Earl of Lincoln said he was prepared to answer that question. He wished that the circumstances of the country might have admitted of the continuance of the then existing Corn law for another year or two, and it might have been in his power at the approaching general election to announce what he had now told them of the alteration in his sentiments. Lord Lincoln then entered upon the general question of the Corn-laws; and, after discussing the topics to which he had adverted in his previous speeches at Newark and Nottingham, the noble Lord defended the course taken by Ministers in not dissolving Parliament upon the Corn-law question. He expressed his wish to devote his energies to the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. If, by a firm and liberal policy, he could cement that country more closely with this, he should feel amply repaid for any sacrifice of private interest that he might be called on to make. He could not refrain from adverting to the position in which the country now was, compared with that which existed when the present Administration came in. We have now no foreign war, our population extended—we have no State prosecutions—nothing is heard of Chartism—we have a full exchequer and a large deficiency had been turned into a considerable surplus; we have been enabled, not only to meet every call upon us, but also to improve our defences and to promote the socia. amelioration of the people. Were these to be forgotten? and was a member of the Government that had accomplished these things to be rejected because he differed with his constituents on one question alone? ("Oh, oh!" and a laugh.) His Lordship was greeted with much cheering from his friends at the conclusion of his address, which occupied no less than two hours and a half in its delivery.

Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard said, that he presented himself on this occasion with great diffidence, not unmingled with feelings of pain, in having to oppose the noble Lord, whom he would have been most happy on any other occasion to have supported. They were most of them aware that it was with the utmost reluctance he had come forward to offer himself as a candidate on this occasion; nor should he have consented unless he had been convinced that the great majority of the electors were opposed to the Ministerial project for an alteration in the existing Corn-laws. He should not have come forward had any other candidate been found to advocate the cause of Protection. Was the case of introducing a cheap loaf if there was no money to purchase it with? This measure would not not only be injurious to the agricultural interest; it would likewise affect the tradesmen, who, in this borough, were in a great measure dependent on the country gentlemen and farmers, with whom they would be involved in the general ruin. Such a picture was too horrible even for contemplation. And with whom did the measure originate? From the very men whom they sent to protect their interests, and whom in 1841, they enabled to overthrow the Whig Ministry. They had heard of the famine hanging over Ireland; but what would the repeal of the Corn-laws do for Ireland in replacing the common food of the Irish labourer?

The High Sheriff then called for a show of hands, which was in favour of Lord Lincoln by at least three to one, and the election was declared to be in his Lordship's favour.

Mr. Barrow demanded a poll, and the Court broke up, after having lasted nearly six hours.

The polling commenced on Tuesday. At the close of the poll on that day the numbers were stated to be thus:—According to Lord Lincoln's Committee Mr. Hildyard was in a majority of 549; according to Mr. Hildyard's own Committee, the latter gentleman had a majority of 658 over Lord Lincoln. The following are the statements of the respective Committees of the result of the gross poll on Wednesday:

GROSS NUMBERS FOR BOTH DAYS, AND FINAL CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Lord Lincoln's Committee report:—		Mr. Hildyard's Committee report.	
Sutton-upon-Trent.		Sutton-upon-Trent.	
Lincoln	109	Hildyard	307
Hildyar	309	Lincoln	106
Southwell.		Southwell.	
Lincoln	131	Hildyard	257
Hildyard	267	Lincoln	131
Lowdham.		Lowdham.	
Lincoln	309	Hildyard	189
Hildyard	183	Lincoln	240
Newark.		Newark.	
Lincoln	333	Hildyard	279
Hildyard	277	Lincoln	225
Bingham.		Bingham	
Lincoln	102	Hildyard	481
Hildyard	481	Lincoln	102
East Leake.		East Leake.	
Lincoln	161	Hildyard	215
Hildyard	215	Lincoln	161
Majority for Hildyard ..	666	Majority for Hildyard ..	711

Total Numbers Polled.

Mr. Hildyard	1738	Lord Lincoln	1042

Mr. Hildyard was therefore duly returned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Sending Poison in Letters.—On Wednesday, *Henry Joseph Kellerby*, aged seventeen, described as a printer, was indicted for sending a threatening letter, containing poison, to Miss Elizabeth Ward. The prisoner, it will be recollected, was tried in the course of the last sessions, for sending threatening letters to some females in the Borough, and one to the churchwardens of St. George's, threatening to burn down the church. Being on bail, the day before he surrendered to take his trial, he sent the letters, one to Miss Chester, aged eleven, and the other to Miss E. Ward; they both contained a white powder, which, upon examination, was found to be oxalic acid. In the latter directed to Miss Chester there were thirty-five grains, and in the other, fifty. The latter letter he declared his determination to murder Miss Ward; if he could not do it by poison, he would cut her throat. The prisoner was tried, but the evidence not being sufficient, he was acquitted, and was ordered to be detained by the Court. While in Newgate he wrote a long letter, directed to his brother, in which he admitted that he was the writer of the letters; that he had been in the habit of reading romances to any trash, and he thought he could become a mysterious hero. If he should escape, he would never act so foolishly again. The prisoner made no defence, and called no witnesses. Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and the Jury found him "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour.

The Attempted Parricide at Berkford—*Thomas Lowe*, 73, shoemaker, was indicted for felonously cutting and wounding John Lowe, with intent to murder him; and in other counts the prisoner was charged to be unlawfully and maliciously to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Ballantine prosecuted, and Mr. Payne defended the prisoner. This was a case of a distressing character, the prisoner and the prosecutor standing in the relationship of father and son to each other. It would appear that they had both together carried on the business of shoemakers, at Bradford, but early in January there had been some misunderstanding between them, and they separated. On the 16th of January the prisoner went to his son's shop, to ask for some of his tools that he had left behind, and he opened at the time very improper conduct; and, while the prosecutor was in the act of stooping down to look for the tools, the prisoner stabbed him in the side with a knife, and then rushed into the street, and inflicted a severe wound on his own throat with a razor. After this the prisoner Guilty of a common assault, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Charge of Arson.—*John Stone* (aged 53), paper maker, *John Stone*, the younger (aged 24), labourer, and *Ann Ryce* (aged 60), were, on Thursday, indicted for feloniously setting fire to a certain dwelling-house, the property of George Lennard, with intent to defraud the Union Insurance Company. The evidence was very circumstantial and voluminous; but as all the material facts of the case have been recently published in the newspapers, it is unnecessary to detail it account on the present occasion. The prisoners refused to put any questions to the various witnesses. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty against John Stone, the elder, and acquitted John Stone, the younger, and Ann Ryce, the other prisoners. The elder prisoner was then tried on a second indictment arising out of the same circumstances, and found guilty. The other two prisoners having been removed from the bar, Mr. Baron Parke, after remarking on the enormity of the offences of which the prisoner, John Stone, the elder, had been convicted, sentenced him to be transported for 20 years beyond the seas for the first offence, and 20 years' transportation for the second offence, the second sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. The sentence amounted to transportation for 40 years.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 1.—First Sunday in Lent.—St. David. St. David.
Monday, 2.—St. Chad.—John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, died, 1741
Tuesday, 3.—Boileau died, 1711—Otway born, 1651.
Wednesday, 4.—Ember Day.
Thursday, 5.—Haydn died, 1811.—Dr. Parr died, 1825.
Friday, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.
Saturday, 7.—Vespers at 3 p.m.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending March 7

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.	h. m. | h. m.
3 2 | 3 30	4 5 | 4 33	5 9 | 5 36	6 13 | 6 40	7 17 | 7 43	8 21 | 8 46

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. Z. O.*," *Maidstone, should first ascertain, from the "Army List," where the regiment is stationed.*

"*A Master.*"—*The Indenture can be altered with the consents of both parties.*

"*Carolus,*" *Brighton, will find a good History of Poland in "The Cabinet Cyclopædia;" but manners and customs of countries are best sought in books of travels.*

"*J. W. H.,*" *Brighton, will, perhaps, forward the Sketch of his invention.*

"*Jack Shark's Dream,*" *will not suit*

"*H. H. F.*" *The Clefs were originally seven letters of the alphabet, one of which was placed at the beginning of each line and space, and were called* Claves Signatæ. *They were afterwards reduced to two—namely, F and C; and subsequently the G clef was introduced. The Flat Signature probably owes its origin to B being the first Flat in use by the ancients, and was designated by a mark resembling the Italian* b. *The Sharp, which was originally marked thus* ><, *was probably formed from the ornamental mark* +—*plus, or more.*

"*Curiosus,*"—*When our Correspondent says "Six Quavers," he probably means Six Crotchets; but 3-2 must be broken three in a bar.*

"*Carolus, Brighton, will find Joanna Baillie's "Plays of the Passions" popularly illustrative*

"*Dora.*"—*A Portrait of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has appeared in No. 6 of our Illustrations.*

"*H. J. G.*" *Consols are funds formed by the consolidation, (of which it is an abbreviation), of different annuities, which have been severally formed into a capital.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Middleton-on-Tees, is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch*

"*T. H. B.*"—*The Lanes are workable.*

"*Dewsbury.*" *We do not settle disputes at cards*

"*Abdiarian,*" *and "Gnaga."—See the last week's No.*

"*Jack*" *should address a letter to the Keeper of the Royal Academy.*

"*J. B.,*" *Dublin.—The salary of an actor at the metropolitan theatres ranges from 30s. to twice as many pounds, weekly. "Stars" are generally engaged by the night.*

"*J. K.*" *London, generally speaking, is the healthiest spot in all England.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Newtown. The large Views of Cities are in active preparation.*

"*Sybil*"—*See M. Angelo on the present Winter, in a late Number of the Times.*

"*T. H. C.*" *See the first page of our present Number.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—"*In usum Delphini,*" *as applied to editions of the Classics, denotes that they were printed "for the use of the Dauphin," during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. Grecian-Doric, an architecture, implies the Doric order as adopted by the Greeks: there are, also, Roman and Italian Doric.*

"*T. L.*" *has rendered our Publisher "liable" for the postage.*

"*Phiz-Pallaces,*" *Glasgow.—The Portland Vase is copiously illustrated in No. 145 of our Journal. Mr. Windus's new Explanation of the Figures on the Vase is sets out in our No 189*

"*L. L. R.*"—*We cannot undertake to recommend medical practitioners*

"*M. O.*" *Stepney, is thanked for the hint*

"*J. F. R.*" *Brompton, shall be replied to in a day or two.*

"*J. S.*" *Mark-lane. Messrs. Remnant and Co., Booksellers, Paternoster-row*

"*I. B.*" *The author of "The Man of Feeling" was the late* Henry Mackenzie *(not* William, *as printed last week), the father of the present Lord Mackenzie, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Judges on the Scottish Bench.*

"*Voyageur.*" *See the late Freeverer engraved in our last Volume.*

"*Walter Lily.*"—*The distance from Croydon to Beddington is one mile and a half.*

"*Bradley's History of Surrey,*" *we are informed, will be completed within the present year, notwithstanding the lamented death of the proprietor and publisher.*

"*A Public Friend,*" *Bungay, is thanked.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Dublin. Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.*

"*Anti-Crusa,*" *Dublin, is thanked.*

"*Virgilius Rus*" *should try Sholl's Barrel Reclaimer*

"*G. H.,*" *Heywood.—See the reply to "Lector," Macclesfield, last week.*

"*Neurodite*" *would have to be Art-Union, to insure a Prize. We do not know the age of Prince Hikhil, of Muscat.*

"*J. A.*" *is thanked; but, is not the ground already occupied by "the Builder?"*

"*J. W. B.*"—"*Brayley's History of Surrey*" *may be had of Mr. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street. Two volumes are published; and the 3rd and 4th, completing the work, will be issued this year: sans fin. and quarto.*

"*A. L.*"—*The premium would be about £200*

"*Oooa.*" —"*Gerald Gaye*" *will only be published in our Journal.*

"*J. P.*" *a Subscriber. The second statement in our Journal is a correction of the first. To avoid a Book of Instructions in Photography is published by Knight and Co., Foster-lane.*

"*M. S. S.*" *is recommended to consult the last edition of "Mowbray on Poultry"*

"*H. A.*"—*The Croydon road to Brighton lies through Bruton.*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Nothing Hill.—In the three days' grace to a Bill, Sunday is reckoned. A practical Book of Instructions in Photography is published by Knight and Co., Foster-lane.*

"*Galway,*"—*Any musical shop in Dublin can supply a good Concertina at £5.*

"*John Hesketh.*"—*Essex's name is pronounced Ack-nay.*

"*A Lyrist*" *Good words will always be acceptable to any composer, but we have no means of assuring our Correspondent at Worthing except to advise him to address his poetry to some name of note in the profession.*

"*J. B. C.*"—*We have not heard of a Society recently formed to promote Church Music in London, but we shall be glad to receive information of such an excellent project*

"*A Subscriber for 1848.*"—*The Philharmonic Concerts are on Mondays, March 16 and 30, April 20, May 4 and 18, and June 1, 15, and 29. The subscription is four guineas for the series, or one guinea for a single concert. Mendelssohn will be in London in August: he conducts the Birmingham Festival at the end of that month. If the ladies wish for classical concerts, they should come to town in March, for the Ancients, Philharmonic, Exeter Hall, Musical Union, Beethoven Society, &c., but if they desire to attend the fashionable concerts, May is the month*

"*A B.*"—*We repeat that we cannot answer legal questions.*

"*An Admirer.*"—"*An Emigrant's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope*" *a sound work, has lately been published by Orr and Co., Ameu-corner.*

"*Philochorus*" *is thanked for the useful hints of suggestions for the new Throne in the House of Lords.* Nous verrons.

"*The Ruybanns*" *shall be next week, if no pressing matter intervenes.*

"*Translator.*"—*We have not had time to look through our Correspondent who is desirous to dispose of an Annuity, must apply to Mr. Hardy, at Lloyd's, 84, Pall-Mall, Chelsea, part*

"*A. B.*" *Lavergne, Paris.—Your address is correct.*

"*A. B.*" *We are now aware of the intentions of Government on the subject in question.*

"*A. F.*" *The address of Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., is 4, Hyde Park-place, Cumberland-gate.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Leeds Cornets is a French word for any vessel of war carrying less than 20 guns.*

"*C. C.*" *Simmonds, Trent, Williams, and Jones were tried for high treason, at Monmouth, found guilty, Jan. 1840; sentenced to death, but finally transported for life.*

"*A Subscriber of Two Years.*"—*The dividends upon all the British funds are always half-year's dividends.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The address of the Chairman of the Board of Customs is H. Alexander-street. The address of Col. White, M.P., is 44, Belgrave-square, S. W. Pall-Mall, Chelsea part*

"*A. F. E. C.*" *Leicester*—*Due announcement will be made.*

"*An Illustrator,*" *Belfast.—A person of the surname specified resides in the place referred to; but the Christian name is John*

"*J. S.*" *Peterborough. Palmer's Patent Washing Machine may be had at Wilkinson's, 300, Oxford-street.*

"*A Subscriber of Two Years.*"—*The dividends upon all the British funds are always half-year's dividends.*

"*Pauline.*" *Our information as to Busselton was received from W. Australia, but we are not in possession of the history of the Russell family*

"*A Designer*" *is thanked for the information; but we have not room.*

"*J. H.*" *Arvati Columbiana; Brodie, J. C., 79, Long Acre*

"*Tom Pepall,*" *and "A Subscriber," Monmouth. The charge for the "Illustrated London News," published on every 28th, is 5d. per quarter, paid in advance.*

"*H. G.*" *near Wells, will receive our large View of Dublin, as soon as published*

"*A Wildfowl Shooter.*" *See Capt. Lacy's "Modern Shooter," or the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," for Waterproofing.*

Ineligible. *Lines to "L. N." and "J."*

*** We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the City Solicitor's Suggestions for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. The document, forwarded as the guidance of the Mansion-House Committee, shall receive due consideration.

The British Victories in India.—Next week we shall resume our Illustrations of the recent Triumphs on the Sutlej, with a Series of interesting Views, from Sketches by a distinguished Traveller.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

The signal defeat of Lord Lincoln in South Nottinghamshire is beyond all question a triumph for the Protectionists; their best battle-field is evidently in the counties; the aptitude for conversion so remarkable in the Representatives, has not been exhibited by the Constituencies, who are out of the reach of Treasury Bench influences, and to whom the breaking up of a "great party" is of less consequence than the breaking up of that system which the very same party taught them to rely upon as the only safeguard of their prosperity. Without sharing all the apprehensions felt in the counties of the consequences of the Government policy, we can appreciate the strong determination of the farmers to hold fast by that which they believe to be good; they are much firmer to their creed than those who taught it them so long and so successfully. The rejection of two of the Ministry, by two great constituencies, is a damaging misfortune, even though in both cases there may be peculiar circumstances which will partly account for it. It will embolden the opposition to the Ministerial measure, particularly in the House of Lords, where its success is much more doubtful than in the Commons. In fact, it is beginning to be thought not quite an impossibility, that even now the plan may there have to undergo some change, and come back to the lower House in the shape of a compromise, making a fixed duty a fixed one, lower than at present, and varying. Three years ago, a low fixed duty might have been carried, if the Landed Interest would have accepted it; they would gladly take it now; but it is doubtful whether any Government that could be formed would propose it. Sir R. Peel will hardly alter his present plan; and, if any amendment should be carried in the Lords, and rejected in the Commons, there will be no alternative but a dissolution. The Protectionists would be glad of the chance of replacing the new converts by men who would defy all argument on the question. The measure would then be entirely in the hands of the people, and to their decision the House of Lords would have to bow, or the Government compelled to consent to a compromise. But a dissolution now would be a calamity. Trade and business are paralysed, as they always are by the agitation of great questions—all the vast amount of railway business has yet to be disposed of—affairs in India and America are unsettled. Great and important as the Corn-law question is, it is not the only one that affects our welfare; and a dissolution upon it alone would keep everything in suspense and confusion for months to come, to the great injury of all classes and interests. We believe that most reasonable men would prefer an immediate settlement to that appeal, even though it could only be procured by a compromise.

A collection of the letters of living statesmen would be a curious and edifying book; the correspondence between members and their constituents is often, and particularly has it been so of late, very remarkable; but no man of note has written more interesting specimens of the politico-epistolary style than Mr. Macaulay; his dating from "Windsor Castle" was long remembered, and his portrait of Lord Howick—but that is long ere it is forgotten. It was a slight but graphic sketch, boldly touched—the strokes sharp and decisive—shadow predominating. But to do the honourable gentleman justice, he is no less bold and trenchant in his style when he writes to his constituents, criticising their opinions, than in his estimates of his probable associates in office. He neither disguises, or conceals, or qualifies what he thinks. There is a cool, refreshing air of candour about his communications, that make them welcome in the present close and vitiated state of the political atmosphere. Two letters have just been published from Mr. Macaulay, to two of his constituents, which are worth attention on several accounts, for their soundness of opinion, and terse, direct way of stating it. Thus, a Mr. David Gregg has scruples about the lawfulness of war and service in the militia, and advocates Universal Suffrage; the first point Mr. Macaulay thus disposes of:—

You pay taxes, I presume, directly or indirectly. You must be aware that a large part of those taxes goes to support the regular army and navy. Now, if you may lawfully contribute to the support of a kind of force which has been, and may be employed in offensive warfare, surely you may, without any twinge of conscience, contribute to the support of a force which is, by its nature, strictly defensive, and which is not likely ever to shed a drop of blood, unless danger of the most fearful kind should come near to our own hearths. I persuade myself that your scruples do not go to such a height that you would hold yourself morally bound to see Edinburgh sacked by invaders, without striking a blow for your home and family. Now, the militia is meant to be peculiarly a security against invaders. It is not an instrument of aggression. You must, therefore, admit it to be, as compared with the regular army, an innocent institution. If, then, you refuse to pay anything towards the militia, while you are paying the soldiers and sailors who have just been fighting at Buenos Ayres, I must say that you strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

If Mr. Gregg has any doubts left on the subject after this, it is his own fault, not Mr. Macaulay's; as to the suffrage, before consenting to give it, the Member for Edinburgh asks, how will it be used? In the petition presented by Mr. Ducombe in 1842, says the honourable gentleman—

Some hundreds of thousands of Chartists asked for the franchise, and told us how they meant to use it. They avowed that their objects were national bankruptcy, confiscation of the soil, of canals, of railroads, of machinery—in short, the destruction of all property. I was firmly convinced, and am firmly convinced, that such measures would produce indescribable misery to the great majority of the petitioners themselves. I refused them the franchise, not from disregard of their interests, but from the same feeling which would lead me to refuse a razor to a man who told me that he wanted it in order to cut his throat.

There is nothing doubtful or undecided about this either, and while so many politicians are explaining their opinions, past and present, and avowing themselves open to the effects of time and conviction, something fixed and settled is a luxury. On another subject Mr. Macaulay has also written; in common with others he has been asked to support a petition for the pardon of Frost and Williams; on what grounds such a pardon can be asked for we cannot conceive, and Mr Macaulay puts the matter in its true light in his answer to the Secretary of the Committee who sent the petition; his letter is short, and we give it entire:—

Albany, London, Feb. 16, 1846.

Sir—I cannot agree with you in thinking that the law has, as respects Frost and his accomplices, been thoroughly satisfied. Consider what they did, and what they have suffered. They raised a rebellion, which no one will to have been unpunishable—led thousands of ignorant labouring men into guilt and danger—fired on the Queen's troops—wounded a magistrate in the discharge of his duty—caused the deaths of several unhappy creatures—and would, if their attempt had not been stopped in the outset, have caused such a destruction of life and property as has not been known in England for ages. This is their offence. What has been their punishment? Transportation for about five years—a lighter punishment than has been inflicted on many poor lads for picking pockets. You disclaim very properly all projects of insurrection. But only on that there will be insurrections enough, if turbulent and designing men are apprised that the penalty of raising a civil war is henceforth to be less than the penalty of robbing a hen-roost. Thinking this, I cannot hold out any hope that I shall vote for any address in favour of these great criminals.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant, T. B. Macaulay.

REPORTED DEATH OF MADAME CASTELLAN.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Having seen a statement in your valuable paper of Saturday last, to the effect that a person had stated to me his having been present at the funeral of Madame Castellan, at St. Petersburgh, I think it due to yourself and the public, to inform you that I never, directly or indirectly, stated such a circumstance, nor have I ever had the slightest reason for believing that such an event had taken place

Your obedient servant, John Mitchell, Director of the French Plays.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT. Her Majesty and the Prince Albert left town early yesterday morning, and the South Western Railway, for the Isle of Wight.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and all the other Cabinet Ministers, was held at the Foreign Office yesterday at two o'clock.

HOME MINISTERIAL CHANGES. Sir George Clerk, it is stated, will proceed immediately to Calcutta. Major-General Sir George Pollock retires from the Council on account of his health.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—It is rumoured that Lord Lincoln is to be brought into the House of Commons for the borough of Carrickfergus, the present member retiring for the purpose; and that Sir John Owen is to vacate his seat for Pembroke in Mr. Gladstone's favour. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, offers himself again for Bridport.

THE Dowager Countess of Scarborough died on Tuesday, in the 80th year of her age.

THE ANNUAL DINNER in aid of the Building Fund of the Butchers' Charitable Institution took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday last. The members of the trade, with their ladies and friends, enumerated about four hundred. The musical arrangements and the refreshments gave universal satisfaction; and the stewards will, doubtless, have the additional satisfaction of presenting a very handsome amount of profit to the Building Fund of their valuable Institution.

THE EXPLOSION AT DOVER. The investigation relative to this sad catastrophe (an account of which appears elsewhere), involving so deplorable a loss of life, was commenced on Thursday, at twelve, before Mr. Thompson, the Borough Coroner, and a JURY of 13 householders, in the Lord's-room attached to the town terminus of the Dover Railway. The names of the sufferers, and their respective ages, as handed to the Coroner by Mr. Way, the station-master, are as follows:—Joseph Hambrook, aged 34, left a widow and one child; William Sweden, aged 23, a widow: Thomas Hutton, aged 52, a widow and no family; Cook, 36, left two children; John Russell, single man; John Pearson, widow and seven children; Isaac Hughes, 28, single man; John Wilson, widow; Edward Rack, 38, widow and two children; John Kendall, 24, single man; William Richards, 30, widow; and Joseph Wills, 30, widow and two children; the last-named deceased survived the accident a few hours. He died in shocking agony at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The JURY having been duly empanelled on the twelve bodies, evidence was given by several witnesses, but it gave no additional information upon the subject, and the inquiry was adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE.—Few Paris papers were published on Wednesday, the preceding day, Shrove Tuesday, being strictly kept. The French bar has experienced a great loss by the death of M. Philippe Dupin, the celebrated advocate, who died at Pau, on the 14th of the month, after a long and painful malady.

THE BRAZILS. Rather important news has been received from the Brazils, by her Majesty's packet, *Express*. That vessel left Rio on the 9th of January. She brings mail from the River Plate, but we have news from Monte Video, and Rio Grande, of December 23rd. The combined fleet, after repairing damages, had ascended the Panama without further opposition, and on the 5th December had opened their mouths above Rosario. The arrival of the 49th and 73rd Regiments had rendered the inhabitants of Monte Video secure from any attack from Orbe's force. Colonel Silveira, with the entire department of Maldonada, had deserted from Rosas. Garribaldi had routed Lavalleja, and captured his family and baggage. Uruguina had been twice driven from before Salto. Buenos Ayres is said to be full of deserters. Paraguay had joined Corientes against Rosas, and 6,000 men from Paraguay had joined Paz, who had been appointed to the command of the forces. Lopez, the President of Paraguay, had declared war against the Dictator of Buenos Ayres by a very bellicose proclamation. The Exchange at Rio upon London was 26½ to 27 pence, upon Paris 356, upon Hamburg 760.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty held her second Drawing-room for the season at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, which was very brilliantly attended. The finness of the weather had the effect of attracting a great concourse of persons to St. James's Park.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the great officers of the household, left Buckingham Palace about two o'clock, and were loudly cheered, as the Royal *cortège* passed along to St. James's.

The Foreign Ambassadors, Great Officers of State, the Cabinet Ministers, and numbers of the nobility and gentry, arrived early.

The Drawing-room was very numerously attended.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING. (From our own Correspondent.) Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave town on Saturday morning, and arrive at Frogmore to luncheon. Her Royal Highness will remain, it is expected, at Frogmore until after the accouchement of her Majesty, which has been definitively arranged to take place at the Castle. The visit of the Court to Osborne House will not be prolonged beyond seven or eight days, Instructions to that effect having been communicated to the members of the Royal household.

THE TUTOR OF CAMBRIDGE'S BIRTHDAY. Tuesday was the birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal Highness arrived in town from his residence at Kew. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge House in the afternoon, to pay a visit of congratulation to the Royal Duke on this auspicious event. The members of the diplomatic corps, and many of the nobility and gentry called during the day at Cambridge House, and left their names for his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness's tradesmen illuminated their houses in the evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester gave a dinner party in honour of the occasion, in the evening, at her residence, Gloucester House.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. A marriage is said to be in contemplation between the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, brother of Lord Lyttelton, and the Hon. Miss Dawson, one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

PARTY DINNERS. Her Majesty gave a Dinner-party on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary at War, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. At the Council, the most Honourable James Marquis of Abercorn, and the Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board.

THE EARL OF MAR.—The Earl of Mar was seized with a fit of apoplexy at Mar House, on Wednesday (last week), and is not likely to recover. The Earl has no family, and at his demise the Earldom falls back to his uncle, who labours under the deprivation of sight.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF HAMPSHIRE LABOURERS.

The late cares of Hampshire have imitated those of Wiltshire and some other counties. The Hampshire agriculturists met on Monday, at the Castle Tavern, Basingstoke, William Chase. The object of the meeting, as stated in the handbills announcing it, was, "to describe their state and condition, under Corn Law protection."

The meeting was held in the yard of a man named Wilford, who is not a farmer, but a general dealer. Two "lifting carts," or carts covered over with hoops and sacking, formed the hustings. It was reported that the chair would be taken at five o'clock, but it was not occupied until long after six. The number in attendance was variously estimated at from 800 to 1,500. They were mostly dressed in clean white smock frocks; and evidently, by their demeanour, they showed that they did not meet merely for an exhibition, but under a solemn sense of duty. Several of them had left their homes, many miles distant, in order to be present. In the early part of the day the rain fell in torrents, and the summer was industriously spread that the meeting would not be held: but the labourers would seem to be thrown of Love guard. Candles in lanterns having been supplied for the reporters, and a few torches being lighted, a labouring man, named Jessy Burgess, was called to the chair, on the motion of William Cobbett, labourer, from Droxford

Mr. Ekless (timber-merchant, of Barlesdon-bridge) stated that the aged chairman was the man whom Cobbett was accused of having flogged to death. This charge was made when Cobbett was candidate for Coventry; to which town Jessy, at once started, and standing in the hustings, exclaimed, "Here I be; I be alive Jessy Burgess as you say was killed by William Cobbett. God bless him." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

The chairman said as he had been made a chairman, he hoped he should be a good one; and that if their object was right it would be carried out.

James Biddle (a labourer from Droxford) proposed the first resolution, declaring that they had not the means of living. The resolution was couched in terms both as to fact and speaking peculiar to the district. The speaker said, Last week I got but a week, and there was seven of us. That's a week, and now there be eight of us. True 'tis, I pay no house rent. We want 8s. 3d. for bread, that's for seven gallons. This left us 1s. 10d., and we'd that how are we to buy meat, clothes, strong beer, or any luxuries for we (Cheers); there be 6d. a week for schooling, because I send three of the young ones to school (loud cheers); there is 3d. for yeast, and there be six gallons of bread. Where be the 6s. 6d. gone to this? Where be the shoes—the stockings—the tea—the sugar? The meat I dare not think of. (Loud cries of "it's true," and "we know it.") As a mother I'll tell you all I know, and that is, that I have often, whilst suckling a child, gone to bed upon a bit of bread for the day. (Cries of indignation.) We have often had to go supperless for seven or six, with half an ounce of tea and a quarter of a pound of sugar for the week. (Cries of "ago, aye.") I come here to say, if the [illegible] away with the Corn laws we'll do good, let us have it [illegible] resolution that they were in a starving state, was then unanimously carried amidst cheers.

[illegible] addressed the meeting. Her husband had been [illegible] and from the parish she received 3s. in money. She had to pay "fifteen," said she, "have I gone to bed with an empty belly, and if you can do us any good by this Corn-law repeal, pray let us, for God's name have it." (Loud cheers.)

Sarah Tytheredge: I have six children, and my husband is ill. If he were well, he would have nine shillings a week.

(This woman told a tale similar to the others who had preceded her. Her family and herself must have starved this winter, if it had not been that some kind people had trusted her for food upon the mortgage of her summer earnings.)

Mary Hillyar said her husband was a shoemaker, and could work none. They had eleven children, but some were out, which made the family ten will. herself and her husband. For five months they had not had even a potato. (Great sensation.) They all knowed that, for ten years, she had never been out of sickness in her house. She had it now, and had no parish re She had no money—that was out of the question with her.

Peter Barfoot said he had 3s. to live upon during the whole month of January.

A petition was then agreed upon to the Houses of Parliament. It prayed for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws, with the hope that such a measure would lead to an immediate advance of wages, by increasing the demand, and lessening the extent of farms, and, also, by rendering farming investments more secure. The petition expressed, further, a hope that the repeal of the Corn-laws would lead to an adjustment of the tithe question, and to various other great reforms. The petition was unanimously agreed to. Three cheers were given for Mr. Cobden, three for Mr. Bright, three for Ekless, and three for the labourers of England, when this extraordinary meeting quietly separated.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT FOLKESTONE. LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

On Thursday, at noon, twenty men employed in extending the sea wall of the [illegible] stone, for which means of obtaining the Corn-laws, with the hope that such a mea sure would lead to an immediate advance of wages, by increasing the demand, and lessening the extent of farms, and, also, by rendering farming investments more secure. The petition expressed, further, a hope that the repeal of the Corn-laws would lead to an adjustment of the tithe question, and to various other great reforms. The petition was unanimously agreed to. Three cheers were given for Mr. Cobden, three for Mr. Bright, three for Ekless, and three for the labourers of England, when this extraordinary meeting quietly separated.

B A T T L E O F M O O D K E E.

IMPORTANT VICTORIES
BY THE
BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Overland Mail has brought highly interesting details of the three actions which took place on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd, of December, between the British troops and the Sikhs. An outline of some of the engagements was brought by the previous Overland Mail, received at Trieste, and appeared in our paper of the 7th ult.

The conflicts took place at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, about 20 miles from Ferozepore.

The Sikhs having passed the Sutlej in great numbers on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, proceeded to attack the post of Ferozepore, which was held by Sir John Littler, with about 7,000 men. After some feints, the Sikh army, finding the Governor-general and the Commander-in-Chief were hastening to support the Ferozepore division at the rate of 30 miles per day, moved off to intercept them.

In the evening of the 18th, the Governor-General, with the British army, after a long march, had reached Moodkee, and encamped, when the Sikh army, 50,000 strong, came hurrying forward, and attacked. A short but severe conflict ensued; the Sikhs retired, leaving their guns to the British. Amongst the killed was General Sir John M'Caskill. Sir Robert Sale was wounded, and died subsequently

The 19th and 20th were spent by both armies in burying their dead, and in procuring reinforcements.

Sir John Littler, at the head of 5,000 men, joined the British on the 21st, about 16 miles from the camp. The British army then formed itself into four divisions, the right under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, the centre commanded by Major-General W. R. Gilbert, the left by Sir J. Littler, and the rear by Sir Harry Smith. The Sikhs were commanded by Tej Singh, and had formed intrenchments in a jungle country, which rendered the march of infantry exceedingly difficult. The Sikhs have long been remarkable for their artillery; they were provided with heavy guns, which did great execution. Sir J. Littler failed in his attack on their position. General Gilbert was successful. The first position of the enemy was taken: the darkness of the night prevented the continuance of the conflict. The British troops bivouacked on the ground. The Sikhs found on, where the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General had taken their station, and they opened a heavy fire on it. The British troops rose up, and drove them off.

On the morning of the 22nd the fight was renewed, and General Gilbert stormed several parts of the enemy's position, although every effort had been made during the night to strengthen it. Thirty large guns were taken. The British soldiers afterwards began to collect their wounded, and to bury the dead; when large bodies of cavalry and of the camel corps, with swivels, attacked them. The British Artillery and Cavalry had retired towards Ferozepore, but the infantry drove the enemy back three several times at the point of the bayonet. The contest of the 22nd appears to have been carried on by General Gilbert and by the Governor-General, who headed the centre. The Sikhs, from their acquaintance with the country, possessed great advantages, of which they profited to the utmost. They worked mines before their intrenchments, and in their front position, which they blew up on the approach of the British, and destroyed hundreds.

The action of the 21st and 22nd is called the battle of Ferozeshah, and is looked upon as one of the severest ever fought in India. The British troops have earned the highest praise for their courage. It caused dismay among the majority of the turbulent Khalsa soldiery. Some of them attempted to fortify their positions between Ferozepore and Hureeka Ghat, the principal passage of the river on the Lahore; but they soon abandoned them. Tej Singh, their commander, had an interview with the Governor-General, who refused to enter into any terms until the British were under the walls of Lahore. Tej Sing retired with some of the Sikhs to an island, where he was threatened by the British and by his own countrymen. At length the whole of the Sikhs retired from the British territory, and on the 31st December the Governor-General issued a proclamation, calling upon the natives of Hindostan, in consequence of the unprovoked hostilities of the Lahore Government, to quit the service of the common enemy and report themselves to the British authorities.

The conduct of some of the protected Sikh chiefs having been found culpable, they have been severely punished. The Rajah of Futteala was hanged on a tree for treachery. The Rajah of Ladwa, on the 4th of January, approached Loodiana, where he burned the European barracks: but it was expected that he would be driven back.

The Sikh troops having been disappointed of their plunder, and driven out of the British territory, doubts are entertained of their uniting to fight another battle. A party under Runjoor Singh has approached Loodiana, as if desirous of plundering there, but nothing was known of the results of their movements. The Queen-Mother, has it is said, encouraged the troops to fight in order to get rid of their turbulent rule.

It was reported at Bombay at the departure of the Mail that the Governor-General had resolved to maintain his position within the British territory, and not to make any attack on the Sikhs until the expedition against Moultan, which was preparing in Scinde, under the orders of Sir Charles Napier, had begun operations.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT SALE.—(SEE MEMOIR, PAGE 147.)

Such is the outline of the brilliant but disastrous actions which have taken place, in which so many brave officers have been killed. We give these particulars in order that our readers may understand fully what has taken place: but of the actions themselves, the best opinion will be formed by the following Official Despatches, which were published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* on Tuesday.

INDIA BOARD, Feb. 23, 1846.

A despatch, from which the following is an extract, has been this day received, at the East India House:—

FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, DATED CAMP, FEROZEPORE, DEC. 31, 1845.

(Extract.)

The Sikh army, in large numbers, commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and, after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed 100 pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had been thus treacherously attacked, without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered, on the 8th inst., that portion of our army posted at Umballa for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th; and, after a rapid march of 150 miles, it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns. On the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and, on the 21st, moved by its left on Ferozepore, and having on the march formed its junction at half-past one o'clock with the 5000 men and 21 guns, under Major-General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp, and on that evening and the following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej; the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa, for the defensive purposes, and that our forces from Meerut and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighbourhood between the 5th and the 9th of January.

I have the honour to enclose two reports from the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed; and I am convinced that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Indian Army.

The Commander-in-Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of the British states. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement; and our army, whether for defence or attack, has shown, as heretofore, that its power is irresistible.

FROM GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA, TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Head-quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp, Moodkee, Dec. 19, 1845.

Right Hon. Sir,—It would be a superfluous form in me to address to you a narrative of the campaign which has opened against the Sikhs, and the successful action of yesterday, since you have in person shared the fatigues and dangers of our army, and witnessed its efforts and privations, but that my position at its head renders this my duty; and it is necessary, from that position, I should place these events on record, for the information of all Europe, as well as of all India.

You, sir, know, but others have to be told, that the sudden and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs, by crossing the Sutlej with the great proportion of their army, with the avowed intention of attacking Ferozepore in time of profound peace, rendered indispensable, on our side, a series of difficult combinations for the protection of our frontier station, so unjustifiably and so unexpectedly menaced.

From the advanced and salient situation of Ferozepore, and its vicinity to the Sikh capital, its defence against a sudden attack became a difficult operation. It was always possible for the Sikh Government to throw a formidable force upon it before one sufficiently numerous could on our side be collected to support it: but when, upon the 11th inst., it became known at Umballa, where I had established my head-quarters, that this invasion had actually taken place, the efforts to relieve it followed each other in rapid succession; notwithstanding I had the fullest confidence in Major-General Sir John Littler, commanding at Ferozepore, and in the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it.

The troops from the different stations in the Sirhind division were directed to move by forced marches upon Bussean, where, by a most judicious arrangement, you had directed supplies to be collected, within a wonderfully short space of time.

The main portion of the force at Loodiana was withdrawn, and a garrison thrown into the little fortress there. From this central position, already alluded to, both Loodiana and Ferozepore could be supported, and the safety of both places might be considered to be brought, in some measure, within the scope of the contingencies of a general action to be fought for their relief.

All this is now related; but most harassing have been the marches of the troops in completing this concentration. When their march had been further prolonged to this place, they had moved over a distance of upwards of 130 miles in six days, along roads of heavy sand; their perpetual labour allowing them scarcely time to cook their food, even when they received it, and hardly an hour for repose, before they were called upon for renewed exertions.

When our leading corps reached Wudnee, a small jaghire of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, its garrison shut the gates of the fort against them; and, as our battering guns were far in the rear, it was determined to reserve it for future chastisement, and we remained content with compelling the village to furnish supplies (it could, however, provide little, except for our overworked cattle), under pain of enduring a cannonade and assault: this it did, without the necessity of firing a shot.

When we reached Wudnee, it was evident that the force before Ferozepore

GENERAL SALE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE.

BATTLE OF FEROZEPORE.

felt the influence of our movements, as we heard that a very large portion of that force had been detached to oppose our further advance: their feeling parties retired, on the morning of the 18th, before our cavalry pickets, near the village and fort of Moodkee.

Soon after sunrise, the division under Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade of that under Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, and another of that under Major-General Gilbert, with five troops of horse artillery, and two light field batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the Horse Artillery (brigadier in command of the artillery force), and the cavalry division, consisting of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons, the body guard, 4th and 5th Light Cavalry, and 9th Irregular Cavalry, took up their encamping ground in front of Moodkee.

The troops were in a state of great exhaustion, principally from the want of water, which was not procurable on the road, when, about three, P.M., information was received that the Sikh army was advancing; and the troops had scarcely time to get under arms, and move to their positions, when the fact was ascertained.

I immediately pushed forward the horse artillery and cavalry, directing the infantry, accompanied by the field batteries, to move forward in support. We had not proceeded beyond two miles when we found the enemy in position. They were said to consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 infantry, about the same force of cavalry, and 40 guns. They evidently had either just taken up this position, or were advancing in order of battle against us.

To resist their attack, and to cover the formation of the infantry, I advanced the cavalry, under Brigadiers White, Gough, and Macfier, rapidly to the front, in columns of squadrons, and occupied the plain. They were speedily followed by the five troops of horse artillery, under Brigadier Brooke, who took up a forward position, having the cavalry then on his flanks.

The country is a dead flat, covered at short intervals with a low, but, in some places, thick jhow jungle, and dotted with sandy hillocks. The enemy screened their infantry and artillery behind this jungle, and such undulations as the ground afforded; and, whilst our twelve battalions formed from echellon of brigade into line, opened a very severe cannonade upon our advancing troops, which was vigorously replied to by the battery of horse artillery under Brigadier Brooke, which was soon joined by the two light field batteries.

The rapid and well-directed fire of our artillery appeared soon to paralyse that of the enemy; and, as it was necessary to complete our infantry dispositions without advancing the artillery too near to the jungle, I directed the cavalry under Brigadiers White and Gough to make a flank movement on the enemy's left, with a view of threatening and turning that flank, if possible. With praiseworthy gallantry, the 3rd Light Dragoons, with the 2nd brigade of cavalry, consisting of the body guard and 5th Light Cavalry, with a portion of the 4th Lancers, turned the left of the Sikh army, and, sweeping along the whole rear of its infantry and guns, silenced for a time the latter, and put their numerous cavalry to flight.

Whilst this movement was taking place on the enemy's left, I directed the remainder of the 4th Lancers, the 9th Irregular Cavalry, under Brigadier Macfier, with a light field battery, to threaten their right. This manœuvre was also successful.

Had not the infantry and guns of the enemy been screened by the jungle, these brilliant charges of the cavalry would have been productive of greater effect.

When the infantry advanced to the attack, Brigadier Brooke rapidly pushed on his horse artillery close to the jungle, and the cannonade was resumed on both sides. The infantry, under Major Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John M'Caskill, attacked in echellon of lines the enemy's infantry, almost invisible amongst the wood, and the approaching darkness of night. The opposition of the enemy was such as might have been expected from troops who had everything at stake, and who had long vaunted of being irresistible. Their ample and extended line, from their great superiority of numbers, far outflanked ours; but this was counteracted by the flank movements of our cavalry. The attack of the infantry now commenced; and the roll of fire from this powerful arm soon convinced the Sikh army that they had met with a foe they little expected; and their whole force was driven from position after position with great slaughter, and the loss of 17 pieces of artillery—some of them of heavy calibre; our infantry using that never-failing weapon, the bayonet, wherever the enemy stood. Night only saved them from worse disaster, for this stout conflict was maintained during an hour and a half of dim starlight, amidst a cloud of dust from the sandy plain, which yet more obscured every object.

I regret to say this gallant and successful attack was attended with considerable loss. The force bivouacked upon the field for some hours, and only returned to its encampment after ascertaining that it had no enemy before it, and that night prevented the possibility of a regular advance in pursuit.

I beg to congratulate you, right honourable sir, on this first defeat of our invaders by the army I have the honour to command. The perseverance by which success was attained you personally witnessed; and the troops, I am sure, felt proud of the self-devotion with which their Governor-General exposed himself to every danger amongst them. I before said that our loss has been severe; it could not be esteemed small if we had no other to record, when I mention that, towards the conclusion of the affair, Major-General Sir Robert Sale, to whom India and England are so much indebted, had his left thigh shattered by a grape shot, and that the wound has since proved mortal. Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired. Brigadiers Bolton and Macfier, and Lieutenant-Colonels Bunbury and Byrne, and other valuable officers, are amongst the wounded. These losses our country and the service will deplore, but not consider unavailing, when Ferozepore shall be rescued from the invader, and the insult to our territory and rule fitly punished.

I have every reason to be proud of, and gratified with, the exertions of the whole of the officers and troops of this army on this arduous occasion; with the conduct and dispositions of the generals of divisions, the brigadiers of the several arms, the general, personal, divisional, and brigade staff, and the commanding officers of regiments; but this despatch is necessarily completed in the utmost haste, and in the midst of most important operations, —I must, therefore, reserve to a future opportunity the pleasing task of bringing especially and by name to the notice of Government the particular merits of individual officers.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my deep sense of obligation to the heads of the two principal departments. Major General Sir James Lumley was unfortunately prevented by severe sickness from taking part in the active duties of this great crisis. Major Grant, Deputy Adjutant General, therefore supplied his place, and it is my duty to say how ably this has been done, and how great a loss I have endured by being deprived, for the present, of his services, in consequence of two wounds which he received whilst urging on the infantry to the final and decisive attack of the enemy's batteries. Neither must I fail to record the valuable aid which has upon this, as on a former campaign, been afforded me by the Quarter-Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Garden; his departmental arrangements demand my highest commendation. Major General Sir Harry Smith having been appointed to the command of a division the charge of his office as Adjutant General of her Majesty's Forces devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Parr, who, not only in the performance of these duties, but in every way in which assistance can be rendered in active operations, has been to me a most valuable staff officer.

I have to thank you, right honourable sir, for having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of your staff, and to thank them for the valuable assistance they afforded me on this arduous day. It shall be my pleasing duty to mention them individually, with the officers of my own personal staff, in the recommendation list I shall have the honour of forwarding, at an early date, to Government.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, General, Commander in-Chief.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTION FOUGHT AT MOODKEE, ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, Dec 26, 1845.

ABSTRACT.

Persona Staff.—2 officers killed; 2 officers wounded.
General Staff—1 officer killed; 1 officer wounded

DEATH OF MAJOR BROADFOOT.

FIRING "THE TOWER GUNS" ON MONDAY NIGHT, FOR THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.

Artillery Division—2 officers, 4 sergeants, 13 rank and file, 5 horses [illegible] wounded; Capt. [illegible] 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file [illegible] 2 sergeants, 22 [illegible] and grasscutters, 9 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 1 trumpeter, 21 rank and file, 161 [illegible] bandsmen, 1 trumpeter, 79 rank and file, [illegible] horses.

1st Infantry Division.—2 officers, 1 native officer, 4 sergeants or havildars, 39 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 2 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 260 rank and file, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division.—1 native officer, 17 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 4 officers, 5 native officers, 16 sergeants or [illegible] rank and file, wounded.

3rd Infantry Division—1 officer, 1 native officer, 1 havildar, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 4 sergeants or [illegible] 78 rank and file, 1 [illegible] wounded.

Total—11 officers, 7 native officers, 15 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 176 rank and file, 1 [illegible] 2 native officers, 3 sergeants or havildars, 1 trumpeter, 55 rank and file, 12 [illegible] 2 syce drivers, 7 [illegible] horses, wounded.

European officers, 13; native officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 192 [illegible] &c., 8, killed. Grand total, 215.

European officers, 30; native officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file, 588 syces, &c., 21, wounded. Grand total, 657.

Grand total, of all killed and wounded, 872.

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Head Quarters' Staff—Major-General Sir H. Smith, C.C.B., Quartermaster-General Queen's troops, killed; Major W. R. Herries, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, killed; Captain J. Macan, killed; Major F. Grant, Deputy Adjutant-general of the army, dangerously wounded; Captain G. R. Hillier, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, severely wounded; Captain H. B. Edwardes, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief slightly wounded.

Artillery Division.—Captain Jasper Trower, killed First Lieutenant R. Pollock, killed Captain F. Dundas, severely wounded, since died; First Lieutenant C. V. Cox, severely wounded, First Lieutenant G. A. Wheelwright, wounded: First Lieutenant C. Brown, [illegible] wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Brigadier W. Mactier, severely; Brevet Captain and Brigade Major T. L. Harrington, severely Volunteer Mr. A. Alexander, A.D.C. to Brigadier G. [illegible] wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed; Brevet Captain C. D. Daniell, severely wounded; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Swinton, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. B. Cureton, severely wounded.

Governor-General's Body Guard—Lieutenant W. Fisher, killed; Brevet Captain C. D. Daniell, severely wounded; Lieutenant G. R. Taylor, very severely wounded.

3rd Light Cavalry—Major Alexander, slightly; Lieutenant R. Chrystie, slightly.

First Division of Infantry.—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Capt. Van Homrigh, 48th N.I., Acting A.D.C. killed; Brigadier A. Wilson, C.B., dangerously wounded; Major H. M. Wheeler, C.B. severely wounded; Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, severely wounded; Lieutenant Nicolson, Engineers, Acting A.D.C. severely wounded.

1st Bengal—H.M.'s 31st Foot—Lieutenant H. W. [illegible] severely wounded; Captain W. Wilbe dangerously wounded; Captain T. [illegible] dangerously wounded; Captain G. Young, severely wounded; Lieutenant J. [illegible] mortally wounded, since dead; Assistant Surgeon H. Bolton, 8th Foot, dangerously wounded.

47th B. Infantry—Lieutenant J. F. [illegible] dangerously.

Second Division—H.M.'s 80th Foot—Major A. Bruce, killed; Captain H. [illegible] severely wounded; Lieutenant W. S. Carter, slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. C. Brown, severely wounded; Lieutenant R. E. De Montmorency, severely wounded; Lieutenant E. E. Young, severely wounded.

[illegible] Lieutenant J. Spence, killed. Ensign E. Van H. Holt, slightly wounded.

Second Division—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major R. Colrington, Assistant Quarter-[illegible] [illegible] Captain T. W. Bolton, severely wounded. Captain J. Gilford, severely wounded. Lieut. A. D. Warden severe contusion.

Third Infantry Division.—Divisional and Brigade Staff—Major-General Sir J. M'Caskill, K.C.B., and A.D.C. killed.

[illegible] Brigade.—H. M.'s 9th Foot.—Ensign J. Hanham, slightly wounded.

Sixth Brigade.—Her Majesty's 53rd Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant Bunbury, slightly wounded.

P. GRANT (Maj.)
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

ORDER OF ORDNANCE CAPTURED FROM THE SIKH ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF MOODKEE, ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1845, BY THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR HUGH GOUGH, G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

[illegible]	4 in 8-inches,	12 pounders.
1 [illegible]	6 in 3-inches,	6½ pounder
4 [illegible]	1 in 8-inches,	9 pounder
3 brass guns,	3 in 6-inches,	6 pounders.
1 brass gun,	3 in 5-inches,	3 pound r

REMARKS.

Total number of guns captured, 15. It was impossible to compute the quantity of [illegible] these guns, as it was evident by their wheels never having left the ground, that they [illegible] the Sikhs in the Sobraon battery.

The carriages were all in good repair with the exception of one or two struck by one shot. Their wheels were destroyed, and the guns left in the fort of Moodkee.

From these guns, reported to have been dismounted by the men of the horse artillery, are left on the field from want of means to bring their away.

(Signed) H. BROOKE,
Brigadier, Commanding Artillery, Army of the Sutlej

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON. [illegible] VISCOUNT HARDINGE, VICE-REGENT OF IRELAND, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP, FEROZE-SHAH, DECEMBER 21, 1845.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

I have again to congratulate you on the success of our arms. A grand battle has been fought against the Sikh army at this place, and, by the blessing of Divine Providence, victory has been won, by the valour of our troops, against odds and under circumstances which will render this action one of the most memorable in the page of Indian history.

After the combat of the 18th at Moodkee, information was received the following day that the enemy, in increased numbers, were encamped in force at Feroze-shah. A line of defence was taken up in the advance of our encampment, and dispositions made to repel the assault, but the day were away without their appearing, and at night we had the satisfaction of being reinforced by her Majesty's 80th Foot, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry, with our small division of heavy guns.

I must have allude to a circumstance most favourable to our efforts in the field. On this evening, in addition to the valuable counsel with which you had in every emergency before favoured me, you were pleased yet further to strengthen my hands by kindly offering your services at such an important season in my army. I need hardly say with how much pleasure the offer was accepted.

On the morning of the 21st the offensive was resumed; our columns of all arms debauched by four miles on the north-east, bringing the enemy to view that the one by, posted in great force, and with a most formidable artillery, had remained since the action of the 18th, incessantly employed in entrenching his position instead of advancing to the direct attack of which I had given him the option. I manœuvred to their right: the second and fourth divisions of infantry in front, supported by the first division and cavalry in the second line, continued to defile for some time out of cannon shot beyond the Sikhs and Feroze. The desired effect was not long delayed; a cloud of dust was seen on our left, and, according to the instructions sent to him on the preceding evening, Major-General Sir John Littler, with the third division, attacked the enemy's camp, was discovered in full march to unite his force with mine. The junction was soon effected, and thus was accomplished one of the great objects of all our harassing marches and privations, in the relief of this division of our army from the blockade of the numerous forces by which it was surrounded.

Dispositions were now made for a united attack on the enemy's entrenched camp. We found it to be a parallelogram, of about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, including within its area the strong village of Ferozeshah; the sandy ridge looking towards the Sutlej and Moodkee, and the longer towards Ferozepore and the open country. We moved in two lines—Littler's on the left, Gough's on the right of which was like the Sikh position in Moodkee, covered with [illegible].

The Division of [illegible] Littler, Brigadier Wallace (who had succeeded Major-General Sir John M'Caskill), and Major-General Gilbert, deployed into line, having in the centre our whole force of artillery, with the exception of three troops of horse artillery, one on their flank and one in support, to be moved as occasion required. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and our small cavalry force, moved in second line, having a brigade in reserve to each wing.

I should here observe that I committed the charge and direction of the left wing to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, while I personally conducted the right.

A very heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy, who had dispersed over their position upwards of one hundred guns, more than forty of which were of battering calibre; these kept up a heavy fire, chiefly directed on the positions of our far less numerous artillery, of much lighter metal, checked in some degree, but could not silence. Finally, in the face of a storm of shot and shell, our infantry advanced, and were furnished with ample opportunities to prove themselves upon the guns, and, with matchless gallantry, wrested them from the enemy; but, when the batteries were partially within our grasp, our infantry had to sustain a most destructive fire from the Sikh infantry, scarped behind their guns, that, in spite of the most heroic efforts, a portion, only, of the entrenchment could be carried. Night fell while the conflict was everywhere [illegible].

Although I now brought up Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division—and he came up, and, long retained another point of the position, and her Majesty's 29 Light Dragoons made charges, and took some of the most formidable batteries—the enemy remained in possession of a considerable portion of the great quadrangle, [illegible] our troops, intermingled with them, kept possession of the remainder, and ally kept upon it, covered by their gallant officers, [illegible] killed.

[illegible], suffering extremely from thirst, yet animated by an indomitable [illegible]. In this state of things the long night wore away.

Near the middle of it, one of their largest guns was advanced, and played with deadly effect upon our troops. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge immediately formed her Majesty's 80th Foot, and the 1st European Light Infantry [illegible] led to the attack by their commanding officers, and gained the [illegible] positions by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood (aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General) [illegible] was wounded in the contest. The 80th captured the gun, and the enemy, [illegible] fire, fled from the field, and were [illegible] to press on further. During [illegible] night, however, they continued to harass our troops by fire of artillery, [illegible] or moonlight discovered our position.

But with daylight the [illegible] distribution. Our infantry formed a line, supported on both flanks by horse artillery, whilst a fire was opened from our centre by such of our heavy guns as remained effective, aided by a fight of rockets. A masked battery played with great effect upon this point, dismounting our pieces, and blowing up our tumbrils. At this moment, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge placed himself at the head of the left, whilst I rode to the head of the right wing.

Our line advanced, and, unchecked by the enemy's fire, drove them rapidly out of the village of Ferozeshah and their encampment; then, closing front to it left, on its centre, our force continued to sweep the camp, bearing down all opposition, and dislodged the enemy from their whole position. The line then halted, as if on a day of manœuvre, receiving its two leaders as they rode along its front with a gratifying cheer, and displaying the captured standards of the Khalsa army. We had taken upwards of 73 pieces of cannon, and were masters of the whole field.

The force assumed a position on the ground which it had won, but even here its labours were not to cease. In the course [illegible] Sirdar Tej Sing, who had commanded in the great last battle, brought up from the vicinity of Ferozepore fresh battalions and a large fell of artillery, supported by 40,000 Ghorepurrus, hitherto encamped. Against these troops I was drove to [illegible] cavalry parties, and made tremendous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah; this attempt was [illegible] but its failure had scarcely become manifest, when the Sirdar renewed the [illegible] with some troops which had not been engaged. He commenced [illegible] on our left flank; and when this was frustrated made such a demonstration against the [illegible] village as compelled us to change our whole front to the right. [illegible] during this manœuvre, undaunted on a dreadful fire, whilst [illegible] ammunition being completely expended in these protracted combats [illegible] unable to answer him with a single shot.

I now directed our [illegible] cavalry to threaten both flanks at once, preparing the infantry to advance in support, which apparently caused him sudden to cease his fire, and to abandon the field.

[illegible] 24 hours no a Sikh has appeared in our front. The remains of the Khalsa army are said to be in full retreat across the Sutlej, at Nuggurpurthar and Hurike, or marching up its left bank towards Hurreekeepurthur, in the greatest confusion and dismay. Of their chiefs, Bahadur Singh is killed; Lal Singh said to be wounded; Mehtab Singh, Adjodhih Parshad, and Tej Singh, the late Governor of Peshawur, have fled with precipitation. Their camp is the scene of the most awful carnage, and they have abandoned large stores of grain, camp equipage, and ammunition.

Thus has apparently terminated this unprovoked and criminal invasion of the peaceful provinces under British protection.

On the conclusion of such a narrative as I have given, it is surely superfluous in me to say, that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army which I had the honour to command on the 21st and 22nd instant. To their gallant exertions I owe the satisfaction of seeing such a victory achieved, and the glory of having my own name associated with it.

The loss of this army has been heavy; how could a hope be formed that it should be otherwise, when thirty thousand men this force stormed an entrenched camp, defended by an enemy, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days he has dislodged from their positions, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 94 of which are in our possession.

In addition to our losses in the battle, the captured camp was found to be everywhere protected by charged mines, by the successive springing of which many brave officers and men have been destroyed.

I must [illegible] to the [illegible] in these actions by the whole of the regiments of her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's 1st European Light Infantry; the native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant conduct.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only for his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the assistance he afforded me through all the eventful scenes of this well-fought action. To the general and my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their unceasing exertions. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory), fully realised the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the Brigadiers, the Commandant of Artillery, and the Chief Engineer, the Commanding Officers of Regiments, and with the Departmental Staff, I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unremitting, and highly praiseworthy.

The reports I have received from the Generals of Divisions of Infantry, the Brigadiers of Cavalry, and the Commandant of Artillery, speak in the highest terms of their respective Staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, right honourable sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour.

The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information, and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as it would be most painful to me to feel that I had not done justice to any one of the brave men who shared with me the glorious dangers of this day's combat.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Gresben and Orsola, did us the honour to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation of their countrymen, and of the most ancient regime of one of them. I lament to add that Dr. Hoffmeister, the medical attendant on the Count, was killed in the action of the 21st inst.

I have the honour to enclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, second in command.

I have the honour to be, &c., H. GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH GOUGH BART., G.C.B. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTIONS OF THE 18TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1845.

Camp, Sultan Khan Wallah, December 27, 1845.

ABSTRACT

Staff.—1 European officer killed, 3 European officers wounded

Artillery Division. 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 1 sergeant, 26 rank and file 4 Lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 sergeant grasscutters, 8 [illegible] 1 trumpeter, 1 bandsman killed. 4 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 18 sergeants, 61 rank and file, 7 Lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces grasscutters, 76 [illegible] horses, wounded.

Cavalry 3 European officers, 2 native officers, 4 havildars, 1 trumpeter, 78 rank and file, [illegible] horses, killed. 5 European officers, 3 native officers, 7 sergeants or havildars, 2 trumpeters, 119 [illegible] wounded.

1st Infantry Division—1 native officers, 5 sergeants or havildars, 119 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 19 European officers, 21 sergeants or havildars, 8 drummers, 269 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

2nd Infantry Division—3 native officers, 6 sergeants or havildars, 150 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, killed; 9 European officers, 9 native officers, 28 sergeants or havildars, 5 drummers, 365 rank and file, 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

3rd Infantry—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 2 sergeants or havildars, 115 rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 1 native officer, 9 sergeants or havildars, 2 drummers, 1 [illegible] 2 officers' chargers, wounded.

4th Infantry—3 European officers, 3 native officers, 3 sergeants or havildars, 118 rank and file, killed; 11 European officers, 5 native officers, 20 sergeants or havildars, 3 drummers, 242 rank and file, 3 officers' chargers, wounded.

Grand Total—37 European officers, 7 native officers, 27 sergeants or havildars, 4 trumpeters or drummers, 509 rank and file, 4 Lascars, 4 syce drivers, 2 syces grasscutters, 33 officers' chargers, 231 regimental horses, killed; 76 European officers, 18 native officers, 70 sergeants or havildars, 20 trumpeters or drummers, 1,026 rank and file, 8 Lascars, 2 syce drivers, 2 syces grasscutters, 6 officers' chargers, 187 regimental horses, wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED

Personal Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Wood, aide-de-camp to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, killed. Major J. F. Haines, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief severely slightly.

General Staff—Major [illegible] Military Secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, mortally [illegible] Major Bowe, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government severely wounded.

Artillery Division, Division Staff. Captain W. H. Warner, Commissary of Ordnance severely wounded.

Cavalry Division Staff—Captain M. Mackenzie, Major of Brigade, slightly wounded.

[illegible] Brigade, Horse Artillery—Captain R. D. A. Cobb, killed.

[illegible] Cavalry Division—Captain [illegible] Lieutenant H. M. Pitt, slightly wounded.

3rd Irregular Horse, Horse Artillery—First Lieutenant and Adjutant Lambert killed.

3rd Company, 3rd Battalion Artillery—Major L. B. Day, slightly wounded.

Corps of Pioneers

Divisional Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] commanding, slightly wounded.

[illegible] Hewitt, her Majesty's 31st Foot, A.D.C. Quartermaster-General to the Forces, killed.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel M. White, C.B., commanding 1st Brigade, slightly wounded.

1. 1st or Queen's Royals—Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Major [illegible] Captain [illegible] Lieutenant H. Pratt, slightly wounded.

2. 3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet Captain J. E. Cordi, Cornet H. Ellis, G. W. K. Bruce, killed. Major [illegible] Captain [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Cornet [illegible] severely wounded, Lieutenant J. G. A. Barton, slightly wounded; Cornet W. H. Orme severely wounded, since dead. Lieutenant J. D. White, Cornet J. Hadow, [illegible] wounded.

1st Division of Infantry

Divisional Staff—Captain E. Lugard, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Holdich, A.D.C. wounded.

Her Majesty's 9th Foot—Lieutenant J. L. R. Pollard, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Bernard, killed. Major J. Bulwer, severely wounded, since dead. Captain [illegible] severely wounded, Ensign J. Peat and Ensign H. F. Hutton, slightly wounded.

Her Majesty's 50th Foot—Captain [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Lieutenant E. J. Chambers, Lieutenant R. H. Harnes, Ensign A. White, Lieutenant and Adjutant E. C. Hallen, wounded.

[illegible] Brevet Major J. Griffin, killed. Ensign E. A. Grubb, wounded.

[illegible] Infantry—Lieutenant G. Wallace, killed. Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Forbes, wounded.

2nd Brigade—Lieutenant E. W. Litchford R. C. Taylor, slightly wounded.

2nd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, Brigade Major, killed. Captain J. C. Chapman, Major of Brigade, [illegible] Lieutenant H. M. 9th Foot—Captain G. Mellis, Lieutenant [illegible] wounded.

Lieutenant A. St. G. H. Stevens, [illegible]

[illegible] Infantry—Captain T. Fox, Ensign P. Mason, killed. Captain C. Clark, Captain R. Kinloch, [illegible] Lieutenant D. C. T. Bogle, slightly wounded. Lieutenant [illegible] Lieutenant G. F. Boileau, slightly wounded, since dead. Captain G. Salusbury, severely thigh, Ensign C. H. Wilford, slightly thigh.

[illegible] Infantry—Ensign R. A. Armstrong, killed. Captain T. W. Bolton, [illegible] Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly [illegible]

[illegible] Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Major D. Lindy, killed. Ensign J. J. O'Bryan, slightly wounded.

[illegible] Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton wounded.

3rd Division of Infantry, Brigade Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, Brigadier, killed. H. M. 9th Foot—Captain [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Captain J. Dunne, Captain J. F. Field, killed. Captain A. Borton, Lieutenant A. Taylor, severely wounded. Lieutenant [illegible] slightly thigh, Lieutenant F. Burwright, Lieutenant W. G. Cassily, dangerously thigh, Ensign W. H. Pierce, severely [illegible]

H. M. 80th Foot—Captain A. D. W. Reed, Captain R. Sid [illegible] Lieutenant R. B. Warren, Lieutenant G. G. Bythesea, Ensign R. A. Jackson, wounded. Brevet Captain [illegible] since dead. Lieutenant D. Brunton wounded.

[illegible] Light Infantry, Lieutenant [illegible] Lindy, Lieutenant A. C. Estwell, killed. Third Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant C. V. Hamilton wounded.

4th Division of Infantry, Divisional Staff—Lieutenant Harvey, A.D.C., killed; Captain J. Lagrose, D.A.Q.M.G. wounded.

Brigade Staff—Captain G. F. J. Bennett, Major of Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Reed [illegible] wounded.

H. M. 29th Foot—Captain G. H. Clarke, Captain H. W. de [illegible] Lieutenant T. K. Scott, Lieutenant W. M'Nair, Lieutenant H. Gubbins, Lieutenant M. Kelly, Lieutenant and Adjutant [illegible] killed. Major W. T. Shortt, slightly wounded; Captain S. Graves, badly wounded; [illegible] slightly wounded, Captain D. G. A. Darroch, slightly wounded. Lieutenant [illegible] wounded. Lieutenant W. L. Inc [illegible] wounded. Lieutenant [illegible] Ensigns C. E. [illegible] severely wounded. L. Parker, J. M. Hewett, slightly wounded.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel L. Brooke, very severely wounded; Capt. W. B. Holmes, severely dutto; Lieut. C. B. Tulloch, very severely dutto; Ensign J. H. C. Bewsy, slightly dutto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Struthers, slightly wounded: Brevet Captain, G. G. Wilson, dutto. Lieut. A. G. Wood, severely dutto; Lieut. [illegible] H. Tuhin slightly dit[illegible] Ensign D. Wood, severely dutto.

Deputy Adjutant General of the Army

KILLED. European officers, 37; native dutto, 17; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file 630 syces, drivers, &c. 19. Total 694

WOUNDED. European officers, 76; native dutto, 18; non-commissioned, drummers, rank and file 1610, syces, drivers, &c. 19 warrant officers, 3.—Total 72[illegible]

Grand total of killed and wounded [illegible]

FROM LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., TO HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INDIA, DATED CAMP, FEROZEPORE, DEC. 22, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that, when the army under your command had formed its junction with the forces from Ferozepore, under Major-General Sir John Littler, and was drawn up in order of battle, on the 21st inst., I proceeded with the two left brigades, commanded by Colonels Wallace and M'Leod, to attack the enemy's intrenched position at Ferozeshah.

The line advanced with great steadiness, notwithstanding the nature of the ground, intersected with jungle. When the troops had cleared these impediments, and had opened out into the plain, they continued to press on, without a check, under a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's batteries, and having borne down all opposition, entered the enemy's camp, and captured the guns in their front.

The portion of the camp was soon after on fire, compelling the troops to desist from their attack of the remainder, and, as it was now dark, the troops formed on the ground, nearly on a line with the burning camp. From that period the fire of musketry and cannon have been very severe, and an incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the darkness of the night being illuminated by the explosion of mines, tumbrils, and shells.

I need not dwell on the events of this night, so remarkable in military history, because your Excellency witnessed them, and, with me, admired the fortitude and resolution of these brave men, ready to encounter any danger, although harassed by fatigue and suffering from thirst.

I have personally reported to your Excellency my admiration of the conduct of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 1st European Light Infantry, in charging with the bayonet under Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith to their arms and charge a battery, which bore destructively on our ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, my aide-de-camp, led the attack, on which every officer was wounded or killed. The gun was spiked, the [illegible] driven away with loss, and this part of our line left undisturbed for the remainder of the night. Their conduct in the preceding part of the action came under my observation, and under your Excellency's observation.

[illegible] ing formed the troops before day-light, led the right of the attack, intrusting the left to me. The whole line instantly advanced, and, animated by your example, carried everything before them, and, having traversed the camp, from one extremity to the other, drew up in a perfect line, expressing, by loud cheers, as we rode up the line, their conscious pride that the victory was theirs.

I again most cordially congratulate you on the brilliant success of the army under your Excellency's command.

It is now my duty to report to your Excellency, that Major-General Gilbert, commanding a portion of this division of the army, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops.

Colonel M'Leod led his brigade with his accustomed judgment and resolution.

My own personal staff having been all disabled, with the exception of one most dear to me, and who still remained by my side, I derived, on the morning of the 22nd, the most valuable aid from Lieutenant Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, from Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, and from your Excellency's intelligent and brave aide-de-camp, Captain West. These officers, riding several paces in front of the line, regulated the advance, animated the men, and prevented any unnecessary firing.

I have great obligations, during the whole of these operations, to Colonel Benson, a member of the Military Board, and acting as my aide-de-camp, who has rendered me important service in the field, and in whose cool judgment and experienced ability I place great reliance.

My aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, has shown all the qualities which make a good officer.

I beg to bring to your notice my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Hillier, who is wounded; and Lieutenant Peel, of the 37th Native Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, who is slightly wounded. Captain Scarlet, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, attached to my camp, also accompanied me, and I recommend him as a very promising officer.

I have also recommended the officers belonging to the Political Agency of these provinces who acted as my aides-de-camp—Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake—and are both wounded. Captain Mills, acting aide-de-camp, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery, with his usual zeal.

It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the Last India Company's service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, Agent to the Governor-General. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in preventing upon him to leave the field. He remounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was brave as he was [illegible] was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

I have also lost a most promising and brave officer by the death of Captain Patton, on the night of the 18th, at Moodkee.

Lieutenant Munro, of the 10th Light Cavalry, my aide-de-camp, a most amiable and excellent officer, I have also had the misfortune to lose, whilst placed by my General's order to bring up the rear.

Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound.

I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Gresben and Count Orsola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen.

The Prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The Prince's humanity was unavailing; death had already closed the surgeon's eyes.

I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers as they [illegible] and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency.

I have, &c.,
H. HARDINGE.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN LITTLER, TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, DATED FEROZ POR, DEC. 23, 1845.

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Honorable the Governor-General, under date the 20th instant, I marched out of my position at Ferozepore at eight a.m. on the 21st instant, with the corps as per margin,* leaving the defence of the cantonments to the 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Hearsey, and that of the town to the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Carnegy, together with detachments of Sappers, and half a field battery in the town, and 2nd company (reserve) of Artillery in the entrenchments.

I effected a junction with the troops under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and, agreeably to his instructions, moved into position, in order of battle, on the left of the army, on the 21st inst., the [illegible] advance in line was very steady, and the approach to the enemy's works made under a most galling and destructive fire. The casualties in the ranks were awful. The troops, however, still moved on with great firmness and resolution, and approached the enemy's battery to within about 150 yards, when I considered the prize to be within their grasp.

Brigadier Hicks I fixed upon the order to charge, supported by the left or Brigade of the Honourable T. Ashburnham's Brigade. This charge was commenced with such determined gallantry and spirit, that the result seemed certain. The enemy, however, having great confidence in their guns, continued to serve them with extraordinary activity, and to make such [illegible] in our ranks, as to cause an immediate pause and hesitation in her Majesty's 62nd Foot, which of course had a most effect on the native regiments on the left, notwithstanding all our exertions to induce them to advance by cheering and encouraging them, pointing at the same time to the short distance which they had to proceed when the day would be won for their own. It was all in vain, and they retired out of fire, to where her Majesty's 9th Foot and 2nd Regiment Native Infantry were drawn up in reserve. A part of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, with their colours, accompanied the two regiments, and entered the enemy's batteries.

At this period it was nearly dark; and, as I had heard that the divisions on the right had also been unable to obtain an entrance, I [illegible] it for the night to join them.

On the following morning, I obtained information of the right division having been directed to renew the attack, and I moved to co-operate, as might be necessary. I then received orders to wait until further instructions, and was moved up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

With the conduct of the troops in general, under me, I was much gratified; their patience and perseverance in marching through [illegible] day, exposed to the sun and want of water, must have, no doubt, in some measure weakened their energies, but they, notwithstanding, evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack, and bore down every further impediment, and was hurled up to the town and directed to hold it. The result of this attack was most glorious to the British army, and I heartily congratulate his Excellency and the Governor-General on the happy termination of probably one of the most sanguinary engagements that ever took place in India.

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exposed for several months past by Sikh emissaries, have evinced their loyalty to the British Government in a most remarkable manner, not a single desertion having taken place since the enemy crossed the Sutlej, that has come to my knowledge. They have maintained the character of the Bengal army in display- the courage and bravery under a heavy fire

I have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of his Ex- the Commander-in-Chief the services of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Brigadiers T. Reed, the Hon T. Ashburnham, D. Harriot, commanding Cavalry, and E. Hathwaite, commanding Artillery, whose cool courage throughout the attack was conspicuous. To the several Commanding Officers of regiments and divisions, Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner, commanding 14th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Brooke, commanding 16th Regiment Native Infantry, who lost his arm in the action; Major Wake, commanding 44th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Short, commanding her Majesty's 62nd Foot; Major Pearson, commanding 24th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Sanderman, commanding 33rd Regiment Native Infantry; I feel much indebted for the spirited and gallant manner in which they brought up their respective regiments during the attack.

It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of her Majesty's 50th Foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance, in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations.

Of Captain Egerton, my Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose activity and zeal were conspicuous, I cannot speak too highly; he was severely wounded on the morning of the 22nd.

It is with much gratification that I also submit for his Excellency's consideration, and acknowledge the obligation to Major P. Innes, my Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Captain Burnett, Major of the Brigade, for their faithful and able exertions throughout the affair, as well as for their able assistance on all occasions.

Lieutenant Goodwyn, of the Engineers, has proved himself a most zealous and indefatigable officer during the whole time that the Sikh army has been opposite Ferozepore, as well as on the evening of the 21st, during the engagement, and whom I beg to recommend to his Excellency's notice.

To Captain W. B. Thomson, Commissariat Department, who accompanied me, and to Lieutenant W. Fullerton, superintending the Sudder Bazaar, who volunteered his services as my aide-de-camp, and was particularly useful to me in the field, I feel indebted.

Captain Nicolson, late Assistant Governor-General's agent, and Colonel Van Courtland, late of the Sikh service, who were placed at my disposal by the late Major Broadfoot, C.B., afforded me every assistance in their power during the engagement and previously, when the Sikhs first crossed the Sutlej.

I have, &c.,

M'jor-General Commanding Infantry Division.

FIRING THE TOWER GUNS.

On Monday night, at ten o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired, in honour of the achievements of the British arms, recorded in the present Journal. The night was fine, and the scene at the Tower has been effectively illustrated by one of our artists. So unexpected was this soul announcement at so late an hour, that it was generally misunderstood, and at first supposed, by many loyal subjects, to refer to another joyful event.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE, G.C.B.

Among the many brave men who have perished in our last Indian conflict, is Sir Robert Sale, whose name is connected with the whole of the military history of the East—from the days of Seringapatam, down to the conflict in which, after more than half a century of service, he has found a soldier's death. Sir Robert Henry Sale was the son of Colonel Robert Sale, of the East India Company's service, and was born in India, on the 19th September, 1782. At the early age of fourteen, he had the honour of carrying his Majesty's colours, as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, to which he was gazetted on the 24th of February, 1795. Within two years from that time he was advanced to the rank of a Lieutenant, and immediately proceeded to India.

In the course of the next year he exchanged into the 12th, and served with the army that Lord Harris commanded at the battle of Malavelly, which memorable action took place on the 27th of March, 1799. Again, on the 4th of May, in the same year, we find his name mentioned with honour as having been much distinguished at the siege of Seringapatam, although still a subaltern. He served throughout the whole of the campaign of 1801, under General Stevenson; yet it was not until the month of March, 1806, that he became a Captain, being then in the 24th year of his age.

In little more than three years from that time, he married Florentina, daughter of the late George Wynch, Esq. Within a few months after his marriage, we find that he formed part of the army which, under the command of Colonel Chalmers, stormed the Pyrenean lines; and again, under General Abercromby, he aided in the capture of the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the activity and the efficiency of Captain Sale, his promotion proceeded slowly; he had passed through a distinguished career of eighteen years before he reached the rank of a field officer, his majority dating rate in the year 1813. The regiment to which he belonged was the 2nd battalion of the 12th; and that having been reduced in the year 1818, Major Sale was placed upon the half-pay list.

After three years of inaction, he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, and with that regiment proceeded in 1823 to the scene of his early services; and once more we find him engaged in the military operations then going forward in India under Sir Archibald Campbell. He was present at the capture of Rangoon, in May, 1824, and in many of the subsequent operations of that war; the gallantry and ability of his exertions gaining for him the honour of special notice in the general order.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred upon him on the 2nd of June, 1825; on the 1st of November following, he distinguished himself in command of the 1st Brigade, repulsing the Shauns and Burmese at Prome, and attacking the lines and heights in the neighbourhood of that place on the succeeding day. He received a severe wound on the 18th of January, 1826, in storming Malown, or Melloon; but his gallant conduct was immediately acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, and he was presented with the badge and riband of a Companion of the Bath. On the 28th of June, 1831, he became a Colonel by brevet.

The advance throughout the campaign in Afghanistan was confided to the 1st Bengal Brigade of the Army of the Indus, and from October, 1838, the command of this fine force was held by Sir Robert Sale. He likewise led the detachment of 2,500 men who were sent to Girishk in May, 1839; and on the 23rd of July he commanded the gallant band which stormed and carried the fortress of Ghuznee. A sabre-wound in the chin, and musket-balls in the left arm and shoulder, were by Sir Robert the results of this formidable conflict; but not the only results, for his services were suitably acknowledged in the general orders of Lord Keane, and her Majesty conferred upon him the local rank of Major-General, with the star of a Knight Commander of the Bath; while Schah Soojah-ul-Mouk added his name to the list of those Eastern knights who constitute the Order of the Dourance Empire.

His subsequent career—his subjugation of the Kohistan country —his capture of Dost Mahommed—his defence of Jellalabad —his receiving the thanks of Parliament— and, lastly, amid the disasters of Cabul, his heroism of himself and his admirable wife —are so well known and familiar to our readers, that it becomes unnecessary here to repeat the brilliant narrative. He returned with Lady Sale to this country at the close of that war, and they were everywhere received with demonstrations of honour and respect. He had attained an age, at which, from his wounds and length of service, he might have well retired from an active military life, and sought the repose so congenial to advancing years; but he was devoted to his profession, and again embarked for India, again commanded the Sikh field force that advanced upon the Sutlej, and there died in battle, falling, like Sir J. Moore, almost in the moment of victory. Towards the close of the action, he was struck by a grape shot on the left thigh, which was so dreadfully shattered, that he did not long survive his wound.

SIR JOHN M'CASKILL, K.C.B.

This is another of the recent triumphant deaths upon the plains of Moodkee. Sir John M'Caskill entered the army in 1797, and rose, through the various gradations of rank, to be a Colonel in 1838. He was also a Major-General in India. During the course of his distinguished career, Sir John served at the landing of Porto Rico and the siege of St. Lucia, in May, 1797. He was present at the siege and capture of Forts Sattarah, Singhur, and Woosattah. He went to India in the fleet which was attacked by Admiral Linois, in 1809. He behaved with great valour and distinction at the reduction of Bandapore, and after the victories in Candahar he was created a K.C.B. Like his gallant companion in arms, Sir Robert Sale, M'Caskill received the thanks of Parliament, and like him also, his deeds of fame have ended in a warrior's grave. Sir John M'Caskill, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Foot, perished at Moodkee, the 18th December, 1845.

MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

Arthur William Fitzroy Somerset, another of the victims of the recent battles, was the eldest son of Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by his late wife, the lady Emily Wellesley-Pole, second daughter of the Earl of Mornington. Lord Fitzroy Somerset is himself the tenth son of Henry, Fifth Duke of Beaufort.

Major Fitzroy Somerset, the gallant and lamented subject of this notice, was born in May, 1816. He was a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India. After the terrible engagement of Ferozepore, the 21st Dec., 1845, the body of Somerset was found on the field of battle, on the following morning, benumbed with cold, and a most ghastly spectacle: he was still alive, and quite sensible. Medical aid was procured, but he very shortly expired.

WILLIAM HAWES.

This distinguished composer and musician was born at London, in 1785. When quite a youth he applied himself to the acquisition of music, and at nine years of age he was a chorister at the Chapel Royal; here he remained till 1801: in 1802, he joined, as a violinist, the band at Covent-Garden Theatre; and from that period down to the present time, he continued to retain a prominent and distinguished position in connection with the music of this country, either by holding public appointments, or by taking a leading part in the institution of harmonic societies, or the production of operatic entertainments. While under the direction of Braham, he first introduced to this country Weber's "Der Freyschütz"; this grand and successful achievement of his taste and knowledge, led to his also bringing out many other classical operas by Winter, Paer, Marschner, and Mozart. He was himself the composer of several popular glees, and songs, and duets. Somewhat above the usual height—gifted and much-respected musician terminated on Wednesday, the 18th instant; he died of a disease of the heart. Mr. Hawes leaves a widow and six children, one of whom, Miss M. B. Hawes, an admirable and admired concert singer, seems likely to perpetuate the fame of her father.

ROBERT ARMOUR, ESQ.

This gentleman was formerly a merchant in Old Change, London, and his own life was one of private respectability; but attention is called to his departure, from the fact that he was closely connected with a reputation that is immortal. He was the brother of Jean Armour, the wife of Robert Burns, and the "Bonnie Jean" of his poetry.

The Armours were a creditable family, in trade at Mauchline, in Ayrshire. Burns, in 1785, fell in love with the daughter, Jean, against the will and wish of the parents; he married her two years afterwards, on his appointment to an office in the Excise. To the qualities of this lady, for whom he always preserved the warmest affection, Burns thus alludes, in prose:—

"The most placid good nature and sweetness of disposition; a warm heart, gratefully devoted with all its powers to love me; vigorous health and sprightly cheerfulness, set off to the best advantage by a more than commonly handsome figure; these, I think, in a woman may make a good wife, though she should never have read a page but the Scriptures of the Old or New Testament, nor danced in a brighter assembly than a penny-pay wedding."

Burns also often celebrated his wife in exquisite verse, and some suppose that he meant for her, though avowedly written for Miss M'Murdo, that passage, one of the most famous and the most feeling in the whole range of English lyric poetry:—

As in the bosom of the stream
The moonbeam dwells at dewy eve;
So trembling, pure, was tender love
Within the breast of bonnie Jean.

Mrs. Burns died on the 26th March, 1834, in the seventieth year of her age, and was buried in her husband's grave. Her brother, Mr. Armour, the subject of this notice, was considerably her junior. He had passed his sixty-second year at the period of his demise, which occurred at Brighton, on the 9th inst.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE [illegible]. Monday the arrivals of English wheat [illegible] have been on a very limited scale, consequently the stands have to-day been scantily filled with samples. The finest parcels of both red and white moved off steadily, at very full prices; but the value of all other kinds was [illegible]. In foreign wheat [illegible] but without any improvement in the quotations. Corn under each was dull, at almost [illegible] of last week's currency. Barley [illegible] of fine malting parcels were quite as [illegible] were very difficult of sale. Beans [illegible] of fresh, at extreme [illegible] oats was dull, yet prices were [illegible] firm.

[illegible] Scottish wheat, 2120 barley, 1430 oats, 3150 [illegible]; barley, oats 2460. Foreign, wheat, 11,700 barley, —— oats, 80. Flour 2270 sacks; malt, 4020 quarters.

Average. Wheat, Essex and K[illegible] ... ts, 42s 7d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 34s 9

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat 45s 0d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 32s 10d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 34s 9

The Week's Average. Wheat, 45s 1d, barley, 31s 6d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 34s 0d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 34s 6

Duties on Foreign Corn. Wheat, 17s 0d, barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas 8s.

Tea. Only a moderate business has been transacted in this article during the present week, yet prices remain almost unchanged.

Sugar. The supply of muscovado of raw sugar on offer is by no means large, yet the sale is on a slighter basis, at barely stationary prices. Refined goods are dull, at 60s for fine, and 59s for second quality lumps. English crushes firm, at 34s 6d to 35s per cwt.

Coffee. Only private sales to-day. The public sales have been formerly limited in their description of some consumption coffee, but previous rates are supported. Good ordinary Ceylons nominally quoted at 47s to 48s, ans. low good ordinary, 46s to 46s 6d per cwt. Foreign [illegible]

Rice. [illegible] public sales are progressing well; a fair average quantity has found buyers, at [illegible]

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being still on the increase, the sale for them is heavy, at [illegible]

Oils. Linseed oil steady, at full prices. In other kinds of oil, very little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Monday to Friday, 2l 8s to 4l 4s per load; old, 2l 15s to 4l 15s; new, 1l 4s to 2l 13s; wheat straw, 1l 14s to 2l 11s, per load.

Provisions. During the present week the arrivals of Irish butter have been considerably on the increase. The finest qualities, however, are steady, at full prices, but all other kinds continue greatly at little command. On account of forward delivery, next to nothing is doing in Irish butter firm, at 72s to 76s 6d per dozen for fresh, and 56s to 60s per firkin for Kerry and Cork. Bacon is in small request at 52s to 52s per cwt for prime, and 48s to 50s for the middling quality of bacon, as other is large, across the sale for it rules dull at a further abatement of 2s per cwt. Prime singed is unaltered, and 60s to 62s per cwt. Hams are 2s to 4s per cwt lower, at 60s to 68s for small. Lard, 48s to 49s, and every 4lbs to 56s per cwt. Bale and tub middles have fallen 2s per cwt. Hams have met a slow sale, at late rates. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.

FOOT-BALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY, AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

FOOT-BALL AT KINGSTON-UPON THAMES, ON SHROVE TUESDAY.

On Tuesday last, the ancient Shrovetide diversion of Foot-ball was played most lustily at Kingston-upon-Thames; the inhabitants of which good old town claim this pastime as a right obtained for them by the valour of their ancestors. Kingston was one of the strongholds of the Anglo-Saxons; and tradition relates that the Danes, in a predatory excursion, were stopped here by the firm stand made against them by the towns-people, until assistance arrived from London, when the enemy was defeated; and the Danish General being slain, his head was cut off, and kicked about the place in triumph. This happened on a Shrove-Tuesday; whence the origin of the custom; the foot-ball being regarded as the symbol of victory.

Foot-ball was, however, played many centuries since, at other places besides Kingston, on Shrove Tuesday; so that the above origin must be treated as a mere tradition, unless Kingston may have set the example. It has, for ages, been noted for its popular pageants, sports, and pastimes, as shown by the Churchwardens' and Chamberlain's accounts, containing entries of many payments, from money collected from the inhabitants, in support of these festivals. Among them are the *Kyngham*, or pageant of the Three Kings of Cologne; Robin Hood; and the May-game.

Foot-ball was played at Kingston, on Tuesday last, by two clubs, one called the Thames-Street Club, the other the Townsend. They began at eleven o'clock in the morning, and kept up the ball till five o'clock in the evening. The rule is to kick the ball throughout the town; and whichever club gets the ball nearest the meeting-place at five o'clock, wins the game. There are no stakes but the honour of victory; and the parties dine together in the evening. The poorer classes play also, for money and beer, subscribed by the townsmen. The annual game is supported by some of the wealthiest inhabitants in and around Kingston; and the majority of the Corporation are understood to be favourable to the maintenance of this old English pastime. When the ball is driven into the river, the sport is "fast and furious:" the antagonists dash into the stream, and wade about in the struggle. A few years since, when the Shrove *tide* was so high as to be above the arch of the bridge, one of the players leaped after the ball from the parapet into the river, and was carried by the force of the stream through the arch, but was providentially rescued on his reappearance on the opposite side.

Our Illustration of Tuesday's mimic fray in Kingston market-place, shows the scene of many an actual conflict during the Civil War; and it is remarkable that on this spot, about the middle of January, 1641—42, the Royalists made their first attempt to assemble an armed force. The handsome building in the centre of the Engraving is the Town Hall, rebuilt in a light Italian style of architecture in the year 1840, on the site of a town or moot hall of the age of Elizabeth. The figure in the southern front is a leaden statue of Queen Anne, cast in her reign. In the distance is shown the massive tower of the old cruciform church of All Saints, mentioned in Domesday Book, and doubtless of Saxon foundation; although no part of the present edifice appears to be of an earlier date than the reign of Richard II. Our artist has also shown a few of the old gabled houses with which the town abounds.

FIRE AT A SUGAR REFINERY, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

FIRE IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire occurred at the extensive sugar refining house belonging to Messrs. Grant and Baldwin, 17½, St. George's-place, Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, the whole of which, together with the valuable stock, in all worth upwards of £20,000, was entirely consumed. A fire taking place in the night time is always sufficiently alarming, but the consternation created in this instance may be readily imagined from the circumstance of a large building, about eighty feet in height, one hundred feet in length, and forty in breadth, being, within an hour after the above time, one mass of flame, towering several feet above the summit, and threatening destruction to St. George's Church, and the surrounding houses. Though the sugar factory is bounded by the Back-road on the north, Cannon-street on the west, Ratcliff-highway and St. George's Church on the south and east, yet it stood so far isolated from all as to keep them from injury. There was but little wind, and that being south-westerly, the parochial church was preserved.

The engines were promptly on the spot, and there being an abundance of water, immense streams were continually thrown upon the burning pile: but the flames had got too firm a hold; the contents were of too inflammable a nature to admit of the slightest check, and the flames rushed rapidly from the basement, where the fire commenced, to the seven successive stories, until the whole mass was completely encircled in one sheet of fire; and about half-past four o'clock the roof fell in with an awful crash, partially smothering the fire, but only for a moment, as it again burst forth with redoubled fury. Subsequently a great part of the east front fell, and the south wall, with the lofty chimney, was expected to fall.

The immense stores are still partially standing, and that to the eastward, where the fire is supposed to have commenced, it is expected, contains a portion of the stock unconsumed: it is also anticipated that a portion in the lower floor may yet be recovered. The fire was not entirely subdued till nine o'clock in the morning, but throughout the day the engines were incessantly playing on the smoking ruins. The building is fully insured.

Enormous Pike. Last week, a pike was taken by Count D'Orsay, out of the River Trent, which weighed 24 lbs.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was on Tuesday held at their office, 69, Lombard-street. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. Wilkin in the chair. The report, which was of a very satisfactory character, was unanimously adopted, and the usual dividend and bonus declared. After which the meeting separated, highly gratified with the prosperous state of their affairs.

General Theatrical Fund. The seventh annual meeting of the subscribers to the above fund took place on Wednesday, in the saloon of the English Opera House, for the purpose of receiving the report for the past year, electing officers for the year ensuing, and also electing four annuitants on the fund. Mr. J. B. Buckstone presided on the occasion. Mr. Cullingford read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts from the establishment of the fund, which has [illegible] for the relief of distressed actors, subscribers to the fund, amounted to £459 15s. 5d. The subscription during the past year amounted to £312 9s. 4d., and the expenses to £45 19s. 7d. Of the total receipts, £2603 11s. 9d. has been invested in the funds, and a balance remains in the hands of the treasurer of £47 4s. 4d. The report of the finance committee recommended that the sum of £25 per annum each should be paid to four annuitants who had been subscribers to the fund from its commencement, and who were now in indigent circumstances. This having been adopted, and two actors and two actresses elected annuitants, Charles Dickens, Esq., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, were elected trustees.

Railway Esquires. In the course of the proceedings in the Committee on the Boston, Newark, and Sheffield Railway, on Monday, an objection was taken, that in the subscription contract after the names of two of the subscribers, of the names of Beard and Bagsley, was added the important appendage "squire." A witness was called, who proved that Mr. Beard, of Huntingford Hall, "squire," was no other than the cook in Mr. Bagsley's establishment, and that Mr. Bagsley's occupation was to transfer Mr. Beard's dishes from the cooking department to the parlour. The couple of kitchen "squires" were dressed like gentlemen when they signed the deed, and a witness who was called to speak to the respectability of their dress, and the elegance of their manners, was of opinion that even if Mr. Beard had on his white cap, and Mr. Bagsley was decked with the official shoulder-knot, he would still have considered them "gentlemen," or, at any rate, "genis." The Chairman, however, was of a different opinion, and decided that the standing orders had not been complied with, inasmuch as the two squires had assumed a designation to which they were not entitled.

SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Illustration represents one of the most laughable scenes in the amusing farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings." *Mr. Golightly* (Mr. Buckstone) has involved himself in a duel with *Captain Phobs* (Mr. Tilbury), at the Assembly Rooms, through a mistaken impression of the latter, that his wife is the object of *Mr. Golightly's* attachment. The irascible, fire-eating nature of the *Captain*, and the acute misery of his luckless adversary, form an admirable contrast. The piece has been received every night with roars of laughter.

GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

One of the most destructive fires which has lately taken place in this great commercial city, commenced about ten minutes past one on Tuesday afternoon, (the 17th inst.,) in a large warehouse in the vicinity of St. George's Dock, and in what is called the Back Goree, at the rear of a large pile of warehouses, which, about twenty years ago, were destroyed by a similar conflagration. The flames spread with amazing rapidity, and, at one time, the appearance from the Cheshire shore of the Mersey was truly grand. The fire-engines of the town were not fairly at work until nearly an hour after the fire was first discovered, so that all chance of saving the building in which it broke out was hopeless, and, consequently, in a few hours, all was destroyed. The fire-police, and those connected with the different fire offices, used every exertion to prevent the burning ruins from communicating with the adjoining warehouses; and, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Dowling, the head constable, left the place, it being then thought that the flames were so far subdued, that their further extension was not to be apprehended. However, at seven o'clock, they burst forth in the adjoining warehouse with great fury, ignition having been communicated, it is supposed, by the ends of the beams from one building to the other, in the upper stories, the rooms of which were covered six or eight feet deep with corn.

The warehouse in which the fire commenced, was the property of the Rev. Mr. Monk, and was heavily stored with cotton, corn, and flour. In the cellar was a large quantity of tallow and rum, which were saved by flooding them.

In one story of a building there was East India and Mauritius sugar to the value of £10,000, the property of a respectable firm, members of the Society of Friends, named Crossfield, of which not a single bag was saved.

The destruction of other merchandise has been equally great, but the owners fortunately are insured.

It is believed that the fire originated with the carelessness of some of the porters, who very culpably have been allowed to smoke in every part of the building.

Our artist has sketched the ruin, as it appeared on Wednesday afternoon; when the front of one warehouse had just fallen, and the vast piles of half-burnt cotton, resembled heaps of cinders.

According to the official return of the losses, the fires that happened on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Liverpool, were the most destructive that have occurred in the town for the last two years. The destruction of property is estimated at about £65,000. The warehouse burned down on Tuesday was insured for £2,500 in the Imperial Fire-office, and goods therein in the Royal Liverpool (a new office), Sun, Phœnix, Alliance, North British, Leeds and Yorkshire, Manchester, London Union, and London Insurance Offices. The second warehouse destroyed, (that known as Rawlinson's), also situate in the Goree, was insured in the Royal Liverpool Office for £3,700, and the contents for £3,000. The owners are insured in all the above offices, as also in the Guardian and others, their names not ascertained. The Royal Insurance Office (Liverpool) is the heaviest sufferer by the fire—to the extent, it is stated, of £20,000. The other offices are sufferers in the following proportions: Phœnix, £9,000; Alliance, £6,800; North British, £4,000; Atlas, £4,000; Imperial, £3,000; London, £3,000; Manchester, £2,000; Leeds and Yorkshire, £1,000; other offices, £5,000. The property consumed consisted of rum, coffee, sugar, cotton, tallow, Indian corn, wheat, flour, currants, &c.

FIRE, BACK GOREE, LIVERPOOL.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, AT CRAYKE.

This neat little parochial School-House has lately been erected at Crayke, from the design of Mr. Jones, the architect, of York, who has succeeded in giving to it, both internally and externally, some pleasing architectural features, not often to be traced in school buildings of our time. Until very lately, architects betook

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT CRAYKE.

themselves to Greek and Roman models; apparently, forgetting how closely the olden grammar schools of Old England are associated with its brightest glories; whether they be of the worthies taught within their walls; of the active benevolence which gave rise to them; or, of the picturesque scenes in which they are generally located. Keeping this trait of association in view, we regard this instance of return to the Old English style in buildings for educational purposes to be dictated by good taste and right national feeling. In the design before us, we have the arched doorway, the high pitched roof, the loop-hole window, and the lofty bell-gable; carrying us back, in memory, to the institution of those excellent foundations, in which have been nurtured some of the brightest ornaments of our historic roll

The School-House at Crayke was opened last New Year's Day, in a manner worthy of the days of Old English hospitality. The day was begun by celebrating in the village church the appointed service—(it being the festival of the Circumcision) services calculated to awaken a careful retrospect of the past, and hearty aspirings after greater progress in the "race set before us," for the coming year. At twelve o'clock, the school room was prepared with a substantial feast of good old English fare, plum pudding and roast beef, for the children of the parish. Thirty-seven girls and thirty-five boys did ample justice to the bounty of the Rector, the Rev. Edward Churton. He himself, with his wife and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Whytehead, presided over the feast, and dealt it out to the little pupils. His blessing preceded and ended the feast. The happy children were then dismissed, and the abundant fragments distributed to poor widows. The farmers of the parish, and several friends, then dined with the Rector; and the day was thus happily passed by all grades.

The School-House, we should add, has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Churton, Dr. Whytehead, and some other benevolent individuals, for the free education of boys.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION. The Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, announces to his constituents that he has seen it his duty, in reference to the present measures of Government, to take his stand on the side of Protection to the native industry of the country; and, in order to leave himself free and unfettered on the subject of the Corn-Laws, has resigned his seat at the Admiralty Board.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR £100.—On Tuesday the match to trot five miles, between Mr. Russell's and Mr. Jenk's horses, was decided on Sunbury Common, in favour of the cob. The horses are much celebrated as first-rate trotters.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(Continued from page 134.)

LD Mr. Livingstone was sitting, as usual, with a file of Indian papers before him, when the lawyer and his *protégé* were announced; but he arose with all the alacrity he was master of, and as much gallantry as he could assume, when he saw the young lady. In doing this, he dropt his spectacles, and Emily, with the natural deference for age of well-bred young people, stept hastily forward, and picked them up for him.

"Thank you my dear," he said, holding her hand for a moment, as he took them from her, in order to get time to look at her. "Thank you," said he again, more warmly, and shaking the hand in a manner betokening that the result of the inspection had been satisfactory. "Sit down, sit down. Well, what do you say? Do you think you could put up with the humours of a gouty old Indian like me?"

"I dare say I could, Sir," said Emily, blushing.

"At least," you are disposed to try, eh?" said Mr. Livingstone. "I don't know whether I am much worse than my neighbours," continued he, "but I know that age and India make one selfish, arbitrary, and impatient. Don't they, Nicky?" for the long habit of appealing to her made him forget she was deaf.

"What is it?" enquired Nicky.

"Mr. Livingstone is accusing himself of being selfish, arbitrary, and impatient," said Mr. Miller, who was sitting beside her.

"Oh, yes; that's true enough," answered Nicky.

"You hear!" said Mr. Livingstone to Emily, not the least offended by Nicky's sincerity, which, indeed, was one of her prime qualities in his eyes. "Does not that frighten you?"

"There are difficulties to be encountered in all situations," answered Emily; "even independence is not exempt from them."

"That's very true, my dear," said he; "very true, indeed. If that were better considered there would not be so many discontented people as there are in the world. However, it is not exactly the pleasantest thing in life for a young woman to be shut up with two old deaf people; I am very well aware of that."

"But necessity subjects people to much greater evils," observed Emily.

"Well, my dear, all I can say is, that I must endeavour to make it as much worth your while as I can, to bear with me," said Mr. Livingstone; and, after some further conversation, in which, however, the subject of salary was not touched upon, the visit terminated, and Mr. Miller, having placed Emily in his carriage, returned to hold a private conference with the old gentleman.

"Her name is Dering," said he; "she is the orphan daughter of a Colonel Dering; and was recommended to me by the sister of a very old friend of yours and mine, Miss Gage, of Bath."

This communication led to further enquiries; and the information elicited seemed to set Mr. Livingstone a-thinking. He was naturally suspicious; probably, thought he, she is acquainted with that young fellow, old Gerald's son. Who knows but this may be a plot to bring him about me? and the idea took such strong hold of him, that, much as he had liked Emily, he felt greatly inclined to reject her; but, not wishing to communicate his real reason to Mr. Miller, he dismissed him, saying he should hear from him next day.

In the meantime, the lawyer, having finished his business for the morning, returned home to dinner; and, having congratulated Emily on the favourable impression he saw she had made, and on the high salary she was to receive—no less than £300 per annum—he asked her how she liked his client, and if she were fully prepared to encounter the difficulties he had dwelt upon?

"I like him very well indeed," answered Emily. "I should think his was a very bearable sort of temper, in spite of the faults he owns to; and I am sure there is a great deal of real goodness behind it. But, what is his name? I suppose I may learn that now."

"His name is Livingstone," replied Mr. Miller. "He is the rich Obiah Livingstone—perhaps you have heard of him—one of the richest commoners in the country, I suppose."

"Indeed!" said Emily, looking aghast.

"Why, what is the matter? Why do you look so surprised?" asked Mr. Miller.

"How unfortunate!" exclaimed Emily, who saw herself plunged again from ease and affluence into all her existing difficulties; for she felt that there would be a sort of indelicacy in accepting the situation, and placing herself in such an intimate relation with Mr. Livingstone, knowing what she knew; besides, she saw at once to what suspicions she might subject herself.

"Why unfortunate?" inquired Mr. Miller.

"Because," replied Emily, "there are private reasons why I cannot accept the situation."

Mr. Miller expostulated with her; but he found it quite impossible to influence her determination, or to elicit the motive of it. She even wished to return immediately to Bath; but to this he felt too much interested in her to consent; he promised to convey her decision to Mr Livingstone, which he did by a note on the same evening; but he entreated her to remain at his house for a week or two, till he sought out something that might suit her; and seeing that he was sincere in his offers of service, she accepted his invitation and good offices.

Mr. Livingstone felt a mixture of pleasure and displeasure, when he learnt that Emily had declined the situation. He was sorry to lose her, more especially as his suspicions were entirely removed by the circumstance; but, at the same time, he felt a certain disinclination to have anybody connected with the Gage family about him, after what had happened. The cause of her refusal he never suspected, as Emily had forbidden Mr. Miller to hint whence the objection had arisen; and as the next most desirable candidate soon supplied her place, no more was thought of the matter in Portland-place.

In the meantime, Emily remained at the lawyer's. He had found no situation for her—indeed, he had scarcely sought one. His wife was an invalid; and as they had no daughter, she found Emily's society so agreeable, that after a short time they proposed her remaining there altogether, on a salary of £100 per annum. She accepted the proposal, and the arrangement suited all parties extremely well, till young Charles Miller, Gerald's friend, came home. When he heard who she was, he was extremely surprised to find her there; and still more so, when he

found she could give him no intelligence of Gerald; for he was the confidant of the latter, and had long been aware of the engagement, which he mentioned to his father. "It is very odd," he said; "surely it must be broken off."

It was natural he should think so, and equally natural that, living under the same roof, and daily sitting at the same table with so attractive a person as Emily, he should become very desirous of success to his friend in her affections. But, doubtful of the actual relation in which the latter stood, he felt at a point of honour not to advance his suit; so, though he did not fail to recommend himself by such little attentions as the circumstances of the case warranted, he said nothing, but bided his time, waiting to see if Gerald would re-appear. But no Gerald came; and as he had generally an opportunity of seeing the letters that were laid on the hall table, he was pretty sure that she received none from him. So, on the strength of this apparent alienation, he ventured to throw a little more warmth into his attentions, and at length declared his suit, but it was met by a gentle refusal. Emily really felt grateful for Charles Miller was the son of a prosperous lawyer, and she saw how entirely disinterested his affection was; added to this, he was amiable and clever, and she liked him exceedingly, but she had not yet torn the image of Gerald from her heart. Perhaps it was fainter; and, certainly, the pangs that his disaffection had for some time caused were much less poignant; but the memory of his love was still dear to her, and she sometimes flattered herself that he might not be so much to blame as he appeared. Besides, even had she been free, she would have felt it an unjustifiable thing to take advantage of her situation, by allowing the son of the house to form an engagement that would, doubtless, be little pleasing to his parents. She even feared that these considerations might have obliged her to quit Mr. Miller's family; but, on her refusal, Charles again left home, and so relieved her from this difficulty. But he did not go without disclosing the secret of his attachment and rejection to his father—in whom he had entire confidence. Mr. Miller, although he would, he knew, vehemently oppose the match, was very well satisfied with the result; and one day, when Mr. Baring was enquiring what had become of Miss Dering, he told him the circumstance—accounting for her declining his son's proposal, by mentioning her engagement to the son of their mutual old friend and school-fellow, Mr. Gage. This led to some further enquiries; and, at length, Mr. Miller was induced to ask Mr. Livingstone, if he could in any way account for her having declined so advantageous a situation as the one he had offered her

"She was frightened at my stern, old, bronzed visage, or at our dearness, I suppose," replied Mr. Livingstone.

"That was certainly not the motive of her refusal," replied Mr. Miller; "on the contrary, she liked you, and expressed herself very grateful for the liberal salary you proposed, and much obliged to me for my recommendation."

"Did she know my name?" enquired Mr. Livingstone.

"Not when she came here," replied Mr. Miller: "but, in the evening, thinking the matter settled, I told her who you were."

"And then she made an objection?"

"She did," answered the lawyer, who thought that, now the transaction was over, there was no necessity for making a secret of the matter.

Mr. Livingstone comprehended the affair in a moment. He saw that Gerald had told her about the will, and that she had declined the situation from the most delicate motives. To a man of his character nothing, she could have done could have recommended her so powerfully to his good opinion. The result of his experience had been so unfortunate that he scarcely believed in the existence of disinterestedness and lofty motives, where money was concerned. He resolved to cultivate her acquaintance, and bade Mr. Miller bring her, with his wife, to dine with him. The halo of brightness with which her dignified proceeding surrounded her in his imagination even extended to Gerald. He considered that surely the man must be worthy that was loved by such a woman; and he remembered that it was a very unjust thing to punish him for Mr. Pilrig's indiscretion. Gerald could not help it, and it did not appear that he had taken any advantage of the information, even though it was clear he must be very poor, or he would not leave his intended wife in such necessity. So he determined to reconstruct a will in his favour, of course not employing the babbling Pilrig, but a stranger, avoiding Mr. Miller for the same reason as formerly, namely, the intimacy between young Miller and Gerald; being still determined that the secret should not be disclosed till his own time.

(To be continued.)

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council. A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which all the Ministers, if not all present, at least a full

Representation of Westminster.—Mr. Leader, it appears, does not intend to stand again for the representation of Westminster.

The British Museum.—By returns recently made, it appears that the annual estimated charge for the British Museum, to Lady-day next, is £34,975. The return embraces nine divisions, including the number of persons who have visited the institution for the last eighteen years. From Christmas, 1835, to Christmas, 1836, inclusive, the number was 321,151; from Christmas, 1837, to Christmas, 1838, the number was 356,008; to 1839, 380,850; to 1840, 247,999; to 1841, 219,574; to 1842, 215,218; and to 1844, an increase of 10,000 each year. No fewer than 5627 visits by artists were made in the year 1844 to the galleries of sculpture, and 8721 to the print room. It is stated, in respect to the reading room, that the number of books returned to the shelves of the general library from the reading room is 142,179; to the Royal library, 22,408; to the closets where they are kept for the use of readers from day to day, 78,470; and to the shelves of the reading rooms, about 116,400; altogether, 359,457 volumes; on the average, 1230 a day. The number of readers is 71,494.

New Suburban Parks, &c.—We understand that Government has determined upon at once carrying out some part of the report which was published two or three weeks since, and which recommended the formation of a park on the southern side of the metropolis, on the site of, and parts adjacent to, the locality now known as Battersea-fields, lying between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-bridge. With this view the necessary measures will shortly be taken, and a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take the preliminary steps for securing possession of the fields referred to, and such contiguous parts as may be deemed requisite for the formation of this additional Royal park and great suburban improvement. The extent of ground required will be about 300 acres, consequently the greater part of the "Pleasaunce," the market gardeners' ground, the premises of the celebrated "Red House," and other places of public resort, will be required. As a further measure of improvement, it is determined that an embankment of the river, between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-bridge, shall be made.

IRELAND.

Barbarous Murder in the County Donegal.—One of the most barbarous and revolting murders that ever disgraced this or any other country was committed on Saturday, near the sea-shore, about five miles from Ardara, in the parish of Inishkeen, county Donegal; and, what adds to the horror of the deed is, that there is but little doubt the victim's own son and daughter-in-law were the murderers. The murdered man, who was a Protestant, and whose name was Samuel Cranmer, was nearly 75 years of age. The body of the old man was found in a lake within one hundred yards of his house. Round his body was a long iron chain, at the end of which was a heavy stone. The chain was immediately removed on having his body. His chest was literally broken to pieces, his left arm was also broken, and there were several wounds in the back of his neck and head, and one under the chin. Marks of blood were also found in one of the rooms of the house in which the Cranmers lived, and which was, for the time, used as a cow-house. The doctor who examined the body stated that any one of the wounds in the head and also the chest would have been sufficient to have caused death. It is generally supposed that the son, who is a powerful young man, got his father down and broke in his chest with his knees; and that while he was doing so, his wife was stocking him with a gaff or other sharp instrument; and that they afterwards together carried him and threw him into the lake. These, and other circumstances, all tending to implicate Cranmer and his wife, determined the magistrates to commit them.

Famine on the Western Coast. *The Galway Vindicator* says—"We regret to have to state that we have received various communications from parties in whose veracity every confidence can be placed, representing that there exist the most appalling prospects of a famine in a few months. The darkest, with regard to a large portion of the population of the western coast of Galway, particularly in the district of Gurumna, extending from Cashla Lodge to Letterfrack. All crops of a productive nature failed over the Connemara coast line, for the present season, passed away, and the expectations formed that by the warmth of the sun people would have, in some measure, been enabled to bear the extensive loss which they have incurred by the potato disease, have been completely disappointed."

Sir John Littler.—Sir John Littler, who was created a baronet a little time ago, is a native of Meerkee, in India, is the eldest son of Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana, his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Littler was born on the 6th of January, 1783; and married, the 20th of June, 1827, Helen Olympus, only daughter of Captain Henry Stewart, son of John Stewart, Esq., claimant of the Earldom of Orkney.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Proprietor Mr. W. BATTY.—The most extraordinary and unparalled Novelties ever produced in this Theatre, will nightly command overflowing Houses.—Mr. BATTY has much pleasure in announcing that, after great research, he has succeeded in engaging the Greatest Wonder of the World, namely, an Elephant who performs the most difficult feats on the Tight Rope, without [illegible] Assisted by the [illegible] PHANTASIA OF THE PALADIA on MONDAY next. Each Monday and Every Evening, introducing the whole of the Extraordinary Feats of Equestrianism, by Mr. Batty, Mr. Cooke, Miss Quesada, Master Batty, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Batty, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Batty, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Batty

PAPER HANGINGS.—A Stock of 50,000 Pieces always on Sale, of the Newest Designs, Gold, Damasks, Oaks, Grained, Hand Marbles, &c. &c., at very Reduced Prices.—Jos. JESCHALLAR, 32, Bridge-row, City, corner of Sise-lane.

CORN-LAWS?—Pamphlets, and every other description of Printing, in a superior style, by GEORGE ODELL, 13, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, and 24, Twelvetree-street, Covent-garden (corner of Southampton-street). Country Orders per post, promptly executed, on a remittance being forwarded sufficient to cover the expense.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Waltz, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

RIDING TAUGHT TO LADIES OR GENTLEMEN OF ANY AGE, in Twelve Lessons by Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, at the GROSVENOR RIDING SCHOOL, 2, South-street, Park-lane. The School is very light and airy and free from dust and damp, being situate on the First Floor. Horses of every description to Let by the day, week, or month, or for any period.—Improved Saddlery.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY, by EDWARDS'S PATENT Firewood. It saves Money, Time, and Trouble, and is certain to light quickly. Sold by every Oilman and Grocer. Manufactory, No. 15, Wharf-road, City-road, London. Country orders executed.

SIX-BARRELED REVOLVING PISTOLS.—An Improved Pistol, combining great perfection of simplicity, certainty of precision, facility for reloading, and low prices, commencing at 42s. each. IMPROVED AIR CANES, with Pistols and Apparatus, from 55s. each, adapted for Ball, Shot, or Harpoons, by REILLY, Inventor and Patentee, 502, New Oxford-street.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also an immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bankers' Cash Boxes, and strong Japan Cash Boxes and Deed Boxes of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Directions for Gentlemen to take their own measure, with Prices and Drawings, sent free by post on application to the Makers, CAPPER and WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent street, London. If a set be ordered, a sample will be first made, and sent carriage free.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant, and Durable at very low prices for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their FAMILY LINEN Warehouse, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly. Those of 2½ yards square, 25s. each thoroughout England. CARRIAGE PAID, to the nearest Railway Station.

JOHN CAPPER and SON'S General Linendrapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. Feb. 25

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:

B.D.—Rev. George Brown, St. John's College.

M.A. George James Handford, Corpus Christi College; Francis Cranmer Penrose, Magdalene College.

B.A. Richard Gregory Chalk, Trinity College; Julian John Webb Probyn, St. John's College.

Matriculations.—Frederick Thomas Rowell, Pembroke, Emmanuel College.

At the same Congregation the following grace passed the Senate:—To allow Mr. Power, of Pembroke College, to take out of the public library the manuscripts marked Dd. 11. 82; Ee. II. 3; Mm. II. 13; Mm. II. 21, under the usual bond.

HEALTH OF SIR R. PEEL.—The *Times* says, "We are authorised to contradict in the most explicit manner the reports which have been for some time current as to the health of Sir R. Peel. It has been said that the right honourable Baronet has not been very quietly occupied. He has not even had occasion to undergo this operation during the present Session, and his health, notwithstanding the great fatigue which he has had to undergo, has much improved since the attack of the gout which he experienced in November last. In fact, Sir R. Peel has not required any medical treatment for many weeks, and is at present in the enjoyment of his only tolerably excellent health."

THE NEW BISHOPRICK. It is rumoured that Major General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. and G.C.H., is to have the 58th Regiment, vacant by the decease of General Sir William Clinton, G.C.B.

PARDON OF THE LOWTH MISSIONARY.—Her Majesty has granted a free pardon to John Potter, a runaway convict; and an order for his immediate discharge has been received at Newgate, from Sir James Graham.

ACCOUNTS to Dec. 27 from the Cape of Good Hope, state, that although Mr. Cloete had been appointed the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and the affairs of that colony were expected to become more settled, numerous parties continued to emigrate to the new village of Andries-orig-stad, about eight days' march from Delagoa.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Monday.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.—The Earl of ST GERMANS, in moving the second reading of this bill, expressed a hope that the details which he should lay before the House would convince their Lordships of the necessity for it. That the object of the bill was to meet the disorganised state which now existed in Ireland with powers with which it was not at present armed, in consequence of the increased amount of crime, murder, and outrageous assaults in that country. The noble Earl then proceeded to show the necessity for abolishing the necessity of the measure, to read a mass of documentary evidence, proving the increase of crime in Ireland, particularly as regarded offences against property. Hitherto of late no coercion was required to be exercised. Feeling that his responsible position as the Queen's representative in Ireland imposed upon him the duty of a representative to act on the ground of tendering his resignation, that his opinions upon a particular question were not in accordance with the general feelings of his constituents.

Mr. FERRAND followed, and made a speech in his usual caustic style of opposition to Sir R. Peel. The hon member commenced by asserting that the petitions for repeal were surreptitiously obtained, and mentioned an instance where one man had actually attached 14,000 signatures. Mr. Ferrand then made some strong animadversions upon the Ministerial converts to the repeal of the Corn-laws, asserting that the country viewed with unutterable disgust their political apostasy and tergiversation. Mr. Ferrand proceeded to say that he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury who his supporters were in that house? Were they the democratic Roebuck, the democratic Warburton, the democratic Bowring, the democratic O'Connell, who, a short time ago, was a convicted conspirator (Protectionist cheers.) "My opinion is (added Mr. Ferrand) that a great prevalence of the democratic principle would prove destructive to the institutions of the country." Should that unfortunate day ever dawn upon the political horizon when the power of democracy will be paramount, degraded, indeed, will be our fate

> Then when thou, Imperial Troy, must end,
> And they warriors fall, thy glories end

But I will add—

> Not by cold before that dreadful day,
> Shroud with a kind and honourable grave.

Mr. Ferrand then argued that there ought to be a dissolution

Mr. P. MILES suggested the adjournment of the debate until Thursday, and said that in his opinion the subject had been fully debated; and he that state of the debate he thought that the sooner they came to a division the better would the country be satisfied (hear, hear); and he did trust, if the honourable Member who had moved the adjournment of the debate (Dr. BOWRING) would undertake to move it for Thursday, that the debate at any rate would not extend beyond Friday. (Hear.)

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday.

The House met to-day at half-past four o'clock.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND THE IRISH CHURCH. Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN called attention to a declaration which had recently been made by Mr. Evelyn Denison on the hustings in Nottinghamshire, with respect to Lord Lincoln's opinion upon the Irish Church question. The hon. member drew the inference that Lord Lincoln was now favourable to the destruction of that Establishment (Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, most probably Lord Lincoln would in a few days be in the House, to give any explanation himself. He (Sir J. Graham) could say nothing about an alleged conversation between Lord Lincoln and a Member of that House on the subject of the Irish Church, but he (Sir J Graham) never heard that Lord J. Russell had any intention of destroying the Irish Church. —Lord J. RUSSELL said, as the hon. Member for Malton (Mr. E Denison) was not present, he would give an explanation. The Member Lord had in his mind what had taken place between himself and Lord Lincoln, but he (Lord J. Russel.) would say, that in what had passed Lord Lincoln had not given any opinion in favour of the destruction of the Irish Church. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the opinions of Lord Lincoln were perfectly honourable to him. He did not think that any thing had passed in the conversation inconsistent with the opinions Lord Lincoln had formerly held. He (Lord J. Russell) never desired the destruction of the Irish Church, although he thought a portion of the revenue was misapplied. Although he did not think the state of the Irish Church was satisfactory, yet, as a whole, he wished to see the Irish Church maintained.—Sir R. INGLIS said, in other words, after which Mr. O'CONNELL said he did not desire the destruction of the Established Church, but there was a great distinction between the Church and the temporalities. As to the temporalities, he would press upon the House the speedy alienation of them. They would never conciliate Ireland without some better alienation of these temporalities.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to allow two members to sit for Cork, in lieu of the two late members for Sudbury.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.—This bill was read a second time.—Sir J. GRAHAM intimated that, although he did not oppose the second reading, as he wished to support friendly societies, yet he must reserve the consideration of the subject. If the bill was passed for committee on Wednesday next he (Sir J. Graham) would in the meantime see Mr. Tidd Pratt. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE assented, and the committee was appointed for that day.

The London, Hounslow, and Western Railway Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Thursday

THE CORN-LAWS.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition, numerously signed, from the Corn in Warwickshire, from persons engaged in the fishery trade, praying for protection to their trade and to agriculture. He thought the late elections proved that the farmers were unanimous against the proposed measure; and he hoped that, if, unfortunately, it should arrive at that bourne, their Lordships would exercise their constitutional privilege, and throw it out.

THE LATE EXECUTION AT MOLLINGAR. The Marquis of WESTMEATH put some questions relative to a deputation from Westmeath which had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to urge him to allow the law to take its course in regard to Bryan Scery.—Earl St. GERMANS read a letter from the Lord Lieutenant to Sir J. Graham, explaining the circumstances, and stating that what had taken place had not the slightest influence upon his mind. In fact, the chief object of the deputation was to represent the lawless state of the county of Westmeath. (The letter was read on Wednesday in the House of Commons by Sir J. Graham.) He (Earl St. Germans) admitted that the proceeding was altogether an unusual one, but he believed the deputation were actuated by the best motives. He was sorry that any the proceeding was a harsh one, but he admitted that it was an unusual one.

The County Works Presentment (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

Their Lordships adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

NEW MEMBER.—Captain VERE, the new Member for the Southern Division of Northamptonshire, took the oaths and his seat.

NEW WAY. A new writ was issued for the borough of Bridport in room of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE

On the order of the day for resuming the debate being moved,

Mr. ROEBUCK complained of the time which was occupied with it, and in particular, that the hon. member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand) should be allowed to occupy two mortal hours in vituperation. That hon. gentleman violated decency (Cries of order, order)—order—did they cry "order" when the violent bantering language was used? If they were to consume another night in the debate, he hoped it would be by speeches of a different character, and that all swaggering in language and denouncing would be avoided. He hoped for the honour of the great Protectionist party, that such exhibitions would be avoided, for it was not by such exhibitions that their cause was to be supported, and he hoped they had something better that night than they had on the last night of the debate.

Sir R. H. INGLIS did not presume to think that the hon. gentleman was out of order, but he must say that he was showing a very inconvenient precedent. He (Sir R. Inglis) did not think it very fair or manly to attack the hon. member for Knaresborough in his absence. The hon. gentleman himself was guilty of directing personalities to hon. Members in that House.

Mr. BANKES would take that opportunity of saying that all that was said by the hon. member for Knaresborough respecting the part taken by Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the League, in respect of protection to starch, was utterly untrue. The starch manufacturers wanted no protection; and he would tell the hon. member for Knaresborough, that there was one misfortune attending all his speeches, viz., that he was never able to substantiate his assertions, at least so far as he (Mr. B.) was aware.

Mr. COLQUHOUN thought the discussion was very irregular, and, in the absence of the hon. member for Knaresborough, very unfair; and he would leave the hon. member for Dublin that the hon. member for Knaresborough would reasonably be at his bail before.

Mr. Rose then resumed the adjourned debate on the Government Free-Trade measures, which he most warmly supported.

The other speakers were Mr. B. Denison, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Finch, Mr. Seymer, and Mr. C. P. Villiers. The debate was then adjourned, and the House rose at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS Friday

The County Works Presentment (Ireland) Bill went through Committee, and the Fishery Piers and Harbours (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Some petitions were presented, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

NEW MEMBER.—The Marquis of Worcester took the oaths and his seat for East Gloucestershire, in the room of Mr. Charteris

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM THE HOUSE. Colonel SIBTHORP had put some questions as to the absence of the Secretary of the Colonies, and of the Solicitor and Attorney-General for Ireland. He wished to know whether there was a probability of seeing these honourable gentlemen in their places. He wished to know if there was a likelihood of seeing these hon. gentlemen, or any of them, in order that important questions might be put to them. Sir R. PEEL thought there had been no want of courtesy on his part in answering questions. That, if any questions were asked, he (Sir R. Peel) would be ready to answer them. As to vacancies, the only office vacant was that of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In a very few days that office would be filled up. As to the honourable gentleman's second question when two members of the Government could have seats in the House of Commons (a laugh), he (Sir R. Peel) really could not give an answer. It was true that some members of the Government were absent from the House, but he had every confidence in the policy and justice of the measures he proposed, that he was content to forego the advantage which, in ordinary times, the Crown possessed. (Cheers.)

Mr. FERRAND AND HIS ACCUSERS.—Mr. FERRAND then rose to defend himself from the attacks which he said had been made upon him by no less than four hon. gentlemen last night. He (Mr. Ferrand), however, was ready to defend and justify any statements he had ever made in that House. He had made no statement which he did not solemnly believe to be true, and he believed he should be able to establish what he had so stated. He commenced by alluding to the charge of Dr. Bowring with misrepresenting what he had said on Tuesday evening, with a view to injure him in the estimation of the working classes. He would assert that he had not misrepresented the evidence before a Committee.—Mr. C. BERKELEY could corroborate the statement as to the manufacture of petitions.—Mr. BRIGHT, after controverting the assertions of Mr. Ferrand, said that, to quote the words of a resolution of that House, the statements of the hon. gentleman were untrue and calumnious.—Dr. BOWRING then denied the statements of the hon. member with regard to the alleged cruelty of Mr. H. Ashworth

After a short conversation between several hon. members, the matter dropped.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR. COBDEN.—Sir ROBERT PEEL rose and alluded to a misapprehension on his (Sir Robert Peel's) part, of an expression used by Mr. Cobden about three years ago. He regretted that the subject should now be revived, as he (Sir R. Peel) hoped that his avowal had been sufficient if it were not so, he begged to state that I had been hinted to him at the time, he should have been most happy to have made a complete avowal. He would now distinctly say that, upon the explanation given by Mr. Cobden, he had intended to withdraw, and the construction which he (Sir Robert Peel) had put upon the words used by Mr. Cobden.

Mr. COBDEN, who spoke in a low tone of voice, said that he felt at the time that the right honourable Baronet had not made the disavowal so distinct as he could have wished, but after the declaration of the right honourable Baronet that evening, he (Mr. Cobden) felt that the discussion was complete, and being so, he, on his part, would express his regret at the terms in which he (with the feeling alluded to rankling in his mind) had spoken of the right hon. gentleman. The subject here dropped.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. G. BANKES resumed the debate. The hon. member condemned the proceedings of Sir R. Peel, who, he said, after he had been compelled to tender his resignation, delivered observations in his Sovereign's private capacity, for which he was not responsible to the country. He believed the right hon. Baronet would be compelled to resort to a dissolution.

The next speakers were Mr. BUCKHAM ESCOTT and Capt. GLADSTONE.

Mr. COBDEN, who was at first not audible in the gallery, complained of the speakers not having addressed themselves directly to the question before the House. The principal remarks had been upon the advantage of a dissolution, and an attack upon the Ministry: in these attacks the country would not sympathise, because that it was merely done to evade the question. In 1841 the same course was followed; and the Leaguers came in for their share. The more the Ministers were attacked, the more would the country sympathise with them, and the right honourable Baronet had actually become popular under the martyrdom inflicted upon him. It has made him a general favourite. "You wish for an appeal to the country" (continued Mr. Cobden), and if its decision is favourable, you will abide by it. If you could depend upon your principles, you would not take such a course. You should say that you will not yield to one defeat or many, but you have no confidence in your doctrine. We have heard much of protection and what is to be done there, but, recollect, there is neither spinner nor manufacturer in that other place: will that express public opinion? You want an expression of public opinion—you shall have it to-night. You talk of a numerical majority, and think that you will obtain it by an appeal to the country. I tell you that you have no chance. I would not have said so three months ago, but your party is broken up—four-fifths of the men in the north would follow the right hon. Baronet. They say there to the Free-Traders who visit them that Sir Robert Peel will give them Free-Trade at the proper time; therefore, in the present state of things you cannot get a numerical majority. Look at the

R. COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

At the close of the long and important Debate on the Corn-Laws, attention is naturally turned more strongly than ever to the champion of the successful cause, the leader of the Free-Trade party, Mr. Cobden. The hon. gentleman has not attended the House during the greater part of the Debate, having been suffering from severe illness; but he has been frequently referred to by speakers on both sides, and on every occasion with a high degree of respect; the Ultra-Protectionists have always alluded to him in much more favourable terms than to the Premier. We have, in a former number, given a memoir of Sir Robert Peel's once great antagonist, and now great ally. Mr. Cobden sits for the borough of Stockport, for which he was elected in 1841.

RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE CORN-LAWS.

THE DIVISION.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS .	337
AGAINST THEM	240
MAJORITY FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS	97

The announcement was received with very enthusiastic cheering; and the House adjourned at a quarter past Three this morning.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

QUEEN PHILIPPA INTERCEDING FOR THE BURGESSES OF CALAIS.

(See the Print of the Arts-Union Cartoon in No. 197 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.)*

On Women! In our adverse hour,
When lightnings flash, and tempests lowr,
When reels the fragile bark of life
Amidst the elemental strife,
Hopeless and hopeless—by its smile
Seraphic beams our woes to wile!
'Tis then thy pure and blessed tear
Pours its balm into the suffering soul!
Thou art the type of mercy here—
And angels hallow thy control.

Who stands before the wrathful King?
His hair is white as driven snow;
And on his eyes a ghastly ring,
Graven by Famine, Care, and Woe,
Appears. Around his neck a chain
[illegible] by a rope—
[illegible]'s halter! Fear and Hope
Also have fled, and calm despair
Broods on his brow? Brave St. Pierre,
The Mayor of Calais, is that man!
Long had he battled with despair
To hold the [illegible] [illegible] wan
[illegible] [illegible]. Now to woe come,
[illegible] [illegible] to their doom:
A [illegible] unworthy of the brave—
A [illegible] [illegible] traitor's grave!

Who bows before the vengeful King?
Who clasps his knees, and lifts her eyes,
All streaming o'er with tears, that wring
E'en the rude soldier's sympathies?
"Oh! Sire," exclaims that suppliant fair,

"Have mercy on his hoary hair
Thyself a noble soldier, then
Will never brand La gallant brow:
Then will not doom him to a death
For dogs and felons only meet.
Honour the soldier's winding sheet,
And spare the aged warrior's breath
Then will, my Edward. Mercy's now,
For virtues which thou must admire!
The [illegible] [illegible]
Thy loyalty that spares [illegible]
Be merciful, great King! [illegible]
Thy Queen to rend the captive's chain!"

Philippa spake. A murmur deep
Of praise and pity seemed to creep
Among the vast and martial crowd,
From bowman to the Baron proud
The citizen heard no many a breast,
In sorrow drooped the hardiest crest.
The patient bishop turn'd to hide
The tear that [illegible] with mild glide
Adown his furrow'd cheek: while round
The group King Edward [illegible]

"Brave [illegible]! at last we take
The Mastery, "I must either break
My trusty oath, or else I woon
Forsake the weakness of my Queen
Arise, Philippa! Thou hast won
The victory through Mercy's pleas.
Lord Bishop grant; sir [illegible]
And, St. Pierre! resume thy keys.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE GENERATION OF STEAM

A French engineer, named Leonard, has taken out a patent for simple means of diminishing the fuel necessary for producing steam. He introduces fish oil into the boiler, with only a small portion of water. When the oil is at boiling heat, the water precipitates itself into the interior, and steam is generated as fast as desired, without the oil being decomposed. The saving in fuel is said to be forty or fifty per cent.

EXPEDITION INTO SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

The exploring expedition, headed by Captain Sturt, which left Adelaide about fifteen months ago to proceed northward, had advanced, up to the date of his despatches (18th July, 1845), about 500 miles to longitude 141 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 29 deg. 40 min. 12 sec., being about 90 miles E. by S. from Mount Hopeless, and near the turning point of Mr. Eyre's expedition in 1840. The extreme northern point to which the party had attained was about 28 degrees of latitude; and to get there they had to encounter a country of extreme desolation, aridity, and high temperature. Indeed, Captain Sturt's description of the heat at the highest northern point he had attained, is really awful. To give some idea of its intensity, he writes, "I found the thermometer, which was fixed in the shade of a large tree, four feet from the ground, stationary at 100 deg. of Fahrenheit, at half-past two p.m., and, in the direct rays of the sun, it rose to 157 deg. It had, on a former occasion, stood at 132 deg. in the shade, and 103 deg. in the sun.

FRUIT TREES BLOSSOMING IN WINTER.

Mr. E. Mitchell, of the Bristol Gardens, Kemp Town, Brighton, has now a brown Bury pear tree in full blossom, and a Jargonel pear tree bearing fruit three-fourths grown.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN SERPENT.

A letter from Gottingen announces that M. Koch, a geologist, of that city, has just discovered, in the United States, in the State of Alabama, at a depth of 111 feet below the surface of the ground, the complete skeleton of an antediluvian serpent, 114 French feet (121 feet 6 inches English) long, the vertebræ of which are from 24 to 30 inches high, and 18 in circumference. M. Koch is of opinion that the animal must have lived in the sea, and that it was carnivorous. He proposes to give it the name of *archihydra*.—(This appears to throw the account of the great sea-serpent quite into the shade. America must be a famous place for serpents.)

STATISTICS OF PRUSSIA.

We find the following statistical account of Prussia in the German journals:—Prussia, the extent of which is 5080 square miles, contained at the end of 1843 a population of 7,721,038 males and 7,750,727 females, of whom 9,428,911 were Protestants and 5,820,123 Catholics. There were 13,230 mills worked by water, 10,572 by wind, and 69 by steam (in 1840 the number of the latter was only 11); 884 printing establishments (447 in 1840), 1202 presses (1109 in 1840); paper and forges, 9763, employing 80,190 workmen, and producing yearly 42,815,741 livres (about 130 millions of francs); 9,588 breweries, 10,131 distilleries, 2,[illegible] steam-engines, with a collective force of 27,242 horses (in 1840 only 634 engines, of 12,878 horse-power); 136 cotton-spinning mills, occupying 150,436 spindles; 8,300 worsted-spinning establishments, with 405,603 spindles. Since 1840 the latter business has increased 2 per cent.: that of cotton has decreased 22 per cent., but the number of spindles remains the same.

A GROUND FOR CONGRATULATION.

The *Frankfort Journal* gives the folowing anecdote:—"About a week ago, the Duke of Nassau, while walking on the banks of the Rhine, near Mayence, asked a boatman whether the river continued to rise? 'Yes,' replied the man, using a term equivalent to calling the Duke a stupid ass, 'have been walking an hour here, and ask me whether the water rises!' The Duke turned away laughing. 'Do you know whom you have been talking to?' asked a second boatman of the first. 'No! who was he?' 'Why, it was the Duke of Nassau!' 'Well, I am glad I was not rude!'"

SLEEP.

(Written by the late Dr. Southey, at the age of 18.)

Sleep that loves the cottar's hut
Beyond the Baron's hall,
Sleep that hears the peasant's prayer,
Nor heeds the Monarch's call!

Sleep that seals the wearied eye,
That soothes the throbbing pain;
That shuts the [illegible] evening hour
Of all thy [illegible] train.

Yet surely [illegible] when guilty care
Racks the [illegible] breast,
Thou shed'st no genial influence there,
Thou giv'st no placid rest.

Where guilt is fixed, thou ne'er canst live,
Nor where it reigns abide;
Thy calm dominion it is [illegible] shared
By Avarice or Pride.

Though man all other Nature's gifts
Summon by force or skill,
Nor art can force thee to stay,
Or bend thee [illegible]

From the hill and vale,
Thy presence [illegible]
But whomsoe'er thou visit'st not,
How a pain the wretch's soul!

From the MS. in the possession of the nephew of Dr. Southey.

ORIGIN OF THE LEAGUE.

The seven persons who originated the movement which gave rise to the National Anti-Corn-law League, were—Edward Baxter (now of Belfast), W. A. Cunningham, Andrew Dalziel, James Howie (now of Edinburgh), James Leslie, Archibald Prentice, and Philip Thomas Bousfield. At the second meeting of the Association, although about fifty persons had given in their subscriptions, there was again an attendance of seven, the place of Mr. Baxter, who was absent, having been taken by Mr. William Rawson, now the treasurer of the League. Mr. Rawson was the first Englishman who joined the Association. Of the original seven, six were natives of Scotland, and one of Ireland. The grand impulse to the movement was given when Mr. Cobden, who was abroad at the time of its origination, joined it. The first person who subscribed more than five shillings was Mr. Robert Stuart, now one of the magistrates for the borough, who, on being up-lad to, said, "What is the use of subscribing five shillings? Put me down for ten pounds."

THE LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

The *Morning Chronicle*, which is the oldest London journal, has existed for 77 years; the *Morning Post* 75, the *Herald* 61, the *Times* 61, and the *Advertiser* 51 years.

STATISTICS OF PARIS.

Paris is inhabited by 912,634 individuals, who occupy 34,396,800 square yards of surface, or nearly 8600 acres. It contains 42,000 houses, 1922 streets, 97 quays, 46 military roads, 37 quays, 15 boulevards, 37 avenues, 153 squares, 37 bridges, 105 courts, 9 palaces, 23 remarkable edifices, 6 public gardens, 4 triumphal arches, 5 columns, 1 obelisk, 16 libraries, 15 museums, 28 monumental fountains, 38 churches, 25 convents, 20 hospitals, 4 equestrian statues, 24 theatres, and 29 barracks.

A NEW COLOUR FOR DYEING.

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces a discovery of much importance in dyeing. A dyer of Vienne, who lives in Lyons, has discovered a means of producing an *orange-coloured yellow* from the citron, and by one dipping only. By this means fustic, cochineal, madder, and a preparation of tin, now used, will be no longer required: and it is said that this discovery will save time and money, and produce a superior colour.

A YOUNG GIRL POSSESSED OF ELECTRIC POWER.

A great sensation has been excited in the scientific world of Paris, by the extraordinary phenomenon of a young girl from Normandy, who possesses the electric power belonging to the torpedo. M. Arago, who has witnessed several proofs of this singular quality, made a very interesting statement on the subject to the Académie des Sciences, who have formed a commission to investigate the facts.

A DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT

A Belgian savant has just discovered that electric light, directed on the human body, makes it so diaphanous as to enable the arteries, veins, and nerves to be seen at work, and their action to be studied.

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT ABOUT THE WEATHER.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, which is in the habit of dealing in the wonderful, says, "The mildness of the present temperature is attributed to a large cavity or crater, observed by Professor Grandisson of Monaco on the eastern limb of the sun, corresponding with a spot which inclines towards the north. This great cavity appeared on the 17th January, increased, and on the 23rd bore towards the middle of the luminary. Its greatest diameter has been measured at 13 seconds, equivalent to 2194 geographical leagues, whence it results that the solar superficies had 22,626,000 square leagues in complete obscurity, while the remaining portion was resplendent with light. About 19 o'clock on that day the heat at Monaco was at 11 degrees of Reaumur, 56½ Fahrenheit."

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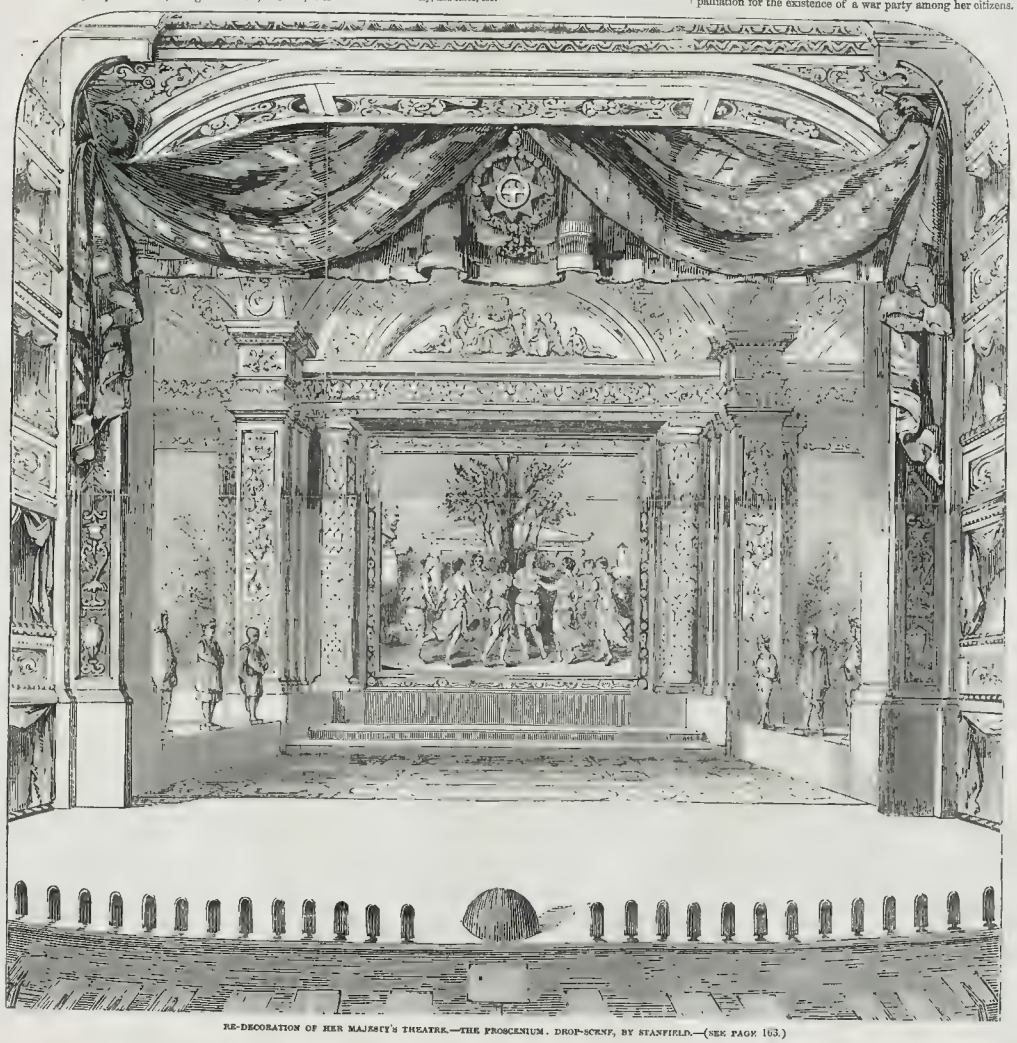
WAR IN THE WEST.

The intelligence from America is again rather discouraging to the friends of peace; it is a libel on common sense and reason to suppose the existence, in any country, of a war party—that is a mass of public opinion having a perceptible weight in public affairs, that actually seeks for opportunities of bloodshed, and exhibits no reluctance to make causes for it if they should not exist. It is still more degrading to humanity to be compelled to acknowledge that men can be found, who, for their own purposes, foment the causes of difference that do unfortunately and inevitably arise; the many, who do not reason, may be sincere, though mistaken; the few, who speculate on the advantages they may gain in the confusion of a struggle, must exercise thought and calculation. They are, of necessity, criminal; they are neither sincere in error, nor believe in the justice of the course they take. We can find a palliation for those who form the war party in France; there are the dark memories of centuries of feuds between us, renewed with dreadful energy, and worked out to a humiliating catastrophe within the present generation. There is greater cause for hate than love between the Gaul and the Saxon.

> Blood has been shed ere now, in the olden time,
> Ay, and since, too.

We struck down their idol—it was a brazen image, but they worshipped it—and imposed on them an expelled race of rulers. We do not believe that England would take the same part now in a similar conflict; but we must abide by the consequences of our own act; "what is done, is done;" it may be repented, but cannot be recalled; and it is sad to think, though far from impossible to conceive, that thousands on thousands are anxious to see the day that may bring them the chance of retaliation. On such grounds, the existence of a war party in France may be accounted for, with something to palliate it. But America has neither excuse nor palliation for the existence of a war party among her citizens. Her



Re-decoration of her Majesty's Theatre.—The Proscenium. Drop-scene, by Stanfield.—(See page 163.)

millions are not pent within the narrow bounds which political jealousies confine more strictly even than natural limits; she has example room and verge enough" for all the energies of her energetic sons, for centuries to come; she won her independence from us, but she was goaded into it by folly and ignorance on the part of our rulers, which Englishmen have long thought justified her resistance; she established her liberty by a determination which, as it is the quality of our common race, we can well sympathise with No nation so little grudges America her independence and her constitution as England; no people admire political freedom more, wherever it is found. The Americans were the victors in the strife with our fathers; the advantage was with them, and they may well forgive what we have long since forgotten. We cannot think that the memory of that [illegible] ties; and our differences [illegible] to be more dust in the [illegible] with all the liberal links that bind us to [illegible] language, an [illegible] which as favourably developed the resources of both countries. For the staple produce of America, England is the great market; there is a bond of mutual dependence between us; steam has bridged the Atlantic, and brought the Old World and the New so close together that the arrival of intelligence is almost as regular and certain as the daily post. Every circumstance that can induce nations to be at peace exists in a greater degree between England and America than between any other two nations in the world; and yet this is the time when we hear rising rumours of war about a question of territory! It seems to us that national folly can no further go; and if hostilities should actually occur, the nation that first provokes them will render itself a disgrace to all Christendom, and an example of popular madness to all generations.

But we do not believe that folly will be allowed to decide the question; for it is one on which more than half the agitation is the work of knavery: a political party finds that a war question furnishes the greatest amount of "political capital;" and they work it without one scruple as to its morality or consequences. We can conceive no lower degree of political degradation than that to which a man, or set of men, in a sane state of mind, must fall, before they can lend themselves to the deliberate advocacy of war: the case is made still worse, when those men no more mean to go to war than they contemplate cutting their own throats, but agitate merely to get up "a cry," by which they may keep themselves in office, and their opponents out. The trick is transparent and contemptible enough; but the fact that it is possible to play it, forces on the world a much lower estimate of the intellect of a large mass of the American people, than it would wish to entertain. Can it be the shrewd, calculating, commercial American, that shouts for war—the run of nations—the folly and reproach of reason—the destroyer of commerce? We do not believe that this really is the case; speeches in Congress, or articles in newspapers, are not the voice of a whole people; a few individuals may thus contrive to make a great sensation; if backed by a sense of injury on the part of the community, or of insult offered it, they might produce great results. But in this instance much of the element of hostilities is wanting; all the intercourse between America and England for the last few years has been beneficial to both, and from the tendency of our Legislation is likely to become still more so. What can be alleged as the cause of war? A disputed question of boundary in a territory which is about as worthless a tract as could be found upon the earth's surface. If all Oregon were absorbed by the Ocean, America would never know it, by any effect it would have on her prosperity; and as to England, the loss of a merchantman and her cargo would make more sensation at Liverpool than such an occurrence. What, then, in the name of common sense, is there to make all the noise about? Stripped of the flourishes of eloquence and indignation that have been made about it, it sinks into as worthless a dispute as ever engaged "the inky fingers" of a diplomatist, or cost the penning of a protocol.

The refusal to submit such a question to the arbitration of a third power, which seems to be the determination of America, exhibits a petty feeling, akin to childishness, and a want of that practical ability in meeting a question, which is most surprising in so practical a people. Questions of at least as great importance are perpetually arising among the European Powers, but they are settled without this exceeding talk about war, which only serves to alarm the sensitive, shake the funds, disturb commerce, and cause a general uncomfortable feeling, like that experienced when a party when some one of the circle broaches a topic of conversation exceedingly offensive and disagreeable to all but himself. The decencies of society come between the offender and the punishment that suggests itself to everybody's mind; he is not turned out of it exactly, but a pretty strong opinion is formed of him, and it is possible he may calculate too much on the forbearance shown him, and make the administering a correction a kind of moral and social duty. Englishmen hate and despise all talk and vapouring about war, and it pains them to hear others indulge in it, but this aversion must not be confounded with fear to engage in it if forced on them: hence we have no gunpowder debates in the Legislature, no public meetings for blood and glory resolutions, no journals of the "whole ticket" principles. But we have a surplus revenue, a score of millions sterling in the vaults of the Bank, unlimited credit if required on all the Exchanges of the world, stores and artillery enough for half-a-dozen campaigns, and a fleet that could sail at a week's notice. Which side is best prepared for the struggle? If the American people allow themselves to be hurried into a war by the absurdities of the Oregon fanatics, they are not the sensible men we take them to be. This shall end without the perdition of souls." We have no objection to see a question brought to a crisis, at which a decisive step must be taken; that crisis is produced by the notice of the termination of the Convention as to the occupancy of Oregon; the matter will be a step nearer settlement, not a jot more likely to create a war. But we hate to hear such a contingency talked of as possible, and heartily wish the power of common sense may have full sway on the subject. We perceive indications that this is likely. The tone of the American journals is less hostile; they are in opposition to the Government; and to prove that the results of an outbreak can be anticipated on the other side of the Atlantic, we give the following from the *New York Express*:—

CONSEQUENCES OF WAR.

The banishment of our merchant ships and coasters from the ocean and lakes!

[illegible] PAYMENTS!
[illegible]
DIRECT TAXES!

NO REVENUES FROM THE CUSTOMS!
NO COMMERCE

Taxes on Farms! Taxes on Cattle! Taxes on Crops! Stamp Taxes! Taxes on everything!

A NATIONAL DEBT OF TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS, FOR A
WAR OF FOUR YEARS!

The bombardment of New York, Oswego, Buffalo, Detroit, Chichago, and Charleston

The blockade of all our Ports, Rivers, and Sounds. Commerce [illegible]

[illegible] quoted summonses to arms! Conscription and [illegible] the militia!

Widows, orphans, Loads of men with one leg, or arm, one eye, maimed, mutilated, &c.

These are but partial pictures. All will end in the resumption of negotiations, and if the negotiators cannot agree in arbitrating the points we start from.

With so just an appreciation of the "consequences," may we not hope that the [illegible] of such evils on both sides

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA. The Earl of RIPON moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army on the Sutlej, for the late brilliant victories at Moodkee and Ferozeshah. After briefly recapitulating the circumstances which rendered the preservation of the British forces on the Sutlej unavoidable, the noble Lord dwelt on the [illegible] actions themselves, and on the gallantry displayed by the troops on the occasion. Having paid a just tribute to the memories of Sir J. M'Caskill, and Major Broadfoot, his next [illegible] passed an elegant eulogium on the eminent services of Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir [illegible] Gough, and concluded by moving the several resolutions in which the vote of thanks was embodied.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave his cordial support to the resolutions.—The Duke of WELLINGTON eulogised the conduct of Sir H. Hardinge, and said he had a most excellent example by tendering his assistance in a subordinate capacity. The noble Duke proceeded to record his opinion of the conduct of the troops. He said "It is not generally known, my Lords, but I know it, that the fortified position of the army was closed in by entrenchments, and that it ought to be called a fortress, instead of a fortified position. Notwithstanding, also, the [illegible] of the enemy's guns, and the [illegible] which Sir H. Gough carried forward, these troops laboured under the singular disadvantage of being [illegible] of water for nearly twenty-four hours, in consequence of the persons who [illegible] employed to get water being shot to pieces, and the troops, consequently, had not even that refreshment. Under these circumstances it was that the troops carried this position, not, certainly, without great loss, but a loss which I hope has not left them in a state whereby their future efficient, if their services should be required on a different occasion. I really must say that I have not for a length of time heard of an action which has given me such unqualified satisfaction, except in one particular. The troops, with a panic of one moment, (the 53rd) to which the word 'panic' was attached. (Hear.) I have thought it my duty to inquire into the circumstances attending that regiment, and I find that it lost three-fifths of its number in the engagement, and an immense number of officers and non-commissioned officers. I have seen an account which states that in the first quarter of an hour from the moment when the regiment was first engaged one-third of its officers fell. I [illegible] to question the accuracy of the report of the operations made by a general officer (Sir John Littler), but I wish that this officer, when he sat down to prepare an elaborate report of the conduct of the troops under his command, had inquired into the number of killed and wounded, and had inquired what losses this regiment had sustained. If he had inquired, I believe he would have found that when this regiment was compelled to panic, the men were actually mowed down by the fire of the enemy, which they had just advanced." (Hear, hear.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said this last achievement [illegible] the high opinion he had ever entertained of the army with which he had seen recently connected. He had, indeed, supposed, that everything that could been said applied as much to the native as to the European troops. He had the greatest satisfaction what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington respecting the 53rd Regiment, for about the Governor-General would reserve to himself the honour of storming the breach at Lahore. Above all things, it was most gratifying to remark the fidelity of the native army, which Lord remained unshaken under the severest trials. After a few words from Lord AUCKLAND, the resolutions were carried unanimously; and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., took the oaths and his seat for South Nottinghamshire, in the room of Lord Lincoln. The hon. member was much cheered by the Protectionists.

ALLEGED FORGERIES TO PETITIONS.—Mr. C. F. BERKELEY brought forward the subject of a petition which he had presented on a former day, purporting to have come from Cheltenham, but which it appeared, had emanated from Manchester. Since he had last spoken upon the subject, he had received several letters, which proved that a great number of the signatures to that petition were actual forgeries, and that a great number of the genuine signatures which appeared attached to it had not been originally attached to the prayer of that petition. The hon. member then moved that the said petition be referred to a Select Committee to examine into the manner in which the signatures had been obtained for it, and the parties by whom the signatures had been affixed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE deprecated the manner in which the Anti Corn-law League interfered with the [illegible] of votes.

Mr. BRIGHT, on the part of the League, made an explanation on the subject.

Mr FERRAND wished to know whether he could move an amendment to the motion by the hon. and gallant member. He had received a letter that morning from Sheffield, bearing out the statement which he had made on a previous night in respect to the manner in which signatures were affixed to those petitions. There was also an article in the last number of the *Leeds Mercury*, which bore testimony to the truth of what he had stated. He had further received a letter from a gentleman residing in London, who gave his name and address, detailing the manner in which his signature to a petition, and others of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS as an excellent authority upon the subject. He informed him that children were in the habit of signing their names two or three times over to these petitions, and making—as [illegible] the leaders of the Anti Corn-law League (laughter from the opposition side of the House), I shall feel great pleasure in addressing you to expose their conduct, by informing you of the names and residences of those who have signed the Anti Corn-law League to procure these signatures. He then stated that he knew of twenty persons who were thus employed, one of whom had affixed signatures to petitions to the number of about 20,000, another 300. As soon as he [illegible] received the letter, he immediately wrote to this person, asking him for a reference as to his respectability, which he at once gave. He had a personal interview with this gentleman, and had ascertained that the statements in the letter were correct. He was prepared, therefore, to produce proofs to prove these facts, and he would, therefore, move, as an amendment, that this Committee do inquire generally into the [illegible] adopted by the Anti Corn-law League to obtain signatures to their petitions. After some discussion, a Select Committee was appointed, but Mr. Ferrand's amendment was withdrawn.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Sir R. PEEL, in proposing a vote of thanks to the British army in India, gave a very interesting outline of the policy adopted by the Government, and read some affecting and spirited extracts from letters from that gallant officer. His right hon. Baronet, after some preliminary remarks, said—The resolutions with which I shall conclude will not touch upon any matter of merely political concern, but are framed in a manner conformable to the usual language that usage has consecrated with reason and justice. The resolutions will be confined to the acknowledgment of military skill, ability, and valour; and those words are disposed, if any there be, to question the policy of the late government of India, will not be in the slightest degree compromised by giving a ready acquiescence in the motion I shall submit. (Cheers.) However convinced I may be of the justice, the moderation, and the wisdom, which have characterised the conduct of my gallant friend the Governor-General, yet I shall studiously abstain, even in the observations which I make, from any reference to public policy, excepting such as is necessary to elucidate the military operations in which my gallant friend, which is immediately concerned in the question now before the House. With its position, with its government, with its population, we have become familiar by events that have occurred within the last few years. The seat of the country and the history of the Punjaub are probably well known by every one, from the relation in which it has recently stood during our operations in the neighbouring countries of Affghanistan. The Hon. Baronet proceeded briefly to sketch the ability and energy of an individual (Runjeet Singh), supremacy was established by him in the Punjaub, and that for many years, through that ability and energy, the [illegible] succession of Governors, in consequence of the murder of the predecessor by the successor: it has exhibited a picture of its riotousness and debauchery so extravagant, that it might be calculated to provoke a smile, if it were not for the influence such destitute scenes and such characters have over the welfare of millions. The acts of that Government have been mainly controlled by that powerful soldiery over which Runjeet Singh established his sway; but which, in consequence of the death of that chief, has latterly controlled the conduct of the civil authorities, and even of the military commanders, by repeated acts of insubordination, and repeated murders, for the purpose of exerting increased pay. Perhaps, the best idea can be given of the condition of affairs, and the difficulties of speculating upon any acts that may be committed, or upon any measure that may be resorted to, is this—that it is quite clear that the main object of the governors of that country, and of the princes and leading proprietors and chiefs, has been to provoke collision with the British army, not for the purpose of sustaining the military reputation of their country, but of freeing themselves from subjection to an insubordinate and licentious force, by succeeding in a conflict with Great Britain. (Cheers.) That has been the main object, and the public policy that has for some time guided the decisions and regulated the acts of the rulers of the Punjaub. I well know what was the object of my friend, Sir Henry Hardinge, in undertaking the government of India: he made great sacrifices from a sense of public duty: my gallant friend had a prominent place in the councils of his Sovereign: I believe, without any family connexion or divisions, held in general esteem (cheers), as well by his political opponents (cheers from the Opposition benches), as by his political friends. (Cheers from the Ministerial side.) He was regarded by the whole country as its friend, because he was the friend of justice to all ranks. (Cheers.) It was proposed, to him at a time of life when, perhaps, ambition is a less powerful stimulus than it might have been at an earlier period, to undertake the duty of supreme power in places in the councils of his Sovereign to forego the satisfaction he must have felt at what he could not fail to see that he was an object of general respect and esteem. (Cheers.) He proposed to himself a [illegible] object of promoting the solid happiness of his life, for the purpose of performing a public duty he thought he owed to his Sovereign and his country, by taking the arduous and responsible situation of Chief Governor of the [illegible] possessions, at that time with a high military reputation, but, most of all, sollicitous to establish his fame in connexion with our Indian empire—not by means of conquest, or the extension of military renown, but by obtaining for himself a name in the annals of India as the friend of peace, and the promotion of the social intercourse of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) I believe it was, in great part, on account of the military character and high reputation of my gallant friend, that he was enabled to confer [illegible] tions offered to him for the invasion and conquest of the Punjaub [illegible] which my gallant friend took of the policy to be pursued in regard to the Punjaub, was shortly [illegible] the [illegible] dependents of the British. Upon it in India were sufficient [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sudden irruption, gave orders that the division of troops at Umballa, consisting of 7500 men, should advance and move towards the Sutlej. On December 11, the very day on which the Lahore army crossed the Sutlej, the British and native troops of that division were on their march from Umballa to the frontier. (Hear, hear.) I must say that I think the whole proceedings of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, subsequently to that day, as well as before it, were characterized by the greatest prudence, skill, and foresight (Cheers.) From Umballa the troops marched to a place called Busean, where, owing to the prudent precautions of the Governor-General, they received an ample supply of food (Hear, hear.) It was resolved then that a junction should be effected with the Loodiana division, so that it would be better to concentrate the whole force by a junction made at some risk with the division at Loodiana, rail or than have a divided army The troops advanced accordingly towards Ferozepore, and learned by the way that the whole of the army of Lahore, amounting to not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, had crossed the river, and were prepared to attack them (Hear, hear.) The expectations of the Governor-General were entirely justified by the result of that determination. There were in Ferozepore 6000 men, 35 heavy guns in position, and 24 heavy pieces of artillery, in addition to the heavy ordnance. The army of Lahore shrunk from the attack of so formidable a post, and Ferozepore was entirely safe (hear, hear), according to the calculations which had been entertained by the Governor-General. (Hear, hear.) The army of Lahore, not attempting to carry out the attack of Ferozepore, then determined to fight the British forces on their march. Accordingly on the 18th of December made a sudden attack on them. On that day the troops had reached Moodkee, after having marched 150 miles by forced marches. The men were suffering severely from want of water, and from exhaustion, and yet such was their discipline and gallantry, that they repelled the whole of the attacking army, though greatly superior to them in number (hear, hear)—defeated a force treble their amount, and succeeding in the capture of 17 of their guns. (Cheers.) The army of Lahore, thus repulsed by the division of our forces from Umballa, retired within very formidable entrenchments at Ferozeshah. These entrenchments, consisting of strong breastworks, were in the form of a parallelogram, of which the opposite faces were a mile, and half a mile in length respectively. In the face of those formidable works, protected by 150 guns of excellent workmanship, and defended by 50,000 men, the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief determined to effect a junction with the division of the army which was on its march from Ferozepore. The troops advanced against the three sides of the enemy's position, and unanswered on their right flank, but the commander having given previous notice to Sir J. Littler, made a march on the left of their position, and on the 21st December effected a junction with the Ferozepore division, which thus gave them an addition of 7500 men. (Hear, hear, hear.) At this time there remained but three hours to sunset. It was resolved, however, to attack the position of the enemy. My gallant friend, (the Governor-General) offered his services as second in command (cheers), services which were cheerfully and promptly accepted by the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.) Determined not to wait till next morning, the instant they effected their junction with Sir J. Littler's division, the Commander-in-Chief resolved to make an attack upon the enemy in his entrenched camp. (Hear, hear.) The result, Sir, of that attack proved the valour of our Indian forces in a pre-eminent degree, and has entitled them, I believe, to the warmest acknowledgments of this House and of the country. (Loud cheers.) I believe, Sir, that the night of the 21st December was one of the most memorable in the annals of the British empire. (Hear, hear.) The enemy were well defended with their numerous fortified battlements, their guns were served with the greatest precision, and bold on our advancing columns with great effect. The right of the British army was led on by the Commander-in-Chief, while the left wing was headed by Sir H. Hardinge. (Cheers.) Our forces made an attack on the enemy's camp during the three hours which as yet remained of daylight, but they had not sufficient time to complete the victory, which was gloriously achieved on the following day. The British army, however, made good their attack, and occupied a part of the enemy's camp. In the middle of the night the camp took fire, and further conflict was for a time suspended. In consequence, no doubt, of what had passed, the army of Lahore brought forward their heavy artillery, and poured a most destructive fire upon our troops. The details of those occurrences have been given with admirable clearness in the despatches of both commanders, but there have been private letters received which speak of them with less of formality, and perhaps give truer and more faithful accounts of these actions than the official documents. Perhaps the House will excuse my giving extracts of a private letter from the Governor-General to a member of his own family. (Loud cries of "hear, hear, hear.") The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to read the following extract from the letter, which was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down and fighting cannonballs flying in the darkness of both commanders, but there have been private letters received which speak of them with less of formality, and perhaps give truer and more faithful accounts of these actions than the official documents. Perhaps the House will excuse my giving extracts of a private letter from the Governor-General to a member of his own family. (Loud cries of "hear, hear, hear.") The right honourable Baronet then proceeded to read the following extract from the letter, which was the most extraordinary of my life. I bivouacked with the men, without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down and fighting cannonballs flying in the darkness of both commanders, with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah, the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state, with a handful of men who had carried the batteries by sheer bravery, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper, and revive their spirits." (Loud cheers.) I really, Sir, (continued Sir Robert) am wonderfully affected by the letter. It is the most extraordinary of the extract. (Loud cheering from both sides.) My gallant friend, as you see, spent that eventful night going from division to division of his army—doing all that human could do to encourage our troops, and to secure victory, and fatigue and loss of rest. (Loud cheers.) "I found," my gallant friend goes on to say, "I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 80th, all in good trim. Regiments with which I had served in the Peninsula, and I felt that regiment which has earned immortal fame in the annals of the British army—her Majesty's 80th Regiment.) (Loud cheering) "My answer to all and every man was, I hope we shall lick them to-day." My gallant friend has licked them, beat him, or die honourably in the field. (Cheers.) The gallant old general, kind-hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me." Let the House observe how anxious my gallant friend is to do justice to his companions in arms. (Cheers.) "During the night, I occasionally called on our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke we were all in English style. (Cheers.) Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur (his son) by my side, in the centre, about thirty yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy in the first line, one regiment of the army in the other, and in about thirty or forty guns as we went along, which fired at twenty paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered me, and myself as I rode down the line, the regimental colours lowering to me, as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I have had ten aides-de-camp *hors de combat*, five killed and five wounded. The staff of the army have from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army, divided by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India." (Loud and long continued cheering.) From my affectionate regard for this gallant man, I am proud to be enabled to exhibit him on such a night as that of the 21st of December going through the camp passing from regiment to regiment—keeping up the spirits of the men encouraging them animating the ardour after having lost ten aides-de-camp out of twelve (cheers), and then placing his young son, a boy sixteen years of age (cheers), in the front of the lines, in order that the British army might not be induced to fire on the enemy, but drive them back by the force of the British bayonet. (Loud cheers.) It was curious and characteristic of the man to read those details. He says that he had two sons present, one of whom was a civilian, and the other in the army. On the night of the 21st he sent the civilian from the front of the army, saying that his presence disturbed him, and that if he refused to go he would send him there as a prisoner (cries of hear, hear, hear); but the presence, he said, of his son in the field, the only male born of his race was more desperately resolute in the discharge of his duty. (Loud cheers.) On the 22nd, after the battle was over, he took that son with him, when visiting the Sepoys and the wounded, and he

UNION-STREET, ISLE OF WIGHT, ON MONDAY LAST.

THE CEREMONIAL IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

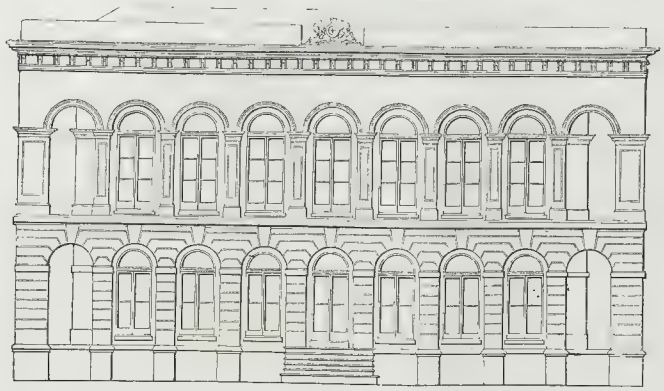
You would have thought the very windows spoke,
So many greedy looks were fix'ing on us!
Through casements darted thousand bold eyes.
SHAKSPEARE

We have resigned ourselves, without a struggle, to the sentence which Taste has passed upon us, on the unanimous finding of the *beaux esprits* of Christendom—we have suffered the judgment to go against us by default, which declares that we are not a picturesque people. Perhaps there is not to be found, in savage or civilised society, a figure with less of the poetry of costume about it, than that of an English gentleman dressed for a ball—except that of an English gentleman apparelled for an occasion which calls him out of doors, when his dowdiness is crowned by a beaver—when he claps upon the faint twinkle of his propriety, that most inexorable of all extinguishers, "a shocking bad hat." We say nothing of the style common or uncommon to our ladies: the *élégantes* of Paris pronounce it as bad as it possibly can be, with a constant geometrical progression towards worse. If so, the same origin may be found for it, as for the beneficent ordonnance of Nature, which disposes all dangerous creatures to be magnanimous in the exercise of their powers. The slaughter this occasioned [illegible] is terrible enough it's dreadful to contemplate the result of their taking the field in the undress of the Elgin Marbles, or after the fashion of the Nymphs of Correggio. When, therefore, divested of those appliances and means which naturally offer themselves for getting up a festival in the sunny land of robes and mantillas—we see a *fête* or ceremonial at home, becomingly put upon the scene, it is well worthy of posterity. For this reason, the late inauguration (that's classic for laying a first stone) in the Isle of Wight is deemed a fitting subject for these remarks, which, with all their influences—as our friend Horace very justly says—would fail to give the true Pierian flavour to the small swipes of Parnassus—or the picturesque.

Mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non dii non [illegible]

Not many months since a society called the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was put in train under the especial favour and countenance of her Majesty, having for head-quarters the pretty marine resort known as Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. This society grew fast in ashion an I renowne, soon numbering among its members the first dashing men of the West Riding, all upwards of a fee thousand pound per annum. Indeed it was necessary to [illegible] a high limitation in the [illegible] Club-House, for which end forms were [illegible] fitting size erected on the beach, some hundreds to the right of the Pier [illegible] as it juts forth from the sea. They were, a most respectful request was made to Prince Albert that he would confer on the Club the honour of becoming the founder of their house, to which a gracious assent was returned: and the 2nd of March was [illegible] for the performance of the ceremony by his Royal Highness. In every way the day was becoming the occasion. Everybody knows that this season [illegible] New Year's Morning. The first Monday in Lent ushers the first week of summer, or seemed as if it had, at all events. That morning dispersed from Ryde, if it ever knew such a three, "the winter of its discontent." The sun rose ruddy [illegible] the sea [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Hyde [illegible] was [illegible] with wreaths, festooned with evergreens, and waving with flags and streamers, just as they get up their Continental carnival scenes, or a *fete* at the opera, but with a more [illegible] picturesque popular

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE VICTORIA YACHT CLUB-HOUSE, AT RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.



NORTH ELEVATION OF THE VICTORIA YACHT CLUB-HOUSE.

Of course, the authorities had made ample preparation after the national custom: there was to be no end of the eating and drinking, to say nothing of the speechifying, which promised prodigiously if the town address was to be taken as a sample—a composition that covered a considerable amount of canvass.

The site of the intended Club-House was converted into a temporary theatre, having rows of seats ranged in elevation on either hand, the centre reserved for the great scene of the day—the depositing of the stone of ceremony by the hands of the Royal architect. The pier—a remarkably long and thin individual of its class—wore its decorations, as the practice is with *piers* of all sorts, on holiday occasions. The Island and adjacents ports contributed a great company; and, if great company were only half as well-looking, and quarter as agreeable, always, Ryde-park would be the most popular promenade on this side the Elysian fields ancient or modern. The programme was a most goodly bill of fare; filled with processions, and feastings, and bands of music.

At noon all was on the *qui vive*, and in apple-pie order. Indeed, the well dressed and well conducted throng that filled the little borough to repletion, stood in good stead for the loose revellers of a carnival albeit, the balance was against you in the matter of the picturesque. They lounged happily about, and into the shops, and adown the pier, regardless of the remorseless twopences inflicted on every visit, and wondered when the Prince would come. The auspicious arrival took place precisely at five minutes past three, under a royal salute from H.M.S. *Superb*, lying at Spithead, and the battery at the Club-House. His Royal Highness landed at the pier-head from the *Fairy* yacht, which conveyed the Royal party from Osborne House, and was received by Mr. Fleming, the Commodore of the R.V.Y.C., Lord Rossmore, Mr. Hareourt, Dr. Lind, bearer of the town address; and the heads of the procession the Royal Marine band playing the National Anthem. The cavalcade, being now duly marshalled, set forth townwards, passing through the company by which the pier was densely lined. Having reached the toll-house, that separates the pier from the shore, Dr. Lind read the address as aforesaid (which want of room compels us to omit); and then the procession proceeded to the place where the stone awaited in *suspense* the honour intended it. As appropriate to the ceremonial, one of its features was the presence of the neighbouring lodge of Masons. Assisted by that body, the Prince, having spread the mortar with a silver trowel, consigned the first stone of the foundation to the place of its destination, accompanied by a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:

"This stone was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, *of Saxe Coburg, &c.*, assisted by the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, &c. (who was present by proxy), Provincial Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the United Lodges of the Isle of Wight, assembled on the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1846, in the ninth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria for the Club-House, to be erected for the use of the Members of the Victoria Yacht Club, established on the 24th of May, 1845, under the especial patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This building is intended to be erected by the private subscriptions of the Members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, united for the purpose of promoting and encouraging all that relates to nautical science. William Huntley, *architect*."

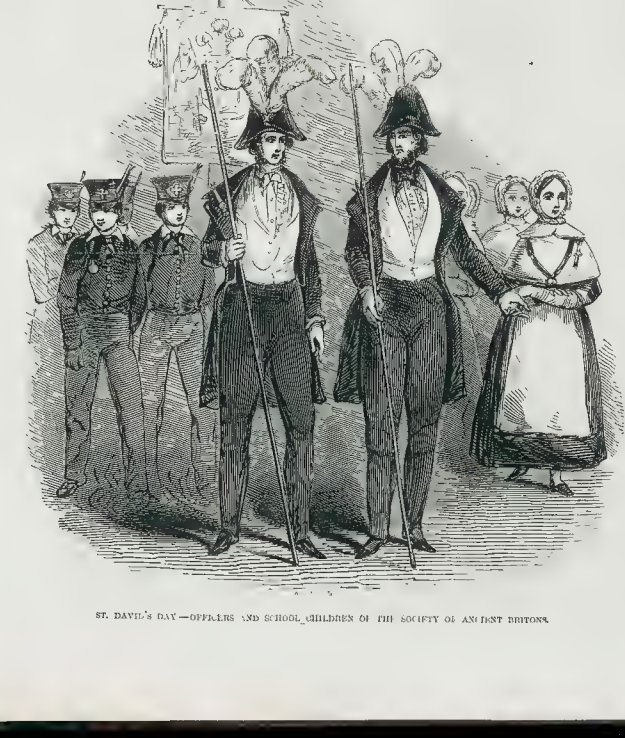
The band then struck up "Rule Britannia;" and, at its conclusion, the Commodore of the Club read his address, to which Prince Albert replied in a very complimentary speech. This ended, a shout arose that split the sky, and the Royal party retired to a luncheon provided at the Pier Hotel. His Royal Highness and suite stayed there but a few moments; and, passing down the pier, re-embarked on board the *Fairy* for Osborne. The appearance of the standard of Saxe Coburg at the main of the Royal yacht tender was the signal for another Royal salute from the *Superb* and the battery ashore. In the evening, the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club dined together at the Kent Hotel; and, as soon as it was dark, the pier was brilliantly illuminated with coloured fires, and a *feu de joie* of shells and rockets closed the day. It will be long before Ryde forgets the laying of the first stone of her Yacht Club: we trust, as we believe, it will prove the foundation of her increased popularity and prosperity

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

In consequence of the anniversary of the patron saint, David, falling this year on a Sunday, the annual festival of the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was celebrated on Monday last, the 2nd inst. This excellent Association was established for the sacred purpose of succouring the distressed, so long ago as March 1, 1715, in honour of the birthday of her Royal Highness Wilhelmina Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which happened on the anniversary of the Cambrian tutelar saint, David. On that day, the Society dined in Haberdashers' Hall, and one of the post-prandial enjoyments was a song from the pen of the celebrated Tom d'Urfey. Next, the Prince of Wales graciously permitted the Institution to bear the style and title of "The Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons;" and, to this day, their emblem is the famed Royal triple plume.

In 1718, this benevolent example gave rise to the establishment of a school in the Metropolis for poor children of Welsh parents. Next, the Society built a School-house on Clerkenwell-green, in 1737; and in 1771, they built a larger School-house, on the north-east side of Gray's Inn-lane; where, at this time, are clothed and educated from the Society's funds, 200 boys and girls; all of whom were in full health on Monday last, and attended divine service at the Church of St. George's, Hanover-square. Our artist has engraved a group of the children; each of whom wears on this occasion, a *Leek*, the national emblem of Wales. The officers of the Charity also wear a triple plume, and a leek formed of silver twist, tipped with green satin ribbon.

In the evening, the noblemen and gentlemen more immediately connected with the Principality, dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The chair was taken at half-past six o'clock, by the Hon. H. C. Cholmondeley, M.P., who was supported on his immediate right and left by the Earl of Powis and the Bishop of Oxford. There were also present Lord Clive, M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P, and many gentlemen of the Principality. The musical arrangements, as usual at the anniversaries of this Festival, were of more than an ordinary character, and were under the management and direction of Mr. Parry, assisted by Messrs. Francis Collyer, Fitzwilliam, Richards, Welsh, Machins, and J. D. Arkins. Mr. E. Roberts also performed on the Welsh harp; and the vocal pieces were accompanied by Mr. H. B. Richards, on the pianoforte. The usual loyal, appropriate, and national toasts were given from the chair, and drunk with the best feelings. The health of the Hon. Chairman was also given, and drunk in the way it deserved. In the course of the evening, the children educated and supported by the School, in connexion with the Society, were introduced to the company, and sung an appropriate Ode, as they passed round the Hall, the Band playing a Welsh march. The piece introduced a stanza to the memory of the late Mrs. C. B. Wilson, who, for many years, wrote the Odes for the children. The company were numerous; and the subscriptions exceeded £1100.



ST. DAVID'S DAY.—OFFICERS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUNTER LITTLER, K.C.B.

The important frontier station of Ferozepore has for sometime past been under the command of this gallant officer, who held it with a force of about 7000 men, a great portion of whom were native troops. Early in December last it was invested by the great army of the Sikhs, who, although they menaced, did not actually attack it. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., in his despatches of the 19th of December, speaks of the "confidence he felt in Major-General Littler commanding at Ferozepore, and the devotedness and gallantry of the troops occupying it;" but finding the town blockaded by the numerous forces by which it was surrounded, Sir Hugh Gough hastened to its relief by forced marches, and was on his way thither, when he was attacked by the Sikhs at Moodkee, and fought there the glorious battle of the 18th of December.

Sir John Littler took no part in that brilliant engagement, being still shut up in Ferozepore; but, during the night of the 20th of December, a communication was opened with him, and the next morning he was on full march, with, 5000 of the men under his command; and, by a movement, "well conceived and admirably executed," after a most fatiguing and harassing march, he effected a junction with the main body of our army, and commanded the left wing, under Sir H. Hardinge, in the glorious battles of the 21st and 22nd of December; and, by his bravery there, entitled himself to a high rank among the "Heroes of Ferozeshah."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN LITTLER, K.C.B.

We extract from the *Chester Courant* the following slight biographical sketch:—

"Sir John Littler, who was engaged in the late battle in India, is the eldest son of Thomas Littler, Esq., by Diana his wife, daughter of John Hunter, Esq., a director of the East India Company, and represents a family of considerable antiquity in Cheshire, where, in the Vale Royal, his ancestors were settled in the time of Edward I. Sir John Littler was born, Jan. 6th, 1788, and married June 25th, 1827, Helen Olympia, only daughter of Capt. Henry Stewart, claimant of the Earldom of Orkney."

These Stewarts claim to be descendants of the Stewarts of Darnley, and to be allied to the Blood Royal of Scotland through one of the Darnleys, Earls of Lennox.

Sir John Littler entered the Indian army (Bengal Native Infantry) at sixteen; his first appointment is dated in 1799; he was at the taking of Java, in 1811. In July, 1839, he took the rank of Colonel of the 36th Native Infantry, a regiment which bears on its colours the ever-memorable words of "Seringapatam" and "Bhurtpoor;" on the 23rd November, 1841, he was appointed a Major-General; and in 1843 we find him in command of a division of the British army, which was marching towards Gwalior to curb the Mahrattas, against whose warlike bands, on the 23rd December, 1843, he led his division in the brilliant action of Maharajpoor. His column commenced the battle by a gallant and successful charge; and in the engagement he received a contusion, and had two horses shot under him. For his gallantry in that battle, her Majesty honoured him with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. His command on the line of the Sutlej, as first-class Brigadier, dates from the 7th of April, 1843. At the battle of Ferozeshah, he again had two horses shot under him; and on the 3rd of March, 1846, he was mentioned by *name* among the general officers who, with the several officers under their command, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for the eminent services rendered by them in the recent arduous and successful operations.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES KEARNEY, K.C.H.

How many gallant names have departed from our military records during the past few months! It is now our painful task to add one more to the sad catalogue. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kearney, an old and deeply-lamented officer, died on the 23rd ult., in his 69th year. For more than half a century, he had been in the army, and, during the eventful period that followed his first entrance on his gallant profession, saw much service.

At a very early age he was engaged in the East and West Indies; in 1809, participating in the Walcheren Expedition, assisted at the capture of Flushing and Middleburg; and, finally, was with the army in France. In 1843, he succeeded the Marquis of Anglesey as Colonel of the 7th Hussars. Sir James was son of the late James Kearney, Esq., of Blanchville, Co. Kilkenny, and married in 1802, Miss Bayley, eldest daughter of Clayton Bayley, Esq., of Gowran.

CAPTAIN JOHN MUNRO, A.D.C.

This amiable and accomplished officer, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, and Lieutenant in the 10th Light Infantry, received a mortal wound on the hard-fought field of Moodkee; and, in two days after, closed his short but promising career. He had served in the second Cabul campaign, under General Pollock, and held a responsible situation at Gundamuck. He subsequently participated in the Battle of Maharajpore; and, in the pursuit of the enemy, was twice singled out by Mahratta Chiefs, both of whom he overcame. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival in India, he was appointed to his Lordship's body-guard, and Sir Henry Hardinge selected him as interpreter to the Governor-General; for the duties of which office, his perfect knowledge of Eastern languages peculiarly adapted him.

He fell, in the moment of victory, beloved and admired by all his comrades. At the period of his death he had completed his 25th year. He was second son of Major-General John Munro, of Teaninich, in Ross-shire, who formerly acted as Quarter Master General of the Madras

Array, and w. . . . . arbeds Political Resident at Travancore. Warlike achievement and p . . . . al daring are hereditary in the race of Munro. Two chiefs of the clan fell at Bannockburn, one at Holmedoun Hill, and a third on the field of Pinkie.

SIR JOHN FORBES, BART.

The death of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart, took place at Fintray House, his seat near Aberdeen, on the 17th ult. He was second son of the late Sir William Forbes, fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Sarah Sempill, eldest daughter of Joun, thirteenth Lord Sempill, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his eldest brother, Sir Arthur, in 1823. He married in 1835 the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Geneva Lord Forbes, and niece of the late Duchess of Atholl, by whom he has left two sons and five daughters. The eldest son and successor, the present Sir William, was born in 1836

The family of Craigievar is a branch of the noble House of Forbes, Lords Forbes: their original designation was "Of Corse;" but the direct ancestor of the deceased Baronet, William Forbes, Esq., having realized a large fortune by commerce at Dantzic, returned to Scotland, and purchasing the ancient Castle of Craigievar from the Mortimers, completed the structure in a splendid manner, and took his title therefrom. The castle is seven stories high, and, though not inhabited, is still kept in good repair. The name of Craigievar, or in Gaelic "Creg a Mhiar," means the Rock of Mor; and the place from tradition derives considerable interest. In its immediate vicinity are two or three long trenches, on the top of the Hill of Corse, supposed to be a camp or fortification of Macbeth: and near this there are a great number of small tumuli, now overgrown with short heath, the last memorials of those who fell "when Birnam Forest came to Dunsinane."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 8. Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 9. . . 21 notes issued, 1797
TUESDAY, 10.—Jupiter sets at 10h. 32m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 11. .Bishops excluded from Parliament, 1640-1.
THURSDAY, 12 —Gregory, first Bishop of Hexham, martyr, 890.
FRIDAY, 13.—Georgium Sidus discovered, 1781.
SATURDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 14

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 19	0 36	0 55	1 15	1 35	1 55	2 15	2 37	2 59	3 21	3 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. C.," *Bolton.* *Prefer "Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding."*
"J. Z," *Stockwell.*—*Mazar is the popular botanical name of Indian corn (Zea Mays).*
"F. L. A.," *Macclesfield.*—*See further advertisements*
"B. C."—*The two transactions named have no relation to each other.*
"A. Z.," *Bristol,* is thanked.
"Inquisitor."—"*The Language of Flowers*" *originated in the East. The work of this title explains the whole: it is published by Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.*
"An Old Subscriber," *Bangor.* *We really have not room to insert the two long letters on the late Magistrates' Proceedings in Anglesey.*
"Ex-pulsus," *Brighton.* *What is the authority?*
"Recommentator" *may purchase "Motte's Translation of Newton's Principia," 3 vols., for about 21s.*
"Candah" *should appeal to the Income Tax Commissioners*
"J. E. C."—*Apply for Music Printing to Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklyn, Great New-street, Gough-square, Fleet-street*
"A. B." *The only legal separation between Man and Wife is by Act of Parliament*
"B." *Chaplain, will be entitled to his wife's property.*
"L. C." *has never consult "Murray's Hand-book for Malta," for replies to the Fine Arts Questions.*
"A Two Years' Subscriber," *Salisbury.*—*We have not, since Christmas, presented prints to our Subscribers's Print, and a Supplement.*
"Artifex," *Cork.*—*Probably*
". *Subscriber from No. 1,* " *Bankside, is recommended to procure "Flemang and Tolman's Grand Dictionnaire," 2 vols. 4to., and "Hamel's French Grammar."*
"I. B. B." *We do not decide wagers.*
"Merlin," *we think, will be puzzled to find any Law affecting the Committee of a Public Institution in the Election of Actors, unless it be in the Act of Parliament under which the Society has been formed. "Public Competitions" are nearly related to Private Interests.*
"Peverel."—*The Saturday edition of our Journal contains the latest news*
"Eugene." *Miss Cushman's Christmas name is Charlotte*
"R. G.," *Whitehall Place.* *Our Correspondent's friend should send a specimen.*
"S. B. W." *Bromley.*—"A. A." "P. B."—"Cleanhe." *The day of the publication of the large Print will be speedily announced.*
"A Clergyman," *Nottingham.*—*The form of admission to the Society of Antiquaries is by the recommendations of two persons already Fellows.*
"Rosabel." *alterations*
"X. Y. Z." *Sutherlandshire.* *The Illustration suggested would be received as an improvement.*
"M.," *Horsey.*—*Address 108, Strand. Short MSS. not returned.*
"J. B. C." *A Society for Promoting Church Music has lately been established: address Rt. Hall, Mell*
"Stonehouse" *is thanked: but, the specimen sent is not just adapted for our "column."*
"J. B."—*See the work on Palestine, published by C. Knight and Co.*
"Simple" *should send his question to the "Mechanics' Magazine."*
"J. L. S. R." *The assignment would be illegal*
"J. D. B." *is recommended to consult the article "Pneumbraking," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," to enable him to form his own opinion of the "morality" of the custom, nearly as old as the world itself*
"E. C."—*Mr. Mackay's Poems are published by Blackwood and Co., Edinburgh.*
"Caledon."—"*The use of "O'Conor Don" has always been borne by the Chief of the Name of O'Conor, as Representative of the Ancient Monarchs of Ireland. The Coat-of-Arms is the designation used by the head of the family of Clanhoin.*
"Passuscracy." *The price of "Judd's Parliamentary Companion" is 4s. 6d. The Hon. Mr. Howard, who acted with Mr. Mills, is son of the Earl of Suffolk, and the descendant of a younger branch of the Dacal House of Norfolk.*
"Arwin Virunque." *The eldest sons of Peers was coronets according to their own titles. Strictly speaking, they have no right to coronets at all.*
"A Subscriber," *Belfast.*—*Princess Nicholas Esterhazy was formerly Lady Sarah Frederica Caroline Villiers. She is eldest daughter of the Earl of Jersey*
"A. H." *We shall have no information about the French and Austrian services, so soon as we obtain it: and "An Old Subscriber," the particulars about Lord Nelson's Badge, next week.*
"E. K."—*The translation price of a Currency in the British Army, is £640: of an Ensigncy, £450.*
"G. M. . . ." *Application to the Lords of the Admiralty is the proper course to be adopted, to obtain a Midshipman's Appointment. A memorial to the Queen Dowager may be presented through Earl Howe, Witley Court, Worcestershire.*
"Tallefait."—"*Pollo*" *is correct*
"Ptolemy Lagus." "*Waterfall*" *must be correct*
"A . . . . . Subscriber," *Ipswich.*—*Nos. 133 and 134 of our Journal contain the Account of the Queen's Visit to Burghley, in 1844*
"H. . . . Newcastle. *The wife of the Sovereign paying Death Warrants is a popular Error.*
"I. . . ." *Mr. Alderman Lucas was Lord Mayor in 1827. The Institution is an excellent one.*
"A Subscriber." *Prepared paper and rubbers for taking impressions of Monumental Brasses may be had of Mr. Bell, Publisher, Fleet-street.*
"A. Z. Z." *Consult Knight's "Shilling."*
"A Correspondent" *is informed that the privilege of wearing the hat in the Royal presence is enjoyed by Lord Kingsale, in right of a grant to Sir John Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs; by John, King of England.*
"C. . . ." *The two, on the . . . . . is not of the Jewish persuasion.*
"L. . . . . " *is thanked for . . . . . communication.*
"C. . . . ." *There is no English translation of the complete works of Schiller or Goethe, but many versions of detached pieces from both. See Sir E. L. Bulwer's Collection of the Minor Poems of Schiller, and Carlyle's Works for the Lives of Schiller and Goethe.*
"A Subscriber."—*Comme le vent has no sense; it seems to require a personal pronoun or a nominative, like* Dieu le veut.
"A Constant Subscriber." *Month, is recommended to advertise*
"A Reader."—*The pacific principle may be carried to an extent destructive of human happiness: if acted on to the extreme, it would render the most civilized nations the prey of the most barbarous. Wars of aggression or oppression are criminal; but national defence is a sacred duty, and justified both by reason and religion.*
"Enterpe."—*Madame Castellan, we are most happy to announce, is not dead. Pra-con Schubert, the great composer, died in 1828, in his thirty-sixth year. He was not related to the Danzig Caroline Schubert*
"I. . . Kingston-upon-Hull. *The German pronunciation of Staudt's name is* Stan-hoot, *broad and slightly gutteral*
"L. . . A." "*We do not know the song*" "*Love not*" *by that name.*
"Orator." *Our Correspondent, who claims to be a Member of the Committee of the Birmingham Festival, is requested to oblige us with his name, as the subject mentioned at Mendelssohn's work has been positively denied.*
"A. B." *should obtain the interest of a Member of Parliament.*
"Amicus R."—*We shall always give any important decisions of Railway Committees. Hitherto, the proceedings have been confined to the Sub-Committees. The Committees, who will have to decide upon the merits of Railway schemes, will not commence their labours till the 16th inst.*
"J. C." *Bolington.*—*Next week.*
"A. E." *Bristol,* is thanked: *his communication has been referred to the Artist.*
"F. E. W." *is recommended to consult a Solicitor*
"Jefferson," *Sandwich.* *The Princess Royal of Hanover married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Mary Alexandrina Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Joseph, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg*
"R. D. S." *Westminster.*—"*The best method of cleaning old coins is to lay them for twenty-four hours in diluted muriatic acid*
"J. H. T." *Bury.*—*The specimens sent are Abbey Pieces, or, more properly, Nuremberg Tokens, of the sixteenth century, but of little value*
"P. J. M." "*Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving*" *is the most complete work on the art*

ILLEGIBLE.—*Lines by "Maria."—by "A. W.;"—"Eromord."*

*** Owing to the press of intelligence, we are compelled to defer the conclusion of the tale of "Gerald Gere" until next week. "Our Magazine Column" is, on the same account, omitted.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

THE vote of thanks to the Indian army is but a just tribute to its exertions, and the concurrence of all parties in it, is gratifying; but the debate itself was valuable for another reason; it threw some light upon the policy the Government intends to pursue in India. We are glad to gather from the brief reference Sir Robert Peel made to this part of the subject, that any increase of territory is rather to be avoided than sought; he thinks the empire of India is extensive enough; we believe it is greater than we shall be able to govern well and thoroughly for ages to come. That we must resist all incursions upon our territory is certain, for our domination is founded on opinion, and if the prestige of our strength and superiority were shaken, it might have serious results. In this necessity must be sought the explanation of such encounters as the last, in which our military power has been supported at such a sad expence of life. The army will feel grateful to the Duke of Wellington for rendering the full justice he has done to the 62nd Regiment; even an implied censure must have given great pain to the survivors of the awful and unequal conflict in which they were engaged.

We recently referred to the want of any provision for the relief of that mass of juvenile destitution, which, without being actually depraved, is constantly being forced into a career of crime. We have no school for the youthful outcast but the prison: it is one where he soon becomes a proficient; but the results of the teaching are the reverse of satisfactory. The police offices of the Metropolis frequently exhibit the want of some kind of reformatory asylum, in a most painfully distinct manner; such an establishment might save hundreds from the consequences of a first error, by giving—instead of punishment—the chance of reform, and, at all events, the benefits of instruction. Where there is

No hand, to point in time,
The thousand paths that slope the way to crime,

it is not to be wondered at that so many are hurried into the abyss. A Committee has been for some time sitting at the Mansion-House, to consider what steps can be adopted to meet this evil; it has received a series of suggestions from the City Solicitor, which contain a and amount of truth; and that truth is being perpetually illustrated by the police reports of the day. Within the present week, Mr. Sergeant Adams, at the Middlesex Sessions, was compelled to commit a boy only twelve years of age, for a petty theft, to the Westminster Bridewell, completely bearing out the City Solicitor's statement, that,

"Upon summary conviction, short imprisonments are awarded for the smallest offence, and it is no uncommon thing to read in the newspapers of young urchins found, in a state of destitution, in the commission of some petty delinquency, commiserated by the magistrate, who expresses his pity for their unfortunate condition, and laments that he has no other place than a criminal's gaol, to which he may consign them."

Once he has passed the threshold of a prison, he may be considered as lost: one of the greatest impediments in the way of the reformation of criminals, is the difficulty they meet with of getting employment in any capacity, if they wish to return to an honest course of life. The misery of having been the inmate of a gaol, clings to them through life, almost as indelible as the brand that was once fixed upon them. It is for this reason that an institution is wanted, that shall not shed this damning influence on all who enter it: food—shelter—something like decent example, and the knowledge of an occupation, can be afforded, without rendering all these advantages useless to him to whom they are given, the moment he quits the threshold of his refuge. The gifts of a prison are poisoned: though meant to be merciful, they are neutralised by that feeling which, though it is occasionally found in excess, is still one of the great safeguards of society. To avoid this, is the present object: the question has been taken up seriously, and we hope part of the suggestions may be carried out. The following is a sketch of the plan, subject to alterations hereafter:—

To effect these great objects, great changes in the law will be required; for that purpose it is proposed to enact that all children under a given age, say sixteen years, found violating the law, or in a state of destitution which will inevitably lead to crime, shall be taken before the magistrate, and, instead of being committed, as is now the case, to a criminal prison, they shall be sent to the proposed Asylum, and the parents, and failing the parents' ability, the parishes to which they belong, shall pay the city expenses of their clothing—say 2s. or 3s. per week, as the case may be. The effect of such a legal enactment would be, that parents and parochial authorities would exert themselves to control, educate, and obtain employment for their children, or be bound by law to provide; and if they failed to do this, parishes and parents would have no right to complain, that having neglected to perform their duty, the State should interpose until that duty for them. Parishes and parents will have no right to complain if the State places itself *in loco parentis* for the purpose of making those happy and useful who would otherwise be wretched and useless members of society, charging the parent at the expense of their support; an expense which has hitherto been thrown most unjustly upon the county-rates, or has been defrayed out of the consolidated fund, raised from the taxation of the nation at large.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN.—It is reported that the Earl of Lincoln intends to come forward for a borough in Ireland, a supporter of the Government having consented to accept the office of steward of the Uniform Hundreds.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Yesterday evening the General Quarterly Court of the Governors of the above Charity was held at the Board-room, near Marlborough-street; John Labouchere, Esq., in the chair. Among other encouraging matters, it was stated that a bequest of two thousand pounds had been made to the institution by the late Rev. Henry Campbell, of Conley, near Uxbridge. The sum of £52 16s. was on Sunday morning collected at the church of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, after a very eloquent sermon by the Rev. THOMAS ROBINSON, M.A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.—A paragraph appeared in the papers a few days ago, stating that three baboons, six feet high; one, seven feet high; and a camel, with four feet long, had just arrived at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. We should have given an engraving of such interesting animals had they existed; but, as we suspected, there is no truth whatever in the account.

POSTSCRIPT

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the marriage of Lady Agnes Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Errol, and Mr James Duff, M.P., eldest son of the Hon. General Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and nephew of the Earl of Fife, is to be solemnised on Monday next at Paris.

DEATH OF COLONEL HOWARD.—Died, on Wednesday, at Elford Hall, in the county of Stafford, in the seventy-third year of his age, Colonel the Hon. Folke Greville Howard, second son of Chatworthy, first Baron of Templetown, of Temple Patrick, county Antrim, in Ireland, and brother to the present Viscount

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.—We have to announce the demise of his Excellency W. Ferguson, Esq., Governor of the above Colony and its dependencies, who died on his passage home, on board the *Punchal*, off Madeira, on the 19th ult. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Army Medical Staff, and had only held the appointment, which is now vacant, a few months.

MEETING AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Special General Court was held yesterday morning at the India House, to lay before the proprietors documents relative to the late victories gained by the British and Native troops over the Sikh army on the British side of the Sutlej. The chair was taken by Sir Henry Willock, and votes of thanks were passed to the heads of the army, which are in conformity with those already unanimously agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. The papers laid before the court were similar to those which have already been published.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY (CHICHESTER BRANCH).—On Monday next a further portion of this line, from Worthing to Leomminster, will be opened for passenger traffic. The distance is nine miles. Only one line of rails will be in operation at first, but there is a double line between Brighton and Worthing. Leomminster is about a mile and a half from Arundel, and three from Littlehampton. It is expected that the line will be opened throughout early in May.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—A fatal accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, on Thursday afternoon, in the Summit Tunnel. It appears that the train which leaves Manchester at twelve o'clock, called Hebdenbridge stopper, left Littleborough immediately after the departure of a luggage train. The passenger train left Littleborough at the usual time, although a passenger who got in there called the attention of the station-master to the night's luggage train so soon after a luggage train The passenger train proceeded, and whilst passing through a long tunnel called Summit Tunnel, a tremendous crash was felt by the passengers, and as soon as the screams and shouting consequent on the accident had subsided, it was ascertained that the break and two carriages (in one of which was the guard of the train) had by some means got detached from the luggage train, and had been left behind in the tunnel. The luggage train had gone on, and the guard, apprehending danger, had left the carriage in which he had been riding, and was standing on the up line of rails when the mail train to Manchester came up and killed him on the spot. Fortunately none of the passengers were materially injured

A MAN CONVICTED FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—At the assizes at Reading, on Wednesday, William Spicer was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife on the 8th of August last. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner and the deceased had quarrelled, and that the prisoner struck her two very violent blows, and then seized her in his arms and dashed her down the cellar stairs, by which her neck was broken. Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to death without hope of mercy.

FIRING AT SIR DAVID ROCHE.—BARON LEFROY swore the County Grand Jury at Limerick, for Crown business on Monday evening, at half-past five. In an hour after, Sir David Roche, Bart., one of the panel, was fired at near Patrick's-well, on his return home to Carass Court. Sir David was in his carriage, accompanied by James D. Lyons, Esq., D.L. Another of the Grand Jury, when two shots were fired, one immediately after another, over the wall of Mr. Michl Dundon's orchard, at the Four-mile-stone, just as the vehicle passed, and within two yards of the object. Providentially, the assassin's aim did not reach its destined victim; and the fact was reported to have passed through his hat, Sir David Roche drove in safety to Patrick's-well, where the murderous outrage was reported, and the police instantly went in search; but, though having traversed the scene of the firing, and the neighbourhood for some miles, no clue to the miscreants could be found. Edward J. Greene, and Hugh Massy, Esqrs., were returning home from the assizes, by the same road, and were not very far removed behind Sir David Roche's carriage, when they distinctly heard the report of both shots fired by the masked assassins.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN IRELAND.—The *Dublin Pilot* of Tuesday says that Mr. Lawler, an under-agent of Mr. St. George, was fired at, near Carlow, on Saturday evening last. The cause assigned for this attempt at murder is, that Mr. Lawler was instrumental in ejecting some tenantry from the property of Mr. St. George, in the County Carlow.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers copy from the *Courrier de Lyon*, the particulars of a frightful accident on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway. That paper, of Monday last, says:—"Yesterday afternoon, were numerous equestrian parties on the quays on the Rhone, enjoying one of the finest days of the season, a sad rumour spread, and soon acquired the consistency of truth. A catastrophe which, in its results, almost equalled in sad interest that of the Versailles Railway, had just taken place on that St. Etienne and Lyons. On arriving at the spot, at eight o'clock, we found the road, to an extent of 100 metres, encumbered with waggons, tenders, and locomotives, fragments of which, in many instances, were broken, and most of them in a perverted position, as to the rails, and supporting each other in this position, in the result of the shock that had occurred. The passengers had already been taken to some dead or severely bruised. The sight that presented itself was horrible, and it is difficult for persons who did not witness it to form a correct idea of it. The following is the information that we have received as to the way in which it happened. At Terrenoire the convoy of the train which left St. Etienne at noon, got out of order, and would no longer set. Two dispatches were then sent off, one for Lyons, the other for Givors, for another locomotive. The locomotive from Givors arrived first, and was placed at the head of the train, which immediately resumed its course. When the train had arrived in the plain of Ivours, at a distance from the tunnel of Pierre-arrived in the drivers of the locomotive saw arriving towards them, at full speed, the locomotive which had been sent off from Lyons. It appears that at this moment they either did not hear the whistle which separated the two locomotives was not sufficient for them to be able to prevent a collision. They turned the locomotive off the rails, and escaped with wounds more or less severe, one of them is said to have had a leg broken. A second afterwards a frightful noise was heard—the rest is more easy to conceive than to express. At eleven at night the bodies of the dead, which had been placed in the house of one of the keepers of the line, were removed, and put into a waggon to be sent to Lyons. As to the wounded, they were sent to different houses where the first assistance that they required could be given to them. It is thought that many of them will not recover. The directors of the railroad state the number of killed to be eight, and the wounded fourteen, besides several cases of slight or mild on."

DISTURBANCES AT MALTA.—The *Malta Times* gives long details of disturbances in that island. The chief facts are these:—A short time ago an order appeared in the streets saying that this year masks were prohibited on Sunday; upon this, the local press unanimously protested against it, and Sir Patrick Stuart, in his capacity of Governor, on Sunday arrived; at the early hour of one o'clock P.M. the streets began to fill with people; some characters without masks made their appearance, amongst which were several imitations of Protestant clergymen, with books in their hands, paraded the streets, and now the uproar began; the cheering, the hissing, the whistling, and hooting around the palace and Protestant church were at times perfectly deafening. The Inspector of Police and his adjutant used every effort to persuade some of the mock clergymen to retire, but his gentlemanly and moderate manner met with bad success; he was hooted and hissed by hundreds of persons of the lowest class with a fury that could find its parallel in the war-dances of the Indians. He retired; and (adds the *Malta Times*) in another part of the town, amongst other personal insults, something was thrown at his head, which occasioned a considerable fracture with his left foot. It is unnecessary to recount all the police forces, to which the Governor, and advised the removal of all the police forces, to which his Excellency consented. In the evening, hooting and hissing were very freely indulged in by the mob; troops were called out, and these and the police took into custody 29 persons. Two persons, convicted by the magistrates of having insulted the person who was with the mob against the band of the 42nd Highlanders, as also against the Malta Fencibles, was condemned to 15 days' imprisonment, and two other persons were condemned to six days, redeemable by paying a fine of a large sum of money. On the 9th, the Carnival passed off as usual, and we have not heard of an unpleasant accident."

THE POLISH CONSPIRACY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states, from Vienna, the 28th ult., that General de Collin has been compelled to evacuate the town of Cracow, as the number of troops under his command was too small to resist the rebels, and as he was afraid that they would gain the passages of the Vistula, near Podgorze, and thus extend the insurrection to the interior. He was able to reach and occupy this post without an attack from the rebels. A Frankfort journal states, from Vienna, that several officers have been arrested in Galicia on suspicion of having been concerned in the revolutionary movement.

FIRE AT PHILIPPOPOLIS.—A letter from Adrianople mentions that a part of the town of Philippopolis was burned down on the 12th ultimo The details have not transpired, but the number of houses said to have been destroyed was estimated at 2200. A fire broke out in the Frank quarter of Salonica on the 2nd ult., and several khans were burned to the ground. It was, however, extinguished, and the damage had been done.

[illegible] UNITED STATES.—We have received New York papers to the [illegible] by the packet ship *Orleans*, Captain Richardson, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst. These journals give an extensive [illegible] correspondence which has taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States respecting the joint occupancy of the Oregon territory. Of this correspondence an analysis will be found on page 168. The Oregon resolutions, which had passed the House of Representatives, were under discussion in the Senate on the 12th of February; and at the close of the sitting the House was adjourned until the 16th, when the subject was to be resumed. Mr. J. M. Clayton spoke at great length in favour of giving the twelve months' notice to Great Britain. Mr. C. said he was in favour of this notice, because it was indispensably necessary, as the first step in the way of securing an honourable peace between the two countries. But he insisted that with the President, and with him alone, should rest the responsibility of giving this notice. The chief magistrate, from his position, was best qualified to judge of the whole matter, and to him should be committed the discretionary power. Mr. Clayton

ridiculed the idea of a war being likely to result from giving the notice. Neither the President nor the heads of the War and Navy Departments, nor any member of Congress—speaking *ex cathedra* had given any intimation of the danger of a war; and, in itself, the measure, so far from having a tendency to produce a rupture in the peaceful relations of the two countries, was the only means of preventing that collision between the two classes of settlers in Oregon which must be expected if the joint occupancy were permitted to continue, and which would almost necessarily lead to a war. The notice, then, was a pacific measure, and as such he was prepared to vote for it. He deprecated war. It was a terrible calamity. England was no conquest for. The United States were not prepared for war. But he did not apprehend any war if the notice were given.

DIVISION ON MR VILLIERS'S AMENDMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS

The following members who last year voted for Mr. Villiers's motion on this occasion voted against it:

Aglionby H A	D'Eyncourt, C	Hawes, B	Russell, Lord J
Baines, M.	Duncombe, T	Howard, Hon C	Seymour, Lord
Barnard, E G	Elliot, Hon R	Hume, J	Tufnell, H
Bernal, R	Forster, M	Marsland, T	Vivian, J H
Cowper, Hon W F	Gore, Hon R	Napier, Sir C	Wakley, T
Craig, W G	Gray, Sir G	Phillips, C	

Members who last year voted for Mr. Villiers's motion that were absent from this division.

Barclay, D	Collins, W	Evans, W	Morison, Gen
Buller, E	Duncannon, Lord	Granger, T C	Turner, E
Bryng, G B	Dundas, F	Guest, Sir J	Watson, W H
Cavendish, C C	Easthope, Sir J		

The following members this year voted for an immediate repeal, who did not vote at all last year on the question:—

Bayard, Capt	O'Connell, D	Pechell, Capt	Wilde, Sir T
Blackett, Sir J	O'Connell, J	Pechell, Sir G	Wood, C
Marwood, W	Peel, Capt	Staunton, Sir G T	

Mr. Alderman Humphery paired off with Mr. Mackinnon, the former in favour and the latter against Mr. Villiers's motion.

RESULTS OF FORMER MOTIONS BY MR. VILLIERS ON THE CORN LAWS.

1841	Ayes 122	Noes 254	Majority 132 against the motion
1842	Ayes 124	Noes 90	Majority 34
1843	Ayes 90	Noes 393	Majority 303
1844	Ayes [illegible]	Noes 393	Majority 123
1845	Ayes 78	Noes 254	Majority 176
1845	Ayes [illegible]	Noes 265	Majority 116
1846	Ayes 226	Noes 240	Majority 14

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Paris papers of course discuss very fully the success of Sir R. Peel's commercial measure. The result of the division in the House of Commons on Saturday morning was received in Paris by telegraph at mid-day.

The *Courrier Français* states that the English and French Governments have agreed to a new arbitration on the affair of Mr. Pritchard, at which that gentleman is to have an agent charged to advocate his interests.

Accounts from Algiers of the 23rd ult. have been received in Paris, according to which, Abd-el-Kader had spared Marshal Bugeaud the necessity of blockading the Kabyle mountains by a timely retreat. The following statement is given in the *Courrier des Pyrenées*:—"It appears that, on the 18th, in the morning, Marshal Bugeaud was at Bargiel Fokra with 2000 men. Abd-el-Kader, with several thousands of Kabyle infantry, under Ben Salem, gave orders for an attack upon the French from the mountain, while he made a détour with his cavalry, so as to fall upon their baggage. But when the credulous mountaineers were opening their fire, Abd-el-Kader, instead of making the circuit which would have led him towards the French camp, entered into a defile, which, passing on the south east of the mountain of the Aoled Asis, descends into the plain of Hamza, to the south of the Jurgura. By means of his telescopes, the Marshal observed this movement. The cavalry, and all the baggage of the Emir, were seen marching along the edges below the snow, and on the flanks of the grand chain, which, at that part, rises to the height of nearly 7700 feet. The French troops were instantly directed to the Sock's encampment, in order, if possible, to come up with, or intercept, the Emir and his Arabs. But he had got too far in advance, and almost all practicable paths, and various other obstacles, were in the way of the Marshal's troops. The unfortunate Arabs were left to pursue all the rest of the day, between 3000 and 4000 of them were driven from their positions, and forced to descend a deep ravine, falling, as they went, under the fire of a battalion stationed at the bottom."

A letter from Algiers of the 25th states, that the Governor-General had arrived, with his column in that city on the previous day. "The troops, which had encamped on the heights of Mouzaia, were in a deplorable state. Most of them had parts with coarse cloth and pieces of skins of animals, were covered with dust. We were much affected by the appearance of these brave troops, which had endured and performed by means of the fatigues all the rest of the day. An enemy and protect our colony."

The hostile character of the intelligence received from Washington and New York is confirmed by many of the Paris papers. Some of them calculate on hostilities between England and the United States. Others *La Presse*, for example—"think that, after all, there will be no war."

The *Moniteur* publishes the Royal Ordonnance, approving of the statutes of the Paris and Lyons Railroad Company.

The *Débats* states that recently M. Edouard Fournier, historical painter, was admitted to the presence of the Queen of England, and presented to her a work entitled, "Voyage d'Henri IV. de France to the Queen of England, at Windsor." His Majesty received it very graciously, and complimented M. Pingret upon it. The work consists of a series of lithographs, retracing the splendid events in the visit of the King of the French to England, and the French papers mention the artist in very favourable terms.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid state that, on the 23rd ult., the Minister of Finance communicated to the Assembly his new plan of finance, which was favourably received. He proposed to reduce the Land tax by only 50,000,000 reals. The budget of receipts was calculated at 1,150,000,000 reals. The budget of expenditure was to undergo no diminution, and that of results was to be reduced by 68,000,000 reals. The Minister, in accord with the Committee on the Estimates, agreed to economise 46,000,000 reals out of the expenses of the different Ministerial departments. The Sinking Fund was to remain untouched. M. Pena y Aguayo promised to do everything he could in the interest of the creditors of the State. The dividends on the debt will continue to be religiously paid. The Cabinet will commence the work by the extinction of the coupons. The tax on house-rent was to be abolished, and that on articles of consumption and the commercial subsidy was to be reduced. The Minister, in conclusion, demanded that the Government be authorised by the Cortes to collect the taxes until the 1st of July, 1846. The financial year is hereafter to begin on the 1st of that month. It was deemed almost certain that M. Martinez de la Rosa would accept the embassy to Paris.

BELGIUM.

It appears from the latest Brussels papers, that the expected dissolution of the Belgian Ministry has taken place. The *Eluangeliste* announces that a Council was held on Monday, at the residence of M. Van de Weyer, and that, after the termination of the Council, reports of resignations circulated in the Chambre. The *Independance* is more explicit: it announces that two Cabinet Councils were held—one at the Minister of the Interior's, the other at the Palace, at which the King presided—the subject of discussion in both being the project of law on secondary instruction. It adds in a Postscript: It is affirmed that the Council, not being able to agree, all the Ministers tendered their resignations to the King.

"This state of things," says the *Journal de Commerce d'Anvers*, "was foreseen by M. Van de Weyer, and wished for by his colleagues of the Catholic party—the latter obeying the orders which they have received, to obtain, at any price, the adjournment of the question of education."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Intelligence of a very important character has been received from the United States to the 11th ult. The House of Representatives has adopted a course which, by some, is considered almost tantamount to a declaration of war against this country. The Senate has passed a series of resolutions, for the year's notice of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon treaty, by a majority of 163 to 84 votes, only three members of the House being absent.

The following are the resolutions themselves:—

"1 Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in twelve months after giving such notice.

"2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and duty of the President of the United States of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory."

The debate was closed by a speech from Mr. Adams, who persisted in the view that there was no doubt but England would in the end concede peaceably all they required.

The question was immediately to be brought to the test by a division in the Senate; and, at the last dates from Washington, it was estimated that the resolutions would even pass that assembly by a majority of nine or ten members.

The President folds his despatches, and prepares to address Congress, his answer to the demand for information as to the correspondence and state of the negotiations; and, according to this message, and its accompanying despatches, the American Government positively refuses to refer the question to arbitration, and declares that *England has no rights whatever in respect of Oregon*. This is going to the full extreme of his previous declaration, as made in his first message; and is the more determined and offensive, as coming in the shape of a reply to amicable and honourable overtures from our Minister at Washington.

Of such importance is the business now regarded, that a special vessel was despatched from New York to England, supposed to be chartered by Mr. Pakenham, for the purpose of conveying despatches to England, and, as he no doubt anticipated, with a view to obtain further instructions from his Government.

The accounts from Washington state, that on the 7th, quite unexpectedly, a half past two, p.m., which the House were in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, a message was received from the President of the United States, including the correspondence which has transpired since Mr. Pakenham's last communication on the subject of American foreign relations. The President states that no further correspondence is furnished in answer to the resolutions.

The following is the substance of the important correspondence on the question:—

The first despatch is dated December 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the American Minister in London. He desires Mr. M'Lane to call upon the Earl of Aberdeen, in order to procure the reasons of the warlike preparations then making by England. Mr. M'Lane is also required to give his own opinions as to these preparations.

Jan. 3, 1846.—Mr. M'Lane answers, that on the day [illegible] Mr. Buchanan's letter, he called upon the Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he was received with great kindness. In being difficult to obtain a categorical answer to questions upon so delicate a subject as this, Mr. M'Lane put his questions frankly and received frank answers. Definite and precise information was not expected. The Earl of Aberdeen, however, informed him that the preparations making for defence had reference to the possibility of a rupture between England and the United States. They, however, had no *particular* reference to the possibility of such a rupture; that they were commenced before any difficulties between the two countries were reasonably apprehended—that they would have been made had not the difficulties between the two countries existed—that he believed the nature of these preparations had been overstated: that they had no reference to the defence of remote places, but to all places peculiarly exposed. They were defences proper in time of peace to meet the possible dangers of a war, and such as every prudent nation would make for the security of its own Government. In conclusion, he again declares that the defences made and making have no reference to the United States.

For himself, Mr. M'Lane says, his opinions are that the preparations have no immediate reference to the United States. They originated, in his judgment, in reference to the state of affairs in Europe. Mr. M'Lane says that his interview confirmed him in the unabated confidence he had before entertained in the frankness and straightforwardness of the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. M'Lane further says that he is not prepared to state how far the United States have a right to demand a disclaimer from England in making preparations for the defence of the country.

On the 27th of December, 1845, our Minister, Mr. Pakenham, sends a letter to Mr. Buchanan, in which he says that, under instructions from his Government, he now renews the offer to refer the question of the disputed part of the territory to any Sovereign or State which may be jointly agreed upon by the two Governments. It is agreed that the effects of this reference will be conducive to the best interests of the two countries that it would have been better for both had the United States previously accepted it. The fact that England consents to renew the offer affords proof to the world of the fact that she still retains the highest confidence in her own claims, and of her sincere desire to preserve the peace between both countries.

Mr. Pakenham, in the same letter, speaks of the smallness of the territory disagreed about, compared with the importance of preserving the friendly relations between two such Governments as England and the United States.

On the 3rd of January, 1846, Mr. Buchanan replies that, as the proposition submitted merely names a partition of the territory in dispute to be referred to the powers of arbitration, and not the question of title, he cannot consent to such an arbitration. The very terms of the proposition received would, he says, exclude arbitration upon the question of title to the whole territory, which has been claimed by the United States. The President, he says, does not believe that arbitration would lead to a clearance of difficulties; upon the contrary, he thinks it would involve the two countries in new difficulties. In conclusion, the President expresses the hope that the present aspect of this question may not lead to a disturbance of the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries.

Mr. Pakenham makes two answers to this letter. In the first he says he will submit the reply of Mr. Buchanan to his Government, and, in a letter dated January 16th, he says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. Buchanan, dated the 3rd, declining, for reasons named, to accept arbitration in the form proposed. He now wishes to state to the American Secretary of State that England has claims to the Oregon territory more incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. But, supposing the British Government would consent to refer the entire question of title to arbitration, thus removing the form of reference objected to by Great Britain, he wishes to know if it would be accepted by the United States; and, if there should be objections to the reference to crowned head, he submitted that it might be made to a mixed commission, with an umpire, or to a board of commissioners of legal ability, and in whom both should be a mutual confidence. If such reference should result in a disagreement as to an equitable division of the territory, would the United States agree upon the division which might be recommended?

Mr. Buchanan, in a letter dated the 4th of February, answers this letter. He says at first that the last clause named would prevent the acceptance of arbitration if presented in the form which had been named. The United States, if it would consent to arbitrate at all, would never consent to any other question than that of title. A reason is then given why the United States should not consent to arbitration, and this reason is that he does not believe that the claims and interest of the United States will admit of such an arbitration. The American claims are referred to again, and the whole disputed territory claimed again by the President. The question is presented as one of a very different amount of importance from that between America and England. He says there were 13 degrees of boundary upon the Pacific, and but one good harbour—that the 49th degree of north latitude. The territory would make (as further stated) twenty valuable states, while to England they would be a matter of small advantage. He concludes in the following emphatic and determined expression: "*To no power, however great and powerful, nor to any body of its citizens, could the United States cede it to refer a claim of a character like that she possesses to the Oregon country.*"

The correspondence, having been read, was immediately referred to the Committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

The private letters from Washington speak of the greatest excitement in the house on the reading of the last despatch, so positively declining to refer the matter to arbitration. Great confusion prevailed amongst the members, while some remained most completely by surprise, and could hardly believe it possible that such an apparent crisis could so suddenly have been brought on.

MEXICO

According to the latest advices from Mexico, the province of Yucatan has absolutely declared its independence of Mexico, and is now a separate republic.

This flourishing province is one of the best in the whole republic of Mexico. Its inhabitants are energetic and enterprising, and, if they are determined to be independent, the rest of Mexico cannot re-take them.

Just before the post left Washington, on the 10th ult., despatches, said to be of great importance, had been received from Mexico. The report was that the Mexican Government had actually declared war, and all the public offices had been in a state of great bustle. General Scott, in whom great confidence has been reposed in cases of emergency, had been immediately sent for by the Secretary at War, with whom he remained several hours.

DINNER PARTY AT SIR R. PEEL'S.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel had a grand dinner party on Saturday last, in Whitehall Gardens. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Count Dietrichstein, [illegible] Minister, the Duke of Wellington and the Baroness de Cetto, the Netherlands Minister and Madame de Dedel, the Danish Minister and Countess Reventlow, the Marquis Lisbo, Baron Moncorvo, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunow, Baron and Baroness Rehausen, Baron Keller, Count Potocki, Mrs. M'Lane, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Forester &c. constituted the circle.

THE MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—On Friday (last week), Colonel Tynte, of Halswell, near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, was unanimously elected Grand Master of the Ancient and Honourable Order of Masonic Knights Templars, as successor to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Colonel Tynte's installation will, we hear, shortly take place.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Wednesday, Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Fountain Tavern, Walworth-road, respecting the death of Mrs. Mary Hilton, aged sixty-eight years, the widow of an artist. The deceased recently resided at No. 34, Frederick-place, Francis-street, Newington, and generally enjoyed good health. On Saturday afternoon, the deceased left home for the purpose of calling upon [illegible], Thomas-street, Walworth, and while on the [illegible] home she fell to the [illegible] in a state of insensibility. A policeman and several foot passengers ran for medical assistance, but none could be obtained; they consequently conveyed her about three quarters of a mile to the station-house in Lockerfields, where the divisional surgeon pronounced life to be extinct. The Jury recorded a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, Mr. J. Carpenter, of Greenwich, held an inquest at the Pilot Tavern, East Greenwich, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the respective deaths of Francis Reeves, aged 50, Thomas Burgess, aged 26, and Richard Middleton, aged 28, who lost their lives at Mr. Hall's chemical works, on Saturday last. Mr. Frank Clark Hills, of Camberwell, said that he was a manufacturing chemist. The premises rented the East Greenwich works are witness's property, and were used for manufacturing chemicals. Upon the works were two stills working into one condenser: one an old one, and the other quite new. The latter one was completed on Saturday last by some neglect or accident, a chamber between the two stills had not been filled with water. It was the custom to do so, as by that means the gas generated by one still would ascend to the top of the water, and pass off without entering the other still. It was the place of Middleton to have seen that the water chamber was kept filled. On Saturday last, witness, hearing an alarm, went to the [illegible] and found the three deceased persons therein. Knowing the deadly nature of the gas, witness sent to get his men for a rope, in order that he might [illegible] extricate them by the machine to rescue the men. During the time the man was gone for a rope, a piece of string was picked up by witness, with which he entered the still; but, whilst lifting one of the men, he became overpowered by the noxious vapour, and also fell down. He was, however, picked out alive by some of his men. The deceased had been employed in the same vessel during the week, and one of them had complained of a smell of gas. Middleton was, therefore, cautioned to keep the chamber filled. If such had been done, the accident could not have happened. After hearing some further evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from inhaling sulphureted hydrogen gas, that escaped from a working still into an empty one, owing to the neglect of Richard Middleton (deceased) in not supplying the water to shut off the communication between the two stills."

COURT AND PERSONAL.

THE COURT AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family continue at Osborne House, Isle of Wight; and, we are happy to say, in the enjoyment of their accustomed good health. The Duchess of Kent has left town for Witley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF ERROL.—We regret to state that accounts have reached town of the serious illness, at Paris, of the Earl of Errol, Viscount and Viscountess Campden and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence have, in consequence, left for the French capital.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

FURTHER OPERATIONS AGAINST THE SIKHS.

An Express reached London on Thursday night, with the Bombay Mail of the 6th [illegible] It brings important news from the theatre of war, on the banks of the Sutlej. The British army, of about 43,000 men, is thus described in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 21st [illegible] January:

			Men
11 Troops of Horse Artillery, say	..	..	1,000
8 Companies of Foot Artillery, about	..	..	600
7 Companies of Sappers and Miners	..	..	900
3 Regiments of European Cavalry, at 450	..	..	1,350
7 Regiments of Native Light Cavalry, at 400	..	..	2,800
3 Regiments of European Infantry, at 700	..	..	2,100
9 Regiments of European Infantry, at 750	..	..	6,750
29 Regiments of Native Infantry, at 800	..	..	20,800
2 Regiments of Local Infantry, at 800	..	..	1,600
Forming a Total of about	..	..	38,800

Besides which the following corps are on their way, or under orders:—

The 4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Scinde; the 7th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Delhi; the 67th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, from Bundelkund; and the Kumaon Local Battalion; also Captain Smith's Field Battery, from Scinde; which, when they have joined the force, will make "the Army of the Sutlej" of the following estimated strength:—

					Men
Artillery	..	..	..	..	1,980
Sappers and Miners	..	..	..	..	900
Cavalry—					
European	..	..	..	1,350	
Native	.	.	.	2,800	
Irregular	.	.	.	3,500	7,650
Infantry—					
European	..	..	..	5,250	
Native				23,200	
Irregular				2,400	32,850
Ordnance					
Heavy 24-pounders					12
Howitzers, 10-inch					4
Howitzers, 8-inch	..	..	..	..	6
Iron 12-pounders (elephant battery)					12
Already with the force—and guns taken from Umballah, where they were sent for practice from Delhi	..	..	..	..	8
11 Troops Horse Artillery				..	66
8 Light Field Batteries				..	30

making the proposed army to consist of 42,480 men, with 140 pieces of ordnance of all sizes. There are also 21 mortars of various sizes under despatch from Delhi.

The army is formed into five divisions of infantry and four brigades of cavalry, with a large brigade staff. The cavalry is commanded by Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and the infantry divisions by Major-Generals Sir H. G. Smith, W. R. Gilbert, Sir H. Dick, Sir J. H. Littler, and Sir J. Grey.

From the 22nd of December, when the victory was won by the British at Ferozeshah, up to the middle of January, both parties appeared to be preparing for the next important struggle on the north bank of the Sutlej. The Governor-General remained at Ferozepore, engaged in raising the bridge of boats, and in making preparations for the crossing of the river by the British army. The boats, which had been sunk, were found to be somewhat injured, and time was required for their repair. The crossing of the river was expected about the 4th or 6th of February, when the heavy guns which had left Delhi on the 10th of January were expected to have reached the camp.

Sir J. Littler's division was stationed at Attaree, about seven miles from Ferozepore; the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief were at Arufkee, twelve miles from Ferozepore; and Sir Harry Smith's force was at Aliwal, the others, not far from Hurreeke Puttun, which is one of the great fords of the Sutlej.

In the meantime the Lahore Government was making every effort to reorganize its army. Several attempts had been made in different places to cross the river. A strong force was collected at Phallour, opposite to Loduanah. This force was under the command of the great Sikh army stationed on the way from Hurreeke ghat to Lahore and its neighbourhood, with the object of preventing the capital.

Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 16th, the Sikhs came over the river at Phallour, possessed the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp, on the left bank, in the British territory. On the following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nullie. Sir H Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving every enemy before him, and, the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops. Some of the native troops were said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. Her Majesty's 53d and 31st were engaged, and are said to have suffered severely, but they demanded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir Harry Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops. The *Agra Ukbar* construes the retirement into a defeat; while the *Delhi Gazette* states, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Lodianan, during the whole of the afternoon at that day. Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay.

The preparations of the Governor-General at Ferozepore appear to be of an efficient nature, and it was supposed that the British army would move over the Sutlej, and, before the hot weather set in, in April, take possession of Lahore, the Sikh capital, which is not 50 miles from the Sutlej. There is said to be considerable dissension amongst the Sikh chiefs, many of whom have made propositions to the British authorities, declaring their willingness to join the British standard as soon as it appeared on the right bank of that river. It was supposed that the Sikh troops would try another battle before they would allow their capital to be taken.

The gallant conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles Napier, was again in the field, and, at the head of about 15,000 Bombay and 5000 Bengal troops, was expected to cause a powerful diversion, by proceeding to attack and to conquer Moultan, and the southern provinces of the Sikh dominions. The very name of Sir Charles Napier inflicts dread among the native inhabitants of the banks of the Indus, and of the five rivers of the Punjaub; he is called by them *Sheetanka thase*, "the Devil's brother." His troops received to be in movement towards the enemy's frontiers on the 16th of February.

The latest intelligence from the Bombay troops in its expedition describes them as in the highest spirits, for they look forward to victory for themselves, and even to a harvest for their exceedingly limited pay.

The late attempts to produce sedition amongst the troops and inhabitants of Dhanpore, Patna, &c., have failed, and the ringleaders have been arrested and punished.

The latest intelligence from Upper Scinde states, that her Majesty's 86th Regiment had reached Kotree [illegible] Hyderabad, on the Indus, under Captain Jacob, and proceed to Sukkur [illegible] troops had joined them. A circumstance had occurred in the Sikh territory, near Bhawulpore, which it may be useful to explain. Captain Brown, the chief of the Scinde mounted police, went about ten miles into the Sikh district in pursuit of a robber. The head of the village promised to surrender the robber; but, instead of doing so, he collected a number of horsemen (said to be 300), and proceeded to attack the Scinde party. The fire volley killed three men. This proves the spirit of the Sikh authorities to the southward. Moultan was quiet; but great efforts were made to restore the fortifications, as a siege was expected.

An augmentation has been ordered of five regiments of irregular cavalry to the Bengal army, and of three regiments of infantry to that of Bombay.

The Bombay Railway, or, as it is called, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, has not been successful. The engineers who have examined the districts through which it is to pass into the interior, have found far more facilities for the undertaking than they ever expected.

The utmost tranquillity prevails in the interior of India.

The accounts which have reached us by this Mail fully confirm the Duke of Wellington's prediction and just defence of her Majesty's 62nd Regiment from the stigma so hastily cast upon it by Major-General Littler. It did not flinch until considerably more than half its officers and men were swept from its ranks by a fire of the most furious and destructive description.

Among the Parliamentary papers just issued is a letter from Sir H. Hardinge to the Secret Committee of the India Board, dated Dec. 31, 1845, in which the Governor-General gives a clear and straightforward narrative of the events which preceded a resort to arms. This correspondence in these terms:—

I have now to conclude this despatch by expressing my deep concern for the [illegible] the action of the 21st instant, of that most invaluable officer, Major Broadfoot, my political agent for these states. He was wounded, and thrown off his horse at my side, but I failed in preventing on him to retire. He remounted his horse, and, shortly afterwards, received a mortal wound in leading on the troops against the battery in our front. I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in his accomplished service, in every qualification by which the political or military merits of the [illegible] can be advanced; and I shall be most gratified if, at a [illegible]

THE WAR IN INDIA.—SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB AND SIKH COUNTRY.

HOUSE OF GENERAL VENTURA, AT LAHORE.

some special mark of honour can be conferred, by which his great merits and glorious death may be perpetuated.

Major George Broadfoot was the last of three brothers who held appointments in the Company's army, and all these have fallen in battle in the service of the country.

Captain Nicholson, assistant political agent from Ferozepore, was also killed in the action of the 21st inst., and was a most able and gallant officer.

Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Lake, assistants under Major Broadfoot, were wounded, and have ever since continued their exertions.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent at Lodiana, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery during the action, and has subsequently been of the greatest use by his intelligence and activity.

I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary of the Government of India, Frederick Currie, Esq., who has, during all the various and sometimes conflicting duties in which I have been engaged, given his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience, to the great advantage of the Company's service.

Mr Cust, of the civil service, confidential assistant to Major Broadfoot, both in the field and in his own immediate department, has shown great intelligence in duties which were new to him, and I notice him as a most promising officer.

SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB, AND THE COUNTRY OF THE SIKHS.

In illustration of the localities of our late Victories in India, we have engraved a very interesting series of characteristic sketches from the pencil of G. T. Vigne, Esq., F.G.S., the author of "Travels in Kashmir, Ladeck, Iskarde," &c.; "A Personal Visit to Ghuznee, Kabul, and Afghanistan:" works alike recommended by the accuracy and picturesqueness of their details.

These Illustrations comprise Portraits, and specimens of the scenery of the Punjaub; to which we affix a few descriptive notes.

GENERAL VENTURA.

General Ventura served under Napoleon in the French army, after which he proceeded to the Court of Runjeet Singh. At first, the Maharajah received him coldly, but his distrust having been entirely removed, he, with the spirit of a man of genius, admitted Ventura into his service, appointing him instructor of his troops in the European system of drill and warfare. The General was of great service to the Maharajah both in the field and in the training of his forces; but he was blamed for not being sufficiently pliant and refined for a Court. Both at Lahore and in India he was acknowledged to be a man of high honour.

GENERAL VENTURA.

GENERAL VENTURA'S HOUSE.

General Ventura's House, built by himself and General Allard, at Lahore, though of no great size, combines the splendour of the East with the comforts of a European residence. On the walls of the entrance-hall, before a range of pillars on the first story, are pourtrayed the reception of the two French officers at the Court of Runjeet Singh; consisting of many thousand figures. The second room is adorned with a profusion of small mirrors in gilt frames, which have an excellent effect; the third is a large hall, extending the entire width of the house, and terminating in the sleeping apartments. At a short distance, behind the house, is an ancient tomb, crowned with a lofty dome; standing in the midst of the garden, which has been laid out with great taste, it forms a striking contrast to the surrounding sandy plain. This spot overlooks an arm of the Ravi, and, eastward, the old city and Necropolis of Lahore, with countless dilapidated buildings and tombs, which, in parts, form small hillocks, without any apparent vestiges of regular edifices.

The neighbourhood of Lahore abounds in saltpetre, which soon destroys any walls that may be left standing.

On the death of Noo Nahal Singh, Shere Singh ascended the throne; when the soldiers, (being instigated to revolt by the Queen—Noo Nahal Singh's mother), attacked General Ventura's house, and completely stripped everything, even to the bare walls—the General himself narrowly escaping assassination.

SIKH OFFICER.

Twenty-three years since, the military force of the Punjaub consisted of a large and undisciplined horde; but recently the Sikh army was considered to have attained a fair state of discipline. They form correct lines, but in manœuvring their movements are slow. The muskets are very inferior, and incapable of throwing a ball to any distance, and on quick and repeated discharges are liable to burst. Their firing is bad, owing to their want of practice. They still present the old system of three ranks, the front one kneeling when firing, and then rising to load.

In person, the infantry soldiers are tall and thin, with good features and full beards; their height is owing to the extraordinary length of their lower limbs, and they are capable of enduring great fatigue. The Sikh cavalry is very inferior, in every respect, to the infantry. The Jemidar, or Lieutenant, has thirty rupees a month, with which he feeds

SIKH OFFICER.

RAJAH SUCHET SINGH.—(MALEK ADEL.)

THE WAR IN INDIA.—SKETCHES IN THE PUNJAUB AND SIKH COUNTRY.

FERRY IN THE PUNJAUB.

SIKH GUIDE AT PRAYER.

and clothes himself; and as all are allowed to dress as they like, there is a strange medley of costumes.

SUCHET SINGH.

After the death of Shere Singh, and the overthrow of his murderer, Ajeet Singh, by Rajah Heera Singh, the latter placed on the throne Dhuleb Singh, the present Rajah, a boy of ten years of age, and made himself Minister. This roused the jealousy of his uncle, Rajah Suchet Singh, chief of the army at Peshawur, who resolved to supplant him as Minister. He, accordingly, left Jummoo for Lahore, with a small force, in the hopes of gaining over the troops stationed there. He, however, found himself completely mistaken, for Heera Singh, who had notice of his uncle's intentions, assembled and harangued the troops, and, by his promises, so prevailed upon them, that, upon Suchet Singh's arrival at Lahore, he was not joined by a single soldier. In despair he shut himself up, with his followers, in a temple about three miles distant from Lahore: this was soon attacked by several thousand of the Maharajah's troops, and, although the party defended themselves for three hours with the greatest bravery, they were all cut off to a man.

SIKH AT PRAYERS.

Nanac Shah, the son of a salt-merchant, and from his infancy a devout Hindoo, was so strongly impressed with the virtue of charity, that he did not hesitate to bestow his capital for the relief of wandering faquirs. He gave to the poor all he earned, and at length renounced secular occupations, and became a faquir. The unity and omnipresence of God were the tenets he enforced; and the immediate object which his teaching professed to have was to reconcile the conflicting faiths of the Hindoo and the Mahomedan. The result was a very extensive conversion of his countrymen from the Brahminical and Mahomedan religions to a belief in pure Deism. The new disciples of Nanac called themselves *Sikhs*, a term derived from the Sanscrit, signifying instruction.

The precepts upon which the Sikh religion is now founded may be thus briefly stated. "There is no God but one God. A hundred thousand of Mahomets, a million of Brahmins, Vishnus, and a hundred thousand Ramas stand at the gate of the Most High. These all perish; God alone is immortal."

MESSENGER CAMEL OF INDIA.

PUNJAUB FERRY-BOAT.

The road from Bilaspoor to the frontier ferry, which skirts the river, is paved with flint stones about a foot in diameter, and as often loose as not, dislodging the unsteady foot of a luckless wayfarer, and knocking it violently to one side or the other; the natives, however, step lightly over these stones without once stumbling. For a mile onward, the road adjoins the left bank of the Sutlej; it then leads to a rapid brook, and thence to the ferry-boat, which is nothing more or less than a square box of wood strongly put together, and having different partitions a foot high. The natives swim across the river with the half of an ox's skin inflated with wind in an ingenious way. Having carried this on their shoulders to the shore, they spread themselves upon it on the water, laying fast hold with one hand, while they strike the water with a piece of timber in the other.

MESSENGER CAMEL.

A race of Camels, of which the annexed is a specimen, are bred for speed; their heads and necks are shaven, and they have a leg like a race-horse; they have been known to travel nine hundred miles in eight days; and their enduring swiftness would be almost incredible, were it not corroborated by the best authorities, who all agree in the accounts of the speed of the "Heirie," "*El Heria*," or "Maherry of the Desert." "When thou shalt meet a Hairie," say the Arabs, in their poetical mode of expression, "and say to the rider, 'Salem Aleik,' ere he shall have answered thee 'Aleik Salem,' he will be far off, and nearly out of sight; for his swiftness is like the wind."

The "Sabayee," of which the above is an illustration, is the fastest breed of the swift Dromedary, and will travel with ease 630 miles in five days.

COLONEL WADE'S HOUSE.

Colonel Sir Claude Wade, universally known and respected for his hospitality, was British Resident at Loodiana, and the Dragoman acting at the interview between Lord Auckland, when Governor-General of India, and Runjeet Singh; which, from its splendour, has been justly likened to "the Field of the Cloth of Gold."

HOUSE OF COLONEL WADE, AT LODIANAH.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Our brother Jonathan becomes more and more insolent in his tone and arrogant in his demands. The House of Representatives have decided, by a majority of three to one, that notice shall be given for annulling the convention of 1827, by which joint occupation of the Oregon territory was secured for the time being.

If Arbuthnot and Swift had been writing just now, they would not have let slip this opportunity of adding an instructive chapter to their "History of John Bull."

We venture, with fear and trembling, to try our hand at a continuation of that immortal work.

How John Bull, being of a peaceable turn of mind, allowed himself to be bullied; and of the scandalous behaviour of his brother Jonathan.

Well, matters had, by this time, been settled pleasantly enough between John Bull and the Baboons. The present head of that family, (who was of the younger branch, and called Lewis Philippe Baboon), was a more long-headed fellow than most of the name. He had been kicked out into the world to get his own livelihood, in the great smash of the Baboon family, in 1798; and, being of an industrious turn, and able to set his hand to all sorts of odd jobs, he made money, while his elder brothers were starving on such bits and scraps as they could pick up from the friends of the family who had known them in better days, and would give them some broken victuals, often a night's lodging, and others an old coat or so. Lewis Philippe scraped on, and soon got such a character for driving a bargain knowingly, and seeing deeper into a mill-stone than most men, that, when the old Baboon estate had fallen into a sad, ricketty state, in the hands of the last squire, Charles—and he was turned out of doors by the bailiff—the creditors offered Lewis Philippe the house rent free, on condition of his managing the land for their benefit. Once in, there was no getting him out again. He soon gave himself the airs of an owner of the property, and when the unfortunate creditors came for their interest, he would use very bad language to them, and occasionally lock them up in one of the strong rooms. Nevertheless he lived on good terms with his neighbours, and, by sending the most disorderly of the creditors on fool's errands, a long way off, to catch a notorious fellow, one Abd-El-Kader (who continued to give them full employment and broken heads into the bargain), he kept things quiet and smooth, and a good roof over his head. He and John Bull became great cronies. It was "My good friend Baboon," and "My worthy John," every day of the week; and many a good barrel of beer and cwt. of ripe Cheshire cheese (for which John was famous), went as a present to Baboon's house, and he would send John all sorts of nick-nacks in return. Nay, he had Mrs. Bull staying with him, and very many junkettings and pick-nicks, and what-not, they had together.

John began to think all his troubles at an end. He gave up soldiering, and told his tenants to get rid of their muskets, and belts, and sabres, for good hoes and spades and spinning jennies. They took his advice, and you would never have guessed, so quiet and peaceable seemed John Bull's property, that he had ever been bothered by rumbustious neighbours at all.

One day, however, as John was sitting watching from his parlour window some of the tenants, who were amusing themselves with trucking, one a hat, another a shirt, another a loaf or bread, with some visitors from the neighbouring properties, he got a letter with a tremendous red seal stamped with an eagle and a very heavy postage. "What's this?" says John, turning the letter over, "it smells woundily of tobacco-smoke, and the cover is none of the cleanest." After turning it about for a minute or two, he catches sight of the post-mark; and "I'll be hanged," he rapped out, "if it isn't from that wild young brother of mine, Jonathan, who emigrated ever so long ago. I hope he don't want to borrow any more money of me." This brother Jonathan, you must know, had left the country in a huff, and set up, on a property originally belonging to John, in America, from which he used to send John very abusive letters, calling him all manner of hard names, and generally winding up with a request for a loan. John had acted in a brotherly way enough; and, more than once, or twice either, sent the money on Jonathan's acceptances, which were never taken up, somehow

Jonathan's letter was to this effect:—

"DEAR JOHN,—There's a field on my estate here which, you may remember, we had a dispute about. You had some claims to it, and we agreed not to go to law on the subject, but to let my tenants cultivate one half, and you the other. Now I don't mean to stand this any longer. My mind's been expanding very much lately, and I've been walking into a deal of property, and I guess, by the time I've turned out, talk very big, and don't like it—naturally enough; but I calculate I can wop them to tarnal smash (this was a way of speaking Jonathan had taken up since he went abroad), so I don't mind much what they say. I've got their land in a chronic, and I want your half of the cursed field. So, I'll thank you to give notice to your tenants to turn out, bag and baggage, or I'll be down among you some fine morning, and darned if I don't shoot the first man that refuses to give up possession. So, no more at present from your loving brother, as you behave yourself,

"JONATHAN BULL."

John was in a tremendous passion when he read this. His first notion was nothing short of guns and blunderbusses. "The saucy vagabond! the cheating, impudent rogue! I'll teach him to be setting up his claims and expanding his mind, I will. Here, John, Thomas, go to the gun-room, and furbish up the old volunteer muskets—and ask the housekeeper for some powder—and cut up a bit of spouting for bullets. If Jonathan sets a foot on my part of the field, I'll give him a brace of lead pills to cool his hot head, I will." And here John let off a volley of oaths that astonished everybody within hearing.

However, on second thoughts, he began to reflect, that Jonathan could never be in earnest in such a piece of rascality. Though he had borrowed money and never repaid it, and though he was in the habit of bullying John for a cowardly, wife-ridden, Jerry-Sneak of a fellow, still John had a sneaking kindness for the lad. And, ever since he had gone to America, John had been in the habit of sending him all sorts of useful things from his manufactory, which Jonathan was very glad to pay for in the produce of his land, of which he had more than he knew what to do with. And, if the truth must be told, John had driven a very good trade of this kind, and had made many a pound out of Jonathan.

So he sends off one of his lads with a letter for his brother, and offers to take all the corn Jonathan could send him, free of all turnpikes and tolls, which had hitherto been very heavy, and put Jonathan to a deal of expense. John thought this would make Jonathan ashamed of himself; for Jonathan was always talking about justice and enlightenment, and the march of intellect, and such fine phrases; and John, really, had some belief in his high-flying language, being himself in the habit of meaning what he said.

Well, instead of this politely offer having the desired effect, it made Jonathan worse than ever. He sent back an answer, in which he rejected all John's offers of submitting their claims to the arbitration of a friend or a court of justice, and fairly told him "he was a cowardly, sneaking fellow, and afraid to fight it out."

This set John's back up at once. He was as brave an old gentleman as ever stood up in a fair fight. "Oh, that's your notion, is it?" says he; "I'll soon let you know who's afraid." So he goes down to the gun-room, where he hadn't been for many a day, and begins scouring up the old pieces, and calling for powder and shot, and sponges and rammers, and what not, in a style that set his poor housekeeper fairly in a trantic

And here for the present we leave Mr. Bull. What came of it all, we propose to make the subject of a future chapter.

A VEGETABLE TITAN. On Tuesday evening, there was brought to our office a monster specimen of White Brocoli, grown by Mr. George Hide, opposite the Railway Station, Boney-lane, Hertford. Its weight, freed from the [illegible] and the diameter over the flower is [illegible] inches. It is absolutely named, from its great size, "the Cauliflower Brocoli."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The 7th Hussars have received orders to move from the Cape of Good Hope to the Indian Seas. The [illegible] 16th Hussars, now at York, [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Valentine Quentin Baker, is [illegible] to be promoted to 700 men. [illegible] onwards; the 8th and 32nd Regiments [illegible] Foot, also to be augmented to 1,000 rank, are also under orders for our Oriental [illegible] —which, by the above arrangement, will make an addition of about 3,700 British troops

A GRAND TOURNAMENT was held on the 15th ult., at the Palace of the Chiaja, at Naples, in honour of the Empress of Russia; and proved the most gorgeous assemblage of rank and beauty seen in Naples for some years. We hope to illustrate this magnificent spectacle in our next week's journal.

MUSIC.

BEETHOVEN'S "RUINS OF ATHENS."—PRINCESS' THEATRE.

An extraordinary undertaking was attempted for the first time on Thursday night at the Princess' Theatre, in the production of a Dramatic Masque, called "The Ruins of Athens," written and set to music by Beethoven, on the occasion of the immortal Beethoven. This composer wrote a work under this title, "Die Ruinen von Athen," for the opening of a new theatre in Pesth, in 1812, the *libretto* by Kotzebue; and in 1823, on the birth-day of the Emperor Francis, at the opening of the new theatre in the Josephstadt, in Vienna, it was revived with a new text adapted to time and place, by Carle Meisel, several new pieces, and a new overture. Schindler, in his Life of Beethoven, states that the music was a total failure, for want of necessary rehearsals. At the Philharmonic Society, in the season 1844, under Mendelssohn's direction, some pieces were given from it. "The Ruins of Athens" with success, and so recently as the second *Conservatoire* Concert, in Paris, in January last, the March, and Chorus of Dancing Dervishes, excited a great sensation. The original drama of Kotzebue opens in a dark cavern, in which *Minerva* has been a prisoner for 2000 years, as a punishment, by *Jupiter*, for not having saved the life of *Socrates*. *Mercury* is at length sent to announce the end of her captivity. She desires to see Athens, the city where the Goddess of Wisdom was formerly worshipped, but transports her to the spot, and the second scene displays "The Ruins of Athens." The Goddess is amazed at the change. She interrogates a young Greek and Greek maiden; but, alas! a degenerated Hellenic maiden her delusion is cut, instead of the divine language of Homer, Plato, Anacreon, and Demosthenes. She is disgusted with the ignorance of the descendants of Miltiades and Themistocles; but her indignation is provoked to the highest degree when the Temple of the Winds is desecrated by Musselman Dervishes, who invoke the names of Allah and the Prophet, and dance with fanatical fury to Kotzebue revolts at these absurdities, the climax of her disgust is attained when a troop of Janizaries enter, and want to remove a sarcophagus to make a manger for the Pacha's horse. The Goddess implores *Mercury* to take her away from Athens, and conducts her to the spot where the Goddess Muse of the "great exportium of the world," with Victory and Victory reign as sisters. The winged messenger triumphantly indicates the statue of "The Duke!"—the trophy of a hundred victories. *Minerva* exclaims

The hero never dies
He lives in the remembrance of the past.

The scene changes to the interior of a (not the) temple dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, and Shakspeare's leading characters pass in procession. A group of Fairies from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," *Prospero* and Ariel open the speech "The cloud-capt towers," &c., the witches of *Macbeth* are pursued before *Minerva*; after a supplication from the priest of *Apollo*, the statue of Shakspeare rises, and the Goddess presents it with an olive crown. *Prospero* delivers a panegyrical effusion from *Mercury*, who recites Milton's epitaph, "What needs any Shakspeare for his honoured bones," the chorus winds up the piece "Hail! mighty master, hail!"

We regret to state that the resources of the establishment were not equal to the just execution of Beethoven's music. Both orchestra and chorus were at fault, and at times almost broke down. Such a spectacle, with the resources of a great lyrical establishment, might have told for a single occasion, but at the Princess' it was out of place. The audience evidently had no understanding of the matter, and laughed or hissed when their eyes were not gratified by a scene or the procession. Mrs. Stirling's *Mercury* was beautifully recited, but the *Minerva* of Mrs. Brougham was very mysterious. Leffler and Miss Smithson were the Greek slaves, and introduced a couple of Beethoven's airs, but produced little effect. The *muse en scene* was worthy of a better fate. The view of the Ruins of Athens was very fine, but that of the Royal Exchange was applied by a vivacious wag to the Duke of Wellington. The Shakspearian procession was extremely well mounted. The whole company joined in it, not excepting Wallack, who crossed the stage as *Hamlet*. The dance of the Dervishes was very well done; Mr. Leffler's performance of the principal character displeased himself. A more vivid picture of a wild fanatic could not be imagined. It was not appreciated by the audience, from their ignorance of the existence of a sect of dancing Dervishes. He looked much better the two evenings he again round on the heel the longest. The red fire at the close on the Shakspearian group, did not prevent the house from dividing into two strong parties at the termination, but we think the "ayes" carried it. The house was crowded.

THE SINGING CLASSES.

A second Choral Meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund, for the erection of a Music Hall for the singing classes on the Wilhelm method. It was well attended, and there were several encores; but, at last, Mr. May, the conductor, was obliged to demand a cessation of the compliment. Mendelssohn's part song, "For the fair and gay," madrigals, by Bennett and Ford, were the best specimens. Crotch's beautiful motet, written for Bartleman, "Methinks I hear," was allotted to Mr. W. H. Seguin and semi-chorus. Miscellaneous pieces were from Haydn, Rimaut, Danby, Hullah, Lord Mornington (father of the Duke of Wellington), Callcott, Horsley, Telemann, Jannaconi, Croce, Tallis, &c

QUARTETT CONCERTS.

Mr. Dando's second Concert, at Crosby Hall was given on Monday evening. Mozart's Quartett in E flat, No. 4, Op. 10; Mesdarmen's Quartett, No. 2, in F major, dedicated to Spohr; Beethoven's Quartett, No. 1, in F minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; and Onslow's Quartett in G major, Op. 35, for two violins, viola, violoncello, and double bass, comprised the instrumental scheme. The vocal bands and ballads (Hime and Leonard Lee, pianos), Hill (viola), Lucas (violoncello), Pratten (double bass), and pianoforte, Mr W. Dorrell; all good men and true. Miss Steele, an intelligent vocalist, sang songs by Purcell and Mendelssohn. The next concert will be on the 23rd instant.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE

On Monday night, Mr. Adams, the celebrated organist, tried the qualities of an instrument built for Trinity Chapel, by messrs. Gray and Davidson, at their manufactory in the New-road. The new organ is a good specimen of the builders, but is deficient in brilliancy and homogeneity. Our system of organ construction is still very much in arrear of the continental improvements. The *Vox humana* and *Keraulophon* stops, alleged to be new in the Trinidad organ, will be found in Mr. Hill's Improvements.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

We are glad to find from a Milan letter, published in Thursday's *Morning Chronicle*, that the reports current of the failures of English singers at the Scala are satisfactorily explained. It appears that Miss Birch, Miss Hayes, and Mrs. Bishop, were announced in lieu of first-rate *artistes*, whereas the two former were only *débutantes*; and as the Milanese public had long been at warfare with the manager, our countrywomen were made the victims. After seven operas and six *prime donne* had been condemned, the Committee of Censors stepped in; and it was expected that the obnoxious manager would be removed, and a committee formed to take the direction.

Miss Bassano, formerly a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, had met with great success in Italy. Lindley, the English pianist, was creating quite a *furore* at Berlin; and Mr. Travers, the tenor, in Sardzo. It is gratifying to hear of these successes of our countrymen.

From Paris our musical budget is scanty. Grisi had her benefit at the Italian Opera house last Monday, and played *Norma*, Persiani singing also in one act of the "Somnambula." Mdlle. Rosati and Duprez were also electrifying the Académie Royale audiences. Carlotta Grisi had reappeared with *éclat*. A new ballet, "Paquita, ou le Portrait," was in rehearsal for her. Last was at Weimar, composing an opera for this great lyrical establishment. Nicolai had written an opera to Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," which, it will be recollected, was selected for Balfe's clever work of "Falstaff." The Duke of Coburg's opera had been quite successful at Gotha. Rietzschel has completed a new symphony, and nearly finished his oratorio. Lindpaintner, the Stuttgart Director of Music, has written an opera for Fischek. Madrid letters describe a duel that had taken place between two bards, Bartolini and Salvatore, because the former accused the latter of "shouting" in the Trumpet Duo from the "Puritani," which compliment was answered by a blow. They fought with sabres, and Bartolini received a wound in the arm, which nearly prevented him ever "shouting" again; but he was out of danger at the last account, whilst his rival had fled.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

On Monday night the fifth meeting of the Choral Harmonists and the first concert of the Beethoven Quartett Society. On Tuesday Mr. Sporle's Concert at Crosby Hall. On Wednesday the last Amateur Concert, the Earl of Gosford director. On Friday Miss Mounsey's sixth Soirée Concert. The "Crusaders" every night at Drury-lane Theatre, and her Majesty's Theatre Tuesday and Saturday. The Edinburgh Theatres continue their successful career. Mr. Bunn's, St. James's Theatre on the off nights of the French plays. Mr. Braham and Miss M. B. Hawes appeared, for the first time since their domestic afflictions, last Monday at Bath. Mr. Anderson's Concert, in the Queen's Concert Room, was well attended. Beethoven's Quintett in C, Op. 29, and Mozart's Quintett, in E, played by Miss Macerone, and Beethoven's Quartett No. 5, and Quintett No 1, comprised the programme, the players being Sainton, Goodwin, Tolbecque, Hill, and Lucas. At Queen's Concert of Ancient Direction, was given at Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Linley, at which Miss [illegible], the Misses Pyne, [illegible] Hobbs, Lockey, Phillips, Lucas, Howell, &c., [illegible] Braham and Hague [illegible] (Saturday), the Catch [illegible] Ear. Howe will be the [illegible] this year, at the 108th Festival of the Royal Society of Musicians.

A drama, in three acts, founded upon Rodwell's romance, "The Memoirs of an Umbrella," is in active preparation, and is to be brought out on Easter Monday, at the ADELPHI Theatre. Charles Dance writes the piece, and Rodwell himself composes the music.

THE THEATRES.

RE-OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

It is very difficult to impart to those of our readers who were not present an adequate idea of such a scene as that we witnessed on Tuesday night. Its splendour—its varied points of interest—the effect produced by the performers, the like of which we have not heard since this great theatre closed its portals last year—the novelty of the whole—all combined to produce the most exciting effect, in which the whole audience appeared to participate.

From the beginning of the evening, surprise and delight were the prevailing sentiments; and truly, that falsely-accused personage, John Bull, had need of more phlegm than is attributed to him, if ever a scene had put kindled his enthusiasm and it was loudly expressed when the sudden lighting of the theatre revealed its beauties

The appearance of Mr. Balfe, taking his stand as leader of the orchestra, was the occasion for another tumult of applause quite overwhelming

To proceed, however, to an event deeply interesting to our love of musical art—the production of Verdi's opera, "Nabucco" or "Nino!" the latter is the new denomination. This opera the first by which the young composer achieved his exalted reputation, and which has been received abroad with enthusiasm as a truly remarkable work. It is decidedly the best of the highest order. This is shown in the splendid finale of the first act—commencing with the charming *terzettino*, which has been for some time already a favourite with English *dilettanti*; the canon preceding the grand finale of Nino, in the second act; the duet, "Oh! di qual onta," between the latter and *Abigail* in the third act, in which the voices are made to combine in the most exquisite manner; the charming chorus, "Va pensiero," flowing and pleasing; and the final prayer, "Terribil fede," sung without instrumental accompaniment.

These *morceaux* require to be studied in detail, for their beauties to be fully appreciated; but they, nevertheless, produce, at first hearing, an effect which pieces abounding, as they do, in imagination and remarkable excellence of construction, do not always obtain. They are, moreover, highly characteristic. The opening recitative, "Gli arredi tolti all'ara," is full of grandeur and characteristic, and altogether peculiar in its construction. The first aria of *Orotope* is very remarkable in point of composition. The first part of the solo of *Abigail*, which is rendered by Mlle. Lorini, is admirable, and produces a deep impression on ourselves; the second part is very good, and characteristic of the vengeful Amazon. The prayer, for soprano, at the end of the opera, "Oh, dischiuso è il firmamento," is a charming little piece of melody. In the music of this opera, the composer has shown himself possessed of all the legitimate sources of success. It bears the stamp of genius and deep thought, and its effect upon the audience proved that its merits were appreciated.

The new libretto of "Nino," alias "Nabucco," is taken from the ancient history of the Assyrians and Babylonians, at the epoch when those two nations were distant. The plot, which is full of interest, is very complex, is engaged in exterminating the Babylonians. He profanes their temple, insults their faith, and finally falls a victim to the vengeance of *Iaa*. He goes mad. His supposed daughter, *Abigail*, obtains possession of the kingdom, to the exclusion of his lawful heiress, *Fenena*, who is about to be sacrificed with the Babylonians, whose faith she has embraced, when *Nino*, repenting of his evil deeds, recovers his reason in time to save her from the fatal destiny. Such is

very clever adaptation of its plot to incidents so thoroughly English that we lose all traces of its foreign origin. Indeed, had we not been acquainted with the original piece, "The Irish Post," for so it is called, would have passed off for a thorough bred, home-made, native farce. If we mistake not, a version of the same play was produced some time ago at the Princess' Theatre, and entitled "The Lost Letter." The hero of the farce, *Mr. Terence O'Grady* (Mr Hudson), is a clerk to a stock-broker, with the comical name of *Mr. Bartholomew Lane* (Mr. Tilbury). He has some time before, been unjustly struck with the beauty of a lady, with whom he voyaged across from Ireland to Bristol; and, whilst he is writing to inform *Mr. Sheriff Capsicum* (Mr. H Bland) that the shares in the "To fire-ation Steam Grand Junction," are to be sold at a sacrifice, he finds himself into a grocer's shop opposite. He immediately forgets everything else; and, overlooks of a rapid declaration of love, which he sends to the lady. Now, as *Mr O'Grady* is an Irishman, the result of this proceeding is inevitable. *Mrs. Capsicum* (Mrs Buckingham) is frightened also, and joins her prayers to *Mr. O'Grady's*, who at last comes the letter-carrier, and opens a money letter, getting himself into a still more terrible scrape. In the midst of this embarrassment, the confusion becomes more confounded by the arrival of *Mr. Sheriff Capsicum*, who proceeds to read his letters. The terror of the others is almost beyond endurance, and there is no overwhelming joy, *Mr. O'Grady* discovers that the letter never went at all, but has been in his pocket all the time; so that all mischief is averted, and the *dramatis personæ* and the audience are equally satisfied

Mr. Hudson played the Irishman in his best style. His rattling bustle was capitally sustained, and his spirits were buoyant and natural. He is the best representative of the Irish character that we have now upon the stage; indeed, he is altogether an actor of no ordinary talent. Mrs. Humby was a delightful shopkeeper: and Mr. James Bland a becoming Sheriff. Mr. Tilbury is a very useful performer, but he clings too fondly to stage conventionalities in comedy. When will actors dress as they see people in social life at the present day, instead of as they saw them on the stage years ago? There is no abstract fun in nature.

The piece was entirely successful, as we have said. It has been nicely put on the stage. The grocer's shop, in the second act, got a round of applause for its natural appearance. It was as graphic in its detail as a description by Mr. Dickens. Mr. Hudson, on being called for, announced the piece for repetition every evening, amidst general acclamation.

LYCEUM

On Thursday evening was produced "an entirely new and peculiarly original Terpsichorean Rhythmical Fantastic Necromantic Operatic Extravaganza (being a Ballet, in one act, interspersed with explanatory rhymes)"—we speak on the authority of the bill—called "The Marble Maiden." It is a burlesque upon the ballet of the same name, in which Mdlle. Adele Dumilatre appeared to such advantage last season at Drury-Lane. The plot—into the probability of which it will not do to look too closely, any more than in that of the original it is—is as follows. *Cosmo de Castelnau*, a sculptor (Mr. A. Wigan), is very fat gone in love with *Emily Bradford* (Miss Laidlaw), and has sculptured a figure of her, while he keeps carefully concealed, behind a curtain in his studio. His rival, *Michael Angelo Bigos* (Mr. Keeley), is in love with *Phœbe Briggs* (Mrs. Keeley), who is a servant of *Emily*. *Phœbe*, who comes on a message to the sculptor, with true woman's curiosity, takes a peep at the statue, and, in her admiration at its resemblance to her "missus," knocks it over and breaks it to pieces. Frightened to death at the probable consequences of the act dent, she seizes a pewter-pot and ale-glass to replace the vase and cup which the latter was holding, and stands in the same attitude. Her sweetheart, *Michael*, arrives, and a scene takes place between them, he scarcely believing his eyes for some time, until their *tete a tete* is interrupted by a knock at the door. This is *Emily*, who comes to see *Cosmo*. *Phœbe* makes a confession of the damage, and implores her to take the place of the statue. *Emily* consents, and, on *Cosmo's* return, he sees, to his surprise, a better resemblance of his love'd one than he has given. There is then a burlesque on the Wills' dance in "Giselle," and a final tag is musically given by the panting quartette

The little piece was thus favourably received; its puns, jokes, and allusions to passing events, "telling" in every instance, and its inferior situations, in which the passions of the ballet are curiously brought into contrast with the proprieties of domestic life, stirring roars of laughter. The pantomimic scenes and dumbshow were executed with much spirit, and were warmly applauded. It was admirably acted, and it is hard to say whether Keeley's intentionally "pompous invites Mrs Keeley's piquant delivery and caricature pas, the pouted and "shoving airs of Wigan, or the pretty looks and excellent dancing of Miss Laidlaw (a *debutant*, here, and a decided acquisition), most aided in its success. At one time or another in the course of the evening every individual performer was greeted throughout with loud applause, and all the performers were called before the curtain. The "Marble Maiden" will have, and deserves, a run. The credit of the authorship belongs to Mr. Stocqueler, the writer of "Po Inamina," and of many other rattling farces whose success we have had the pleasure of chronicling.

OLYMPIC.

Professor Keller opened this unhappy little theatre on Monday evening with a miscellaneous entertainment, at which the audience to adapt a French term "assisted" in the real sense of the word. Assistants in abundance delayed the programme of amusements called forth a ceaseless outpouring of that peculiarly comical *undisage* which a jovially-disposed audience, when kept waiting, is so ready to indulge in, for good-natured purposes.

After the band not a bad one by the way—had played the overture to "Massaniello," a long pause supervened—so long that, although a facetious gentleman in the pit cried, "Ladies and gentlemen, the performance will begin in a few minutes, please, we are quite ready"; and an individual in the gallery shouted out "All in to begin?" in a voice that would have insured him an immediate engagement to First Rate Harley's; still nothing took place, and the band, after a while, replayed again. At last the curtain drew up, and discovered in a front chamber; and a frightened foreign gentleman, whose very mustachios seemed trembling, appeared with a paper inside a box, after which he sang the most indifferent song we ever heard, and bowed himself off again; and then there was another long pause, and the audience were funnier than ever. At last, after more music, and a great deal of rushing and shouting, in the midst of which the curtain went up by mistake, and discovered all sorts of people on the stage including a tight-whale statue, who was shifting a scene, and who joined the rest in a most peculiar fugue, to the screaming delight of the audience, the real performances commenced with some astonishing *tours de force* by Professor Keller. These were good—very good indeed, and brought down thunders of applause. Then, four little boys, in Polish costume, and red sashes, played a Polonaise very creditably; and, on being encored, performed a Polka equally well. Then followed what, in our opinion, was worth all the rest, a Bolero sung and danced by two of the most clever little boys we ever saw; we regret their names were not in the programme. The little boy sang and attitudinized in a marvellously quaint fashion, and the little girl's coquetting pas and general expression was most charming. These children were evidently foreign, by their accent. They were cheered in a most uproarious manner, and forced to repeat their song and dance until they had scarcely power left to put their little legs and voices into play. For their sakes we hope they possess better, either by the Enfans Castelli or the *trompe* of the Gymnase Enfantine. We did not stay for the "Peasa Plastiques," having before noticed them

The great feature in the entertainment was the evident want of management in conducting it. Nothing could be better than its component parts; but there was either no head in the *coulisses*, or no hands to do its bidding. We hope to see all this smoothed at a future performance.

Several rumours are current in theatrical circles about the future fortunes of this theatre. Mr. Speer, the author of "Honesty," has been for some time spoken of as a probable lessee; and a gentleman living in the perfumery quarter of Grosvenor-square is also talked about: with respect to the latter, however, no conditional engagement of Miss Kate Howard appears to offer an obstacle to closing the union. Mr. Walter Lacy is also treating for it; and, amongst the many reports, for the foundation of which we cannot vouch, it is said that Mrs Warner may possibly quit Sadler's Wells for the Olympic, and that Madame Vestris has in contemplation to resume the management of the same theatre. Any change will be an improvement upon the late infelicitous direction.

CROSBY HALL

The entertainments offered to us by ventriloquists are exceedingly remarkable when considered in the abstract, and in a social matter-of-fact point of view. We can generally anticipate what we are about to behold, though. We know there will be a cornelial huckaver on the roof of the house, who prefers that situation to coming down, and will keep singing, to the great annoyance of the audience and we are disappointed, and out of humour with our powers of observation, if he does not gradually—perhaps knocking bricks out the chimney as he comes down; what his voice gets stronger and stronger, until he arrives at the level of the performer. And he sure there will be represented a curious position of domestic comfort, in which some old gentleman with a couch is left by himself in his house, behind a screen; and a humorous traveller arrives, and, to the bottle by that annoys him, frees him on omelette, nurses his grandchild, and finally marries with all the servants, who return very unexpectedly, and get down in the cellar, and behind the wine-coat, and above the ceiling and into hampers, and boxes, and all sorts of impossible and preposterous places.

But although we are pretty sure what to expect, when we know that we are coming, we laugh very much, and consider ourselves a capital audience. A more sympathetic forces everybody to keep their wits so very sharp, that there is something refreshing in the light manner in being deceived, if only for an hour or time. And, therefore, we especially incline to Mr. Love's clever polyphonic entertainment. Mr. Love, the "polygamist," as a cheerful old lady called him, who was near us at Crosby Hall on Wednesday. His imitations in his transport [illegible] burgh," are perfectly marvellous. He was an old [illegible], and a Mrs. Malaprop, and an undeniably rough sailor, and a [illegible], apparently all at once. He dived down behind a table, and [illegible], altogether changed, with such strange rapidity—not knowing a more wig differently put on, but an entirely fresh assortment, even to waistcoats, stocks, hats, caps, and moustaches: thus, for a time, we did not believe in him, but thought that he must have a brother in the secret. But as he pocked himself in the bar, to sustain all this without any description of trickery, fraud, assistance, confederacy, collusion, or accompaniment, either in sight or out of sight of the audience," we took him at his word, and applauded as loudly as his stoutest admirer.

Seriously, his entertainment was one, in all senses of the word. The picturesque Crosby Hall was crammed with delighted individuals, and we were compelled to catch a glimpse of Mr. Love when we could, from the side of his platform. But it served us right, for we went fashionably late. We could not, however, see behind his wonderful table. We would give a great deal to do so. It must be a condensation of the City establishments of M[illegible] and [illegible] broker—and a much more luxurious in its usages.

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews are announced to appear, for the first time, at the Princess's Theatre this evening.

A new drama will be produced at the ADELPHI on Monday, called "The Cabinet." It is a translation of a French piece "Le Monsse."

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Jerrold's comedy will be the novelty of importance [illegible] past week

[illegible]

LYCEUM, a two act drama, translated from "Le Lol Salique," (paying at Paris's Well under the title of "Check to the King,") will be brought out on the 10th inst., called, "King or Queen." On the same evening, General Tom Thumb, the eminent American dwarf, will make his *début* as an actor, in a fairy romance, written expressly for him by Mr. Albert Smith, called "Hop o' my Thumb, or the Ogre and his Seven League Boots," founded on the old nursery tale of the same name.

Owing to Mrs. Keeley's severe indisposition, her part in the "Enchanted Horse" has been sustained capitally by her daughter, Miss Mary Keeley. The fair manageress is now, we are happy to say, quite convalescent.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW STREET FROM LONDON-BRIDGE TO HUNGERFORD-BRIDGE.—In the event of the bills for the South Western Extension and North Kent Railways now before Parliament being passed into a law, it is in contemplation to form a wide and grand street, to extend from the line of road up from London-bridge, intersecting the various streets between that point and Hungerford-bridge, crossing the Turnroad, so as to make one line of street from Westminster to London-bridge. If this project is carried out, as it is contemplated, it will have the effect of making a vast improvement in portions of the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. George's, and Christ Church, at present inhabited by the lowest description of persons.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, February 28, was 1119, a most satisfactory return when compared with the corresponding week of last year, in which the mortality was 1133, as well as with the winter and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1080 and 968.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF WOODS AND FORESTS.—Lord Viscount Canning, who was so recently Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

NEW CHURCH IN THE METROPOLIS.—The site for a new church has been selected by the Metropolitan Church Commissioners in Old-street, City-road, the first stone of which, it is expected, will be almost immediately laid by the Bishop of London. The architect is Mr. Ferrey. The style of the design is of the early English, with lofty tower and spire. It is to be a three-roofed structure, separated by arcades, and without any gallery, excepting a small one at the western portion, intended for the singing choir. A very large proportion of the sacred building will be dedicated to the poor by free seats. The site is a very open and good one. The contractors for its erection are Messrs. Winsland and Holland.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

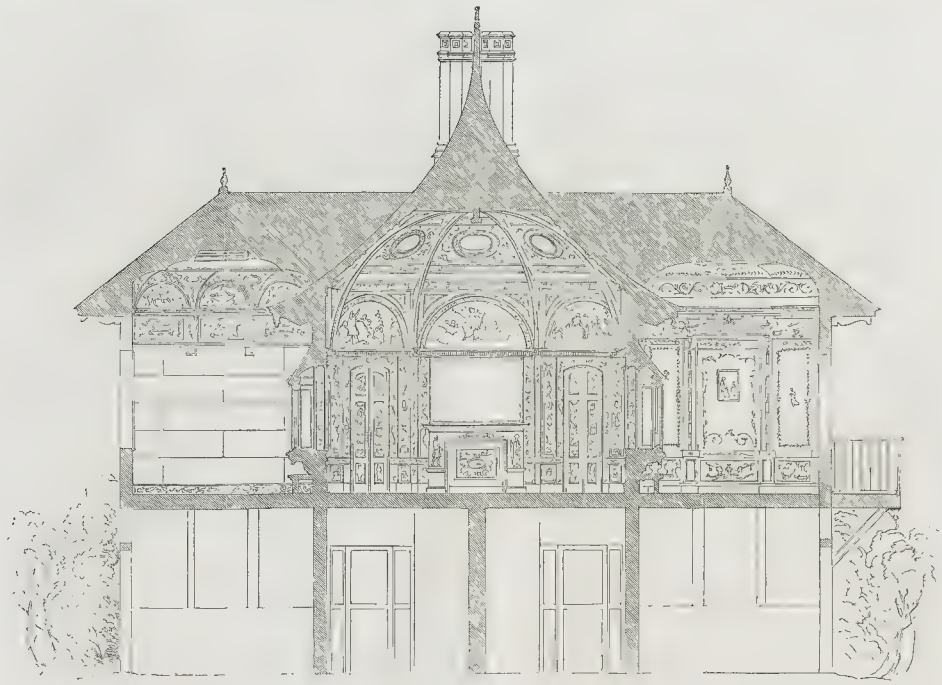
SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND MURDER ON THE HAWICK RAILWAY.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning a breach of the peace of the most daring kind, attended with murder, occurred on the North British Railway Company's branch line to Hawick, in the neighbourhood of Fassie Bridge, about eleven miles south of Edinburgh. It appears that about midnight two of the "navvies" employed in the vicinity were taken into custody, charged with stealing a watch or watches, and lodged in the cells of the county police station at Gorebridge. Some time after, a large body of their fellow excavators, to the number, it is said, of about 300, assembled, with bludgeons, pickaxes, wedge-bills, &c., and proceeded to the station-house for the purpose of liberating the two prisoners. One of the fellows, it is stated, presented a pistol at the head of the sergeant, and commanded the liberation of the prisoners under the pain of death; and upon his refusal to unlock the doors of the cells, they broke them open, and their companions being thus relieved, they marched off with them in the direction of Fushiebridge, about half a mile from the scene of their violence. At last point they met the police constable on duty, who was returning from his accustomed rounds, whom they savagely assaulted, and beat in a most inhuman manner, one of the ruffians striking him a blow on the back of the head, it is supposed with a pickaxe, which laid his skull open. The poor man was afterwards found lying on the road in this state, and conveyed home, where medical aid was promptly in attendance, but the injuries he received were such that he never spoke afterwards, and died on Sunday afternoon, at six o'clock.

[illegible] police force placed at his disposal, succeeded in apprehending [illegible] of the rioters, who were identified as being amongst the [illegible] who rescued the prisoners from the station-house

THE EXPLOSION AT DOVER.

The investigation relative to this sad catastrophe (an account of which appeared in our paper last week), involving so deplorable a loss of life, was commenced on Thursday (last week), before Mr. Thompson, the Borough Coroner, and a Jury of 13 householders, in the Guards'-room attached to the town terminus of the Dover Railway. The names of the sufferers, and their respective ages, as handed to the Coroner by Mr. Way, the station master, are as follow:—Joseph Hambrook, aged 24, left a widow and one child; William Gordon, aged 23, a widow; Thomas Hutton, aged 52, a widow and no family; James Rock, 36, left two children, John Pascal, single man; John Wilson, 28, a widow and seven children; Isaac Hughes, 28, single man; John Wilson, 28, a widow; Edward Rock, 38, widow and two children; John Kendal, 24, single man; William Edwards, 38, widow; Joseph Hall, 35, widow and five children: the last-named deceased survived the accident some hours. He died in shocking agony at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The Jury having been duly empanelled on the two o'clock, evidence was given to the following purport:—Joseph Hambrook, aged 24, sworn, said: I am a porter on the Dover Railway. On Monday morning last I was employed in the powder-house, which is a brick building, about 30 yards from the engine-house, and about 100 yards from the station-house. I was there with the deceased Gordon, Rock, Pascal, Hughes, and Kendal. We were all employed in the powder-house. I was in the act of weighing out powder when I heard a noise like the report of a gun, and I found myself lying on the ground. I was stunned for a few minutes, and when I recovered I found myself lying on the ground. I was stunned for a few minutes, and when I recovered I found myself lying on the ground. I was stunned for a few minutes, and when I recovered

F I N E A R T S.



SECTION OF THE GARDEN PAVILION OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"Dancing Girl," taken from Pompeii; there a copy from the "Loggie" of the Vatican; here, the "Anacreon of Painting," Albano, ministers to our enjoyment; there the "Aurora" of Guido soars above; while, as if the edifice were destined to convey a history of art, from the most remote to the most modern times, a drop scene, painted by our own artist, Stanfield, is before our eyes. No portion of the edifice but contains a memento of some great name. In the most obscure corners may be found the copy of a scroll or an arabesque, of Raphael, Romano, or some other of the great ornaments of Italian art. Nothing but a true conception and love of art could have worthily carried out so noble a plan. The effect of the whole, however, when bright and lovely faces add to the splendour of the scene, it is impossible worthily to describe.

In an artistic point of view, the decorations of this edifice are doubly curious. To those who have not fully and completely studied the wonders of the Vatican, or of the other Italian palaces (and of these how large is the proportion, even amongst those who have visited them), it will give new views of the genius of those great painters whose names we associate but with works of great size and magnitude. We may here see that nothing has been too trivial, as nothing has been too great for the enterprise and consideration of the great fathers of modern art. The Arabesques, here copied, which include every fanciful device, every poetic dream, which embrace the three reigns of creation, and are perfect in the smallest details; in which fauns, satyrs, centaurs, birds, squirrels, mice, tigers, elephants, flowers, fruit—every possible variety of vegetation; edifices of every description of form, and the human figure under every possible aspect—now dancing, now weeping, now flying, are combined with a fertility of fancy, a grace impossible to describe—were designed as in the Vatican, the Villa Madama, and numberless other Italian Palaces, by the greatest painters of those times. This exquisite branch of the art did not take its rise, however, with the masters of the *renascence*. There is a more ancient mine of treasure, from the relics of Pompeii, numbers of the models employed at Her Majesty's Theatre have been taken, and the invention is by Pliny ascribed to Ludius, who says he "invented the charming art of decorating the walls of apartments where he scattered pleasure houses, porticoes, shrubberies, plants, forests, hills, ponds, flowers in fact, whatever may please the fancy or caprice of every one."

In an artistic point of view, Raphael may here be considered as the presiding genius, for his spirit breathed even in the works of his pupils and followers, executed under his eye—as for example, in the Vatican, whence so many of the decorations of our great theatre are taken. This is the more appropriate, as it was in the days of Raphael that this style of painting was revived. The recent discovery of the baths of Titus and Livy had brought arabesques into fashion, and Giovanni d'Udine assisted greatly the rising art by composing a species of artificial stucco, consisting of powdered marble, lime, and white turpentine. It was with this vehicle that Raphael produced those wonderful creations of fancy in which Scripture subjects, surrounded by every device that imagination could suggest, and in which it is somewhat remarkable that music and musical instruments have a most conspicuous part, form what is called the "Bible" of Raphael, but while he superintended the whole, Giulio Romano, Giovanni d'Udine, Perin del Vaga, Il Fattore, Pellegrino di Modena, and many others, painted under his direction. The first of these was his favourite and worthiest pupil; not only here did he work with a congenial spirit, and in the famous *fresco* of the *stanze*, in which he assisted his great master, appear to have been fully inspired by his conceptions; but in the Villa Madama, in the Te Palace at Mantua, besides others, he shewed himself his worthy follower. Nothing can exceed the elegance, the classical taste, and wonderful invention, which the decorations of these last named edifices display. Giulio Romano is therefore worthily chosen as one of the ruling spirits in the renovation of the Italian Opera House. Amongst Roman painters we also find Carlo Maratti, the last of the school. The Caracci, Guido, Albano, and Cignani have all a place here. A copy of the "Elements," of Albano, holds a conspicuous situation on the ceiling. The poetic fancy, the brilliant colouring of this master, and the cheerful subjects he chose for his inspirations, point him out as peculiarly fitted for a place here. Reminiscences of Giordano,

NEW DECORATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

that painter who, studying in all the schools, had stolen a grace from each, are not wanting. Even the Flemish school has a representative, and copies from its greatest master, Rubens, may be found in this new gallery of art.

The manner of execution of these decorations affords another point of some interest, and, in this respect at least, modern art has an advantage over that of the days of Raphael. Encaustic painting, practised by the ancients, and only revived amongst us in the last century, has, for the minuter style of decoration, a thousand advantages over that of fresco, employed by the great masters, and amongst these facility of execution, greater brilliancy, and durability may be enumerated. Encaustic painting takes its name from the operation of fire, used to melt the wax with which the colours are mixed. The manner of making the Punic wax anciently used, and, after all, the principal ingredient in the Encaustic painting of old times, has given rise to much discussion amongst artists and antiquarians since the first experiments were made in this branch of the art by Count Caylus and M. Bachelier; and this will at least show what importance was attached to the practice of a style of painting which has so many advantages to recommend it. It has one drawback that of expense—which does not seem to be considered by the management.

We present our readers, in the accompanying Illustration, with a specimen of the style of these new embellishments. It is taken from the Grand Tier, which contains twenty of the circular medallions like those in the Engraving. The subjects are from Pompeii, from Raphael, from Caracci, from Romano, and the antique unknown. Of the long panels, there are twenty. The subjects of these are from Pompeii and Herculaneum, besides figures from the antique, from Raphael, Caracci, Giordano, Romano, and Maratti. All these panels and circles are painted on a rich full ground.

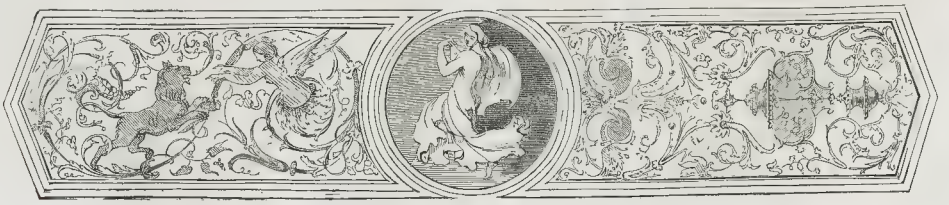
In the Second Tier, the number of panels and circles are the same as the Grand Tier, but they are only one foot seven in height. In the circle are placed Apollo and the Nine Muses, from the antique. The long panels on this Tier are ornamented with Cupids playing and dancing; the designs are from Raphael, Titian, Rubens, the Caracci, Cignani, and the antique. The same style of decoration is continued to the top, but the figures increase in lightness each successive tier. This arrangement is of admirable effect. (*See the Engravings.*)

The Ceiling—on which are Albano's "Four Elements," besides numerous other designs, and which is already vaulted—is painted like a dome, thereby increasing the concave appearance, and giving even additional height to the edifice. The "Aurora" of Guido, on the Proscenium, and the Royal Arms just beyond it, have a charming effect. They are framed, as it were, on both sides, by festoons of flowers, executed with a delicacy of touch and brilliancy of colouring that would bear the closest inspection. We must not, *en passant*, omit to remark the good taste which marks the selection of the figures, very few of which are in an attitude of repose, whilst the design is continuous: the eye is thus necessarily carried forwards, instead of being arrested by them; and, the grand object of the whole—the performance on the stage is, therefore, not for a moment lost sight of.

Before concluding our observations on the renovated appearance of this great theatre, we must not omit to remark that the change has not been merely confined to the ornamental parts of the building, but that essentials have been duly attended to. The long corridors, the lobbies, the crush-room whose dilapidated condition was truly unworthy of so great an establishment, but which was overlooked in consideration of the enormous difficulties under which its maintenance under any circumstances was known to be labouring—have undergone the same process of embellishment, although in the simplest forms, the whole effect being reserved for the entrance to the house. A new chandelier, new curtains and lining to the Boxes—in fact, the fresh appliances of every description, to render the theatre comfortable and salubrious—deserve honourable mention. Indeed, as far as we are yet able to judge, the changes and improvements are as complete as they could be desired.

It will perhaps be thought that we have dwelt over lengthily on the subject of the renewed appearance of Her Majesty's Theatre. But we confess it is one which interests us only our mere abstract love of art, but our national pride. We gladly hail every symptom of better taste, of an increased love of the beautiful, in whatever manner it be displayed, and more especially in public buildings. We rejoice to see it taking a barrier against the encroaches of utilitarianism and the mere money-making spirit of the age, however laudable in some respects. We are not content that the stigma attached to England by Napoleon as a "nation of shopkeepers," should yearly be advancing closer to its verification; and we revolve that art should find her resting-place amongst us, deprived, as she is, of her exalted influence amongst nations which formerly paid her such devoted homage!

(The details of the performances of the opening night will be found at page 163.)



NEW DECORATIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "THE CRUSADERS," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

CITY THEATRE.

Mr. Homer, the very spirited lessee of this establishment, has entered into an engagement with the proprietor of the two veritable Paris elephants, whose performances at the Cirque National were so successful; and the sagacious animals appear nightly, to the great wonder and delight of crowded audiences. The piece in which they appear is called "The Elephants of the Pagoda," and is derived from the same source as the Astley's drama, the plot being written up to the tricks which the beasts have been trained to perform. There are the same effects introduced, such as the selection of the future Sovereign, and rescue of the Prince from poison by the elephant. He also displays his sagacity in a dozen different ways—dancing with the "Light of the Harem," walking over a sleeping slave, and across a single plank. In all this, truth to tell, he struck us as being quite equal, if not superior, to his Astley's rival. In the last scene the Rajah makes a triumphal entry into Nagpore in a very splendid car drawn by the two elephants.

Mr. Homer was polite enough to show us the members of his present zoological *corps dramatique* in private life. The elephants have a commodious stable at the end of the stage, which is exceedingly roomy. They live harmoniously together; and it was curious to observe the manner in which they picked up the shreds of hay littered about their bed, and separated it from the straw. They are male and female. Adjoining them, in another large room, are four camels. When we saw them, towards the end of the evening, three were asleep, and the other appeared to be keeping watch over them. The group was exceedingly picturesque; and, by the dim light of a single lantern, which scarcely reached to the walls, reminded one of the hall of a caravan. A visit to the City Theatre will repay any of our readers who wish to be entertained for an hour or two.

THE ELEPHANTS AT THE CITY OF LONDON THEATRE.

BENEDICT'S "CRUSADERS."

This opera will have attained its ninth representation this evening (Saturday), and Drury-Lane Theatre fills every night to excess, box places being secured for some time to come. The success is, therefore, unquestionable; and in every point of view it is deserved. As a spectacle, it will bear comparison with the greatest scenic achievements. The first appearance of the "Man on the Mountain" on the summit of the rock—the realisation of Tasso's description of the "Enchanted Wood"—the siege—the military procession, and the exhibition of chivalric decoration, are enthusiastically applauded. It is not only in numerical force that the stage is well filled, but the groupings have been arranged with care and taste. The chorus singers display an energy in their acting, unexampled in our operatic annals, and rival the great Germans in this respect. As to the music it will gain on every hearing. The composer has written some admirable effects for the orchestra, and in the employment of his instruments has judiciously followed the forms employed with such ability by Meyerbeer.

In the vocal colouring Benedict's inspirations are after the Weberian model. The principal faults that we find in the "Crusaders" are over-orchestration, so that the voice cannot contend with the accompaniments, and too much sameness in the school of writing. The cavatina for Stretton, when he first appears as *Hassan*, is an illustration of the latter defect. It is a smooth, flowing, and elegant cantabile, quite out of keeping with the oriental fanaticism and fierceness of character of the fearful Man of the Mountain. The song of Mr. King, if well executed, would tell. It is in the minor key, and the accompaniment is quaint and has an Arabian smack, but we think a more marked and distinctive impress ought to have been assigned to the music for the sect of the Assassins. The beautiful ballad of "Ill-fated Ring," nightly encored with rapture, is essentially a Scotch melody; but, as Harrison plays a Knight of Sicily [*Tarentum*, from which the name of the "Tarentule" ("Lycosa Tarentula") has been derived], the conception, although successful in the result, is not a correct one. The beauties of the opera are, nevertheless, so manifold, that criticism is quite disarmed. The overture is a classical work, worthy of any writer; and when it is heard from any band in which there are brilliant players for the violin passages, will tell with more effect than it does at present, since there is not weight enough in that department of the Drury Lane orchestra, to tell against the brass. The subject of "On! Chieftains, on!" heard in the overture, is wonderfully treated throughout the work: it is quite inspiring. First, it is sung, without accompaniment, by the Chorus of Knights, and then with full orchestra; and it is subsequently reproduced with every variety of contrapuntal treatment. The unaccompanied quintett, in the finale of the second act, is a charming composition. The elegant chorus of bridles, opening the third act, recalls the quartett from Weber's "Oberon," "O'er the dark blue waters." The duet between King and Miss Romer, in the second act, is a master piece. The first movement, "'Tis vengeance that can calm," is deliciously instrumented, and the theme of the concluding movement is animated and catching. The finale duet, between Miss Rainforth and Miss Romer, "However firm and dear the bonds of love," creates the greatest sensation, and is always sung twice. Those amateurs who recollect the first tenor song in the "Gazza Ladra," may, perhaps, trace the *motif* of Benedict's duet; but it has been beautifully treated by him, and the two *prime donne* have a glorious vocal duet, which ends in mutual glory, the splendid organ of Miss Romer being set off against the artistical finish of Miss Rainforth. As for the songs, they must make the fortune of the publishers. Miss Rainforth's "I am thine," will be on the European barrel-organs very shortly. Harrison manages to secure encores for his three ballads—the one alluded to above, and "Oh, Love, to whom the fond heart pleadeth," and the romance, "Whate'er thy lot in life may be." But he has a little bit of surpassing beauty, "Oh, Love! to whom the fond heart pleadeth," in the scene of the Enchanted Wood, which, for originality and elegance is one of Benedict's finest thoughts. The *odalisque*, and, in fact, all the descriptive music of this scene, is very striking and dramatic. To sum up the musical merits of "The Crusaders," it may be safely pronounced as the composer's greatest work. His orchestral skill in the concerted pieces, to avoid the monotony of recitative, is worthy of the gifted pupil of Weber. We must also put in a claim on the ground of nationality: it is our conviction that, if Benedict had not so long resided in Italy and this country, as to *Anglicise* and *Italianise* his German science, we should not have had so much spontaneous melody as is found in his opera; and his thorough acquaintance with the French method has also been of material aid. The composer, who is free from prejudice and bigotry, and seeks for beauty wherever it presents itself, must be a man of no ordinary stamp—and such is Benedict.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The season is not yet sufficiently advanced for the London fashions to have acquired all their brilliancy and splendour; we must, therefore, have recourse for our monthly bulletin to the descriptions of those toilettes which at the present moment produce so much effect in the *salons* of Paris, where fashion is truly

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

sovereign, and where she dictates her commands to the world. From the description of the toilettes worn at the Court Balls of the Tuileries, we may confidently predict that for evening wear plain satins, dresses of tulle, of crape, of gauze-lisse, or of tarlatane, will be in great vogue. For dancing, dresses of light materials are indispensable; they will be universally made in two or three skirts, worn over satin or Gros-de-Naples, and looped up with tufts of ribbons and bouquets of flowers.

London will not long remain in the back-ground as regards Fashion. Already the heads of several of the great *magasins*, such as that of Vouillon and Lamé, have repaired to Paris, and are bringing home the cargoes of novelties with which our belles will prepare themselves for the season's triumphs. Amongst these, trimmings of every description will form a decided innovation on the

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

evening toilettes of last season. Dresses were then frequently worn without ornament; this year, a profusion of every kind of trimming will be employed. Thus, over a skirt of silk blue satin will be worn two tunics of white tulle: the first ornamented with three rows of blue satin ribbon *en rouleau*. The upper skirt will open on both sides *en Grecque*, and will be trimmed likewise with three rolls of satin ribbon; this tunic will be festooned by a garland of foliage descending from the waist. The corsage of this dress should be made full; the sleeves will be open up the middle, and trimmed with rolls of satin.

Another toilette, which will attain the highest favour, is a dress of white crape, trimmed with a quilling of crape, diminishing in width towards the bodice, which [illegible] with a [illegible] of the same material.

On the head, a garland of white camelias and Parma violets; a similar bouquet on the bodice, and one in the hand.

The following costume is also remarkable for its exquisite lightness. Three skirts of pink tulle will be worn over an under skirt of pink satin. These tunics are trimmed with a [illegible] of pink tulle, which hangs in the same direction as the folds of the skirts. The bodice is pointed, and covered with folds of tulle, descending into a point in front, and rising towards the shoulders, the form of trimming being infinitely more becoming than the small bertnes formerly worn. The upper skirt is trimmed en tablier, with branches of green leaves, intermixed with scarabees.

For toilettes of a severer and more matronly character, will be worn dresses in rich damask of a green, pink, cerise, or blue colour, trimmed with two flounces in Brussels point or blond, laid on flat, and fastened with large bows of fringed ribbon, *a la Louis* XIV.; or in swallow-coloured satin, with two flounces of black lace, looped up *a la Camargo*, with bows of ribbon of three shades, or dresses of pink Terry velvet, trimmed down each side with point d'alencon, or blonde, and ornamented at intervals with bows of rich velvet or satin. Another favourite toilette is in sea-green satin, covered with three skirts of tulle of the same colour, the second skirt trimmed with pink roses of tulle and with marabout fastenings.

The Coiffures are as varied as the dresses: the *petits bords* are still worn, and ornamented with curling feathers; the Turbans are often in golden cloth; Jewish Turbans, like the one in the accompanying Engravings, are peculiarly fitted for Opera costume.

Evening Caps are also worn in lace, or in puffings of tulle, with pendant flowers. Wreaths of flowers, for young unmarried ladies, are more than ever in vogue: the form varies greatly, according to the face; the colour is also adapted to the complexion, and to the remainder of the toilette

For Morning Wear and the Promenade, there is, at present, no novelty to record. We must wait the advance of spring, to have any decisive information on this subject to impart to our fair readers. Pamelas are still in the ascendant, and the Manilee termed *visites*, continue in much favour.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts from Batavia, dated the 31st of December, 1845, inform us that some disorders have taken place among the people of Bantam, which had made it necessary to send a small number of troops thither. The cause of the movement is not yet precisely known, but what is certainly known is, that sixty persons attacked during the night the habitation of a European proprietor, and assailed him, his wife, and their children in the most savage manner, three of the children were killed. It is said that two European keepers were likewise assassinated. The cause of this murder is supposed to be personal vengeance. Tranquillity had been restored.

According to the accounts from Vierzon, the works on the railroad between that town and Orleans are going on actively. The bridge over the Loire has sustained successfully all the trials to which it has been subjected, and it is fully expected that the line will be opened on May 1.

We have received Russian, Frankfort, and German papers, all of which confirm, in a more or less degree, if not the actual existence of a conspiracy for the emancipation of Poland, at least that the apprehension of a general rising of the Poles prevailed throughout Prussia and Germany.

Accounts have reached us from the British colony of Bathurst on the river Gambia, down to January the 21st. Sickness had prevailed to about the usual extent subsequently to the rainy season, but there had been few deaths, and, at the date above mentioned, the settlement was again healthy.

In a private letter just received from an officer in India, he observes that the independence of Scinde will be the result of the engagement; there were 2000 of the Sikhs drowned in attempting to cross the Sutlej.

A letter from Stuttgard, dated Feb. 19, says:—"The marriage of our Crown Prince with the Grand Duchess Olga will be solemnised in August next, in St. Petersburgh."

It is stated from Leghorn that about 50 persons have been arrested at Pesaro and Gano, in the Roman States. Some others had contrived to elude the search of the police, and were concealed in Monte Nuovo, belonging to one of the first families in the country. The individuals comprised in the late affair at Rimini, who to the number of 32 had set sail on the Adriatic, but had been obliged by stress of weather to put into Dalmatia, have been given up by Austria to the Papal government. They lately arrived in an Austrian vessel at Ancona, and have been shut up in the fort.

We learn from Constantinople that the Sultan is to visit the provinces of Roumelia in the course of the present month, and that he is to be accompanied by Reshid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mehemet Ali Pacha, Minister of Marine. The object of this visit is said to be an investigation of the condition of the population, with a view to further reforms in Turkey. It is also named the persons who are to accompany the new Ambassador, Suleman Pacha, to Paris. They are, Prince Callimachi, as Honorary Councillor of Embassy; Halimi Effendi, Secretary of Legation; Mehemet Effendi, Secretary of Embassy; as Secretary of Embassy; Perati Effendi, as second Secretary; and M. Avedis, as Interpreter.

About eleven o'clock on Monday forenoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Comrie (Perthshire). The tremor was not so great as on former occasions, but it had a double shake or crack. The sky was clear at the time, and the weather for the last month or six weeks had been remarkably mild and pleasant, but shortly after the shock the sky became dark and cloudy, foreboding a change of weather.

A letter from Vienna, of the 23rd ult., says:—"According to accounts from Tarnow, attempts have been made in several parts of Western Gallicia to excite the peasants to insurrection, but without effect. On the morning of the 19th, several vehicles filled with nobles killed or wounded, who had failed in their endeavour to excite the people, were brought to Tarnow by the peasants. Efficient measures have been taken by the authorities to prevent these culpable attempts from being repeated."

Madame Grisi has purchased a house in the Rue Neuve de Petits Champs, Paris, for the sum of twenty thousand pounds, which has furnished the occasion of another law-suit with Monsieur de Melfio, her husband, which has, however, been decided in her favour.

It is rumoured, says the *Brussels Gazette*, that her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will pass the greater part of the ensuing summer with the King of the Belgians at the Palace of Laeken

A special treaty of commerce has been concluded at Berlin between Portugal and the several States of the Zollverein. It is said that Prussia has made proposals to Spain to conclude conventions of the same kind with the German Union, and that the Cabinet of Madrid has given an answer favourable to important political consideration, that the recognition of the Government of Queen Isabel by the different resident States will be the immediate consequences of this measure.

Accounts from the banks of the Danube, of the 21st of February, state that a report was in circulation of a revolution similar to that of 1830 having occurred in Warsaw, and that Prince Paskewitch had been killed. Letters published in Lithuania. Advices of the 18th of February, from Cracow, an nounced the entry into that city of Austrian troops, the presence of which was rendered necessary by political circumstances of importance.

The Empress of Russia has charged herself (says the *Constitutionnel*) with the task of forming the marriage trousseau of her daughter, the Princess Olga. A lady has just been sent by the Empress to Paris to give the necessary commands to the first houses. The Ambassador of the King of Wurtemberg has also arrived to select models for the furniture that is to adorn the new palace of the Prince Royal.

Madame Monge, Comtesse de Peluze, widow of the celebrated astronomer, died lately in Paris, in her 99th year.

A letter from Hamburg states, that in consequence of the appearance of the cholera on the banks of the Volga, the Senate of Vasta and St. Nicholas of the Carceder-Verd prung, the Senate of the city had issued an order that all vessels coming into the Elbe from the infected latitude, should cast anchor in Cuxhaven roads, hoist their flag, and undergo a sanitary examination, until the officers of the Board of Health had visited them, and made a report upon which they could be admitted to have communication with the shore

[illegible]

THE LATE DUELLE.—Viscount Palmerston, Viscountess Newport, Lady Suffield, and Lady Georgiana Codrington were among the ladies who were accommodated on the last night of the House of Commons to hear the proceedings of the debate, and remained until the division. Some of the members who attended Parliament pleaded memorable drivers were so ill as to be obliged to be assisted, and carried into the house: Mr. Miles was among the number.

THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL AND THE NORTH KENT (CITY EXTENSION) RAILWAY.—On Tuesday, at the Guildhall, the Improvement Committee of the City brought up the report of the Improvement Committee upon the report of the Parliamentary Committee on the bill for making this line. It stated that the Committee having fully considered the subject, were of opinion that the North Kent Railway Company should not have a terminus on the north side of the Southwark-bridge, and that the plan produced to the Committee of a railway to cross the Southwark-bridge, with a terminus therefrom to be at the end of Mansion-lane, did not appear to them to possess a sufficient degree of advantage over a terminus on the southern side of the bridge to counterbalance the sacrifice of so much space in an important commercial part of the City, already deficient in spacious thoroughfares. The report concluded by stating that the Committee directed the Remembrancer to prepare the draft of a petition to the House of Commons against the bill. Sir Claudius Marshall presented a petition to the Court on behalf of the Provisional Committee, praying that the members would give their assent and support to so useful an undertaking. The petition was referred to the Committee. Considerable discussion ensued, and the Court decided, and determined in favour of the report by a majority of 21. A petition against the bill was then agreed to.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

One less a reader, at us two divide,
Taught by what nature shows and what reverse
Never to blame our pleasure or our pride
With sour reproach, so long as mute the fault

In every page of the great volume of Nature we have evidence of the two-fold purpose with which it was written; every passage proves that it pursues a design.

"delectando pariterque monendo"

Life is a state of trial, not of punishment: man, indeed, is destined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow: but of labour comes health, and, with the necessity for exertion, in rich ages—days in which the ocean's bord sets lightly, and flights medicinal will, the sweet remedy, hairy sleep. The song of birds and the perfume of flowers were confirmation strong that such was not born to be sad. While all nature rejoiced, should he, who was sent to rule over it, alone be sorrowful? Consolatory words his earliest provision for his wants was that made by him for his recreations. We will say nothing of the first musical essay—Jubatel plus recorded in Arcadian annals: but, as regards abstract amusement, rural sports constituted the earliest relaxation of the human race. As the present hour they form the favourite pursuit of its leisure. Is it a convenient, legitimate taste?

It is fair for an author to borrow a leaf from his own book, and, therefore, we will answer this inquiry in the spirit with which we have already dealt by it. We are fain that no principle should find advocacy in these columns, which, on just grounds, might give offence to any who refer to them for information or entertainment. The system known in this country as sporting is objected against by many whose good meaning entitles their prejudices to consideration and respect. That it is not free from matter open to censure in this point of view, every day it is depositing its sediment, and, with the process of time, it becomes more and more pure.

Much that was base and brutal has already passed away. The baiting of animals is no more the combat between human beings is all but at an end. We can offer no excuse for them we certainly never pleaded in their favour. But we have ever sought that the right character of our manly, wholesome sports should be understood. The cardinal objection to them is their inhumanity, as established by convention. The maxim of our motto is that of human nature, let its liberties or its pleasures be taken—in the spirit of repression—we ask the enemies of Field Sports to take the evidence of science before they pass sentence of cruelty upon them. Hunting, Shooting, Coursing, Fishing these involve the loss of life for the sustenance pursued; therefore, it is said of them, they are inhuman: is this a moral or a natural truth?

Philosophy cannot explain why death was originally instituted: that it does prevail, we all know. All carnivorous animals are beasts of prey—so are many birds, and almost every species of fish. How dies the trout most to its own satisfaction? by means of the fly-fisher's craft, or between the teeth of the otter? who picks out the infirm, and leaves the extremities to die at their leisure? You pronounce the shooter's a cruel sport. What is that whirling in liquid gyrations —there, in the poetry of motion? Is that graceful creature abroad on business or pleasure? The question is not easily answered; and, were the scene at his call, it floats as in dreamy extacy. Ah! see; it plunges into the yellow stubble; and now it soars again; and, by the beard of St. Hubert—if he wore one—with a plump young partridge in his mouth. We tell you that bank is a nest of ranges; but, see; now he pitches, to enjoy his breakfast behind that barn gable. Well shot! Dead as Donaldson! And these are the relics of his feast; a sorry sight. The villain's meal half consumed, and but half dead. Meeting sportsman, give it a humane knock on the remnant of its head. . . . Oh! ye grandmammas of both sexes, wherefore call the sportsman's occupation cruel? the path by which the pleasant finds its way to your table is one of many compared with that by which the article travels from Smithfield. That haunch of venison scarce quivered with the lightning flash that let out the wild deer's life; the loin of veal was given to the knife as we speak—for calves must bleed to death by a successive stages to insure their whiteness.

As a principle, woodcraft is shown by the naturalist to be void of inhumanity so is the spirit of true field sports free from a base or cruel sense of repression. Is there in the the turf pursued as a pastime—ought of which a gentleman need be ashamed? Is not the cause a gentle type of chivalry? Is not yachting a recreation of which an Englishman may be proud? How fair and manly a game is cricket; and is there one, even of those uttermost of grandmammas already apostrophised that would not rather see the only hope of their houses and heirs towing a wager-boat in a gale of wind than in Westminster? Fancy with less than the substance of a pill-box between him and eternity, than "a smooth, proper prig, with his hair always combed down on his forehead, hands always clean, and without spot or blemish in his whole deportment"—a wholesale.

Them, in the name of Fate, it not of Fun,
Grant Heaven to Lo Chase, the Rod and Gun.

If game must die, as naturalists declare,
Or man has little choice or none to be later:
To keep old Game legends, if the whole
Be sent by Nature's high decree to wholesale,

There is not a naturalist that ever put pen to paper but assures us that unless the lower animals ate one another there would be nothing left for the higher to feed upon. They all prey upon each other, more or less, without previous Lilmeation, from one state of existence into another, suffer little more in the change than in running from one place to another. . . . .

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Our task is again a very easy one: the room was tolerably well attended, but the spirit did not exist, and the business was extra dull, even a market. Cabs in Brocards, and an improvement in Tothorps: these have been the "movement" nags for some time past. Nothing fresh in the Chester Cup or Oaks betting.

CHESTER CUP.

18 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Whimsatess		40 to 1 agst Cheen Dhas
25 to 1 — Mermaid	30 to 1 — Miss Burns		40 to 1 — Calmine
25 to 1 — Best Bower	30 to 1 — Miss Burns		40 to 1 — Roderick
	1000 to 6 agst The Libel		

DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Stag	25 to 1 agst Tothorpe	40 to 1 agst Hamdrum
22 to 1 — Brocards	33 to 1 — Jerusalem	50 to 1 — Smuggler Bill (t)
22 to 1 — Iago	33 to 1 — The Praverner	

OAKS.

18 to 1 agst Queen Anne (t)		30 to 1 agst Osprey (t)
20 to 1 — Cuckoo (t)		30 to 1 — Wilkerines
	1000 to 50 agst Forth wilmag Agnes and Oaks (t)	

THURSDAY.—A very "attenuated" room, and business at low-water mark, as is, as the quotations will show, without any effect on the prices.

CHESTER CUP.

17 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	40 to 1 agst Rodericks		50 to 1 agst St. Lawrence (t)
25 to 1 — Mermaid (t)	40 to 1 — Discord		50 to 1 — Waterlilt (t)
33 to 1 — Pitzalan (t)	40 to 1 — Van en Vent		100 to 1 — The Libel

DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Stag (t)	50 to 1 agst Brocards and [illegible]	1700 to 36 agst being [illegible]
25 to 1 — Bonnible (t)	[illegible]	absolutely secured (t)
30 to 1 — [illegible]	30 to 1 — Malcolm	40 to 1 — Hamdrum

OAKS.

20 to 1 agst Osprey (t)	20 to 1 agst Wilderness (t)

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHACE AND RACES.

WEDNESDAY.

£50 given by the Earl of Sefton, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. R. J. Mostyn's The Premier, 3 yrs	(T. Williams) 1
Mr. Bunnie's Appanthon, 3 yrs	.. 2
Handicap Hurdle Race, of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.	
Mr. Adams's Pioneer by Ainsa ee, 6 yrs, 11st 12lb	(Taylor) 1
Mr. Payne's ad Ouverthorpe, aged, 11st 4lb	(Rackley) 2
Mr. Charles Alexander's Ratty, 6 yrs, 10st	(Bradby) 3

Sir W. Don's Sir Edward, aged, 10st 9lb .. .. (Oliver) 1
Captain Campbell's Crossus, aged, 10st 2lb .. (Bradby) 2

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat have been again limited, and very moderate; only 1,410 quarters. The arrivals of foreign are rapidly assuming a fair amount, and the demand for that article was steadily and Monday's quotations were well supported. The quantity of free sorts of wheat being very small, the sale for it was limited, but with all any advances. Barley—the supply of which was short—moved off freely at very full prices. Of oats and beans but little was offered, and the trade was steady, and a good clearance was effected. The supply of malt was very small. Most qualities in demand, at an advance of 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour very well.

ARRIVALS.—English—Wheat, 1,410 qrs; barley, 2,840; oats, 1,850. Irish—wheat, ——; barley, 1,310; oats, 1,800. Foreign—wheat, 7,400; barley, ——; oats, 760. Flour, 3120 sacks; malt, 5,410 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, new, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s, ditto, white, 46s to 54s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 25s to 26s; kilndried malt, 47s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 60s; Cornwall, 48s to 52s; per sack. Brown beans, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; Lincoln ditto, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; white ditto, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 32s; Harlings, 31s to 32s; tick beans, 28s to 32s; white, 38s to 42s; others, 24s to 4 [illegible]; Suffolk, 28s to 30s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 28s; per 280 lbs. Linseed, new, 52s to 54s; Baltic, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; Hull and Lincoln, 50s to 52s; per quarter. Rapeseed, 36s to 38s per last. Cakes, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; per thousand. Town-made flour, 40s to 42s per sack. Essex and Suffolk, 38s to 40s. Kent and Essex, 36s to 38s. Irish, 32s to 34s. Foreign, 30s to 32s. Canada, 34s to 36s; per barrel. American, 30s to 32s; per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Red clover seed is in full request, at full prices, but all other kinds of seeds are very dull, and quotations are barely supported.

Linseed, English, new, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s. Rapeseed, 36s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 14s to 15s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto 6s to 11s. Tares, 7s 6d to 9s per bushel. English Rapeseed, 22s 6d; Belgian, 22s 6d per last. Canary, 50s to 54s per quarter. English, Cloversseed, 40s to 56s per cwt.; Trefoil, 20s to 24s; ditto, fine, 28s to 32s. Foreign, red, 40s to 50s; white, 56s to 64s; extra, 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7½d. of household ditto, 6½d to 6½d per 4-lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 6d; barley, 32s 7d; oats, 25s 10d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 34s 2d; peas, 35s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 9d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 25s 8d; rye, 33s 9d; beans, 33s 2d; peas, 35s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 6d; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 8s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues in a very inactive state. Buyers purchase only for their immediate wants, and prices are barely supported.

Sugar.—West India sugar has met a ready sale to-day, at a reduction in the quotations of 6d per cwt. In all kinds of rum sugar, exceedingly little has been doing. Refined goods dull, at 42s for lumps, and 42s 6d per cwt. for crushed and loaves.

Coffee.—By private treaty, very few sales have taken place, in any kind of coffee this week; but, in prices, we have no material alteration to notice. Good ordinary Ceylon, 47s to 47s 6d; [illegible]

Rice.—There is rather more doing in Bengal, at a trifle more money. In other kinds, of rice, very little is stirring.

Spices.—Linseed is firm, at unchanged prices. In the quotations of from 3d to 6d per cwt. On the spot, there is now but an 24s 6d; holders are asking 25s 6d per cwt. In other [illegible] remain relatively little to do.

Hops.—Weald of Kent—Meadow Hay £3 3s to £4 4s, clover ditto, £4 4s to £5 5s; Sussex, [illegible] Hay, what straw, £1 14s to £1 19s per load.

Potatoes.—The best parcels of potatoes move off freely, at 80s per ton; but other [illegible] quotations are barely supported.

Provisions.—Prime Irish mess beef, 90s per barrel; middling ditto, 80s; prime Irish mess pork, 80s per barrel; middling ditto, 70s; Irish bacon, 50s to 52s per cwt.; Waterford ditto, 48s to 50s; Limerick ditto, 48s to 50s; Clonmel ditto, 48s to 50s; Cork

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Broadstairs, the wife [illegible] of a daughter.——[illegible], at Mona Brewery, Anglesey, Mrs. [illegible]——[illegible] Mrs. Graiuger, of a d[illegible]——Lady Mary Far[illegible]——At Old Swinford, Worcestershire, the lady of the Rev. C. H. Cray [illegible]——At Claydon House, Bucks, Lady Verney, of a son.——At Rudlington [illegible], Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. John Webb Flavell, of [illegible].——At Florence, on the 12th, Mrs. G. A. Currie, wife of Capt. Currie, late of the 67th Regiment, of a son.——At 11, Brunswick-square, the lady of W. Hughes Ha[illegible], Esq., of a son.——On February 16th, Mrs. N. Cooke, of No. 5, Ladbrooke-terrace, Bayswater, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Clapham, George William de Mattos, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late William Comber, Esq.——At St. James's Church, Bermondsey, Thomas Jennings Foord, Esq., to Lydia Watts, eldest daughter of the late James Quellett, Esq.——At Littlehampton, Sussex, Edward Ellis, Esq., to Laura, and, at the same time, Francis Ellis, Esq., to Mary, daughters of the late O. Evans, Esq.——At Henbury, Robert Charles Tudway, Esq., to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of William Miles, Esq., M.P.——At Whitechapel Church, the Rev. William Hodson, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. T. Ilsley, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Naples, of Malaria fever, the Rev. W. Dealtry Jackson, M.A.——In Sloane-street, James Morrah, Esq.——At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Boughey Burgess, Esq., aged 70.——At the Royal Mint, John Orde Ommanney, Esq., fifth son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney.——In the Hampstead-road, in the 78th year of his age, Edward Fairfax, Esq., R.N., formerly Master of the Channel Fleet, under Earl St. Vincent.——At Bracondale, near Norwich, James Club, Esq.——At Edinburgh, Mary, widow of the late Sir William Honyman, Bart., Lord Armadale, and daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk.——In Bath, William Lo[illegible], Esq., of the Inner Temple.——At Charlton Kin[illegible], Charlotta, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Mans[illegible].——At the V[illegible], Catherine Frances, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Winsl[illegible].——On Sunday, M[illegible] 1st, at [illegible], after a lingering illness, Robert, son of Mr. William Preston, [illegible] her 101st year, Dolly Bell. The deceased was a pauper, and dur[illegible] her life she did not taste food of any sort, having taken nothing but [illegible] Hugh M[illegible], Esq., F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, author of the "Cyclopædia [illegible]" in his 67th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Fifth Week of the truly magnificent Elephantine Production, which is nightly [illegible] wing audiences, with the most tremendous and enthusiastic [illegible] Week of the Elephant Tight Rope Dancer, a performance unparalleled. This present MONDAY, MARCH 9th, and every Evening during the Week, will be presented the gorgeous Spectacle of the RAJAH OF NAGPORE, [illegible] Pagoda, in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought into requisition [illegible] of the Circle, &c. &c. The whole concluding with the [illegible] ANIMAL MAGNETISM. Box-office, from 11 till 5. Equestrian Tuition daily. Stage [illegible] Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—SACRED MUSIC during LENT, and Continuation of Pri[illegible]. Day, 2s.; Evening, 2s. 6d. Children under Twelve, 1s. Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra; Children, 6d. Sacred Music only on Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] admired Overtures on the Grand Orchestral Organ. The remaining days [illegible] till half-past 10.

DAY EXHIBITION.—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatory [illegible] Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent. Open from 10 [illegible].

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatory, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c., open from 7 till half-past 10.

[illegible] by Mr. W. Bradwell.

SACRED CONCERTS, CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE. FOURTH SERIES. SIXTH AND LAST CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 13th. Part I.—Anthem, "O Sing unto the Lord," Purcell, Misses Rainforth and Dolby; "The Wood-bird's Song of Praise," Reissiger, Air, Mr. J. A. Novello; Miss Dolby, with Chorus, "In Sweetest Harmony," Handel, Miss Rainforth; "Nature Blessing Sl[ow]ers," Kücken; Misses Rainforth and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, "O, God, Thy Goodness," Beethoven; Miss Dolby and Mr. Lockey, with Chorus, "God, my Shepherd," Marcello; Mr. Lockey, "Parting," Mendelssohn. Motett, "O. God, When Thou Appearest," Mozart. Part II.—Organ Solo, Mr. J. A. Novello, with distant Chorus, "The Hymn shall be Sung," Dr. Chard; Miss Dolby, "To Thee, O, God," Weiss. Corale, "With Glory Clad," H.R.H. Prince Albert; Messrs. Lockey and J. A. Novello, "The Future," Kalliwoda; Mr. L[ockey], "[illegible] Sabbath Day," Kreutzer; Miss Rainforth, with Chorus, "Sound the Loud Timbrel," Avison; Miss D[olby], "Vital Spark," Schubert; Chorus, Handel. The Or[illegible] Miss Mounsey. [illegible] Half-past Seven and terminate before ten. Tickets, 2s [illegible].

MR. LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST. VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. [illegible] HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET. On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11 (On FRIDAY [illegible] account of a pre-engagement of the Hall), Mr. Love will present [illegible] an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributary Organs. After which, A Trip to Hamburgh, Mr. Roberts, the Welsh Harper, Love's Lenten Lucubrations, and other [illegible]. Begin at Eight. Admission, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

* * * On THURSDAY, MARCH 12, Mr. Love will appear at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.
On TUESDAY, MARCH 10, at the LITERARY INSTITUTION, FULHAM.
On FRIDAY, MARCH 13, at the SHIRE HALL, HERTFORD.
On MONDAY, MARCH 16, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROMFORD.
On MONDAY, MARCH 23, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PECKHAM.

DIORAMA, Regent's-park. Reduced Price of Admittance. NOW OPEN, with a highly interesting EXHIBITION, representing the Castle and Town of Heidelberg (formerly the Residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine), under the [illegible] day and evening, and the exterior view of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, as seen at sunset and [illegible], and which has been so universally admired. Both pictures are painted by Le C[illegible].—Open from Ten till Five. Admittance to view both pictures—Saloon, 1s.; [illegible] 2s. as heretofore.

THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, th[illegible] ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, PORTRAITS of the most d[istinguished] MEN [illegible] in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT of LAHORE, taken by a lady [illegible] distinguished [illegible] Fine Arts during her residence in India. By means of the OPAQUE [illegible] a magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half-past [illegible] Ten. The LECTURES include those on ASTRONOMY [illegible] days and Fridays, COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL [illegible] Planes, &c., &c., &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half [illegible].

NINO, or NABUCODONOSOR, by VERDI. The Six best Vocal P[ieces] [illegible] in Threepenny Sheets, [illegible] at her Majesty's Theatre [illegible] by George Soane, A.B. [illegible] Sixpence, in THE MUSICAL TREASURY, weekly Miscellany [illegible] folio size. "We cannot but recommend it, for while it possesses [illegible] it has the still [illegible] being strictly correct."—Vide The Times, Feb. [illegible]. Published by DAVIDSON, W[illegible] towards the Temple. Sold also at 47, Centre-avenue, Hunger[ford] [illegible] above 200 other pianoforte pieces, vocal and instrumental, in the like [illegible] style of printing, including fifty-five of the renowned songs of Henry [illegible].

Just Published,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. LXXXVIII, for MARCH.

1. THE BRITISH SOLDIER: MILITARY TRAINING.
2. HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
3. MEDICAL POLICE.
4. DALTON.
5. TRANSFER OF LANDED PROPERTY.
6. AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND. With Map.
7. ABOLITION OF PROTECTION.—STATE OF PARTIES.
8. CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

GEORGE LUXFORD, 1, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

This Day is Published,

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

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On the 31st of March will be published THE SECOND VOLUME, price 15s. cloth. Also a SECOND EDITION of the FIRST VOLUME.

Preparing for Publication,

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Lately published, under the direction of the SAME COMMITTEE, 8vo., price 10s. 6d., [illegible] Woodcuts,

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London: Longman and Co., W. Pickering, and G. Bell. Oxford: J. H. Parker. Cambridge: [illegible].

13, Great Marlborough-street, March 7.

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THE PARLOUR NOVELIST.

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[illegible]	0 18 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
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PROUT'S TOOTH BRUSHES. These celebrated Brushes are well known in most parts of the world [illegible] and beauty of workmanship. They retain the hair the quic[k] [illegible] and variety of shape to the extent of nearly 100 [illegible] principal dentists of our day, and are sold at the usual price of 1s. each, or by [post] for thirteen stamps.—Prout's Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London, seven [doors] west of Temple-bar. Established 40 years.

'TIS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

TEA AT HALF-A-CROWN A POUND.—The prostrated state of the Share Market, and the dearness of money in the City, have produced their effects. Merchants are compelled to sacrifice their commoner sorts of Teas. How long this depression may last becomes a question, but, whilst it does continue, the public must have the benefit of it. The 6 lb. bag of Black Tea is now, therefore, Fifteen Shillings.—East India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-Keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.

Black	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 8d.
Green	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	5s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	
Coffee	9d.	10d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 8d.

[illegible] upwards sent to any part of town.

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Country orders for 6lb. of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

LOSS OF TEETH.—Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new System of Self-Adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation, and is recommended by numerous Physicians [illegible] ingenious system of supplying [illegible] over the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to adopt his painless yet effective system, which is also much less expensive than others.

COMPRESSED AIR ENGINE COMPANY.— No. 5, PALL MALL, EAST. (PARSEY, PATENTEE.) With reference to numerous inquiries made by Applicants for Shares in this Company as to the extent of their liability, the Directors feel that the number of Shares already taken justifies them in stating that no further call beyond the Deposit of £1. 1s. per Share will be made. The Working Model is in operation, and open to public inspection, at the Offices of the Company, No. 5, Pall Mall, East, between Eleven and Four daily, where Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be had. By Order, [illegible] AUSTIN, Secretary.

BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, warranted to exclude any rain whatever. The [illegible] so long and universally ad[mired] [illegible] to notice them [illegible] it not that their wel[l-]... [illegible] For quality and style, [illegible] ient and admired garments are unquestionably still unrivalled. An extensive [illegible] Llamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B., for the present [illegible] made to order at a day's notice (Price 35s. to 50s.) only by W. BERDOE, [illegible] Waterproofer, 69, Cornhill (North Side).

LITHOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. MACLURE, MACDONALD, [illegible] beg to call attention to a peculiar feature [illegible] having a large and permanent staff of [illegible] in all the varied departments of the Art, ON THE PREMISES; which arrangement [illegible] force and effect to immediate production that attainable by other means [illegible] of great advantage to those who may require their services, independent together of the excellency of their work.—London Establishment, Saville House, 6, [illegible] Liverpool Establishment, 18, Fenwick-street; Glasgow Establishment, 57, [illegible] VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS, one in the Writing, the other in the [illegible].

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS from 5s. 6d. each.—Encouraged by the great and increasing patronage this Parasol continues to receive from the Public, the Patentees have made arrangements, by which it may be procured this season of all Drapers and Parasol Dealers in the Kingdom, from 5s. 6d. upwards. The Sylphide [is] admitted to be the [illegible] [La]dies are requested to observe that they are all stamped "Sylphide, Patent." W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, 94, Fleet-street, and 10, Royal Exchange.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP between HALL and ALLAN having been DISSOLVED, their magnificent and unrivalled STOCK, comprising every variety in Foreign and British Silks and Satins, Lyons and [illegible] in Mantles and Fancy Dresses, the most fashionable shades in [illegible] and Orleans Cloths, a splendid selection of Laces, Ribbons, Flowers, [illegible] with the very best makes of Family Linens, Sheetings, [illegible] is now being SOLD OFF by the remaining partners, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Ritchie, regardless of the original cost. Such an opportunity of purchasing the richest and most modern goods at less than half their value has never before occurred. [illegible] and 7, St. Paul's Churchyard.

GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, HARROW-[ROAD] [illegible] the receptacle [illegible] accident and weather as if erected in a Cathedral Church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility. The Chambers can be viewed from Ten till dusk.

	£	s.	d.
The charge for an interment in the Public Vault, contiguous to the Monumental Chambers, is	4	4	0
Private Catacomb under Colonnade	10	10	0
Common Interment in the Cemetery	1	5	0
Private Grave in perpetuity	3	3	0

Any further information may be obtained at 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, or at the [illegible] W[illegible] Bo[illegible], Secretary.

CHESIRE'S FAMILY PILLS, for alleviating the Wind and Pain in the Stomach and Head. The extraordinary success that has attended the use of these Pills in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties, for the last twenty years, and the numerous applications for them in London, induces the proprietors to publish to the world their [extraordin]ary virtues. In all St[illegible] [illegible] Pains in the H[ead] [illegible] [a] mildly Aperient Medicine, they may al[so] [illegible] and G. TEBAR, Hanbury [illegible] BROTHERS, and SCOTT [illegible] in boxes at 10½d. and 1s. 9d. [illegible].

CABBURN'S OIL and PILLS, for Rheumatism, Gout Pains, Paralysis, Spinal Affections.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. G. L. Burge, to Mr. Cabburn.—"Sir, I herewith send you a post order for nine bottles of your oil. Having experienced its beneficial effects in a variety of cases wherein I have been applied to by [illegible] afflicted with rheumatism, pains in their limbs, head, face, and tooth-ache, sciatica [illegible] I have been induced to purchase this quantity, with a view of applying it to the relief of other poor individuals, who may hereafter be similarly afflicted. If the inhabitants of the [illegible] were aware of the valuable properties of your oil, the sale would be still more extensive. I am, Sir, yours, &c., GEORGE LAWRENCE BURGE, Catholic Pastor of Foxcote, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire." The oil may be had in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and the pills in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., at Mr. Cabburn's Dispensary, No. 1, King's-cross, London; and of all patent medicine vendors.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Association, on Monday, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, denouncing the bill of Lord St. Germans, for the protection of life and property in Ireland. A letter was also read from Lord Melbourne, expressing a hope that the bill would be passed without delay. Mr. O'Connell, in his letter, says: "An Irishman may, if this bill passes into law, be arrested, or held to bail, or sent to and kept in prison, at the caprice of every officer, superior or subordinate. No legal evidence need be adduced; no legal protection is given; no habeas corpus can serve, or, if it do, the 'sic volo, sic jubeo' of a policeman concludes the question, and leaves the Irishman without relief. And this is called a union, and the Irish are to believe they are united to Great Britain. Yes, Lord Byron was right; it is a union—a union between the shark and its prey, between the devourer and the devoured." Mr. O'Connell also argues that it is time to reverse the order of proceedings, and to begin with such conciliatory measures and laws as will place Ireland on perfect equality in civil, religious, and political rights with England and Scotland. Some angry speeches were made upon the subject. The week's rent was announced to be £237.

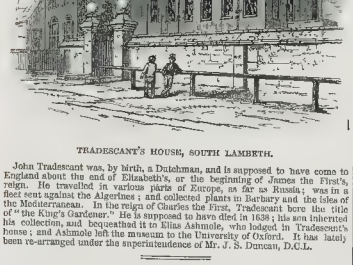
CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.—At the Longford Assizes last week, John Buchanan, aged 20, Bernard M'Greevy, aged 24, Francis Costello, aged 21, and Philip Farrell, aged 21, were arraigned for the murder of Henry Bergin, at Gowlan, on the evening of the 1st of November. The Crown then proceeded to arraign the two first-named, John Buchanan and Bernard M'Greevy. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, two of his brothers, and a sister-in-law, were in a public-house in Longford, when the prisoners came in and had something to drink. Deceased and his friends shortly after left the house for the purpose of proceeding home, when they were overtaken by the prisoners at a place called Gowlan, and severely assaulted by them. One of the prisoners, Buchanan, struck the deceased a violent blow on the side of the head with a "loy" handle, which caused an extensive fracture of the skull, which terminated in death. For the defence, two witnesses were examined to prove an *alibi*. The Jury, after retiring to their room for an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners. On the following day they were put forward to receive sentence. Both of them knelt down in front of the dock, and Buchanan, who appeared to speak for both of them, said:—"In the sight of God, this Court, and the Jury, I protest I had not hand, act, or part in the murder of Henry Bergin, and may I never see God or his angels in Heaven if I murdered him. I forgive my prosecutors, Judge, and Jury." He then entered into an explanation of how he was employed in Longford on the day of the murder, and closed with the following imprecation—"Hell be my doom, and the Devil my angel, if I murdered you, Henry Bergin." After this he rose, and the Judge (Donnelacher), in a most feeling manner, in which he said that no person who had heard the evidence could doubt the justness of the verdict, called on them both to repent, and, saying he could hold out no hope of mercy to them, sentenced them to be hanged. The day named is Saturday, the 21st of March.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TRADESCANT AT LAMBETH.

At the anniversary meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh, on the 10th ult., an interesting discovery, made by Dr. Hamel, was laid before that assembly, which will be of considerable interest, also, to the lovers of science in Great Britain. Dr. Hamel, on his late visit to this country, found that an anonymous manuscript, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, is by John Tradescant the elder, of whom no autograph is hitherto been known to exist. It was known that Tradescant visited Russia, but this manuscript contains an account of the voyages made to Archangel, and gives new proofs, not only of Tradescant's great activity in collecting natural and artificial curiosities, but also of his particular talent for observation. He notes in his diary the peculiar phenomenon of a double flood in the estuary of the Dwina, called in Russ, *Mamshka*, which of late the Imperial Academy of Sciences has made an object of investigation. He also noticed the great number of erratic blocks found near the Delta of the Dwina, and even relates that the people of the country about Archangel, when asked by him through an interpreter, where all these great stones or boulders might come from, gave for answer that they were brought there by the ice. These words, spoken so long ago as 1618, at Archangel, will be interesting to geologists

Tradescant brought with him, on his return, various shrubs and plants, amongst them roses from Rose Island, near Port St. Nicholas: these he transplanted in his garden in the South Lambeth-road, a short distance beyond Meadow-place, almost opposite Spring-lane. The present possessor of the garden is Mr. Thorne, proprietor of the Nine Elms Brewery; and Mr. Fulton, patentee of the pepper-grinding works close by, lives in Tradescant's house, wherein was his museum, or ark, of curiosities, natural and artificial. We have engraved the old mansion as a "Nook" of science. The above curiosities now form the nucleus of the Ashmolean Collection, at Oxford.



TRADESCANT'S HOUSE, SOUTH LAMBETH.

John Tradescant was, by birth, a Dutchman, and is supposed to have come to England about the end of Elizabeth's, or the beginning of James the First's, reign. He travelled in various parts of Europe, as far as Russia; was in a fleet sent against the Algerines; and collected plants in Barbary and the isles of the Mediterranean. In the reign of Charles the First, Tradescant bore the title of "the King's Gardener." He is supposed to have died in 1638; his son inherited his collection, and bequeathed it to Elias Ashmole, who lodged in Tradescant's house; and Ashmole left the museum to the University of Oxford. It has lately been re-arranged under the superintendence of Mr. J. S. Duncan, D.C.L.

POLICE.

REGISTRATION OF RAILWAYS.

At GUILDHALL on Wednesday, Mr. Rogers, jun., the solicitor to the Reading and Reigate Railway, appeared to answer a complaint that he had neglected to duly register the names, residences, and occupations of the subscribers within a month after they became known to him in the months of October and November, 1845.

Mr. Smith, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitor, said it was most important for the public that the regulations made for their protection by the Joint-Stock Companies' Act should be fully carried out, and he attended to support a complaint for a violation of it. Mr. Smith produced the written authority to him to prosecute for these penalties as follows:

I hereby consent to Arthur Smith, Gent., of 58, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, proceeding in my name as Attorney-General, against Thomas Rogers, jun. of Reading, in the county of Berks & c., for certain penalties incurred under Sec. 71 and 8th Vic. c. 110

F. THESIGER.

One of the seven things required to be done by a provisionally-registered company, was to file at the office of the registrar the names of the subscribers, with their places of residence and places of business (if any). This was required because parties had resisted payment of calls, disputing their liability and their connection with the company. Being entitled to inspect the complete list of the Reading and Reigate Railway Company's subscribers, he applied at the Register Office, and found no list there. He applied at the company's office, No 3, Parliament-street, and was there refused leave to inspect the list.

Mr. Alderman Wilson wished for some explanation as to what a subscriber was.

Mr. Smith said it was defined to mean any person who shall have agreed in writing to take or to have taken any shares in a proposed company, and who shall not have executed a deed of settlement or deed required here.

Mr. Alderman Wilson said, then a person who wrote for shares, and received a letter of allotment, but did not come forward to sign an agreement or deed, was not a subscriber

The magistrates (Aldermen Copeland, Kelly, and Wilson) having conferred for a few minutes,

Mr. Alderman Copeland said, they had given great attention to the case, and they were of opinion that the information was not sustained, and therefore it must be dismissed.

Mr. Rogers applied for costs, but the magistrates declined to make an order for them.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. March 4.

A meeting of graduates in the Faculty of Theology was holden in the Convocation House this morning, at one o'clock, when the nomination of the Rev. W. H. Cox, B.D., of St. Mary Hall, as examiner under the statute "De Disciplina Theologica," was submitted to and approved by the Faculty.

It is stated the names of the following gentlemen will be forwarded to the Vice Chancellor, as having been elected Proctors for the ensuing year, by their respective societies.

Senior Proctor.—Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Student of Christchurch.

Junior Proctor.—Rev. Thomas Chaffers, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.

CAMBRIDGE. March 4.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Thomas Thackeray, B.A., has been appointed second master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. John Abraham Carter, B.A., has been appointed assistant classical master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. John William Duncombe Hernaman has been elected an exhibitioner on Sir Ralph Hare's foundation.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN LAMBETH.

The neat structure shown in our Engraving is one of the twelve new edifices provided for the additional church accommodation It stands in York-street, Lambeth, branching from "the New Cut," a long street, named from its being the line of communication or "cut" from Blackfriars to Westminster-road; a district of spiritual destitution, if we may judge by the great extent of its Sunday trading.

The new Church is dedicated to All Saints; and was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, March 1st. It is erected on a piece of ground belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, at the back of the houses on the north side of the New Cut, near the Marsh Gate. It is a neat design, in the Anglo-Norman style, with a Tower and Spire rising 160 feet, and upwards of 100 feet from the body of the Church, with which it is connected by a covered passage, or Cloisters; the Tower and Spire being blue in a line with the New Cut. A district containing 8,000 persons, principally of the operative classes, will be assigned to this new Church; it will accommodate 1900 persons; the seats in the body of the Church being free, and those in the Gallery are to be let.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, LAMBETH.

We hear that the Bishop of Winchester contemplates the erection of 20 new churches attached to that part of his diocese situated in the Borough of Lambeth and the borough of Southwark; a quarter wherein, notwithstanding its manufacturing wealth, the greatest spiritual destitution and want of schools for the children of the poorer classes exist.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. H.*" *When we commend a Problem as difficult, we address ourselves to amateurs, who discover the solution from the diagram. Of course, there is no difficulty to the one to those who solve Problems by moving about the Chess-men; but that is merely child's play.*

"*R. H.*"—*In your solution of No.* 108, *you appear to have forgotten that Black can play his K B P two squares, as well as only one: but for that, your variations would be correct.*

"*Infeld.*" *We believe you are quite mistaken.*

"*J. K.*"—*See our Notice to Correspondents "Jadouba," and "Nicodemus," in the last Number.*

"*J. B.*"—"*T. W.*"—"*Juvenis.*"—"*Tau O'Shanter.*" *There are no errors of any sort in the Problems mentioned the sole fault is in your want of perception. If Tyros would only consider that a fine Problem costs an able player many days, sometimes weeks, of hard study—that it then undergoes the careful revision of friends skilled in the game, and, finally, another close inspection by the author himself they would not be quite so ready to pronounce it wrong, simply because the solution happens to be beyond their powers.*

"*Lancastrian.*"—*The Liverpool Chess Club numbers about one hundred and twenty members. The Manchester, we believe, not more than forty.*

"*Peter Parley.*"—*Her Majesty and Prince Albert both play Chess. A description of the Chess-board you allude to has already appeared in the Journal*

"*God-papa.*" *Paris, upon holiday again at our solution of No.* 107, *will find that the Black Bishop is not protected by the Rook when he takes White's Rook, and, consequently, White can retake the Bishop with his Queen, and mate next move In No.* 108, *if White takes the Kt, Black may play K B P two squares.*

"*H. M.*" *In reply to your second letter: when, in the solution you propose, White for his second move plays "B to R 4th," Black takes K B P with his Kt, and the mate appears unpreventable under several moves. By the author's solution, Black, having no other move, takes White King's Pawn in passing, and thus shuts up the square you suggest the Black King should fly to.*

"*J. M.*"—*In playing a match game by correspondence or over the chess-board, it is mutually understood that each party plays in good faith by his own unaided powers. An undesired who would condescend, in either case, to obtain the assistance of another player, or resort to any unfair means to gain his ends, would deservedly forfeit the stakes, and, with his confederate, be branded as a dishonourable trickster. Look once more at the position by Mr. Andersen, and you will find he is right; you appear to us to have placed the King on Q 7th instead of K 7th.*

"*G. H.*"—*Bendlay*—*How do you propose to postpone the mate in No.* 107?

"*Slow Coach.*" *We trust you have by this time discovered the fallacy of your play in the attempted solution of No.* 105.

"*Rozzio.*" *Our town edition is published on Saturday. Your solution is incorrect.*

"*W. H.*" *Grafton-street.*—*In Problem* 108, *Black's second move is "P takes P en passing," i. e., Black's P at K 5 th takes White's King's Pawn when it attempts to advance two squares. The solution received of No* 110 *is quite wrong; according to your mode of play, Black would win instead of White.*

"*B. M. P.*"—*You are perfectly right: many thanks for the correction.*

"*Phædo.*" *The problem you have sent us is a beautiful one by D'Orville of Antwerp, and has already been published in several works.*

"*W. W. R.*" *We do not clearly comprehend your question.*

"*Echres*" *The stipulation is certainly objectionable.*

Solutions by "Πεσσαναύων," "*A Member of the Jersey Chess Club,*" "*H. P.*," "*Moravian,*" "*Chronos,*" "*A Veteran,*" "*G. A. N.*" "*Red Rook,*" "*W.*" "*Alpha,*" "*Automaton,*" "*H. A. D.*," "*Chapel Rock,*" "*Echres,*" "*A Lady,*" *Weston, and* "*J. G.*" *Dublin, are correct Those by* "*C. M. F.*" "*C. S.*," "*R. H.*," "*B. T. T. P.*," "*M. E. H.*," "*R. M.*," "*R. O. D.*" *and* "*Alpha,*" *are wrong*

*** An Amateur is anxious to play a game by correspondence: address, "E. T. P., Post-Office, Dublin"

MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE SEVENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. P takes P	Q takes P
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	11. Q to her Kt 3d	Castles.
3. Q P two	P takes P	12. K Kt to his 5th	Q R to Q 2d †
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 6th (ch)	13. Kt takes K P	K B to Q Kt 3d‡
5. Q B P one	P takes P	14. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3d
6. P takes P	B to Q R 4th	15. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to his 5th
7. Castles *	Q P one	16. Q Kt to K B 3d §	Kt takes K B P
8. K P one	Q B 2d to K 3d	17. R takes Kt ! !	Q to her 8th (ch)
9. B takes B	P takes B		And wins.

* The move adopted by Mr. Cochrane, to whom we are mainly indebted for this variation of the "Scotch Game," was K P one at the present stage; subsequent analysis has shown, however, that Black successfully opposes the attack so gained, by advancing his Q P two squares.

† Had he tried to save the Pawn, White would have won the exchange.

‡ Threatening to play Q's Kt to R 4th, and thus win the adverse Kt.

§ This and the succeeding move of White would be unpardonable in the merest tyro; in this instance, they can only be attributed to culpable inattention, arising from over confidence, or want of interest in the struggle.

GAME THE EIGHTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P two	P two	19. Q P takes B	B to Q B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Q Kt P two	B to Q 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. B to K 3rd	Q R P one
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	22. K to his 2nd	K R to Q sq
5. Q P one	Q P one	23. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Q B 3rd
6. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	24. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
7. Q B P two	Q P one	25. B to Q Kt 6th	R to Q 2nd
8. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	26. K to Q 3rd	Q R to Q B sq §
9. B takes K Kt	Q takes B	27. K R to Q sq	Kt to K 2nd
10. Q to K B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	28. B takes P	R takes R
11. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 4th *	29. R takes R	B takes P
12. K Kt P two†	Q takes Q	30. R checks	K to B 2nd
13. Kt takes Q	B to Q Kt 3rd	31. B to his 5th	Kt to K Kt 3d ‖
14. B P one	K B P one	32. P takes kt	K takes P
15. Q Kt to R 3rd	kt to K 2nd	33. R to Q 7th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
16. Q Kt to B 4th	Q B to Q 2nd	34. h to B 3rd	R takes K R P
17. Q K P two	Q B to his 3rd‡	35. B to K B 5th	R to R 6th (ch)
18. Q R P one	Q B takes Kt	36. K to Kt 2nd	R anywhere
		And Black mates in three moves ¶	

* Had he played the obvious move of K B's P two, White would evidently have won a piece.

† This is remarkably well played, and is as unexpected as it is clever.

‡ Q R P one, or Q K P two, would have been far better than this move, which serves only to consolidate White's Pawns in the centre.

§ In his usual play, Black would at once have seen that the only chance of saving the Pawn, was to bring his King to the support of it. In that case we think there is no doubt the game would have been drawn.

‖ Black has nothing to do. If the Kt is moved elsewhere, White mates at K B 8th.

¶ These two games came off at a short sitting on Monday, and we shall hail the result as fortunate if it tends to rouse the English player to exertion. Hitherto, the games have certainly been of a most common-place character, and fully justify the remark made in all quarters, that there are many players to whom Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and move successfully who would have made a better fight.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 110.

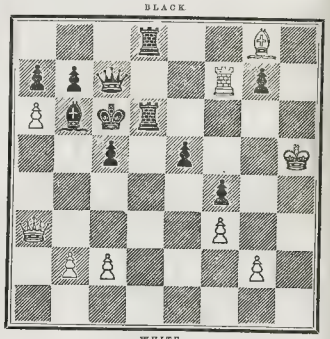
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P (ch)	P takes Q (best)
2. Q B P one	K Kt to K 2nd or Q takes K R P
3. B to Q K 7th ch	K takes B
4. P takes Kt, becoming a Queen (ch)	K to B 3rd
5. Q to B 7th—mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 111.

We have much pleasure in presenting another original problem by the greatest living master in this branch of Chess study, the Rev. Mr. Bolton.

White having to play gives checkmate to his opponent in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

ELECTION FOR NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The nomination for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Gally Knight, took place at Mansfield, last Saturday.

W. P. Milnes, Esq., proposed Lord Henry Bentinck, which nomination was seconded by W. H. Barron, Esq. Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Basford, then nominated the Earl of Lincoln. Considerable uproar ensued; and, although Mr. Bailey was repeatedly pressed to state whether he had the noble Earl's sanction, he declined to answer the question in a direct manner. G. M. Cowley, Esq., seconded the proposal. The show of hands was decidedly in favour of Lord H Bentinck, but a poll was demanded on the part of the Earl of Lincoln, which was appointed for Tuesday.

It afterwards appeared that Lord Lincoln had not given his sanction to the nomination, and it was agreed to withdraw the noble Earl from the contest, and to allow Lord Henry Bentinck to walk over the course. The polling, however, was commenced on Wednesday, and, at the close, on Thursday, the total numbers stood thus:

Lord Bentinck	..	..	.. 1,741
Lord Lincoln	..	..	.. 248
Majority	..	..	.. 1,393

Lord H. Bentinck was, therefore, duly returned.

GREAT DESPATCH OF NEWSPAPERS.—The despatch of newspapers on Saturday night last from the General Post-office was so large that it was found impossible to get through the duty before nearly three-quarters of an hour beyond the usual time. The number posted, assorted, and despatched is estimated at 130,000, besides which 38,000 were forwarded by the morning mail.

THE THAMES TUNNEL. The annual meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Benjamin Hawes in the chair. The meeting was convened in order to receive a report from the Court of Directors, and to re-elect three of their body, who have retired by rotation. The Chairman, in opening the business of the day, stated that several railway companies had applied to the Company to purchase the Tunnel, but they could not do so without the consent of Government. It would be for the interest of the proprietors to accept of a compromise. Mr. Charnier then read the report, from which it appeared that there had been a decrease of passengers during 1845, as compared with the previous year, the amount received for tolls during the twelve months, ending December 3, 1845, having been £4968 15s. 8d. The debt owing to the Government for advances amounted to £285,500, exclusive of £56,000 on account of interest. In addition to this sum, a further cost had been incurred, in the completion of the undertaking, to the amount of £179,514

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 202.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The Governments that arrogate to themselves the title of "paternal," are singularly unsuccessful in awakening any of that love and gratitude, which are associated with the relations of dependents and protectors; the rulers who do the most for their subjects in their paternal style, are, unfortunately, the most feared and hated; and the connection that bears so auspicious a name, is but a bond of mutual jealousy and suspicion. The condition of the nations under them is much that of the inmates of a prison, watching for an opportunity of escape; and the repose of the rulers is little better than that of the gaoler when the doors are locked—they cannot even then be quite certain that all is safe: the watchers over the chain are nearly as miserable as those who wear it. There is not a "paternal Government" of Europe that can win its children to feel for it anything but hate; they obey only from fear, and wait only to revenge. Immense is the amount of human blindness and ingratitude, if the rulers are really what they describe themselves to be; but men do not like even to be made happy against their wills.

The three Governments of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, the three models of "paternal" despotism, after fifteen years of sway over a nation crushed in an all but successful revolt, are, at the present moment, involved in another struggle with the same people: Poland is again in a state of insurrection. The accounts are too vague as yet to enable any certain conclusion to be drawn from them as to the event: that the odds are great against the insurgents is true; that it is a sudden or ill-planned outbreak is not so certain; whether it is rash or not depends on the result: if it succeed it will be called courage and heroism; if it fail it will be denounced as madness. History has done this in all ages. But the very fact of an insurrection being possible under three such Governments is a most significant one: they are the three greatest military powers of Europe as to numbers and the organisation of their armies, if not in higher military essentials; they have, hitherto, helped each other in the subjugation of Poland, with a unanimity and zeal worthy a better cause; and all that the most ruthless and inhuman use of the most unlimited earthly power could effect to annihilate a people, destroy a language, and root out a nation, has been done, and yet Poland has again revolted! There is a lesson in this the world should not overlook or think a slight one. The present effort may be the first struggle of a reviving and growing energy, or it may be the last throe of national despair; but, in either case, it shows that action is still possible, and that oppression of man by man is never safe.

Since the fall of Warsaw and the defeat of the Poles, in the last revolt, comparatively little has been heard of the state of the country. It is not the policy of either of the three Powers who possess it, to let anything be known of their proceedings; they allow no newspapers to narrate their acts, or to discuss them, even in their own territories, where their power is settled. With respect to Poland, all is necessarily buried in silence; but, as it is some degree of merit not to be worst, Austria and Prussia may have the credit of having the smallest share in the rumours that have, from time to time, ascribed to Russia the blackest and most heartless tyranny in that unhappy land. Austria is ruled by Metternich; he is a man with a clear head, and he takes some care of the physical welfare of the people, as the best substitute for political liberty. Prussia has the smallest portion of the territory of Poland, and is more within the reach of European opinion. But Russia stands alone, with more power than usually falls to a Government, and something less than the average of wisdom, prudence, and humanity to regulate it. The consequence is that its Polish dominions are its European reproach. If, according to Hamlet's description, the world is a prison, having many confines, wards, and dungeons, assuredly Poland is one of the worst. Nicholas is a political Martinet, with a drill-sergeant's theory of Government; he spends his life in reducing the whole of his immense Empire, with all its varied climates, races, religions, and languages, to one uniform, regimental system of policy; it is a mistake, and a fatal one. The population of Russia, the bulk of it scarcely a century emerged from barbarism, will accept, and live with advantage, and progress, perhaps, under a system to which a civilised, high-spirited people, with a noble Literature, and a History which may challenge that of any State for heroism and brilliant achievements in the cause of Christianity and mankind, would prefer death and exile—as they have preferred both, and are seeking them, we fear, again. But the theory of the Emperor is, that everything under the Russian sceptre must become Russian in every respect: on this fixed idea he has for years lavished blood and treasure in the Caucasus; for this he provoked the last Insurrection in Poland; by this he has caused the present outbreak; and, as long as he continues to war with Nature, by attempting to annihilate a race, and root out all national distinctions, he will be the gaoler of a country, but not its ruler, in the better and higher sense of the word.

The present movement naturally suggests the question, what has provoked it? What has been the conduct of the Russian Government since it crushed the last outbreak? What immediately followed the fall of Warsaw, has become History: the execution of many leaders—the exile of thousands of all ranks—the confiscations of property—all this belongs to the past. It is the continual weight of the yoke that has ever since pressed on those who were left, that has again excited the people to revolt. The Emperor has kept his word in some respects: he swore he would leave the Poles no relic of liberty; and he has done his best to fulfil his oath.

In October, 1835, he, for the first time, consented to receive the Town Council of Warsaw; he made them a speech when they appeared in his presence unparalleled in the records of Royal and Imperial addresses; a few extracts from it, as it was given in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, may not be without interest at the present juncture; after forbidding them to read the address with which they came prepared, "to spare them a lie, since he knew their thoughts were not such as their words would express," he accused them of black ingratitude (the vice, as we have said, of all people who live under paternal Governments), told them they had destroyed their own happiness, but that he forgave them; that he

POLISH INSURGENTS.

would repay their evil with good, and was determined to make them happy again "against their own wills: he [illegible] you have now to choose between two courses, either to persist in your delusions of an independent Poland, or to live peaceful, faithful subjects of my Government. If you do persist in these dreams of independence, of popular liberty, and other such empty visions, I tell you, you will only prepare for yourselves great misfortunes. I have built a citadel here, and I now warn you, that on the first revolt, I will raze Warsaw to the ground, and I will not be the one to suffer it to be built again. In that case you will be obliged to address you in this manner; but what I say is for your own good. It rests with you to cause the past to be forgotten; it can only be effected by your good conduct, and your attachment to my Government." He then states he is aware that a correspondence is still kept up with foreign countries, and that "bad writings are introduced, and that attempts are made to corrupt the minds of the people;" but that, since "the best police in the world would be unable to check the [illegible] printers," he expects they will aid the police in that duty, to guard against the evil. He thus concludes: "Amid all the disturbances that have agitated Europe, in the midst of all the theories that have shaken the fabric of social order, Russia alone has remained strong and unmoved; it is a *real happiness to belong to such a land, and to enjoy its protection.*" Mankind are evidently most perverse in their insensibility to their own good; the Poles, at least, cannot see the "real blessing" of Russian protection, and have done and are doing all they can to escape from it. Since that time, a whole generation has grown up, youths have become men, and men have ripened to maturity, by the daily and hourly suffering of an irksome tyranny, that keep-watch on every word and action; makes impossible—at least, very difficult—all correspondence abroad, and dangerous all interchange of thought at home; the Poles are a lively and impulsive race, and to them this leaden despotism is doubly oppressive. Is it any wonder they try to shake off the yoke! Then there are other and more material evils; they are taxed, not to their national revenue, but to the general expenses of the whole empire; they are subject to a heavy conscription, which sends her children to feed the Russian armies; they must not speak their native tongue, nor worship in the church of their forefathers. How intense must be the spirit of nationality that can survive all the means that hounding power can apply to such inhuman ends! In the midst of all this, their physical condition decays; the continual watch kept on the frontiers impedes trade; that which was formerly carried on with the interior of Russia itself is almost destroyed; the once flourishing towns on the frontiers of Prussia, which feel most these impediments on commerce, are fast decaying; the manufacturers whom the spirit of enterprise induced to emigrate from Germany to Poland, have transferred themselves to Russia: throughout the kingdom poverty is spreading more and more through the mass of the people, and the civilization of a nation sinks with its wealth till all is a scene of physical, moral and social ruin. Ten millions will never submit to these results of despotic protection. The faults of the old social system of Poland were great enough; her aristocracy were insolent, exclusive and unsympathising with the mass of the population; they have been bitterly punished for their crimes and feuds; where are they now? Truly the History of Poland is a great lesson to the whole world. There is hope for her yet, but it lies more in the gradual operation of time than in her present efforts. The neighbouring nations of Bohemia and Hungary are advancing, and are likely yet to be the seats of great and free Governments; in them she may yet find support; Prussia will soon have enough to do with its own subjects indignant at being so long cajoled of the freedom that has been so often promised and so long deferred, while not even the power of Austria will always suffice to hold the Italians in subjection. It is something for the Poles to have proved that self defence is still a possibility.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of an insurrection which had broken out in the little Republic of Cracow. The accounts since published in the German and French papers are so varied and contradictory, that it is difficult to ascertain the extent or consequences of the movement, but we supply the most complete and accurate version which has reached this country. A letter from Berlin, of the 28th of February, in the *Times*, gives the following details of the origin of the insurrection:—

"The news was brought to the Austrian Silesian frontier on the 21st ult., by Government authorities, who had been forced to flee for their lives; they described their position to have been extremely perilous, and their escape as attended with great difficulty. Various bands of armed men had for the course of the same day, who stated that the peasantry had fled in great numbers across the Prussian frontier in various places, and that much consternation prevailed. The immediate occasion of the present outbreak is stated to have been as follows:—On Wednesday, the 18th Feb., Austrian troops having marched from Podgorze upon Cracow, took possession of the city, whence a detachment of twenty-five men was sent to Jaworzno to arrest a private house at which arms were reported to be concealed. This was the immediate occasion of the rising, which commenced by ringing the toscin, on hearing which signal, a crowd of insurgents, chiefly smelters and miners, assembled, fell upon the Austrian troops, disarmed them, and liberated 70 prisoners who were in the House of Correction. It is said that some of the employers of these misguided men have been murdered, doubtless while trying to bring them to a sense of their misconduct. The public mind is the more excited [illegible] section or not with the insurrectionists [illegible] caused in Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Poland. Meanwhile the arrests go on uninterruptedly in the Grand Duchy of Posen; and much importance is attached to the seizure of the two brothers, Counts Ignatius and Joseph Brinsky, who are regarded as having been the soul of the conspiracy, and are now safely lodged in the Posen Citadel.

"In Cracow two ringleaders reside, who hold communication with all Gallicia by means of secret correspondents and emissaries. In Lemberg from 60 to 80 individuals have been arrested, chiefly among the upper classes, whether nobles, students, or military. Government, it is said, has for some time been aware that something was brewing; but the great extent of action, by the upper Silesian railway Commotions are reported to have broken out in Russian Poland also, though, indeed, the extreme difficulty of procuring intelligence from that quarter, renders it problematical in the extreme. Many statements deserving of credit accounts are said to have reached the Prussian Government, of very decided occurrences in Poland Proper, Volhynia, and Lithuania, in which more [illegible] sination, and frequently fatal conflicts have been the result. A report, too, was spread of disturbances having broken out in St. Petersburgh itself, the details of which were more limited at, than plainly expressed; but which were [illegible] ter. The public mind is the more ex[illegible]

"Accounts from Breslau, of the 23rd, state further, that the Lemberg post had been stopped by the rebels, and robbed of a large sum of money. Strong detachments of troops are being despatched to the frontiers, and couriers are scouring the country in all directions. On the 22nd, a corps of light infantry was sent off from Breslau towards the scene of action, by the upper Silesian railway. Commotions are reported to have broken out in Russian Poland also, though, indeed, the extreme difficulty of procuring intelligence from that quarter, renders it problematical in the extreme. Many statements deserving of credit accounts are said to have reached the Prussian Government, of very decided occurrences in Poland Proper, Volhynia, and Lithuania, in which more [illegible] sination, and frequently fatal conflicts have been the result. A report, too, was spread of disturbances having broken out in St. Petersburgh itself, the details of which were more limited at, than plainly expressed; but which were [illegible] ter. The public mind is the more ex[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The News of Minsk.—The Marquis of Londonderry asked if a document which had recently been published, with the signature of M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Minister, in reference to the alleged treatment of the nuns of Minsk, was official; and whether any further authentic information had been received on the subject?—The Earl of Aberdeen said that it had reached him officially, and might be considered the answer of the Russian Government to the report which had been circulated on the subject. He (Lord Aberdeen) reminded their Lordships of his disbelief of the statement, and his opinion that, had it been true, the British Government could have had no direct right to interfere in the affair. His first impression of the falsehood of the story had been fully confirmed.

Crime in Ireland.—Lord Denman moved the second reading of a bill to prevent and punish intimidation to witnesses, jurors, and prosecutors. The noble and learned lord criticised many of the provisions of the Government measure for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and maintained that the 26th clause, relative to the intimidation of witnesses, jurors, and prosecutors, should be a general and not a particular act. The Earl of St. Germans said, he should attend to the suggestions made by the Lord Chief Justice, and should leave the House to decide whether the provision of the 26th clause should be made general or special.—After a short discussion, Lord Denman's Bill was read a second time; and at an early hour the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

New Writ. A new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Windsor, in the room of Ralph Neville, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Anticipated Famine in Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell made a statement of an afflicting character as to the condition of Ireland, and assured Sir R. Peel that the accounts he had received from Ireland were really frightful. In the county which he represented (Cork) the distress was very extensive, and he had accounts from men of experience, detailing the rapid progress and increase in the potato decay. He wished to impress on the Government the fact that this failure of the potato crop would have a fatal effect on the people of Ireland; and also that the sums of money already voted by Parliament would not suffice to give relief to the people. —Sir Thomas Peel re-stated the names of the precautions which the Government have adopted; providing work, food, and placing grants of public money at the disposal of the grand juries. He added that though the efforts of the Government were not inconsiderable, spontaneous charity must, after all, be the main reliance of the destitute, and they confidently expected that the landed proprietors would contribute their aid. The Treasury also, as soon as the resolution was passed, would permit the introduction of Indian corn, buckwheat, rice, &c., at the reduced nominal duties, taking the usual precaution of a bond from the importers, to secure the payment of the higher rates, in case the measure should not become law.

THE CUSTOMS' AND CORN BILL.

The resolutions which were agreed to on Friday night, in Committee on Corn and Customs, having been brought up,

Mr Miles said he was prepared to assent to the admission of Indian corn duty free for a limited period, although Indian corn was very likely to come so far into competition with wheat as to prove injurious to the farmer. He was, however, opposed to its admission as a permanent measure.

After a long miscellaneous discussion, the resolutions relating to the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Customs and Corn Importation, and, after some conversation, it was agreed that, in the Committee, all further opposition to the measure of the Government should be withdrawn, and that all the objections on a protected points, such as brandy and silk, should be reserved until the report should be brought up.

In reply to questions from several hon. members,

Sir R. Peel said that he would move the second reading of the Corn-law on Monday next.

Mr. Ewart, in Committee, moved that the duties on foreign books should forthwith cease. This proposal elicited a debate, but Mr. Ewart ultimately withdrew it.

The Committee then proceeded with the remaining articles in the Tariff. Ultimately, the whole were gone through, the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Friday.

The House having resumed, votes of supply for the army and navy were taken, all discussion being reserved. The House sat till nearly one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Protection of Life and Property in Ireland. The House was engaged for about two hours in discussing amendments proposed to this bill, the principal object of which was to render it less penal and arbitrary. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the third reading of the bill was appointed for Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS Tuesday.

The Newly-elected Member for Bridport.—A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane, Esq., the recently-elected member for Bridport, took the oaths and his seat.

Frost, Williams, and Jones.—Mr. T. Duncombe presented petitions signed by 1,400,000 persons, praying for the remission of the punishment which the Chartist convicts are now undergoing, and moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to take into her most gracious consideration the petition of the people presented during the present Session of Parliament, in favour of a restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, and Jones. — J. Graham admitted that the petitions presented to the House, and the memorial which he had presented to her Majesty, were numerously signed; still, he denied that the feeling of the country generally was in favour of a pardon to these convicts. He deprecated the interference of Parliament in a matter involving the Royal prerogative of mercy, and took upon himself the undivided responsibility of advising the Crown, in this instance, not to accede to the wishes of the petitioners. The crime committed by these convicts was of the most heinous description. They had been bold in committing treason, and yet cowards in execution; and, when convicted, they had been dealt with most leniently. For such men he had no sympathy; he reserved his sympathy for the widows and families of their victims. At the present time, and under present circumstances, he could not advise her Majesty to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to liberty. The proposition led to a long debate, and a division. The numbers were—

For Mr. Duncombe's motion	31
Against it	189
Majority against the motion	—158

Vexatious Objections to Voters.—Mr. Newdegate moved for a committee to inquire into an alleged organised and extensive system of fraudulent and vexatious objections to the votes of a great number of duly qualified electors for the northern division of Warwickshire, and the northern division of Staffordshire. After some discussion, Sir R. Peel recommended Mr. Newdegate to adopt a suggestion of Sir G. Grey, and make his committee a general one. Mr. Newdegate assented, and finally a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into alleged fraudulent and vexatious objections to votes claimed or objected by the present system of registration of county voters.—The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Second Readings of Railway Bills. —The following Bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed:—The Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway Bill; the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway Bill; the Leicester and Bedford Railway Bill; the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal (Shrewsbury and Stafford Railway) and the Stamford and Spalding Railway Bill

Friendly Societies Bill.—Mr. T. Duncombe moved that the House should resolve into committee on this bill.—Sir J. Graham said that, according to promise, he had consulted with the law officers of the Crown and Mr. Tidd Pratt, and he was bound to say that the difficulties in the way were greater than he apprehended. He would, therefore, suggest that the House should go into committee *pro forma*, when he could introduce the amendments he proposed, which were very extensive, and would change the character of the measure. This would give an opportunity for the consideration of the alterations he proposed, and the reconsideration of the bill might take place in a fortnight.—Mr. T. Duncombe consented to the suggestion, but said the bill was a new one, and he must hereafter consider the bill as entirely the bill of the Government. The alterations proposed by Sir J. Graham would not at all effect the object which he (Mr. Duncombe) had in view.—After a desultory discussion, the bill went through committee, and was ordered to be further discussed that day fortnight.

The Salmon Fisheries Bill.—Mr. Farrington moved the second reading of this bill. Captain Harris said he should not oppose the second reading; but he should state some objections to the bill in committee.—The second reading was then agreed to.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill. In the absence of Mr. Watson, the second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. Bickham Escott, who suggested an amalgamation between this bill and that of the Lord Chancellor, now in the Upper House. Sir James Graham, though, of course, preferring the Government measure, supported the second reading of Mr. Watson's bill, as approving of the principle involved.—After a debate, shared in by Lord Morpeth, Mr O'Connell, Mr. Wyse, and other members, an amendment moved by Sir R. H. Inglis, to read the bill a second time that day six months, was rejected by 66 to 23, and the second reading was agreed to.

Limitation of Labour in Factories.—Mr. Duncombe obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of night labour in all factories where bobbin-net and warp-lace machinery is employed.

A vote for £8,000,000 was taken in Committee of Supply.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House sat till half-past five.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Protection to Life and Property (Ireland) Bill.—On the question for bringing up the report on this bill, a desultory discussion arose. The Lord Chancellor suggested some amendments to a new clause which he had proposed. After a short conversation, the report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow (Friday).

State of Ireland. Earl Grey gave notice of his intention, on Monday week, to move an address to her Majesty on the state of Ireland generally.

Railway Bills. The Earl of Dalhousie moved the suspension of the second, third, and fourth sections of the 93rd standing order, requiring Select Committees on Railway Bills to take traffic evidence.—Agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned soon after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

At four o'clock, when Lee Smaker counted the House, there were not forty Members present, and an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill. After a short discussion, this bill was read a third time and passed.

The London and York Railway Bill was read a first time, as was also the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill.

The House adjourned soon after six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday

New Member.—Lord Henry Bentinck took the oaths and his seat for North Nottinghamshire. The noble Lord was introduced by the Earl of March and Major Beresford.

Railway Bills.—The London and York Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; also, the Direct London and Portsmouth, and the Sheffield and Leicestershire Railway Bills. Several other railway bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed. The Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough Railway Bill was read a second time, after a division, by a majority of 98

State of Ireland.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on the 26th instant, he should move that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider an Address to her Majesty, on the state of Ireland.

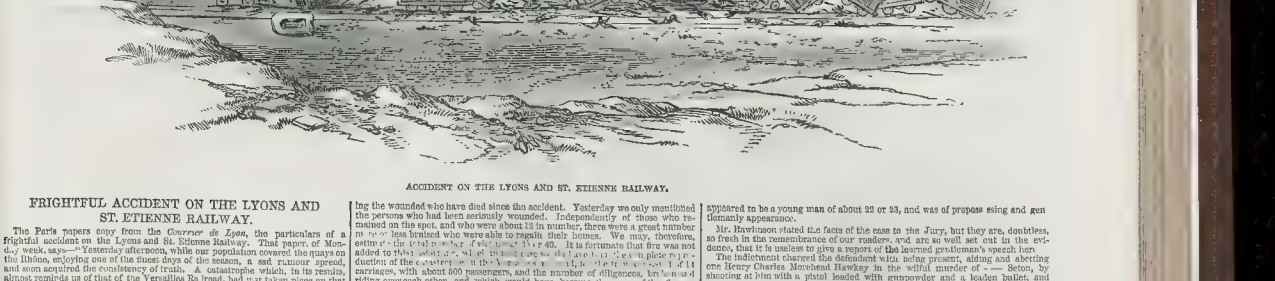
Scarcity in Ireland.—Mr. Poulett Scrope asked the question of the Government, whether their measures for meeting the impending scarcity in Ireland contain any guarantees, that every individual in immediate danger of perishing from want shall be enabled to obtain relief from some local authority, as in England.—Sir J. Graham said the attention of the Government had been directed to the state of Ireland most anxiously, and it was not their intention to give any such guarantee.

Parliamentary Proceedings of Friday (Last Week).—The House of Lords was occupied with the Pacification of Ireland Bill. In the House of Commons a new writ was moved for the borough of Stafford, in the room of the Hon. Spencer Thomas Carnegie, who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury. The House discussed the Customs and Corn Importation Bill, and the resolutions which relate to wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and beans, and the imported their respective meals, as also those which relate to buck-wheat, maize, maize-meal, and rice, were passed. The Chairman then reported progress, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 62nd Regiment The following extract from a letter, dated Ferozepore, January 15, will be read with interest, as showing how little foundation existed for the charge brought against their Majesty's 62nd Regiment: "Both the Governor-General and Sir Hugh Gough frequently visit the hospital, which was formed in the 62nd Barracks, the tents pitched for that purpose in the fort being quite inadequate, in addition to the proper building always used; they send mince-pies, with other dainties, and have a word for each sick man; to one who was writing home, Sir Hugh Gough said, 'Tell your friends that *I say* the 62nd fought as bravely as *any regiment* in the service *ever did*.' He also inquired when they would be ready for him to decorate them, and how many would be fit at the end of a month to quit the hospital."

Activity in the Navy.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 11, says "The zeal, ability, and great exertions of Capt. Collier, C.B., and the officers, seamen, and marines, of her Majesty's ship *Rodney*, have been most conspicuous this week, they having, in the short space of three days, completely refitted the *Bellerophon*, 76, for sea, and taken her to Spithead. At Spithead, the same demonstration was shown by the *Caryatid*, *Retribution*, *Cyclops*, *Scourge*, *Snake*, and *Scout*; and the Commander-in-Chief, being there on official duty, took the opportunity of going on board the *Bellerophon*, to compliment Captain Collier and his crew for their able exertions, and the perfect and seaman-like manner in which the ship had been brought forward. Prince Albert embarked from Osborne House in the *Fairy* steam yacht, and proceeded to Spithead to see the *Bellerophon*. The rapidity with which the *Bellerophon* was prepared for sea did not pass unnoticed by his Royal Highness, who expressed, in terms of strong admiration, the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the completion of such an unexampled feat. Another ship of the line, either the *Powerful* or the *Vengeance*, is to be equipped at Portsmouth by the officers and seamen of the *St. Vincent*."



ACCIDENT ON THE LYONS AND ST. ETIENNE RAILWAY.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LYONS AND ST. ETIENNE RAILWAY.

The Paris papers copy from the *Courrier de Lyon*, the particulars of a frightful accident on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway. That paper, of Monday week, says—"Yesterday afternoon, while our population covered the quays on the Rhône, enjoying one of the finest days of the season, a sad rumour spread, and soon acquired the consistency of truth. A catastrophe which, in its results, almost reminds us of that of the Versailles Rail road, had just taken place on that of St. Etienne and Lyons. On arriving at the spot, at eight o'clock, we found the road, to an extent of 100 metres, encumbered with wagons, tenders, and locomotives, lying upon each other. The waggons were broken, and most of them in a terrible position, as to the rails, and supporting each other in this position, the result of the shock that had occurred. The passengers had already been taken out, some dead or wounded, the others merely bruised. The sight that presented itself was horrible, and it is difficult for persons who did not witness it to form a correct idea of it. The following is the information that we have received as to the way in which the accident happened. At Vernaison the locomotive of the train which left St. Etienne at noon, got out of order, and would no longer act. Two dispatches were then sent off, one for Lyons, the other for Givors, for assistance, and another locomotive. The locomotive from Givors arrived first, and was placed at the head of the train, which immediately resumed its course. When the train had arrived in the plain of Ivours, a short distance from the tunnel of Pierre-Bénite, the drivers of the locomotive saw another towards them, at full speed, the locomotive which had been sent off from Lyons. It appears that at this moment they either lost their senses, or the distance which separated the two engines was not sufficient for them to be able to prevent a collision. They turned the locomotive off the rails, and escaped with wounds more or less severe; one of them is said to have had a leg broken. A second afterwards a dreadful noise was heard, which it is more easy to conceive than to express. At eleven at night the bodies of the dead, which had been placed in the house of one of the keepers of the road, were removed, and put into a waggon to be sent to Lyons. As to the wounded, they were sent to different houses where the first assistance that they required could be given to them. It is thought that many of them will not recover. The Directors of the Railroad state the number of killed to be eight, and the wounded fourteen, besides several cases of slight contusion."

The Courrier de Lyon of the subsequent day says—"The account that we gave yesterday was nearly correct. The number of the dead is now 12 or 13, including the wounded who have died since the accident. Yesterday we only mentioned the persons who had been seriously wounded. Independently of those who remained on the spot, and who were about 12 in number, there were a great number more or less bruised who were able to regain their homes. We may, therefore, estimate the total number of the wounded at 40. It is fortunate that fire was not added to the other horrors, which in this case might have been the production of the explosion of the locomotive, which, in contact with the carriages, with about 500 passengers, and the number of diligences, had overturned and rolled over each other, and which would have become the prey of the flames, was six. The train having at its head a locomotive which acted badly, and at the rear a locomotive hurried from another train, and being an hour and a half behind time was proceeding at an increased rate of speed to regain the time that it had lost. It was at the extremity of the curve by which the tunnel of Pierre-Bénite is entered, when, at a distance of about 80 metres, the auxiliary locomotive sent from Perrache suddenly came out of the tunnel on the same line of rails. The chief driver, M. Laurent, was on the later locomotive, with other employés, hastening, of course, thinking to find the train stopping at the switch of Irigny. It was too late; the trains were too near each other for the breaks to be used with any effect. The stokers turned the cocks, to let off the steam, and hastened to jump off right and left, to escape certain death. A terrible shock ensued. The two locomotives went against, and completely destroyed each other. The first diligence of the train was raised up, and kept in an almost vertical position, and the passengers who were in it escaped with serious contusions. The second passed over the first, and all its panels and seats were broken, so that there remained only the flooring; the third passed under the second and first, and was equally broken. The same effect was produced on the fourth. The fifth was completely destroyed, for the flooring itself was broken up. The greatest number of dead was found in this carriage. The passengers who were in the other carriages experienced a violent shock."

THE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.

In our late impression last week, we gave the result of the trial of Lieutenant *Pym*, for aiding and abetting the wilful murder of Captain Seton, and we now supply the most important points of the evidence

The trial took place at Winchester, on Friday (last week), before Mr. Justice Erle.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. M. Smith were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, for the defence.

The prisoner being called on to plead, pleaded Not guilty in a firm voice. He appeared to be a young man of about 22 or 23, and was of prepossessing and gentlemanly appearance.

Mr. Bodkin stated the facts of the case to the Jury, but they are, doubtless, so fresh in the remembrance of our readers, and are so well set out in the evidence, that it is useless to give a report of the learned gentleman's speech here.

The indictment charged the defendant with being present, aiding and abetting one Henry Charles Morehead Hawkey in the wilful murder of ——— Seton, by shooting at him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and wounding him on the right side, near the hip.

The first witness called was Mr. Hollingsworth, who said he was an hotel-keeper, and that on the 15th of May last he had a *soirée* at his rooms, at which Lieutenant Hawkey, Mr. Seton, Lieutenant Pym, and several ladies with them, attended. They were subscribers to the Rooms, and had been so for about two or three weeks. After the *soirée*, Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym went into the card-room, and witness saw no more of them from ten to twelve o'clock. Mr. Seton went out of the room soon afterwards, and, as he did so, witness heard Lieutenant Hawkey muttering something which he did not hear, and could not consequently understand.

Mr. H. Stange, one of the stewards of the ball, deposed to nothing further, except that he heard Lieutenant Hawkey say, "that Seton is a blackguard and a scoundrel." He then went away

John Lewis Towne was then called: Had heard Lieutenant Hawkey say that he would shoot Seton as he would a partridge. (Sensation.) On the same day, after this, he saw the same persons together again, meaning the 20th of May, 1845. They (Hawkey, Seton, and Pym) were together, and about four on that day they appeared to be proceeding in the same spot. Saw them again at a later hour; they then appeared to be going towards Portsmouth.

By Mr. Cockburn: Lieut. Hawkey turned half round, so that he knew him. The words used were, "I will (obliterated) Seton as I would a partridge."

Thomas Hammond Fisk, called and examined: He is a silversmith, living at Portsmouth. Between the hours of eleven and two, Mr. Hawkey called at his shop. He said, "Fisk, I want a pair of pistols. I behaved very foolish last night at the ball, and laid a wager with Mr Pym that I would shoot with him for five pounds, but I did not then recollect that my pair were not at my lodgings." These pistols were what is generally termed duelling pistols. He asked the price, and then purchased them. They were in a case about a foot long and seven inches wide. There were no bullets in them. Witness gave them to a boy to take down to Mr. Sherwood's. Mr. Hawkey asked whether I had a place to try the pistols. Witness said he had not. Witness then said, "Perhaps Mr. She

THE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.—TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT PYM, AT WINCHESTER.

wood has a pair which will answer your purpose;" and Mr. Hawkey replied, "He has none good enough."

W. Marsh: I am in the Marines, and was servant to Mr. Pym. On the 20th of May I saw my master about half-past four in the afternoon, in his room. He told me to take off my belt and go along with him. I followed him towards Point. Lieutenant Hawkey was with Mr. Pym at Point. They met at the Sally-port. We all got into a boat. I had a brown paper parcel, which Mr. Pym gave me; it was a little more than a foot long; it felt hard, as if it was wood. We crossed over to the Gosport side, and Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Pym landed on the beach. I followed about fifty yards behind them. They went through the town of Gosport by Sicke's Bay. We came to the preventive station, and to some railings. Mr. Pym then took the parcel from me, and ordered me to remain there till he wanted me. The shingle was then higher than my head, and I could not see what was going on on the rough down. In about three quarters of an hour Mr. Pym came and called to me. I went, and followed him to where there was a gentleman lying on the ground, and two others standing up. The gentleman on the ground appeared to be bleeding. I did not know that gentleman. One of the other gentlemen I had never seen before. He ordered me to go for a surgeon. The other gentleman's back was towards me, and therefore I can't tell who that gentleman was. Mr. Pym said nothing to me. I went off in haste for a surgeon. I found Mr. Jenkins, and then returned to the spot, but the gentlemen were not there, and I have never seen my master since. On the next day, in consequence of orders given me, I crossed over to the Fountain Inn. I asked for a parcel that two gentlemen had left. I received a similar parcel to the one I had carried the day before. I took that parcel and left it on a table in Mr. Hawkey's room.

George Daniels stated that on the evening of the 23d of May, he heard, while walking on Brown Down, the report of a pistol, and about two minutes after he heard another report. Witness would swear that Marsh, the servant to Mr. Pym, was the same person who came up to him, when he inquired for a surgeon. Witness could not say that the prisoner at the bar was there on that occasion. He did not remember having seen him at the "scene of action." About two minutes after the servant spoke to witness he saw two gentlemen going down the green lane towards Portsmouth.

Mr. William Ellis, master of the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, residing at Hope Cottage, Stoke-road: Was not very well acquainted with Mr. Hawkey, but particularly so with Mr. Pym. Mr. Pym, upon the morning of the 20th of May last, said, "A most unfortunate affair has happened, and Mr. Seton is wounded." Mr. Hawkey did not say anything about the affair in Mr. Pym's presence. Witness did not recollect having said before the Coroner, that Mr. Pym said anything about being "friends." Mr. Pym was very intimate with me and my family. I was kind to him; but he deserves all the kindness I have ever shown to him.

Colonel Jones, of the Royal Marines, stationed at Portsmouth, deposed that Mr. Pym was, on the morning of the 21st May last, reported absent without leave. The gallant Colonel gave the prisoner a good general character. He (the gallant Colonel) did not remember having heard any observations pass, with reference to any females, between the prisoner and any one else.

Mrs. Stanmore, wife of a lodging-house-keeper, King's-road, Portsmouth: Remembered the prisoner, who then lodged with her, returning from a duel on the morning of the 20th of May last. He was then dressed in plain clothes. Mrs. Hawkey lived in her lodgings about a week. The evening above-named Mrs. Hawkey was sent for out, and Mr. Pym went with her. She did not return until the next day. On the 19th of May, Mr. Hawkey gave witness some direction, to take care that Mr. Seton and Mrs Hawkey were not left alone. Mr. Hawkey did not assign any reason, but said that he had told Mr. Seton of it, and he had heard from Mrs. Hawkey that Mr. Seton had hurt her feelings, and alarmed her. He therefore said Mrs. Hawkey had given orders that Mr. Seton should be denied to her. The prisoner at the bar witness knew. He was always treated as a brother. Mr. Seton came often, but witness only saw him once, although she was informed that that gentleman had come several times. He generally came about eleven or twelve, when Lieutenant Hawkey was away at drill.

Surgical evidence was then called as to the nature of the wounds and the cause of death.

Mr. Cockburn cross-examined some of the surgeons, with a view to show that there had been improper treatment of the deceased.

It was then contended at some length by Mr. Cockburn, that it was the opinion that the wound, although of a serious character, was not the cause of death, but that dissolution arose from the inflammation arising from the operation.

His Lordship was of the contrary opinion. Ultimately, the learned Judge conferred with his brother Rolfe, who was sitting in the Nisi Prius Court. When he returned, he said his opinion remained unchanged.

The last of the surgeons examined was

Robert Liston, Esq.: He is a surgeon, practising in London. On the evening of the 30th he went to Portsmouth, and attended upon Mr. Seton. It was evident that Mr Seton was suffering from the effect of a gunshot wound. From the effusion of blood, it was clear that one of the large vessels was injured. This gentleman gave a most elaborate statement of the nature and effect of the wound, and the formation of aneurism, with the progress of disease in the body of the wounded man. Violent bleeding, or hæmorrhage, was the result, and death must have been the consequence, for, in the position in which Mr. Seton was, the loss of the smallest quantity of blood was attended with danger.

By the Court: In my judgment there was no other remedy so applicable to the circumstances in which Mr. Seton was placed as the operation which was performed. It was the only plan which could be resorted to under the circumstances.

Mr. G. Sampson, surgeon, of London: He entirely concurred in the performance of the operation as performed in his presence by Mr. Liston. It was most cleverly done.

Mr. John Potter, demonstrator of anatomy at the University College of London, corroborated the previous medical testimony.

Mr. Cockburn then took exception to the wording of the indictment, contending that the cause of death was not clearly specified in that document, and, in proof of the soundness of his objection, the learned gentleman quoted several cases where the objection was held by the highest authorities.

The argument between the learned Counsel and the Judge was then continued at some length; but, eventually, the objection was overruled by his Lordship, and the trial was permitted to proceed.

Before, however, going further into the evidence, it was ordered, at the instance of the learned Judge, that the trial should proceed at six o'clock.

Some other evidence was gone into at that hour, and the Judge having charged the Jury, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

This verdict was received in a most crowded Court with a burst of applause, which was with difficulty repressed; and Mr. Pym left the Court, surrounded with his friends.

We have engraved the Court House at Winchester, during the Trial; and we are indebted to the courtesy of the High Sheriff of Hants, in affording facilities to our Artist to make the requisite sketch of the impressive scene.

MR. HENRY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED MAGISTRATE AT BOW-STREET.

MR. HENRY.

Mr. Henry is the magistrate appointed to the Bow-street Police-office, *vice* Mr Twyford, resigned; there is a history attached to the incident which is worth noting, as it is a proof of the salutary power of the press when legitimately exercised. On the 30th and 31st of Feb., two cases were reported among the police proceedings of Bow-street in the *Times*, in each of which Mr. Twyford appears to disadvantage.

Both these cases were made the subject of discussion in the papers, particularly in a letter from a Correspondent of the *Times*, signed "Forro."

It appears that the expression of public opinion on these cases caused Sir J. Graham to require a copy of the clerk's minutes of the examination of the two men to be sent to the Home Office; but it was found that scarcely half-a-dozen words of the case had been entered, though the proceedings occupied more than half-an-hour. Sir J. Graham then instructed Mr. Hall to ascertain from the *Times* reporter if the report of the case was correct; the fidelity of it being proved, Mr. Twyford's resignation was offered and accepted, the explanation, we presume, not being satisfactory. On this event the *Times* remarks in its leader of Thursday:—

"Such an act forms an honourable exception to that official prudery or pride which disdains to be advised or informed by the organs of public opinion. Publicity is a necessary condition to the maintenance of justice. The representatives of the press are the representatives of the people, and discharge the function of listening myriads. Their pressure, and the sight of their pens, every stroke of which in twenty-four hours will be communicated to the most distant provinces of the island, constitute a security such as no care in the selection of magistrates, no oaths, no laws, no possible system of superintendence and control, could ever supply. The organs of this publicity must also, in the nature of things, be the voice of the people. We do not, and could not, present merely a lifeless, heartless record of events. We must speak as well as hear. If it is necessary to use our information, it is not less so to profit by our suggestions."

The *New Orleans Tropic*, of December 26, in two advertisements, makes the following cool announcements:—"C. M. Rutherford has removed from Moreau-street to Esplanade-street, where he will keep and be constantly receiving valuable slaves *throughout the season*, and will *sell*, at the *lowest market rates* for cash, or good city acceptance." "Just arrived, and for sale, at Moreau-street, third municipality, 60 young and likely negroes, consisting of house servants, field hands, and mechanics. The subscriber will be receiving *new lots regularly* from Virginia during the season."

THE FLEET PRISON.

A Prison is a house of care,
A place where none can thrive,
A touchstone true to try a friend,
A grave for one alive;
Sometimes a place of right,
Sometimes a place of wrong,
Sometimes a place of rogues and thieves
And honest men among

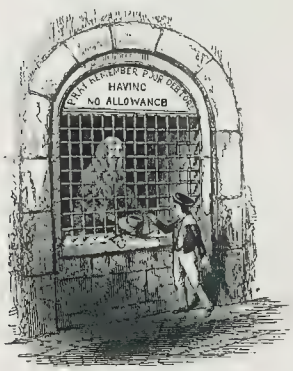
At length, the Prison of "The Fleet" has been abolished, and removed, after an existence of nearly eight centuries, as a place of security or confinement, and the terror of evil-doers of almost every grade. The disappearance of such a pile—certainly, one of the most ancient foundations in the metropolis—is too interesting an event to pass without graphic chronicle; and, although the building itself was little more than sixty years old, the *locus in quo* is storied with associations of a very attractive character: as its cells and dungeons have been peopled by political and religious martyrs, and men of more pliant consciences, whom the law stigmatizes as debtors. With whichever appropriation we regard the Fleet Prison, its removal must be a matter of congratulation to every observer of the signs of the times, who may trace in it the reformed spirit of our jurisprudence, criminal and civil.

The "Prison called the Fleet" was indisputably named from the creek or stream upon the eastern bank of which it was erected. This was once a busy river covered with ships and small craft; now it is a dark, hidden, and polluted stream.

By various records, the Prison was formerly held in conjunction with the manor of Leveland, in Kent, and with "the King's houses at Westminster;" the whole being part of the ancient possessions of the See of Canterbury, traceable in a grant from Archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the accession of William the Conqueror. The Wardenship or Serjeancy of the Prison was anciently held by several eminent personages, who also had custody of the King's palace at Westminster. It was "a place," in the worst sense of the phrase; for, so long ago as 1586, the persons to whom the Warden had underlet it were guilty of cruelty and extortion: crimes, however, quite characteristic of the Court of Star Chamber, of which the Fleet was at this time, the prison. Up to this period, its history is little better than a sealed book; the burning of the Prison by the followers of Wat Tyler seeming to have been the only very noticeable event during the above interval.

THE RACKET-GROUND, FLEET-PRISON.

In the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, the Fleet was tenanted by several victims of religious bigotry. One of the most venerated of British martyrs, Bishop Hooper, was twice committed to the Fleet, which he only quitted (in 1555) for the stake and the fire, in the chief town of his diocese, Gloucester: his captivity was truly wretched; he slept upon "a little pad of straw, with a rotten covering:" his "chamber was vile and stinking."



EXTERIOR OF "THE GRATE."

The Fees belonging to the Warden of the Fleet and his Officers, in the reign of Elizabeth, were very heavy. Thus, an Archbishop, Duke, or Duchess, had to pay for his commitment-fee, and the first week's "dyett," £21 10s; a Lord, spiritual or temporal, £10 5s. 10d.; a Knight, £5; an Esquire, £3 6s. 8d; and even "a poor man in the Wards, that hath a *yeart at the barr*, to pay for his fire, having no dyett, 7s. 4d." The Warden's charge for lawful licence to a prisoner "to go abroad" was 20d. per diem.

From the reign of Elizabeth to the sixteenth year of King Charles I. (1641), the Star Chamber Court was in full activity; and several Bishops and other persons of distinction were imprisoned in the Fleet for their religious opinions. Thither, too, were consigned the political victims of the Star Chamber; two of the most interesting cases of this period being those of Prynne and Lilburne. Prynne was taken out of the Prison, and, after suffering pillory, branding, mutilation of nose, and loss of ears, was remanded to the Fleet. Lilburne—"Freeborn John"—and his printer, were committed to the Fleet for libel and sedition; and the former was "smartly" whipped at the cart's tail, from the Prison to the pillory placed between Westminster Hall and the Star Chamber, and he was subsequently "doubly ironed" in the Prison wards.

Another tenant of the Fleet, at this period, was James Howel, the author of the "Familiar Letters," several of which are dated from the Prison. From a Letter "To the Earl of B., from the Fleet," Nov. 20, 1643, we gather that Howel was arrested "one morning we times," by five men armed with "sword-, pistols, and bils," and some days after, committed to the Fleet; "and," he says, "as far as I see, I must lie at dead *anchor* in this *Fleet* a long time, unlesse some gentle *gale* blow thence to make me *launch* out." Then we find him consoling himself with the reflection that the English "people" are in effect but prisoners, as all other Islanders are. There are other letters, by Howel, dated from the Fleet in 1645—6—and 7.

The Prison was burnt on Sept. 4, 1666, during the Great Fire, when the prisoners were removed to Caroon or Caron House, in South Lambeth, until the Fleet was rebuilt on the original site.

After the abolition of the Star Chamber in 1641, the Fleet became a Prison for Debtors only, and for contempt of the Court of Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. It appears that the Prison had been used for the confinement of debtors from the 13th century, at least, a petition from John Frauncey, a debtor in the Fleet, A.D. 1290, being still preserved.

When the Star Chamber was abolished, the Warden's power of exacting enormous fees by putting in irons, does not appear to have ceased also; but the Wardens continued to exercise their tyranny, "not only in extorting exorbitant fees, but in oppressing prisoners for debt, by loading them with irons, worse than if the Star Chamber was still existing." In 1696, the cruelties and extortions of the Wardens were made public; but it was not until 1727 that the enormity of the system of mismanagement came fully before the public; and indescribable was the excitement and horror it caused. A Parliamentary Committee was then appointed, and the results of their labours was the committal of Bambridge and Huggins (Wardens) and some of their servants to Newgate; they were tried for different murders, yet all escaped by a verdict of Not Guilty! Hogarth has, however, made them immortal in their infamy, in his picture of Bambridge under examination, whilst a prisoner is explaining how he has been tortured. Twenty years after, it is said, Bambridge cut his throat.

In consequence of the above proceedings, the Court of Common Pleas, January 17, 1729, established a new list of fees to be taken, &c.; and modified the rules and orders for the government of the Fleet. The rents, perquisites, and profits of the office at the above period, were £4,532 18s. 8d. per annum.

Mr. James Gambier succeeded Mr. Bambridge in the Wardenship, who was succeeded by John Garth, Esq., and to him John Eyles, Esq.; and, in 1758, his son succeeded him in the office, which he held for 64 years. He was succeeded, in 1821, by his deputy, Mr. N. Nixon, who died in 1822. The next appointed was Mr. W. R. H. Brown, he being the last of the Wardens of the Prison.

In "the Riots" of 1780, the Fleet was destroyed by fire, and the prisoners liberated by the mob; consequently, great part of the papers and prison records were lost, though there remain scattered books and documents of several centuries back. Mr. Eyles, then warden, was directed by the Lord Mayor not to make any resistance to the mob, which, as an eye-witness has informed the writer, might have been easily dispersed by a few soldiers. The prison was, accordingly, burnt. (From "*A Brief Account of the Ancient Prison called 'the Fleet,'*" published in 1843.) We may add that the mob were polite enough to send notice to the prisoners of the period of their coming, and, on being informed it would be inconvenient on account of the lateness of the hour, to postpone their visit to the following day.

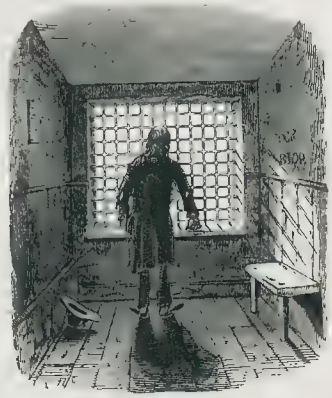
Immediately after "the Riots," the Prison was rebuilt: it consisted chiefly of one long brick pile, parallel with Farringdon-street, and standing in an irregularly shaped area, so as to leave open spaces before and behind, connected by passages round each other. This pile was called the Master's Side. The front in Farringdon-street had little that was noticeable, if we except the arched opening into a room technically called "the grate," from its crossed iron bars. Above was inscribed, "Pray remember the poor prisoners, having no allowance;" a small box was placed at the window-sill, to receive the charity of passengers in the street, while a prisoner within shouted in supplicant tone the above prayer. This was, unquestionably, a relic of the ancient prison, corresponding with the "begging at the grate" referred to in some of our old comedies. Sometimes, however, the sharing of the public charity was called "having a part at the box," as may be seen by reference to the account of the Warden's Fees in Elizabeth's reign.

The entrance to the Prison was by a heavy, stone-framed doorway, bearing on its jambs the figure 9; so that a sort of fictitious address to the inmates of the Prison was "No. 9, Fleet Market," and subsequently, "Farringdon Street."

The interior arrangements were very simple:—On each of five stories, a long passage extended from one extremity to the other with almost countless doors opening into single rooms. These passages, or *galleries*, were ill-lighted; and what with their dank and dirty appearance, and the turmoil of prisoners and visitors passing to and from the rooms, the ceaseless banging of doors, echoing through the vaulted roofs, they had a most extraordinary effect upon the nerves of the sensitive visitor, and made him shudder at man's self-imposed suffering. The rooms presented the usually wretched aspect of a Debtors' prison luxury, in the dirty-white squalor of the walls, perchance scrawled with the obscurings of a low mind, or vulgarity ill at ease. Perchance, too, the light streamed through murky and begrimed glass upon a bed of "London white," which the occupant, in the heyday of his dissipation, would have scarcely deemed fit for a pauper. In short, the tattered curtain, the rickety or broken furniture, and the "G. R." upon the jambs of the grate, denoted "all manner of unrest," however those initials, under ordinary circumstances, impart the idea of security, and Royal possession.

The inmates and stragglers in this home of care, presented almost as various aspects as those of a Spanish crowd. Here might be seen the turbaned debtor, bearpaged in the dirty relics of his flaunting finery; the *ci-devant* man of property creeping about in rage, and craving to do the offices of the menial; and the woful wife ministering to cheat sorrow of a smile, yet heart-sick and sore. Ever and anon, doors opened, and then came forth the revel shout and the jolly laugh the indiscriminate welcome, which would have the whole world for they, whom curiosity tempted to stroll one table, and then keep it in a roar. hither, did not soon forget the rabble rout, and their nestling-places—

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife and perfect in the listening ear.



INTERIOR OF "THE GRATE."

Alack! what "strange bedfellows" did Debt a phase of misery—make man acquainted with in the Fleet.

If a prisoner did not wish to go to the Common Side, (a building apart, and to the right of the Master's Side, where he was put, with several other prisoners, into a common room, divided within only cabin-fashion, for which he paid nothing), he had the choice of going down into "Bartholomew Fair," the lowest and sunken story, where he paid 1s. 3d. for the undisturbed use of a room; or up to some of the better apartments, where he paid the same rent, but was subject to chummage, *i.e.*, a fellow-prisoner put into his room, or "chummed upon him," but who might be got rid of by a payment of 4s. 6d. per week, or more, according to the fulness of the Prison. The latter prisoner would then provide himself with a common lodging, by letting which prisoners in the Fleet are known to have accumulated hundreds of pounds in the course of a few years.

Out of doors, there was the same indication of recreant waste as in the interior, though with a stronger shade of vagabondism, and ruffian recklessness. Here might best be seen the *characters*—"characters" of the place, in which every prison is sure to abound. Smokers and other idlers loitered about the steps leading to the racket-ground, where alone many a wight who had lamentably failed in handying the ball of life. Beneath a shed was played skittles—its noiseless, wooden, rumble echoing through the place. Here you might hear the roar of the great Babel without; and from some point, see one or two of its churches appring above the *chevaux-de-frise* of the prison walls. What a painful train of reflection was called up by the busy hum of the town in contrast with the stagnant life within these brick walls! Then, as if to keep up the mockery, they verged upon the yard of the Belle Sauvage Inn, a place associated with all sorts of locomotion.

Happily, this pest of a Prison—the *Fleet* (devoted, we suppose, for sake of contrast, to Chancery prisoners), has been razed to the ground. By Act of Parliament, 1842, the Prison was abolished, and its few inmates were drafted to the Queen's Prison. The Fleet has since been sold to the Corporation of the City of London, who are understood to have made a good bargain with the Government, though they "haggled" in the

DEMOLITION OF THE FLEET PRISON.

purchase. The materials of the pile have been sold by auction; and, in a few days, not one brick or stone will be left standing upon another. The place has been *speculatively* appropriated for a Railway terminus—an occupancy of a very adverse character to that in the last seven centuries.

We should not omit to mention the Liberty of *the Rules* and the *Day-Rules* of the Fleet. These indulgences may be traced to the time of Richard II., and their antiquity is not surprising when we find them to be matters of profit and extortion by the Wardens. However, they were confirmed by a Rule of Court, during the reign of King James I. The extent of the Rules was enlarged in Easter Term, 1814, "by rule of the Court of Common Pleas, which extension included the neighbouring parish churches, St. Bride's, and St. Martin's Ludgate, and the adjacent streets of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to the Thames, Dorset-street and Salisbury-square, and part of Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill and street, to the entrance of St. Paul's Churchyard, the Old Bailey, and the various lanes, courts, &c., in the vicinity of the above. The extreme circumference of the Liberty of the Rules, as thus extended, might be estimated at about a mile and a half; and though not so large as the rules of the Queen's Bench Prison, persons detained therein had the advantage of access to the taverns within the boundaries, which was prohibited in the Queen's Bench. Those requiring the rules, it may be inferred, were obliged to provide sureties for their forthcoming, and duly keeping within the boundaries, and to pay a per centage on the amount of debt. For which they were retained; which also satisfied them to the Liberty of the Day-rules, which enabled them during term, or the sitting of the Courts at Westminster, to go abroad during the day, to transact or arrange their affairs, &c. The Fleet and the Queen's Bench were the only prisons in the kingdom to which these peculiar privileges had for centuries been attached."—(*Brief Account, already quoted.*)

The reader has doubtless heard of "Fleet Marriages," *i. e.*, clandestine marriages, performed in this Prison, previously to the year 1754; and which, though not considered strictly legal and regular, were tacitly recognised as being valid and unfeasible. The date of the earliest Fleet Register, now preserved in the Bishop of London's registry, is 1674. Many of the early Fleet Weddings were really performed in the chapel of the Prison; though, as the practice extended, many of "the Fleet parsons" and tavern-keepers in the neighbourhood fitted up a room in their respective lodgings or houses, as a chapel; and most of the taverns near the Fleet kept their own registers. In 1702, the Bishop of London interfered to prevent this scandalous practice, but with little effect; and it was not until the Act of Parliament came into operation, March 25, 1754, that the custom was put an end to; on the day previously, (March 24) in one register-book alone, were recorded 217 marriages, which were the last of the Fleet Weddings. In 1821, a collection of these register-books, weighing more than a ton (recording marriages performed in the Fleet between 1685 and 1754), was purchased by Government, and deposited in the Registry Office of the Bishop of London. Many celebrated names figure in these Registers; and, although they are not now, as formerly, received in evidence on trials, they are not altogether useless as matters of record, &c. Indeed, the history of these Marriages, their Parsons and Registers, has formed the subject of a very interesting octavo volume, by Mr. J. Burn.

We have mentioned Horace Walpole's Letters written "From the Fleet," precisely a century ago; in our time, they have had a parallel in the little periodical issued therefrom by an Anti-Poor-law agitator, and entitled "The Fleet Papers."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 15.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 16. Gustavus shot, 1792.
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Horne Tooke died, 1812.
THURSDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. fled from Paris, 1815.
FRIDAY, 20.—Mars sets at 11h. 44m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 21.—Benedict.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending March 21

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 56	4 13	4 32	4 50	5 7	5 25	5 43	6 0	6 20	6 37	7 15	7 37

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Nautcus.*"—*The Royal Naval School is at Two Cross.*" "*Gerald Gage*" *will only appear in our Journal.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*A clever draughtsman and engraver on wood may earn from five to twelve guineas per week.*

"*J.*"—*A recommendatory introduction to a manager will, of course, facilitate an engagement.*

"*W. C.*"—*Shorthand, prefers "Pitman's Phonography and Phonotypy" to all other Systems of Short-Hand.*

"*C. W. A.*"—*We have not room for the inscription.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *probably, refers to the Date-Ball, at Greenwich.*

"*C. T. L.*" *Southampton*—"*Fortune on the Funds,*" *an accredited work.*

"*J. C.*" *Ballingtan.—The average weight of wheat is* 544 *lbs. of barley,* 460 *lbs.; and of oats,* 304 *lbs. per quarter. The highest duty paid on the former has been* 37*s. per quarter.*

"*A Bathonian.*" *The Lord of the Treasury referred to by our Correspondent was Mr. Patrick Maxlcenzie, who resigned, because he could not support Sir R. Peel's new commercial measures.*

"*A Two Years' Subscriber, J. D.*"—*Lord Ellenborough was appointed Governor-General of India in January,* 1841. *The noble Lord was succeeded by Sir Henry Hardinge, whose appointment was made by the Court of Directors of the East India House on the 6th of May,* 1844.

"*Amicus R.*"—*Our Correspondent is in error, in supposing that Bills are committed after a first reading. Bills must be read twice before commitial. Many Railway Bills have now been read a second time, but the Committees have not yet met, and, therefore, no Bill can have passed the ordeal of the Committee, as our Correspondent supposes.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The exceptions to duties chargeable under the Game Certificate Act extend to* "*The taking or killing of any conies (rabbits) by the proprietors of warrens or any enclosed grounds whatever, or by the tenants of lands, either by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their commands.*" *Although this except ion is not very clear, it seems to mean that the proprietors of warrens may take rabbits without a certificate, as also the proprietors of enclosed grounds, and the tenants also, and persons authorised by them.*

"*Bodroad.*"—*In the late Game Act—that of William the Fourth the snipe is not treated as game, which is there made to consist of hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards. The same definition is given in the 9th of George the Fourth, sect.* 13, *chap.* 50.

"*Clerwin,*" *Stafford*—"*A ssrs?*"

"*J. C. L.*"—*Every Number of our Journal is kept in print: price 6d.*

"*W. J.*"—*We cannot entertain the Electro-Galvanic project.*

"*J. B. S*"—*The price of Capt. Fremont's new Work on the Oregon and N. California is* 12*s.; to be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*Tar*" *Edinburgh*—"*The drama of "Black-Eyed Susan" is by Mr. Jerrold.*

"*Plain John Bull.*"—*The lines on the "Railway Squires" will, at least, make them smart*

"*Jacus*" *should look out for a new Magazine.*

"*The Indicator,*" *Tiverstone, should apply to the Stamp Office.*

"*Zodia.*"—*The product of* £9 19*s.* 11½*d. by itself stands thus: the decimal of* 19*s.* 11½*d. is equal to* 9583, *&c.; therefore,* £19·9583 *multiplied by* £19 9989 *is equal to* £369·9560121; *reduce the decimal, and then it is equal to* £369 19*s.* 1¼*d.*

"*Arie*" *Charles the Tenth, ex King of France, is dead.*

"*H. S.*"—"*With rapid economy and strict prudence, an Ensign in a Regiment of the line may manage to live upon his pay.*

"*W. R. T.*"—*The only channel through which a Clerkship in the East India Company's service can be obtained is by interest of some one of the Directors.*

"*A. B.*" *The pay of a Master in the Royal Navy (full rate) is* £16 6*s.* 8*d. per month.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Scots Greys were in Dublin a month since.*

"*S. S.*" *is thanked for the hint.*

"*G. G. L. P.*" *is thanked.*

"*W. S.*" *Dublin, will find an excellent "leader" on the Naval and Military Resources of the United States, in the Times of Monday last*

"*Jesse A.*" *The India Mail is made up on the 3rd and 18th of each month.*

"*An Old Subscriber, Cornhill*—*Ah!*

"*J. A. B.*" *Deptford, should apply to the parties by whom the reward has been offered.*

"*D. Y. C.*"—*A Student may enter himself of an Inn of Court at any age; but he cannot be called to the Bar before his* 23*rd year, unless he has been at one of the Universities. The expenses amount to* £35, *for stamps, &c., at entrance; about* £40 *a year, for commons; and* £100, *for fees on the day of call.*

"*J. W. B.*" *The money paid for the Commissions of those Officers who fell in the late battles in India, does not revert to the families of the deceased. The benefit is gained by the junior officers, who purchase without purchase.*

"*A Subscriber from No.* 1." *The large View of Dublin is in progress. Due notice will be given of the other matters referred to by our rhyming Correspondent*

"*J. J.*"—*The various addenda shall appear next week.*

"*B. C.*"—*There do not appear to be any Newspapers in existence, the titles of which commence with X, Y, or Z.*

"*Pam*" *will find the Steam-engine which supplies the Trafalgar square Fountains engraved and described in No.* 104 *of our Journal.*

"*A. M.*"—*Mrs. Crowe's Woodside of "Gerald Gage" will only appear in our Journal.*

"*J. J.*"—*Thanks. The precise date of the publication of "Fleetwood's Life of Wesley" was, probably, about a month or a dozen weeks ago.*

"*Elizabeth.*"—*The Mail is made up on the 3rd and 18th of eight months of the year, (except those days fall on Sunday, and then on Monday.) In December, January, February and March, letters are dispatched on the 3rd only.*

"*An Inquirer,*" *Birmingham. The West India Mails are dispatched, via Southampton, on the 2nd and 17th of each month; or, if the 2nd fall on a Sunday, on the evening of the 1st; or, if the 17th fall on a Sunday, on the morning of the 18th.*

INELIGIBLE. "*Lines,*" *by "F. M." "Lament," by "A." "Extracts," by "Maria." "Lines," by "J. H." "Lines," by "H. S."*

[From the pressure of matter, we are compelled to defer Answers to many Correspondents till next week.

*** In our Journal of last week, we omitted to affix the name of Mr. Uwedall as the draughtsman of the Engraving of the Ceremonial at Ryde, of which this Artist is painting a Picture for the Yacht Club.

THE WAR IN INDIA.—In early Numbers, we shall resume our Illustrations of the Punjaub and Sikh Country, from Mr. Vigne's spirited Sketches.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846.

THE trial of Lieutenant Pym for his participation in the duel at Gosport, in which Mr. Seton was shot, has furnished another proof that, except in some extraordinary cases of this kind, juries will not convict, though the evidence is as clear as human testimony can be; they will not regard the slaying of one man by another in these barbarous conflicts as murder or assassination, though the "malice prepense" is undoubted on both sides. Many considerations influence their judgment; and, in the present case, it is impossible to deny that there were painful and peculiar circumstances which tended to enlist public sympathy on the side of the survivor. The law, in fact, is a dead letter, as far as the punishment for murder committed in a duel is concerned. It is a statute always evaded, whenever its penalty is incurred. There is an evil in this beyond that arising from the escape of parties, morally and legally guilty, from all punishment; it is an instance in which the severity of a law defeats itself. We believe the feeling of society is gradually growing more and more unfavourable to duelling, but we do not anticipate a very speedy extinction of the practice.

We are convinced the best thing that could be done to hasten that desirable result would be to alter the law on the subject, and make the penalty less than the extreme one attached to the crime of murder. Juries are disinclined to return verdicts when they affect the life of a prisoner, except in the clearest and most atrocious cases; they will not always return such verdicts even then, as many cases might be cited to prove. If the punishment were made transportation or imprisonment for the principals, and imprisonment for the seconds, there would be less reluctance to recognise their guilt, while the certainty of punishment would perhaps weigh for something in the minds of all parties before consummating that outrage on all human and divine laws which blood shed in a duel undoubtedly involves.

We fear the Bill introduced by Sir James Graham, to "amend" the Building Act of last year, will but slightly improve it. The measure is too bad to admit of mending—it is one mass of intricate, vexatious, and absurd provisions, beneficial to no one, and mischievous to all who are, by the veriest trifle, brought within their meshes. Its proper title ought to be a "Bill to facilitate the meddling and extortion of Surveyors," for they are the only parties who profit by it. It ought to be forthwith repealed or suspended, till the House of Commons has tried its hand on another Bill, and endeavoured for once to produce a measure whose provisions can be reconciled with common sense, and its clauses with the English grammar. When it was passing, its mischievous operation was distinctly foretold; but it was forced through the House, and, unfortunately, became a law. Its operation has, however, been even worse than was anticipated; on all sides are heard complaints from those who have become its victims. It has established an inquisition into out-houses and tool-sheds, is a perfect Coercion Bill applied to chimney-pots; and a pure despotism in the matter of fowl-houses and pigsties. Armed with this Bill, the surveyor can do things that, if merely attempted by open force, would create a rebellion. The act itself defies all understanding, yet the slightest kind of building, alteration, or addition to a house or premises, if not framed with all the prescribed forms, is destroyed, a fee extorted, and then the work is at liberty to proceed. If a chimney smokes, or a drain stops, the surveyor must have his notice, and a fee, before the annoyance can be abated, and a sharp look out is kept for such cases; a hundred of bricks, or a hod of mortar, are hunted out with all the avidity of a Russian police agent put on the tract of a Polish patriot; in short, it is a disgraceful and vexatious piece of machinery, with no commensurate benefit to the community, and encouraging "sharp practice" among those who were intended to be public servants not public nuisances. To respectable architects and builders, it has proved a fruitful source of inconvenience; but it has been far more vexatious to the proprietors of houses already built, as not the most trifling alteration can be made but the surveyor is authorised to interfere, with espionage legalised, and extortion permitted by "Act of Parliament." We are sorry that Lord Lincoln had so much to do with a measure that is no credit to anybody. No bad is it that even Sir James Graham, whose failures in constructing Acts of Parliament have been more frequent than any other Minister, has been obliged to disown it.

THE debates of the week have been varied and interesting: it is a relief to find that there is something else in the world to discuss besides Corn. The political section of the world have, for the last few weeks, been wholly immersed in averages and acres, bushels, quarters, prices, speculation as to where Corn can come from, and where it cannot; with fears, on the part of some, that the people will eat—not "strange flesh," but strange grain, if it is let in—Indian Corn, for instance; while others are for admitting it for that very reason. This was the great point in the debate on Monday evening, when the Government Corn Bill was read a first time the second reading to be taken on Monday next. The opposition to the measure grows weaker and weaker, no effectual stand having been made by the Protectionists on any one point: the positions at first taken in their amendments, have been abandoned without a struggle. It is rumoured that the great *coup* of the Premier's opponents is reserved for the discussion of the Sugar Duties, on which they anticipate the Liberals may vote with them, and thus place the Government in a minority.

On Tuesday, Mr Duncombe's motion for an address to the Crown, praying for the release of Frost and his companions, produced an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Macaulay spoke for the first time this session. His speech was a powerful "postscript" to his letter on the subject. With a good case, Mr. Duncombe rarely fails to produce a result—either by compelling the Government to do or say something on a question, or to make an impression on public opinion. But in this instance his case weighed him down: he could make nothing of it. The distinction between "political offences" and bloodshed and pillage is too clear to be for a moment confounded in a community where the utmost freedom of discussion and political action is secured to every one by the laws. He was in happy than usual, too, in his allusions: all the facts of the Canada rebellion were against him; and though those who were engaged in the landing of Prince Louis Napoleon at Boulogne have been liberated, the Prince himself, their leader, is still imprisoned.

The fact of Frost being a man of property and education proves that the law is impartial, and the technical error in the time of delivering the copy of the indictment, so much relied on, was one made at their own request and for their advantage, as they had the documents some days before they were entitled to them; it was not an error that made against their case, but the reverse. We cannot see any one ground for sympathy with these men, who, having led thousands of men into crime and violence, had not even the redeeming quality of courage, but skulked from the danger they themselves created. It was a great defect in the case that Mr. Duncombe himself could not defend the act they committed; it surrendered the whole question at the outset.

POSTSCRIPT.

TWO MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.

Accounts have been received of no less than two murders and several violent outrages from the county of Tipperary. This terrible state of things has not been occasioned by distress, or by the relationship between landlord and tenant. One of them is thus described by the *Tipperary Vindicator*:—"We regret to have to record the barbarous murder of an industrious man named James Keane, who resided at Gurtavalla, within a few miles of Nenagh. It appears that on the night of the 5th inst., as the unfortunate man was proceeding in the direction of his home, he was met on the road, at Tullahedy, by three infuriated demons, who, with savage vengeance, rushed on their victim, felled him to the ground, and inflicted a fatal wound on the left side of his head. The heartless miscreants then decamped, leaving him almost lifeless on the road-side. The unfortunate man endeavoured to make the best of his way home, where he languished under the most excruciating pains from the affect of the wound until Sunday, the 8th instant, when death put an end to his torture. No cause has been assigned for the perpetration of this horrible deed. An inquest was held on Sunday, on view of the body, when a verdict of 'Wilful murder' was returned against some person or persons unknown."—The *Nenagh Guardian* says—"Deceased held 24 acres of land, under Mr. Tuthill, and has left a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is only 12 years old. A man named William Fogarty, whom deceased named as one of the party who attacked him, has been taken into custody."

On Sunday night last a party of men, consisting of six, one armed with a pistol, entered the house of a man named Mears, of Gurtavalla, within half a mile of Cloghjordan. They first knocked Mears down with a stone, inflicting a deadly wound; they then, with savage ferocity, struck him on the head until his brains were dashed out. The yard was full of turf mould, and, from the appearance of the body, it is supposed they trampled on him. A finger and thumb on his right hand were also broken; there was a large bruise on the back of his head—one on the crown, where the brains protruded, four on his face, and his forehead presented a shocking appearance. Two sons and two daughters were in the house at the time. The fiends fled (one was committed between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, and within a few yards of another house; but, though the shrieks of the inmates were heard, no one came to their assistance.

Mears's family consisted of his wife, a son (a boy of them a grown man, the other a boy), and two daughters, who were in the kitchen the time the party were beating the father. The son attempted to get to the father's assistance, but was held by the mother.

Mears was father to the man who killed Kennedy on last Patrick's Day, on his return from the fair of Borrisokane

Seven men have been arrested for this murder.

STAFFORD ELECTION. The nomination for the borough of Stafford took place on Thursday, Mr. Fawkes proposing Mr. Sheppard, R.N., who had just vacated his seat in consequence of being appointed a Lord of the Treasury, Mr. C. Wright seconded the nomination. Mr. Hughes proposed Dr. Sleigh, of Brit House, Birmingham, who starts on the Anti-Corn-law interest; Mr. Griffin seconded the nomination of Dr. Sleigh. Mr. Sidney (the brother of the Sheriff of the City of London) then nominated Mr. E. Watkin, a manufacturer of Manchester, and connected with the Anti-Corn-law League. Mr. Watkin and Mr. Hooper. The candidates having addressed the electors, the Mayor then took the show of hands. For Captain Carnegie about one hundred hands were held up. For Dr. Sleigh a much greater number were exhibited than for the gallant Captain. But the great majority of the meeting complied with the call in favour of Mr. Watkin, amid enthusiastic cheering and clapping of hands. The Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Watkin. A poll was then demanded for Captain Carnegie by Mr. Wright, and for Dr. Sleigh by himself. The state of the poll at eleven o'clock yesterday was:

Carnegie	..	..	..	450
Sleigh	..	..	..	12
Majority for Carnegie	..	..	..	—438

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The following is the latest intelligence which has reached town with reference to the insurrection of the Poles. The scene, it will be perceived, is the German journals:

VIENNA, March 6. (From the *Austrian Observer*.) Captain Dewald, who had just arrived from Lemberg, at three in the afternoon, with despatches from his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, Governor-General of Galicia, reached Podgorze on Tuesday, the 3d, at four o'clock in the afternoon; he there learned that Cracow was occupied by the Imperial troops. He, therefore, immediately went to that city over the bridge, which had been restored, and was occupied by infantry. He found the entrance occupied by the Imperial troops, which also had possession of the principal squares; and he found a Russian battalion and a detachment of Cossacks which had passed the neighbouring frontier.

"Some detachments of insurgents, which left the city before the entrance of the Imperial troops, had retired into the western part of the territory of the republic.

"Perfect tranquillity prevailed in the city.

"On the evening of the entrance of the Imperial troops, the following proclamation of a Provisional Committee of Public Safety was addressed to the inhabitants of Cracow:—

"'For the satisfaction of the inhabitants, notice is hereby given, that, in order to learn the will of the three protecting Powers respecting the city of Cracow, and [illegible] and the severely-afflicted city to their clemency and attention, the Deputies [illegible] Commissioners, empowered by their Sovereigns, have been sent to-day to the Commander of the corps on the frontiers of Cracow.

"'Calling on all peaceable citizens to expect with confidence the result of the above news, the undersigned Committee of Safety declares—

"'1st. That no one under any pretext whatever shall discharge fire-arms in the streets, on pain of being called to account.

"'2nd. That no one shall venture to carry arms, except the citizens appointed as a guard of safety.

"'3rd. That all arms and military effects belonging to the service guard be deposited at the chief guard house, or at the police-office.

"'(Signed) SOH. WODZIKI, LEO BOCHENSEK,
PETER NOSKOWSKI, CINTON HELZEL,
JOH KARMINSKI.

"'Cracow, March 3, 1846. HILARIUM MENZISZOWSKI, Secretary.'

"The afternoon, at three o'clock, the Imperial Aulic Council of War received the following despatch from Major-General Collin:—

"'Cracow, 3rd March.

"'With part of my troops, the Imperial Russian troops, I have just occupied, without resistance, the City of Cracow, which had been evacuated by the insurgents. I shall have the honour of sending the particulars of this affair to-morrow. COLLIN, Major-General.'"

THE UNITED STATES.—The *Rochester* has arrived at Liverpool with the New York papers to the 21st ult., being five days later than those last received. The news in this is of a more observing character than that contained in the papers by the previous arrival, at least the inference to be drawn from it is of a pacific tendency. The papers acquaint us with the feelings of the American nation on the great measure of Free-Trade, proposed by Sir Robert Peel, full details of which were taken out by the *Cambria*. All the papers hail it as the greatest blessing, and more especially as sending to force on a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. War seems to be counted as a thing not to be dreamed of, and Mr. President Polk and his cabinet are regularly lauded overboard in the joyous outburst of feeling consequent on such an early prospect of commercial union between the two countries. The *Cambria*'s news reached New York on the morning of the 19th, and was printed by the evening of that day. From the tenor of the private advices it would seem as though the New Yorkers looked on Mr. Polk and his war talk as mere secondary considerations, and as if they were determined to leave the settlement of those minor differences into their own hands. Everything was lost sight of in Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade measure. The adjourned debate in the Senate had been resumed on the 16th ult., in accordance with a resolution; and during the interval between that date and the despatch of our latest accounts from Washington, the House had been addressed by Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Colquit, Mr. Dix, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Dickenson. There was nothing very remarkable in their speeches. The proceedings of the House of Representatives are totally uninteresting. The coast had been visited by terrific storms of wind and snow. The New York papers teem with accounts of the disasters received by the shipping. The following were the exchanges. Discounts were effected at 6 to 7 per cent. Exchanges were inactive. The quotations are—London, 108 to 108¼; Paris, 5 28⅞ to 5 2½.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE FOR BRIDPORT.—The election for Bridport took place on Saturday. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—For Mr. B. Cochrane, 240; for Mr. Bemiller, 231; majority for Mr. Cochrane, *one!* A petition against the return of Mr. Cochrane by the Protectionists is talked of.

TOWN AND GOWN RIOTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday evening last a serious disturbance occurred between a number of undergraduates of the University and an array of townspeople, at Cambridge. It originated from riots committed at Tom Thumb's exhibition, and commenced with a collision in the Rose Crescent, and the fight, which was of a very fierce character, continued for about an hour in various parts of the town, until the undergraduates took refuge in their respective colleges. Out of these outrages several charges arose on Monday at the Lent assizes at Cambridge, before Mr. Henry Bompas, and Mr. Hyde Walker Pemberton, undergraduates of Jesus College, were found guilty of assault and battery on Mr. Hall, and a bill has also been ignored by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, for the purpose of settling a number of undergraduates who had been concerned in the disturbances, by strictly preventing their attending to the peace, and all expense of fines and costs of prosecutions and bonds. Such is a statement of the *Cambridge Advertiser*; but private letters from Cambridge throw the blame upon the townsmen, police, and special constables. Perhaps the truth, as usual, "lies between," that is to say, there are faults on both sides. The last accounts state that the feud was not ended.

MURDER AT NEWARK-UPON-TRENT. The inhabitants of Newark were in a state of high excitement during last week, in consequence of a murder committed by two young men. The body of a young female was found on Wednesday morning (last week) in the canal adjoining the river Trent, in the basin close to the lock-gates, with a shawl tied round her head and neck, in such a manner as to leave no opinion that there had been some very foul play. The same evening an inquiry was instituted before the Coroner, Mr. Barnsley, which continued by adjournment on Thursday and Friday in the afternoon, when a verdict was unanimously returned of "Wilful Murder" against William Horner and William Rossiby, who were immediately committed under the Coroner's warrant to the gaol of Nottingham to take their trial at the assizes for the offence.

POLICE.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS SON.—AT WORSHIP-STREET, on Monday, Mr. *John Rofe*, a coal-merchant's clerk, residing at No. 41, [illegible], was charged with wounding his son, a youth 15 years of age, with intent to murder him.—Mr. Rofe, an intelligent lad, whose hand and throat were bound up, stood that he resided with his father, and a younger child, at the above address. On the night of Friday (last week) he retired to rest with [illegible] in a back room on the second floor, and, between five and six on the following morning, was awoke by the presence of an arm [illegible] of a sharp instrument drawn across his throat. [illegible] observing the prisoner bending over him, with a razor in his hand, [illegible] his father, what are you doing? Do you intend to kill me?" and, at the same [illegible] the blade of the weapon, he forced it down-ward, [illegible] ding which he received a severe laceration in the lower [illegible] of his thumb. The prisoner dropped the razor upon the bed, and exclaiming "Oh, God! what have I been about?" requested to examine his throat, and, on seeing that [illegible] leading, burst into tears, and, kissing him and his brother, hurried out of the room. On meeting him at breakfast, the prisoner [illegible] the almost horror at the act he had attempted to commit, and dressed the wounds in the throat and hand of the witness, neither of which were certainly of a dangerous description. In answer to questions from the magistrate, the witness stated [illegible] father had been labouring for a considerable time past, under extreme mental disquietude, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassment and his inability to procure employment. The prisoner, who appeared in a state of [illegible], was then asked by the magistrate if he wished to make any observation; and he answered in a voice almost inaudible, that his mind [illegible] so for a long time filled with such horrible ideas, that he was unconscious of what he did. Mr. Broughton said it was certainly a most melancholy case, although he entertained no doubt that the prisoner was labouring under a species of monomania, amounting to partial insanity. It was his duty to commit him for trial for the attempted murder of his family. The unfortunate gentleman, however, contrived to elude the vigilance of the turnkeys; and, on Monday morning, committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief to his door. Mr. Broughton immediately communicated the distressing intelligence to a brother of the deceased, who had arrived from [illegible] afterwards expressed his intention to take the [illegible] ham children, the youngest of whom is eleven years of age, under his protection.

ROBBERY OF LORD BURGHLEY, AT SOUTHGATE FOR Police-office, on Wednesday, [illegible] a young man of respectable appearance, was charged on suspicion with [illegible] the rooms of Lord Burghley, at St. John's College, Cambridge, and stealing six sets of diamond shirt studs, several diamond and opal rings, and other extensive articles of jewellery.—Mr. Broughton presided on the bench, and [illegible] to make known his situation to his friends at Cambridge, with a view that some of them might be present at the next examination; and that, above all, he would give notice to the tradesmen of whom he said he had purchased the two pins to be present, to [illegible] him from so serious an accusation. The prisoner was remanded till next Monday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT DEPTFORD.—James Hastie, the unfortunate policeman who was so cruelly mutilated by a gang of ruffians near the Dock-yard, Deptford, on Friday night or Saturday morning, died at half-past four on Sunday afternoon, in Guy's Hospital, from injuries of the brain. The prisoners charged with the murder are in Horsemonger-lane Gaol. Their names are [illegible] O'Keefe, Driscoll, and M'Carthy. An inquest was held on the body at the Hospital, on Monday. After Lee (a policeman) had given evidence, Mr. Cottingham, one of the [illegible] streets at the Southwark police court, stated that he went on Wednesday (last week) to see the dec-eased at the hospital. The prisoners were all brought there for the purpose of recognition by deceased. In the presence of the prisoners the deceased was asked whether he knew any of them. They were brought to the bed-foot, and he pointed at and named them singly as the men who had assailed him. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—We regret to [illegible] that the Marquis of Waterford met with a serious accident on Thursday (last week) at Heaton, Sir W. Massey Stanley's seat, in Cheshire, by a fall from his horse. The noble Marquis dislocated his shoulder in the fall, but medical aid having been promptly obtained, [illegible] and the Marquis is going on favourably.

SUICIDE AT ISLINGTON.—Mr. Lamb, an [illegible] observer in Islington, who went down to Brighton from London on Saturday week, and took lodgings in the King's-road, committed suicide on Monday morning. He rose about six o'clock, part dressed himself, and then went to bed, and died in an apoplectic fit. He left no family, and was [illegible] by his brother with Mr. Wilson, a companion, went to [illegible] lying dead, partly dressed. Mr. Joseph, the surgeon, had opened the body, and, from its appearances, said that death was the result of apoplexy. An inquest to that effect was returned.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE EDGEWARE-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, shortly after the closing, a fire occurred in the house belonging to Mr. Smith, linendraper, No. 100, Edgeware-road. About ten minutes after the shop had been closed, and whilst the inmates were at supper, an alarm was raised that the shop was on fire; and the men being very ignitable, the flames soon extended to the back premises, and the result was, that nearly the whole of its contents were destroyed. The building belongs to Mr. B. B. Cabbell, and is in the occupation of Mr. [illegible] Westminster Fire Office. The adjoining houses on either side are damaged by the water, and the contents by removal.

THE NEW MANSIONS AT ALBERT-GATE.—Sir Roger Palmer and George Hudson, Esq., M.P., have purchased the two splendid mansions on either side of Albert-gate, Hyde-park.

THE WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—By means of the new pump an additional supply of 8,000 gallons of water per minute is obtained, notwithstanding which the water has not sunk in the wells to a depth of more than eleven feet. Next week the [illegible] are to be laid down for the supply of water to Buckingham and St. James's Palaces, and a contract has been made for watering the whole of the roads of St. Martin's-street.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The monthly meeting of the Archæological Institute was held yesterday week, at 26, Bedford-square, the Marquis of Northampton, President, in the chair. Upwards of seventy members of the Institute were present. Among the presents announced was a work from John Buckler, Esq., F.S.A., a collection of engravings from his drawings of cathedral and other churches; also several etchings by himself. The discovery of a Roman Pavement in the castle at Lincoln was announced by Mr. Wilson. The large portion of the Roman pavement found in the Roman Villa at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, were exhibited by Mr. Parker, some perfect specimens of Roman pottery, from Colchester, by Mr. Gould. The Marquis of Northampton exhibited several very beautiful specimens of Greek art. A specimen of glass, of the same manufacture as the Portland Vase, ornamented in gold, with figures, relieved on a blue ground, and formed like a cameo, forming one of the most perfect specimens of Egyptian glass mosaic, of Roman times; and a fragment from a Greek mottle vase. Mr. Deering, of Redcliffe, exhibited a most remarkable Bronze Torques, found in Lancashire. Mr. Birch stated that the ornament on this curious specimen of British art was probably imitated from those strings of glass beads which the Celtic races were known to have worn; and which Strutt mentions among the articles of import to Britain in the time of Augustus. Mr. Lee, of Lewisham, exhibited a drawing of the fragment of a Monumental Effigy of a Knight, recently found while digging the ground of St. Mary Overy Priory. His most interesting specimen of the monumental sculpture of the 13th century, closely resembling that of Sir Robert de Ros, in the Temple Church. The mail had evidently been gilt; the surcoat, belt, and remainder of the dress, all painted. From the armorial bearings it was conjectured by Mr. Planché that the effigy represented one of the great family of De Braose. The Rev. H. S. Anders, by permission of the Churchwardens of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, exhibited two Paintings of the early Venetian school, containing in compartments scenes in the martyrdom, and curious as specimens of costume and design of the beginning of the 16th century. Mr. Anders stated that the paintings had been given to the vestry-room of St. Martin's Church about 180 years ago. Mr. Farrer was of opinion that they were from the original works, and possibly, by Clansens, specimens of whose works are preserved at Bruges. A most interesting assemblage of objects of the Renaissance period of art were laid before the meeting, among which may be mentioned three superb Ornamental effigies of the time of Charles I., found in the precincts of the Abbey Church, at Reading, by Mr. Ellis.

ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Chubb and Co. have just [illegible] largs lock, upon a new improved principle, for the above Stocks. The case is of cast-iron, [illegible] with iron, of Norman design, to correspond with the [illegible] of the building.

PANCAKES BY POST.—On Shrove Tuesday, a tradesman of Monmouth sent pancakes of six pancakes to some nephews and nieces through the Post-office.

THE WEATHER.—During the week there have been some [illegible] very unusual at this time of year. On Monday last the fog was so dense in the metropolis that lights were required [illegible]. It was very dark on the Western road, but a correspondent states that he came from Bexley in the morning, and that there was no trace of fog. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a good deal of fog during the day. The fog was noticed in the country. The Manchester papers allude to it.

THE HORRORS OF WAR!

On hearing the Tower guns fired at night in London, to celebrate the late Slaughters in India, and on reading the Speeches on the subject, by Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 5th of March, 1846.

Hark! 'tis the booming cannon's roar,
Breaking the tranquil calm of Night!
While armed hosts their squadrons pour,
To mingle in the gory fight.

[illegible]

Can this wantonly destroy'd?
Christians! their fronts to Heav'n,
And glo being thus employ'd?

Forbid, forbid the impious thought!
Great God of Mercy! God of Grace!
Whose Holy Word hath our taught
The brotherhood of all our race!

Can He, whose everlasting throne
Is based on Justice, Truth and Love,
Hear with delight the victim's groan,
And Carnage, Blood, and Death approve?

The Widow's shriek—the Orphan's tear,
Will these delight th' angelic throng!
And will they cease their harps to hear
Such sounds, as sweeter than their song?

O! for a trumpet's stirring blast,
To wake the world from its false dream
Of "glory,"—and to bid it cast
Its idols in Oblivion's stream!

Yes, we implore Thee, Prince of Peace!
Hasten thy kingdom!—bid it come!
Let War, with all its horrors, cease,
And Man enjoy his peaceful home.

British and Foreign Institute, March 1846.

Make Senates tremble, when they dare
To take thus awful name in vain,
And say that Thou, GREAT GOD! wert there,
Strength'ning their arms to kill the slain!

That from Thy throne Thou lookedst down,
With joy upon the murd'rous blade,
And conscious Thou on us sent'st
By slaughtering Men whom Thou hast m

[illegible]

O, Blasphemy! most dark—profound—
Could but an angel from above
Descend to cast his plaint around,
And answer "No! for God is Love."

Let hostile nations learn from Thee
That Man was made for nobler ends:
To live united, happy, free
To die as brothers, kindred, friends!

And after death to [illegible]
In purer worlds, with higher bliss;
So shut a heavenly crown to gain,
Should be our highest aim in this.

[illegible] the hungry clothe the naked—
Comfort the mourner—free the slave—
Instruct the ignorant—help the weak—
Are those not worthy of the brave?

To rescue life—and not destroy,
Forgive, as we would be forgiven,
On Earth let these our deeds [illegible]
[illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MR. BAUMGARTNER was re-elected Dean of Faculty, and A. Allison, Esq., Lord Rector of the College of Aberdeen, on Monday.

The Normandy papers mention a serious fire, which had reduced to ashes, on Tuesday night (last week), the village of Sainte-Honorine Duby, about three leagues from Caen. Notwithstanding the prompt assistance of the fire-brigade from Caen, sixty houses became the prey of the devouring element; seven houses alone remained. The fire is said to have broke out at a baker's.

An extraordinary Supplement to the *Athlone Gazette*, brought by the French steamer to Marseilles, states a report that Sir Harry Smith, advancing towards Ledsahah, was surprised by a body of 10,000 Sikhs; that the Sepoys under his command being seized with a panic fled. The British troops, composed of two regiments, the 31st and 53rd only, demanded to be led on to the attack, but, seeing the inferiority of their numbers, Sir Harry Smith thought fit to retire. This entirely refers to the action of the 21st of Jan., alluded to by the *Bombay Times*, but we know not what credit is due to the report, as the *Times* kept the press open until the latest moment on the day of the sailing of the steamer for Suez, and expressly states that no details were known of the action.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We are in receipt of letters from Rome to the 19th ult. His Holiness was threatened with another attack of polypus, which could only be mitigated, it was feared, by a severe and dangerous operation."

Private letters from Germany, mention the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the King of Saxony's brother, as a [illegible] concluded.

Letters from Berlin announce the demise, in that city, of the Spanish agent, M. Giles, who was charged with a mission from His Government to obtain the recognition of Queen Isabel a from the Prussian Government, which it is asserted was favourably entertained by the King of Prussia. His Prussian Majesty recently conferred on the deceased the order of the Red Eagle.

A Warsaw journal states that the Emperor Nicholas, during his stay in that capital, distributed to the superiors of the Sisters of Charity, at Pultusk, Lublin, and other cities, gold crosses with chains of the same metal, and to Teckla Zukowska, superior of the convent of St. Casimir, a gold cross set with diamonds.

This English brewery of Messrs. Seaver and Co., of St. Mary-le-Bone, [illegible] destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. The loss is estimated at [illegible] francs, but the property was insured.

From Jassy, of February 22, states that a plot has been discovered there against the Hospodar. Several sons of Boyards, some Greek [illegible] and sailors, about eighty or a hundred in all, residing at that place, [illegible] were implicated. The affair, however, is considered but of slight importance.

Another African expedition has left Liverpool under the charge of G. W. Daniell, Esq., a [illegible] who lived on the west coast, and in the interior of that continent, for [illegible] years. The chief object is to explore further the Rivers of Mr. M'Gregor Laird. Mr. Daniell is known to the medical public as the author of some papers on the sanitary topography of the west coast of Africa.

In an extraordinary Consistory, to be convoked on or about the 18th inst. at Rome, the Pope will communicate to the Cardinals, the state of the negotiations pending between him and the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh. A nomination of Bishops, among others some Spanish Bishops, will take place at Vienna. It has been received from different legations that soldiers belonging to the Swiss regiments are missing, and no traces of them discovered. No doubt they have been made assassinated. At Perusa five gendarmes have been assassinated whilst on duty, and the authorities have not been able to discover the murderers.

M. P. A. Laloy, former member of the Convention, died at Chaumont on the 4th inst., in the 96th year of his age. M. Laloy voted the death of Louis XVI. He subsequently formed part of the Councils of Five Hundred and of the Ancients, and having greatly contributed to the success of the Revolution of St. Cloud, he was named by Napoleon member of the Tribunate, and afterwards attached to the Board of Prizes, when office he retained until the first restoration.

The *Frankfort Post Gazette* of the 7th inst., states that the Emperor of Russia reviewed the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburgh on the 23rd ult. His Majesty proposed shortly to visit Moscow.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 22nd ult., which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and have landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

We hear from Italy that a tumult took place at Placenza on the 25th Feb., owing to the raised price of corn, and that the populace went to such excesses, that the Austrian troops found themselves as the necessity of using their arms. Four persons are said to have been killed, and twelve or fifteen wounded.

A Nantes journal states that a vessel has arrived there from Gambia, with accounts confirming the report of the English settlers having taken possession of a large portion of the French factories there, and that they had hoisted there, declaring that they did not recognise the rights of France to the territory. The captain of the French brig of war has sent to his Government an account of what has occurred, in order that the dispute may be settled by the French and English Cabinets.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting on the 4th instant, passed, with a large majority, the bill for forming, at the expense of the state, a railroad from Bamberg to the frontier of the kingdom, by Wurzburgh and Aschaffenburg.

The Grand Council of the Canton of the Grisons has just granted permission for a railway to run through their territory. It is to join part of an immense line, intended to join the Mediterranean, by Genoa, with the Lake of Constance. The Austrian Government and the Grand Councils of Tessino and St Gall had previously given it our consent.

The Central Section of the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands received on the 6th inst. the report on the proposed increase of customs duties on the imports from Belgium, in conformity with the decree of January 9th. The majority of the members declared themselves in favour of the principles of Free-Trade, and against all measures of reprisals; considering that a prudent policy was always the best exemple, except when called to the field of producing the desired effect, after trial. Nevertheless, forty-one members, under the circumstances in which the country found itself with regard to Belgium, voted for the adoption of the law, wishing by doing so to convince the Government in endeavouring to prevail upon her soon to remove the obstacles it had thrown in the way of the commerce of the Netherlands.

The Marquis de Preigne, on Monday, laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a proposition relative to the postage and stamps on journals. It declares that the present duties shall be abolished, and that hereafter all the only journals [illegible] be four cents. for any sheet not exceeding 30 square decimetres, five cents. for sheets not exceeding 85 square decimetres, and six cents. for those exceeding that size. All journals bearing a stamp in conformity with these provisions shall, if placed in the post-office on the day of their publication, be delivered free of postage; but, if put in after the day of publication, they shall pay five cents each.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

We learn from St. Petersburgh, notwithstanding recent assurances from high quarters that nothing would be done with the Russian tariff, for this season, at least, that it is more than probable that, in the course of a short time, an abandonment of considerable reductions in the duties of the [illegible] and on many imports, will be made. These reductions, we are assured, believe [illegible] chief [illegible] schools.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

"The Cabin Boy," prod ced here on Monday, is a translation of "Le Mousse," a drama by M. Emile Souvestre, played at the Variétés, and written for M. Bouffé, who enacts the principal character. It is by no means a good piece of its class: the incidents are somewhat hackneyed, and the action can be too easily anticipated.

Mademoiselle Jenny Laroche (Miss Woolgar) has, on the death of her father, come into possession of his Guadaloupe plantations; but something being amiss in the proof of her birth, *Monsieur Vincent* (Mr. O. Smith), a rich planter, who admires her very much, determines to get hold of the estates, and thus place her, in some degree, in his power. She is, however, betrothed to *Monsieur Henri* (Mr. Read), a lieutenant in the French navy. The proofs of her birth are on the other side of the bay, and a storm is rising. *Julien* (Madame Celeste), "The [illegible]," volunteers to put off after them; and the first act concludes with his [illegible] in a boat, across the angry waters. This was very effectively managed, and would have appeared to even greater advantage had the drop fallen before the boat went through the loose canvass at the back of the scene. In the second act, *Jenny* returns; and from them, through *Jenny's* birth is proved. *Monsieur Vincent* learns that her mother was a slave, and, by the island law, she is one also. Hereupon she is put up to auction, and of course purchased by the rich planter. *Julien's* agony at having been the innocent cause of this wretched position of affairs is intense; when, fortunately, *Largarette* (Mr. Paul Bedford), a pilot, recognises *Vincent*, and denounces him as a pirate. Subsequently, *Jenny* is released from all her troubles, and gives her hand to *Henri*.

Everybody played well—very well; but, unfortunately, the characters were [illegible] somely worked into the construction of the piece, and, consequently, many things appeared to be done without a motive. Madame Celeste's acting was, as usual, clever and marked; and Miss Woolgar played a part entirely out of her line very gracefully. Mr. O. Smith was quite at home in his *rôle*: we knew he would not be somebody very bad from the commencement. Mr. Paul Bedford was encored in an effective song; and we must not omit to praise Mr. [illegible] for his quaint impersonation of *Coquin Ballender*, a curiosity dealer, [illegible] constantly pulled nose and heels into the piece, for the sake of a comic [illegible] Mr. Paul Bedford announced the piece for repetition every evening, after Madame Celeste and Miss Woolgar had been called before the curtain. We are bound to add that the applause was general.

At the French Plays, St. JAMES'S Theatre, Madame Doche and M. Felix are at present in the ascendant. Two dramas have been performed with effect, *Ode, Vingt Ans après*, and *Les Premières du Diable*," underlined a year or two ago, by an mistake not, at the Haymarket, and subsequently performed at the Surrey; and the other, "Satan," as the original of Mr. Sedley's Adelphi piece, "The Mysterious Stranger." Both pieces have been well attended, in spite of opposing theatrical attractions.

The comedy underlined at the HAYMARKET is by Mr. Sullivan, a gentleman who wrote a play, called "The King's Friend," which we noticed when brought out at Sadler's Wells.

We are sorry to announce the continued indisposition of Mrs. Keeley. She was attacked with spasms last Sunday—the results of her former illness—and was for a time under the greatest anxiety. Her medical performances at the theatre were changed in consequence. "The Enchanted Roses" takes its last flight this evening, having run between sixty and seventy nights. General Tom Thumb's rehearsals, for his new *début*, have been most satisfactory.

The GOTHICK FANCY BALL came off at the Hanover-Square Rooms, on the 5th, and was numerously and most respectably attended. The arrangements were on the same scale as on former occasions, and the supper, wines, and general refreshments were excellent. The only cause for complaint was the dull selection of dances. There were twenty-six sets in the programme, and only two Polkas: whilst not one intermediate Spanish Dance was to be told to be refugee for destitute waltzers—and similar perpetrations, usurped the place of others. A repetition of some quadrilles, called "Mrs. Caudle," caused a little dissension. Mr. Adams's band was spirited as ever. Every visitor was obliged to appear in costume, and some of the dresses were exceedingly elegant and effective, admirably made up from Delaporte's choicest patterns.

HER MAJESTY'S

When we last week, endeavoured to convey to our readers our impressions of what we had seen and heard at the opening of this great Establishment, our minds were still confused by the variety and novelty of the objects of which we had been the witnesses. A second hearing of the new opera did not occur, therefore, its due place. We shall now endeavour to make up for our deficiencies in this respect. "Nino" is a work which demands our closest attention. The fame it has obtained abroad, the high position which it assumes by its *libretto*, the method of treatment of the subject, and its novelty of construction—demand for it careful and careful criticism. We must, therefore, that a short analysis of the whole work cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

To commence, therefore, with the opening scene. This displays great variety. The splendid chorus, "Gli arredi festivi," sung by all the voices, and then taken up by the female voices, is finely contrasted with that of the virgins, "Ora pro Nume." The latter is a very graceful strain, beginning *pianissimo*, and, at last, swelling into a glorious burst of harmony, the harp accompaniments being introduced with much artistic skill. It winds up with a grand crescendo. "Deh! Pempi," sung by the celebrated Grisi, and the [illegible] which we noticed on a former occasion, made a very great effect. Signor Botelli, as *Orotrope*, then has a grand scene. "Sperate, o figli," and a charming melody, "Di Babilonia," which is a flowing strain, and is given by the tenor [illegible] at the words "Chi sat esonera sempre [illegible] nel ciel per"), with much spirit. The allegro, "Come notte," afterwards taken up by the chorus, is highly effective. The charming [illegible] by Grisi, "Il mio sposo," is the next worthy of notice. Towards the conclusion there is an exquisite progression of harmony, and a high note (G) admirably sustained by the treble voices, which gave us a most [illegible] specimen of the never-to-be-forgotten "Norma" of former. The chorus, "Lo Vedesti," is a first-rate composition, and clearly demonstrates Verdi to be a scientific musician, and one able contrapuntist; there is a splendid crescendo movement, leading to the [illegible] which is very effective. The recitative, "Freman L'insani" then follows. Though full of sweet and original melody, and highly dramatic, this scenario is perhaps not worked out according to the best models.

The finale to the first part, in which the principal singers are accompanied by the chorus, is on the whole good, the andante particularly so. The stretta is not in any way remarkable.

In the second scene of the second part, Mdlle. Sanchioli produced a great effect by the forcible manner in which she gives the words "Tutti i popoli vedranno," finishing with a succession of trills, admirably executed.

The next piece which calls forth our admiration is the chorus "Il maledetto non ha fratelli;" here the grandeur of style, and decisive character of the rhythm, is worthy of particular notice. In scene the 8th the most remarkable [illegible] is a canone for five voices, "Sappressan gl'istanti," worked out in a very elaborate manner.

The second part ends with a splendid display of acting on the part of Formasari: he [illegible] expresses in this grand scene, and especially the words, "O mia figlia, e un pur anco non sencrri al dolo. fianco?" The whole of the music of this scene is most scientifically adapted to the poetry, and is admirably rendered by Formasari.

We now come to the *morceau* of the whole opera—the most effective and touching as regards dramatic effect, and one of the most admirable with respect to musical composition. We allude to the duet between Formasari and Castellan, beginning with the recitative, "Donna chi sei." After the recitative, the first part of the duet, beginning with the words "Oh di qual cota aggravasi," is sung by Formasari, in a [illegible] manner, and the principal [illegible] of imprecation and despair must, the heart; the music is plaintive in the extreme, and the intense pathos with which Formasari renders it, is beyond all praise. Suddenly [illegible] and a most [illegible] voice, as admirably assisted by the cornet, announces the end of the first part of the duett. This always produces a powerful effect on the feelings, and is invariably encored. Then, after another stirring recitative, follows the "Largo," a charming melody, full of tenderness. *Nino* is imploring for his daughter's life; he descends to the most humble supplications. This is sung by Formasari with true sad deep feeling. *Assyria* is still the same—haughty and relentless. At length, in his agony, Formasari gives a burst of vocalism as truly electrical in effect. One of the most remarkable merits of this *morceau*, and one which forms a peculiar feature of this opera, is the manner in which individuality of character is preserved by the music itself. Verdi has not merely by his concerted pieces given the same *motif* to the different actors. All the shades of distinction are hereby kept up, and dramatic illusion sustained, but it requires facility of [illegible] and power of combination on the part of the composer to produce this effect.

Next in order is the chorus, "Va Pensiero." The unison of voices in this me[illegible] is [illegible] simplicity of character is highly appropriate to the situation. [illegible] method often adopted by Verdi, and, in situations like these, is very impressive. Modulations of tone, touching as they are, perhaps always unconsciously produce on the ear, the effect of preparation, arrangement. Here the strain is poured forth by the chorus as though it were a spontaneous expression of feeling; and its effect is demonstrated by the applause which always follows this morceau, which, on Tuesday night, was encored. The prophecy of *Orotrope* which follows is not so remarkable. We must not, however, omit to remark the striking effect produced by the employment of the brass instruments. In the [illegible] scene the "Largo Da Guida" is given with expressive taste and feeling by Formasari. This is, indeed, a sweet melody, and we should accord to it unqualified praise did it not remind us of a well-known Italian air introduced in [illegible] pieces; however, the melody is charming, and the manner in which it is sung so artistic, that we are sure it will be very popular. In the [illegible] in G minor that precedes the finale, the brass instruments—above all the [illegible]—are very effective. The prayer, "Oh, desdemon à il firmamento," in F, is as we have before said, sweetly sung by Signora Corbari, whose voice *empatizes* is here heard to great advantage, particularly at the words, "Fuggea l'ora e vola e cala."

The finale of the opera is very musical. Verdi has understood the necessity of ending with an *effect*. The voices, unaccompanied by instruments, sing a simple and majestic prayer, which leaves a powerful impression on the mind.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "NINO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A second and third hearing of Mdlle. Sanchioli have fully confirmed our first impressions. The music of the first act of this opera, the situation, and even the costume, are decidedly disadvantageous to the *prima donna's* voice and style. But, in the second act, her talent displays itself in a remarkable manner. In her *aria*, the fearlessness with which she gives forth her notes, the complete absence of effort, and the perfect execution of whatever passage she undertakes, are worthy of great praise. In her *fioriture* she takes, as yet, no new or original flights, and confines herself perhaps too much in this respect to what her predecessors have done before her; but whatever she attempts is well done, whilst her natural energy and impetuosity gives character and force to her style. The effect of her voice in the duet with Fornasari, is, as we have before remarked, very fine, and, in fact, the opera, with the exception perhaps of the first act, seems to have been written expressly for this artist, so well suited is it to her style and voice.

In giving to so important an event, in an artistic point of view, as the production of a new opera of this stamp, the predominance which it claims, we have this week left ourselves no space for criticism of the ballet. We hope, however, to make up for all omissions in this respect next week.

LOSS OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAMER.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the loss of the *Great Liverpool* steamer, near Cape Finisterre, on the 24th ult. The boats were instantly got out; and though there were 145 persons on board, all were passed to the shore, despite of the heavy swell and the surf, with the exception of one female passenger, a child seven years of age, and a native servant, who were drowned in the confusion attending the swamping of one of the boats in the surf.

The following particulars are from a letter written by Mr. M'Leod, the commander of the vessel:—

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. (Feb.), while steering NNE., with a strong wind from the SSW., and a heavy sea running, and about seven to ten miles from Cape Finisterre, the weather thick, dark, and hazy, the ship going about ten knots an hour, we struck upon a shoal or rock, and made so much water in the engine-room that she soon became unmanageable from the fires being put out, and consequently drifting towards the land, and grounded in a small sandy shoal called Guros, about 1½ league to southward of Corcubion, where she lay with her head to the southward, broadside on the beach, at the distance of about 300 yards, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats were all got ready to land the passengers and crew, and the larboard life-boat was sent with a party of seamen and a line to haul a rope on shore, which they with difficulty reached in safety, and we soon after got a hawser on shore, and the end of it made fast and hove taut from the ship. Mr. Hamilton, chief officer, was sent in the launch with a party of passengers and crew, amongst whom were several ladies and children; all were safely landed, except Mrs. Archer, a child belonging to Mrs. Morris, about seven years old, and a native female Indian servant, who were lost in the surf on the beach by the swamping of the launch, though every exertion was made, both by shore, on the beach, and in the launch to save them. After this the launch, which was with great difficulty hauled alongside by us on board and baled out, made several successful trips, and all on board were safely landed by eleven A.M., going myself in the last trip, having previously ascertained that every person was out of the ship; the sea at that period was breaking heavily over her, and she was fast breaking up on the starboard side, amidships."

On the 27th the ship went entirely to pieces. A great portion of the mails, luggage, and cargo, was lost; and the Spaniards along shore behaved ill, plundering all they could lay hands on.

The following is an authentic list of passengers from the *Great Liverpool*, brought by the Peninsular steamer *Pasha*, viz.: Messrs. Storm, M'Dugall, Grase, Lushington, Frimsey, Mackenzie, Campbell, Gibson, Sinclair, Trewe, and Fitzpatrick; Mr. and Mrs. Dicey, Mrs. Row, Mr. and Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and two children, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parbling and child, Sir J. Ballingham, Doctors Duncan, Borrowson, and Winton. The list also adds the names of Mr. J. Quadu, Mr. J. B. Doth, C. E. Ennes, A. Blak, and Adamson, and Miss King, per *Pasha*.

We are authorised to state that the *Great Liverpool* steamer was insured to the extent of £30,000.

Among the few articles saved, was a small box of valuable presents to her Majesty; it was in charge of one of the passengers.

All parties concerned speak in the highest terms of the exertions and gallantries of Captain M'Leod.

LOSS OF "THE GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAM-SHIP.—TAKING TO THE BOATS

CURIOSITY.

(From a recent Painting by M. Vidal.)

Betsy! art thou Eve's true daughter?
Betsy! hast a peering eye?
Wouldst thou read as clear as water
All the hoarded terms that lie
Within that letter's fragile folds—
Spell every word that letter holds,
And know when thy young master,
Harry,
Or Lady Jane intends to marry?

What! not yet in the secret, Betsy!
That's very puzzling—very! Let's see—
The letter's not from Lady Jane.
No, no! you need not peep again.
A lady's hand—The envelope
Perfumed The seal expresses "Hope."
The waiter waits—no longer tarry—
Go! give the letter to Lord Harry.

Another peep! Well, well, I never!
Betsy, a certain man could sever
Most trenchantly his marriage ties,
Because his spouses *would* have eyes.
There was a beard and chamber blue,
You know the rest. If I were you,
Upon my life, I'd always try
To have fierce Blue Beard in my eye.

Betsy! St. Martin's—night Le Grand—
Might give thee a strong reprimand;
For people say that there Sir ——
(We never like to mention names)
Punish'd the men who oped the letters
Or of their worsers or their betters.
You ope no letters, Betsy; but
Strive hard to read them while they're
shut;
And letters, when they're treated thus,
Will soon become diaphanous.

How long shall this most paltry vice
Be link'd with woman's honour'd name?
Shall Curiosity entice
The Fair to libel their own fame
For ever? No! The female mind
Looks down upon the "*petitesse*."
Woman's pure spirit was design'd
To trust, to comfort, and to bless.

CURIOSITY.—FROM A PAINTING BY M. VIDAL.

M. PHILLIPE DUPIN.

M. Phillipe Dupin, recently deceased, the most eminent of the French lawyers and advocates of the present day, was one of three brothers, all remarkable for their talents, in two of whom it exhibited itself in a peculiar aptitude for the study and practice of the law. André Maria, the elder brother, is the author of several works on jurisprudence and the civil and Roman law, and also holds a high place at the French bar. Phillipe resembled him in his powers to an extent almost extraordinary for its identity. Under the Government of the Restoration, they were both members of the Opposition party; Phillipe had scarcely been inscribed on the list of advocates when he undertook, on the 24th of February, 1820, the defence of the *Constitutionnel*, then subjected to a prosecution. In this defence he distinguished himself by the bold and cutting sarcasm he poured upon the Jesuits; his defence of the *Figaro*, in similar circumstances, is equally celebrated. After the revolution of July, he was one of those who endeavoured to reconcile the theories of political liberty with the monarchy that rose on the conflict of the Barricades: he thus hovered between the Government and the Opposition, without belonging entirely to either. For example, when he conducted the case of the widow of Chevalier Desgranier against the Civil List, he separated the King from the suit, and personally absolved him, putting him out of court after crowning him with a wreath of the flowers of his eloquence—much as Plato dismisses poets from his republic. Again, in the great case of the property of the Prince de Condé, he shielded the son of Louis Philippe from those political attacks of which French courts of law are frequently made the arena. This case placed him at the head of his profession; it was most ably conducted. He was remarkable for a peculiar readiness and elasticity of mind, which never left him at a loss, and a clear and quick perception of all the merits of a case. He was eminent both in the criminal and civil law. It would be impossible to trace his career, which was active and successful, both in his own profession and the more uncertain field of politics. His name must be familiar to all acquainted with the history of France during the last twenty years. The funeral of this distinguished man took place on the 5th instant.

M. PHILLIPE DUPIN.

The Oregon Territory and Mr. John Quincy Adams.—During the late debate in the House of Representatives, at Washington, when the resolution to give the twelve months' notice was agreed to, Mr. John Quincy Adams made a remarkable speech in support of the claim of the United States to the Oregon territory. Mr. Adams adopted a very novel mode of enforcing his argument. He requested the Clerk of the House to read from his desk the 26th, 27th, and 28th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis:—"26. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. 27. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him: male and female created he them. 28. And God blessed them: and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." And then Mr. Adams went on to say, "That, in my judgment, is the foundation of our title to Oregon, and of all the title we have to any of the territory we possess. It is the foundation of the title by which you, Sir, (addressing the Speaker), occupy that chair, and by which we are now called on to occupy Oregon, and cannot do it without the termination of the convention in which we have agreed that we will not occupy it." Mr. Adams proceeded to enforce his views by referring to history, and his speech altogether created an immense sensation.

Foreign Railways.—The works on the great southern line from Vienna to Trieste are carried on with activity, and the section from Marburg to Cilli will be opened on the 19th of April.——The works on the railway from Prague to the frontier of Saxony make fair progress. It is expected that this line will be opened in 1848. ——The Weimar Government, with a view to expedite the construction of the Thuringen line, without embarrassing the shareholders, has resolved to advance immediately the total amount of the shares taken by the State. To this end, a loan of 440,000 dollars is being negotiated. —A convention has been entered into between the Governments of Electoral Hesse and Hanover, for the connection, at the frontier of the Hanoverian line, from the North Sea to Hanover, by two branches, with the lines of the Rhine and Weser, at Karlshafen, and with the continuation of the North Frederick William's line, from Cassel to Munden, at the latter town.

M. GABRIEL JULIEN OUVRARD,

We present our readers with a portrait (from a Daguerréotype, by Beard), of the celebrated French financier, M. Gabriel Julien Ouvrard, who is at present on a visit to our metropolis; and whose name has been associated with the most gigantic financial operations, and the principal political events, of the last half century. Our limits do not admit of our more than briefly adverting to a very few of the numberless interesting incidents which have marked the chequered career of one who has been most appropriately designated the "Napoleon of Finance;" for, if we consider the vastness and novelty of his plans, the extraordinary quickness of his perception, the fecundity of his resources, his masterly combinations, and the vigour and perseverance with which he worked out the brilliant but eminently practical conceptions of his genius, it must be admitted that no happier epithet could have been found.

It were vain here to attempt the bare enumeration of one tithe of Ouvrard's claims to universal celebrity. Suffice it then, to say that he has figured prominently in the great events of the French Republic—the Consulate*—the Empire—the Restoration†—and the Revolution of 1830‡; that, after having witnessed the horrors of the Reign of Terror, and aided in the downfal of Robespierre, he became the Banker of the Republic, with power to issue a paper currency of his own, admissible as a legal tender in payment of the taxes of the State—the associate of Barras, Cambacérès, and Talleyrand a worshipper at the feet of "Notre Dame de Bon Secours"—the votary of "Notre Dame des Victoires"—the creditor of Bernadotte—the confidential agent of Charles IV. of Spain the honoured guest of Pozzo di Borgo, Metternich, and Louis XVIII.—the intimate friend of Châteaubriand the Commissary-General of Napoleon at the Passage of the St. Bernard, the Camp of Boulogne, and on the decisive field of Waterloo—and the host of Wellington at Paris!

By a special contract with Charles IV. of Spain, M. Ouvrard became the partner of his Majesty in the exclusive commerce of the Spanish possessions in the New World during the war with Great Britain. It was in reference to this contract, and while crumpling the document in his hand, that Napoleon observed to M. Ouvrard, in presence of the Council of Ministers, "You have lowered Royalty to the level of Commerce." Whereupon M. Ouvrard, to the surprise of all present, replied, in a firm but respectful tone, "Sire, Commerce is the life-blood of States; Sovereigns cannot do without Commerce, but it can very well do without Sovereigns."

We must refer such of our readers as may feel curious to know more of the subject of this sketch to M. Ouvrard's Memoires, in three volumes, published in 1826; or to the French work, entitled "Biographie des Contemporains"

Although M. Ouvrard has nearly attained the advanced age of 76, and has survived nearly all his illustrious contemporaries, he is still blessed with the enjoyment of perfect health, and exhibits no symptom of mental or bodily infirmity.

What a striking evidence have we here of the moderation with which he used—without abusing—the bounties of Providence and luxuries of affluence; of the philosophical equanimity of his mind, and of the iron frame in which it has been cast.

By his elegance of manner, dignified serenity of countenance, and that gracefulness peculiar to advanced years which lends to age an ineffable charm, M. Ouvrard forcibly recalls to our mind that race of *Grands Seigneurs* which is fast hastening to extinction.

Naturally indulgent, kind-hearted, condescending, and, like all thorough men of the world, inclined to treat with lenity the inexperience and errors of his fellows, and especially of his juniors, his society is peculiarly attractive to youth. In him the vicissitudes and turmoil of three-score years of active life have neither withered the vernal freshness of his mind, nor impaired the powers of a wonderfully retentive memory. His conversation, totally devoid of affectation, but replete with information, is as lively as it is instructive. In listening to him, one does not know whether most to admire the depth and correctness of his views, founded on a vast experience of men and things, or the amiable and endearing qualities—the sparkling wit which, from time to time, reveal themselves.

The Theophrastus of France has drawn his portrait to the life in the following passage:—"Un vieillard qui a beaucoup d'esprit, qui a vécu à la cour, et qui a un grand sens et une mémoire fidèle, est un trésor inestimable: il est plein de faits et de maximes; l'on y trouve l'histoire du siècle, revêtue de circonstances très curieuses, et qui ne se lisent nulle part; l'on y apprend des règles pour la conduite et pour les mœurs, qui sont toujours sûres, parce qu'elles sont fondées sur l'expérience." ‡ *Les Caractères de La Bruyère*, Chap. XI

Since his arrival in London, M. Ouvrard has, we understand, partaken of the hospitality of the Duke of Wellington, the French Ambassador, Lord Ashburton, Lord Lonsdale, and other personages of distinction.

D. & C.

* See Thiers' "Consulate and Empire," Vol. V., pp. 91, 92, et seq.: Colburn's authorised edition: "Memoires de Bourienne," &c.

† See Capefigue's "Histoire de la Restauration," Chap. XX; and Châteaubriand's "Congrès de Verone."

‡ See Louis Blanc's "Histoire de Dix Ans, Vol. III., p. 589.

M. OUVRARD.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURES.

That the home market is more to the manufacturer than all the foreign markets into which he makes his way, we quite believe; but the error [illegible] that the only buyer in this market is the agriculturist. Consider [illegible] the manufacturer produces. He gives us cotton-[illegible] our shirting and our sheeting, for the gowns of our wives and dau[illegible] gives us broad cloths and narrow, and woollen fabrics of many sorts for our coats, trousers, waistcoats, blankets, and such like; he supplies us with stockings, shoes, hats, cravats. Every article that is used in the furnishing of our hou[illegible] our window-curtains, carpets, chair-covers, are the produ[illegible] loom. Now, who are they that consume these different articles chiefly? [illegible] the country gentleman, with his rental of five thousand a-year, expend half [illegible] much upon the clothing of his own person as a spruce clerk in the Admiralty, or a shopman in Howell and James's? And when you look to the farmer, what is his every-day costume? A shooting-jacket, which lasts him, on an average, five years—a pair of cord-and-leg breeches leather gaiters and shoe-laces to work his way through which will take him three years at the least. It is only on market-days and Sunday that he arrays himself in his green coat and yellows; and these are carefully pulled off and folded and laid away again as soon as the occasion ceases. Nor is the case different if we compare the style of dress that prevails among the operatives, and that which suits the tastes and purses of the agricultural labourers. We venture to say, that more money is spent upon wearing apparel in any one thriving street in Manchester, than in half the purely agricultural villages of Lancashire put together. And as to the sums expended in furniture, compare the parlours and bed-rooms of our shop-keepers and dealers with those of the tenant-farmers in any county of England, and you will find that it is the former class which goes most frequently, and to the largest amount, into the market by far. We repeat, that though the home market is unquestionably more to the manufacturer than all the foreign markets into which he now makes his way, it is a fallacy to contend that, therefore, the agriculturist must be his best customer. The fact is, that each particular manufacturer, with his operatives, and the tradesmen who purchase his goods, and the shopboys who sell them, is the best customer to another manufacturer, who fabricates goods of a different description; and that merchants, lawyers, medical men, clerks—the vast number of persons, in short, who have no connexion with the soil whatever—do more, or at least, as much, for the whole of the manufacturing classes, as all the landlords, tenants, and peasants in the kingdom. *Fraser's Magazine.*

THE SHANNON

The spacious Shannon spreading like a sea.—*Faerie Queene*, Canto XI

Yes! "spreading like a sea." So spake Edmund Spenser. We love the mightiest of British rivers for his sake. Who, indeed, that has wandered among its beautiful and winding lakes, its purple mountains, its banks and slopes of richest green, its numerous and storied isles, that has mused on its magnificent rapids, that has rambled among its ivy-mantled ruins, its dismantled castles, its wild dells and glens, its rocky headlands and promontories, but must feel delight at that "other brother" of Milton and Shakspeare thus, in one line, stamping with immortality our glorious tributary to the Atlantic. We love the Shannon for dear Una's sake, that child of light whom we remember that the poet has placed her fabled residence overhanging the most magnificent and beautiful pieces of scenery among its upper lakes! Distinction most, indeed, for its poetic grandeur, and lovely interweaving with a crowd of gentle and hallowed associations of the Faërie Queen, that "divinest allegory," that we should not willingly exchange our river of "quiet depths and deep monuments" for any the most crowded stream in the three kingdoms. The sweetest lessons of Christianity abound with beautiful emblems and lessons. We know of none more elevating or exquisite than the story of the gentle Una. Key:—

[illegible] mizens, *seasons*, times,
Let all remind the soul of heaven;
Our sleek sevenfold seals then all

We believe then, divine Wordsworth; and, while we can associate, though ever so remotely, the names of Spenser and Una with our choicest of rivers, and ponder on the sublime mystery of the "Red Cross Knight," we envy not the noisy polemics of the world, their highest achievements.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MR DISRAELI, M.P.

Will Mr D[illegible]sraeli be a man of strong personal feelings, who is determined to have Sir Robert Peel's pound of flesh at any cost? Still his is a clever, plausible, subtle, and brilliant mind; his hand has been dealing many a shrewd one, and in the end, every man's hand will be against him; he is a genuine Arab, lithe and supple, rather than strong or weighty; whom nobody can overtake, and who, beaten often, harasses for ever and then returns to the charge with fresh vigour; he finesses like a Red Indian, and, like him too, is implacable in his resentments; he has great conceptions, but they are devious; he is dark as jet, but jet is not more brilliant. He will make a speech one day as his lives, and may even evade oblivion for twenty or thirty years after he has been gathered to the Patriarchs. Now is he a Young England man? We can only say that, whatever may be the faults of Mr. Disraeli, and whatever the prejudice felt by Young England for some of its other champions, there is not a man living who has done more for them or their principles than Mr. Disraeli. His beautiful and brilliant books, full of true wit, and not devoid of true statesmanship, have diffused a love of that party and elevated their position; while his able suggestions, and *the very denominations* which he has had the ingenuity to invent and affix, have given to his friends a local habitation and a name among the national parties of the land.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia will yet be a powerful and independent country; the future mistress—the Island, or the mother of England, in the East, from whose shores will spring up here a new empire, which will change the commerce of the world, and force it into new channels. Australia produces wool, and New Zealand flax; and, as coal is found in great abundance in the whole of the Australian Continent, there will soon be manufacturers for converting the grand staples of the two colonies into woollen cloths and coarse linens. The advantages Australia possesses as the seat of manufactures are many. Notwithstanding the high wages paid now, from the cheapness of provision, the price of labour must fall. In the year 1842, the average price of beef in the Australian cities ranged from 2½d. to 4d. a pound; mutton, 3d. to 5d.; flour, 1l. per hundredweight. Allow an enormous advance towards shearing time, which, however, is followed by a great decline after the fleece is taken off); the price of flour has ranged from 14s. to 24s. per 196 lbs. Australia, being in almost close proximity to Berlin, Russia, Germany, to the Spice Islands, where a great demand exists for linens, and a more moderate demand for woollens, the Australian manufacturer, having neither freight to nor from England, nor any charge whatever on his wool, in a very few years, silence all competition. Nothing, perhaps, could be a better delineation of the peculiar characteristics of the countries of England and India, and their several inhabitants, than the plain fact that raw produce is transported from India to England, and re-imported in a manufactured state; and what an extraordinary advantage will the Australian man-facturer have, if only for situation! but all the necessaries of life must be cheap. Australia, with a population of 150,000 souls, will send out labour, if capitalists once emigrate. There is now a great population in the colonies known collectively as Australia, and it will increase twice as fast as in England, as the precocious habits of the people in their moral and physical powers, and, from this cause, marry at a very early age, and seldom die before forty. Whether they will be long or short livers, cannot, at the present moment, be clearly ascertained; but, if a guess might be hazarded, from forty-five to fifty would be the extent of the lifetime of an Australian. Old men of seventy or eighty will, perhaps, scarcely ever be seen. Death at the age of puberty is a rare occurrence; children are inspected to the utmost, and rarely often fall victims to dysentery; Australians never. It is not, either, possible to hazard an opinion as to the mental capacities of the Anglo-Australians. Whether they will be degenerate, in the usual acceptation of that term, or the reverse, is uncertain. This, however, is positive that, even now, there are men of no mean abilities in the professions who are sons of Australia. *Sidmouth's Colonial Magazine.*

ANGLING IN THE THAMES

Howel, in describing the attractions of the city, says: "When the elder was tired of the bowl, he had no more to do but step down to the riverside at the Temple," and have an afternoon of such recreation as now alone can be found some little distance from London. "Go to the river," he continues, "what a pleasure is to go down in the summer time, in boat or barge, or [illegible] upon the Thames." In the recollections too of the "committee of [illegible]men," recorded in Stowe's interesting work on London, may be found most severe and constant against cole-pyes, and angle-rods with more than two hooks; and there is a provision that fishermen were not to come nearer London than the Old Swan on the north bank of the river, and St. Mary Overies on the south. An especial enactment protects the salmon in their spawning time, and, during the time of flood, whereby both *salmons* and other kinds of fish may be prevented swimming upwards." Alas for the cockneys! that king of good fish, the salmon, like them in the departure, being no longer able to live in the troubled mire of that river, described by Drayton as "coloured for "ships and swans—Queen Thames"—*Sporting Review.*

THE PAINTER'S MODEL.

Nearly in the centre of the wide room, wondrously irradiated by the golden light that flooded in through its single high-placed window, wondrously contrasted with the dead white casts of many a group of ancient sculpture that lifted themselves on either side, stood a living, breathing, and, as such young goddesses must have been, if ever young goddesses were, a very beautiful woman. Her bosom, an uplifted antique ewer in one hand, and in the other a broad and shallow goblet, seemed on the point of pouring out to a grey-haired man, who sat with rapt countenance looking up to her, the drink of the immortals. Had the stranger been a Greek of the olden time, he would have believed that he saw Hebe, seen down with the copy of some youthful one of the gods; but being a Venetian of the eighteenth century, he knew that he saw before him nothing more than a young girl serving as a model to a painter. But how beautiful was that young girl! How faultless the outline of that classical head, of that low, antique brow, that sculpture, profile, that undulating and symmetrical form, so perfect, so harmonious, so flowing, from the small and rounded neck down to the finely moulded ancle, and the firm, elastic foot, which her scanty flowing drapery, looped up to the knee, suffered to appear! Motionless as a marble she stood; but this immobility was the only attribute of the statue she possessed; the warm blood coursed beneath that pure, transparent skin; the dark eye of Italy flashed beneath that chiselled brow; deep breathing came and went softly between those half-opened lips. You were not reminded of the statue of Hebe, but of the living goddess of youth herself.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR EVAN LLOYD, K.C.H.

This gallant officer, whose death takes still another name from the roll of our military commanders, entered the army in 1780, as Cornet of the 17th Dragoons; and, after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of General in 1841. He had previously, in 1838, been nominated to the Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Sir Evan was the eldest son of the late Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn dyrrys, and inherited, at his father's decease, that beautiful estate on the Wye, which he subsequently sold to his uncle, David Thomas, Esq., and which is now known as Welfield House. The family whence he sprang was a branch of the House of Lloyd, of Aberaneli, in Brecon, and derived from Thomas Lloyd ap Meredith, a descendant of the Fourth Royal Tribe of Wales, who, becoming a zealous partisan of Henry VII., was appointed, after the Battle of Bosworth, Lieutenant of the county of Brecon.

At the time of his death which occurred last week at Fernley Hall, his seat near Ludlow, Sir Evan Lloyd was in his 86th year. He married twice; his first wife was Maria, daughter of Benjamin Barton, Esq., of Barton Hall, and relict of Michael Cox, Esq., of Castletown, but by her he had no issue: and his second (whom he married in 1814) Alicia, Dowager Lady Trimlestown, daughter of Lieutenant-General Eustace. By her he has left one son, Evan Herbert, and two daughters, Alicia Mary, wife of William Oakeley, Esq., of Oakeley, in Shropshire, and Louisa Anne, wife of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart.

THE HON. COL. FULKE GREVILLE HOWARD.

The Hon. Col. Howard, of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, who died recently, was second son of Clotworthy Upton, first Lord Templetown, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, [illegible] of Poston Court, Herefordshire.

The surname of Howard he assumed on his marriage, in 1807, with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Richard Howard, Esq., of Castle Rising, which lady became, eventually, representative and inheritrix of the extensive estates of her great grandfather, Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Colonel Howard was born 3rd April, 1773. He has left no child. The branch of the illustrious house of Howard, from which the Castle Rising family came, derived from Lord Thomas Howard, a distinguished naval officer of the reign of Elizabeth, who was only son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by Margaret, his second wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Audley, of Walden, K.G.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We propose this week to pursue our continuation of the history of John Bull and his brother Jonathan. We must give a little further insight into Jonathan's character and doings, which will be found to throw much light on his present attitude towards his big brother John.

How Jonathan behaved himself on the family estates over the water, and what he came to by dear eye

You will very likely be curious to know how it was that Jonathan who came of the same blood as John, had ended the same milk, gone to the same school, and, for a long time, robbed the same orchards, had become, nevertheless, such a different sort of gentleman. It would take up too much time here to tell the whole story of Jonathan's doings, since he first established himself on the Overseas Bull Estates. We need only say that, after a great many disputes, which lasted for several years, during which all sorts of threatening letters passed between the brothers, and their tenants came to loggerheads more than once or twice either, a sort of compromise had been patched up, by which John, for the sake of a quiet life, gave up to Jonathan more than one half of the overseas property, telling him to manage it in his own way, and be hanged to him.

John had been rather hard upon the lad, it can't be denied. He had strong notions of the prerogatives of an elder brother; and, now and then, forgot that Jonathan was no longer the little dirty-faced boy, who was paddling about in pinafores he had outgrown and outlived to tailed coats. Accordingly, when he visited his foreign estates, he would carry things with a high hand; and made no bones of ordering Jonathan's people, about, as if they were his own footmen—swearing and shaking his stick at Jonathan if he dared say many words about it. Jonathan, who was a lad of spirit, kicked at this; and the end of it all was, that, after the disturbances we have hinted at, John was not sorry to wash his hands of great parts of the property, which cost him more in law expenses, and watchers, and bailiffs, and gentry of that kind, than the rental of it was worth.

Jonathan managed his part of the estate in what John called a low-lifed levelling way. No tight-handed stewards for Jonathan. The first thing he did when John and he fairly split, was to kick John's deputy off the estate, and to stick up staring placards, with "Liberty and Equality" in big letters, all over many parts of Jonathan, who was a lad of spirit, kicked at this; and the end of it all was, that, after the disturbances we have hinted at, John was not sorry to wash his hands of great parts of the property, which cost him more in law expenses, and watchers, and bailiffs, and gentry of that kind, than the rental of it was worth.

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Jonathan, though keen-eyed enough in most matters, didn't see the absurdity of all this. He would walk about, squirting his tobacco-juice all over the floor (for he had taken to chewing and drinking spirits in a style that almost broke John's heart), and looking round in a conceited way, "Ah!" he would cry, "we're all equals. I guess there are not like the tenants of that concerned noodle, John, with their titles and their liveries!" And all this while it was a major who sold him his pigtail over the counter, and a black with a gold band round his hat, who mixed his "gin sling" for him every morning.

However, Jonathan, without this "liberty and equality" until the tenants began to think that Jack must be as good as his master. When called upon for rent, they would tell Jonathan to his face "They'd see him darned before they'd pay him a penny;" and once or twice they resisted the sheriff's officers, when Jonathan tried to take the law of them. This was their notion of "liberty and equality." And a honester fellow than the rest ventured to hint that if all men were free and equal, the blacks weren't quite fairly treated, they would burn Jonathan's house about his ears, and stone him and his family off the estate. With all this rocketty work, no wonder that Jonathan began to find himself out at elbows. He wasn't liked in the neighbourhood, and couldn't get credit for a pound of tobacco, or a hogshead of gin, or a coat, if he went on his knees for it. So as tobacco, gin, and coats were things he had no notion of doing without, and as he couldn't get a rap of rent out of the tenants, he takes at last to borrowing money, on his own acceptances. For this he had to pay a tremendous discount; but when his friends pointed out that he never would find it answer to give back 80 per cent in the way of interest for every £100 he raised on these bills, Jonathan would wink and clap his finger to his nose, and would give some sly answer such as—"Guess I know my own business best:" or, "teach your grandmother to suck eggs," or some low phrase of the kind, of which he had a great profusion always ready And sure enough Jonathan knew what he was about better than his friends imagined. He paid the interest the first year all square and regular, and after that all who had money to lend, were knocking at his hall door all day long, begging him to give them his acceptance on the same terms. In this way he raised all the money he wanted, and never knows he had of it. I can assure you.——"

How he paid his debts remains to be seen.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

This national institution, which was established in 1[illegible] by the Earl of Sandwich, has done much in the conservation of works of art in this country. But for this Society the traditional mode of executing Handel's sublime compositions would not have been handed down, and some of the finest and most solid productions of the classical masters have been rescued from oblivion by the taste and judgment of the Royal and Noble Directors composing the Council of management. Their names for this season are the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cawdor, and the Earl of Westmoreland, now our Ambassador at Berlin. To the last mentioned nobleman the Society is deeply indebted; through his introduction Sir H. R. Bishop has been placed in the position of Conductor for the series. Lord Westmoreland's character would be irreparable, if fortunately we had not the advantage of having a Royal Prince in the direction, whose tact and cunning have been exhibited in a remarkable degree since his accession. Prince Albert, himself a musical composer whose productions possessed distinction would be [illegible] to have the glory of, and his Royal Highness is also a practical musician.

For the interests of art, nothing can be more fortunate than the enthusiasm felt by our most gracious Queen and her illustrious Consort for the science of "sweet sounds." Her Majesty has a keen relish for the Italian school; Prince Albert's bias is for the classical models of his native country, but his Royal Highness is no bigot. Hence it is that the programmes of the performances at the Palace Concerts will be found to contain such intellectual and agreeable variety; and hence it is that the "Prince's Night," as the Ancients—that is, when his Royal Highness is Director—has acquired such fame. Prince Albert, indeed, has infused a new life into the Management, and his brother Directors have been warmed into active exertion by such an example.

The opening scheme, under the direction of the accomplished Earl of Cawdor, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday night, contained seven novelties [illegible] twenty pieces. The room was very well attended. We noted the presence [illegible] Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Ladies Primrose, the Earl of Devon, Lord Emlyn and the Ladies Emlyn, the Bishop of London, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. G. E. Anson, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir John and Lady Campbell, Sir W. Curtis, &c.

Although the main principle of the institution is the conservation of ancient music, works of living composers, that have been written twenty years, are admitted in the programmes. Thus, Mr. Horsley's beautiful glee to Ben Jonson's words "See the chariot at hand," was in the last part, while the lovely "Smile now again," by H. Lawes, of Salisbury, bearing the date of 1620, was also performed in the past and the present being judiciously contrasted. Lawes's glee was done for the first time at these concerts; the other novelties were Hasse's "To Delia," a tenor air, "High adieu," well sung by Allen, out of the opera of "Cato in Utica," composed by J. C. Bach, in the eleventh year of J. Sebastian Bach; the Abbé Vogler's Graduale, "De profundis;" F. Blanche's Scena from "Ines de Castro," splendidly sung by Madame Caradori Allan; Stoffani's duet, "Manganassi Cavallo," executed by Miss Dolby and F. Lablache in charming style; and Mornington's air "sospira pena," allotted to Madame Caradori and Miss Dolby. There were a so gleanings from Gluck's "Orfeo," admirably interpreted by Mr. Allen, Miss Dolby, and Signor Arthur; Mozart's "Requiem;" Handel's "Messiah," Graun's Mass in E flat, Clari, Righarli, Sacchini, &c. Martin's well-known overture to "Henri Quatre," omitting the concluding rondo, was executed by the band; and Cramer's delightful movement on the "Jupiter" symphony of Mozart, the elegant melody "La contrasta Gabriella," was taken too slow. Vogler's "Graduale" was incomprehensible; it was confused and monotonous. The "Te Deum" is a fine work; the understrument accompaniment is well worked out; the choral effects from "Orfeo" created the greatest sensation of the selection. In descriptive writing Gluck is without a rival. What a treat it would be, if a spirited manager could be found to revive some of his dramatic works.

The principal vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sunderland; Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Allen, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Hawkins. Mrs. Sunderland made a [illegible] *début* at these concerts. She has a soprano of great compass and beautiful quality, but is deficient in refinement and sensibility. She has acquired provincial habits which a few lessons from a good master would soon subdue. Sir H. R. Bishop was the conductor, and Mr. Lucas the pyramid, the ridiculous title of "Leader" has been very properly abolished, and Mr. T. Cooke is designated the "first violin," and Mr Blagrove being the soloist.

The new organ has taken place in the orchestra centre. The choral singers are now placed at the back; the principal vocalists sitting in the front, with the Conductor, behind whom are the leading basses at the band. The organist now faces the Conductor. This arrangement has been accomplished solely through the nomination of Costa as the Philharmonic Conductor. It was a revolution long required; but we propose to enter upon this important question of the Ancient Concerts in another article. We congratulate, however, the Directors of the Ancient Concerts on their liberal spirit in adopting Costa's views, as, without their sanction, the Hanover-square orchestra could not have been brought into its present state of efficiency. The band, generally, for the chorus singers, being placed in the rear of the instrumentalists, no longer shock the ears by their inordinate shouting.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

This noble institution commences another campaign on Monday next. This day (Saturday), is the first rehearsal, and on Thursday was given what is called the "Trial of new compositions." Having been included in the invitations sent by the directors to the leading professors and amateurs, we are enabled to supply a report of one of the most interesting musical *reunions* it was ever our good fortune to attend. Such an animated scene has been rarely witnessed in any country. Scarcely a musical celebrity, native or foreign, now in the capital, was absent, beginning with the heads of the profession, such as Sir H. R. Bishop, Sir George Smart, Thomas Cramer, the veteran Horsley, Mr. C. Ayrton, Mr. Novello, Mr. Sale, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Goss, Mr. Turle, Mr. Macfarren, &c.

The orchestra had a splendid appearance. It was filled with the leading instrumentalists of the day, flanked by a great body of chorus singers. The trial was for Beethoven's "Mass Solemnis" No. 2, in D, Op. 123, performed for the first time in this country in the entire shape in which it left the hands of the Choral Harmonists, a body of City amateurs, they introduced a greater portion of this grand work in England in 1843. The Mass has undergone, in England, much the same kind of judgment that the Ninth Symphony had at first, and as the No. 9 Choral Symphony did, until the mists of prejudice were dispelled by its effective interpretation. Like the posthumous Quartetts of the immortal composer, the Mass has been called "incomprehensible and discordant;" and this impression was only removed by the reports published of its performance at the Bonn Festival, in August last. We had the honour to contribute our humble aid in that discussion, and our notices of the performance excepting very duly recorded in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The thanks of every amateur ought to be awarded to the present Philharmonic Directors for their spirit in including this "Mass" in their programme, and also to Mr. Costa for the wonderful skill he has displayed in conducting it. Our readers are of course aware, for many reasons, of the nomination of this eminent musician to the post of Conductor for the entire series of Philharmonic Concerts as from Thursday, therefore, that he first presented himself in that capacity, and we scarcely dare trust ourselves in the description of his reception by the band and chorus.

We have been witness to many exhibitions of enthusiasm in various parts of the world, but for spontaneous feeling and lengthened applause, Costa's entrance into the orchestra is without a parallel. The instrumentalists and singers rose *en masse*, and cheered for several minutes, renewing the signs of approbation in every possible form. Costa's popularity amongst our musicians was always regarded as great, but no one could have entertained a notion that it was so universal, and so deeply rooted. This homage to genius reflects the highest credit on our artists; it is honourable to them that they cherish no mirthful jealousies, and that they are absorbed in the love of art. Costa was quite overcome by this demonstration of respect, and it was some time before he could command himself to commence the rehearsal. The mass was then gone through, the principal vocalists being Miss Sabilla Novello, the Misses Williams, Miss Steele, Mr. Lockey, Signor R. Costa (brother of the Conductor), Senor F. Lablache, and Mr. A. Novello. Except in the "[illegible]" [illegible] parts were doubled in the quartetts. Blagrove played the violin solo in the "Benedictus." This is not, of course, the time to speak of the execution, as it was *executed at sight*; but, in justice to our native artists, vocal and instrumental, we must state that its assembled powers failed in any part of the work, could have done so well at a first trial. As for the work itself, it is sublime; the more we hear it, the more are we profoundly convinced of the genius of the "Monarch of Modern Musicians." The rehearsal lasted about two hours and a quarter, although the difficulties of the Mass are tremendous. Here, again, we do not express the opinion, given on all sides, that no other Conductor in the world could have accomplished such a feat. He was again loudly cheered at the close of his labours. We remarked that there was a great difference in the placing of the performers from the previous evening (the Ancient Concert). All the basses, except the leading violoncello (Lindley) and double bass (Howell), were placed *behind* the first and second violins, and the Conductor faced his troops, instead of fronting the audience. The result was, that the subject came out magnificently from the arranged instruments.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.

The second season of this admirable society commenced on Monday night, in Harley-street. The programme consisted of No. 1, Op. 18, in F major; No. 9, Op. 59, in C major; and No. 16, Op. 127, in E flat major. Nos. 1 and 16 were played by Sivori (first violin), Sainton (second violin), Hill (tenor), and Rousselot (violoncello). In No. 9 Sainton had the first violin, and Sivori played the second. The enthusiasm created by the fine playing of these artists was unprecedented. It was admitted on all hands that never before had such perfection in quartett playing been attained. Amongst the professors in the room we noticed Sir G Smart, Mr. Cusins, Mr. Nicks, Mr. Moscheles, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Macfarren, Mr. Ella (Director of the Musical Union), Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Guynemer, Mr. C. Salaman, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Jules Gilmus, Mr. Kuhlau, M. Bagres, M. Goffin, &c.

Amongst the Amateurs were the Earl of Falmouth, the noble President of the Society, Sir W. Curtis, the Treasurer; Sir W. Newton, Sir G. Wilson, Mr. Henry Robertson, Mr. Absaror (the founder of the Society), Messrs. Appleby, Bonassi, Klingemann, and Street. Members of the Council; Mr. Henry Salous, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Oxenford, Mr. Beale, Mr. Grunelsen, &c.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have published an interesting account of this valuable Society, accompanied by the two programmes of last season, with notes, musical and personal, by Mr. Hill, the secretary. We cannot too highly recommend all admirers of chamber music to purchase this little work. It is the preparation of a complete edition of Beethoven's Quartetts, edited by M. Rousselot, the eminent composer and violoncello player.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Beuler, the comic singer, gave his Annual Concert on Monday night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which was well attended. He gave some of his singular ditties with great effect.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Sporle had his Annual Concert at Crosby Hall, and was well supported by his friends. He was assisted by Wilde, Nelson; G. Cooke, oboe; F. Chatterton, harp; and Sedgewick, concertina; and, as vocalists, the Misses Cubitt, Buckles, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Edney, Mr. Crouch, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. J. Percy. Miss Julia Warman made her first appearances as a *pianiste*, and was well received. The concert gave great satisfaction

On the same night, in the Throne Room, Mr. Roe, the lecturer on music, and Mr. Hatton, the composer and vocalist, gave a new entertainment, entitled "Songs, with Notes, Poetical and Musical." Mr. Hatton displayed his powers as a pianist, and sang some of "Chappell's popular songs;" the said Chappell being, it is asserted, no less a personage than Mr. Hatton himself. This is a good joke as regards the critics, but is scarcely polite as regards the public, who may be disposed to mistrust such programmes.

Miss Mounsey's Sixth Sacred Concert closed a series that has been remarkably well selected, and which has received due patronage at Crosby Hall.

The annual concerts, which, a while ago, at the time of Billington and Bartleman, are about to be revived by Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips.

Madame Albertazzi has returned to town after a brilliant career in Germany. Parish Alvars and Mr. Reeves, two harp players of note, as also M. Godefroid, are in London for the season.

The "Crusaders" fills Drury Lane Theatre every night. The "Crown Diamonds" for Anna Thillon, will be the first novelty after the run of Benedict's opera.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The great musical event in Paris, is the announcement that M. Duponchel is in the field against M. Louis Pallet, for that the "Académie Royale" which the lease of the latter expires in 1848. Marelli, the manager of the Milan *Scala*, has been formally dismissed.

The DISTIN FAMILY have been performing with great success before the King of Hanover.

JENNY LIND is so popular throughout Germany, that her portrait is painted on cigar-cases, snuff-boxes, &c.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. M. W.*"—*Every player has his good and bad days. Occasions when he is more or less disposed to exert himself, and inequalities such as you allude to, are not uncommon, therefore, among the best players. In the note appended to the fine collection of games played between MacDonnell and La Bourdonnais in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," we have many remarkable evidences of this. There is an instance, we remember, in their second match, where the Editor shows that, palpably that MacDonnell had five or six obvious opportunities of winning a game off hand, yet overlooked them all, and finally lost it*

"*F. J.*"—*The problem shall be examined. Your solution of No. 108 is incorrect.*

"*J. H. P.*"—*The King can never be taken. Red must replace his Bishop, which White will take, and then win the game in a few moves.*

"*****"—*Thanks for the correction.*

"*Q. D. J.*"—*As we before remarked, your solution of No. 108 is wrong. You appear to have forgotten that Black may play his K B P two squares. The attempt to solve No. 111, with such you have favoured us, is also a failure.*

"*B. M. P.*"—*There is no question at all, but that it is perfectly optional for a player to let a Pawn past, or take it in transit, provided he has other moves. The point as regards whether, having no other move on the board but to take a Pawn while passing, he is not compelled to do that, even to his own prejudice.*

"*J. A. B.*"—*It is of little moment whether you solve Problems from the diagram or on the board, the latter case, you should not move the pieces.*

"*Spectator.*"—*It would save us trouble, and our Correspondents from disappointment, if they would write more legibly. We have three or four letters this week, to which we can pay no reply, as it is impossible to decipher the signatures.*

"*Omega.*" *Study the Elementary Lessons and Problems for Young Players, in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*E. P.*"—*A private communication was forwarded ten days back.*

"*H.*" *Liverpool.*—*The solution of Lolli's Problem shall be given next week, if you have transcribed the position of the pieces correctly.*

"*Castell*" *must have the goodness to apply to the Publisher, on the subject of his postscript.*

"*R. O. D. Y.*" *will find some specimens of Mr. Bolton's play, in the "Chess Magazine."*

"*G. H.*" –"*W. F.*"—"*S.*"—"*M.*"—*There is no error whatever in Mr. Bolton's Problem No 111. It is one of the finest positions ever published. Play read and apply the observations we last week addressed to "Juvenis," "Tom O'Shanter," and other Correspondents.*

"*God-Papa.*" *Paris.*—*We will look attentively at your variations.*

"*We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of several admirable Problems by M. Klang, and our old contributor, Mr. Mc. G——; together with many beautiful specimens of Chess Play on the Continent.*

"*Any amateur desirous of playing a Game by Correspondence, may apply to "J. J., Junr., 63, Scotland-road, Liverpool."*

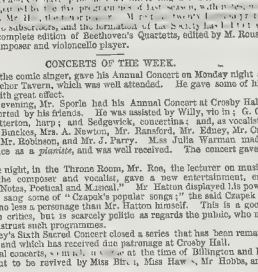
Solutions by "A Lady," Weston; "H. P.," "T. L.," "An Amateur," "J. G.," "H. A. D.," "B. B.," "J. A. B." "R. O. D. Y." and "R. C. M." Needeman, are correct. Those by "Brighton," "A Young Player," and "A. Z.," Bungay, are all wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 112.

This clever position is by M. J. BRODE, of Altona.

White plays first and mates his opponent in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

PROBLEM, No. 111.—At the request of many subscribers, we shall withhold the Solution of Mr. Bolton's beautiful position until the next number.

ERRATUM.—At the termination of Game the Eighth in our last number, instead of "*Black* mates in three moves," read "*White* mates in three moves."

MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE NINTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	30. K B P two	K K P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. K to Kt 2nd	K to B 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. K Kt P two	P takes P
4. Q B P one	Q P one	33. P takes P	K to B 3rd
5. P takes P	Q to K 2nd	34. B Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd, dis.
6. Q to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	35. K R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	36. Kt to B 3rd	R to K B sq
8. Q Kt P two	Q B to K 3rd	37. R to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 6th
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Castles on K side	38. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q B 7th
10. Q Kt to Q B 4th	K Kt to his 5th*	39. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
11. B takes B	Q R P takes B	40. R to K 2nd	B to B 8th
12. K B takes Q Kt†	P takes B	41. Q R to his sq	K to Q B sq
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K B P two‡	42. Kt to Q B 5th	K R to his sq ‡‡
14. Q R P one	P takes K P	43. K to K 2nd	K R to his 8th
15. [illegible]	Q P one	44. Q R P one	Q R to his 8th
16. [illegible]	Q P one	45. P to Q 6th	B to Q B 7th
17. Castles, side**	K Kt takes P	46. P to Q 7th	B to Q B 7th ‖
18. K R P one	Kt to K K 3rd	47. R to Q 4th	B to Q B 7th ‖
19. K P takes P	B takes Q P	48. K to P one	P takes P ¶¶
20. Q takes K P	Q takes Q	49. K Kt P one	R to Q R 2nd
21. K Kt takes Q	Kt to B 2nd	50. K Kt P one	B to Q Kt 6th
22. K Kt to Q B 4th††	K R to K sq	51. R takes Q R P	B to Q 4th (ch)
23. K Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	52. K to K 2nd	R to Q 2nd
24. K R to Q B sq	B to K 3rd	53. R to K Kt 2nd	B to K Kt sq
25. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th	54. R to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q 4th
26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	55. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd
27. Kt to Q 4th	Q R to his 3rd	56. Q R P one	R to K R 8th (ch)
28. Q R to his 3rd	K to B 2nd	57. K to Kt 3rd	R to K Kt 8th (ch)
29. K R to Q R sq	K R to Q B sq	58. K to B 2nd	

And Black resigns.

* This is an effective and well-played move: it forces White to exchange pieces, and enables his opponent to develop his game, by throwing forward the K B P two squares.

† Had White attempted to drive the K Kt from the vicinity of his King, by moving K R P, his adversary, instead of retreating, might have played Q Kt to R 2nd.

‡ Black would have played it, in now taking the Q R P.

§ Taking would have played to his own prejudice, as the reader will perceive.

‖ Had White attempted to drive the Bishop with Kt to Q B 4th, Black might have played B to Kt 6th, with a fine game.

¶ The object in advancing this Pawn was not simply to gain the Q R P; but, after taking the K P, would command the White Queen's file, and thus prevent the Bishop at Q B 5th. Subsequent reflection, however, convinced him that, upon his taking the K's Pawn, White might safely retake with the Queen, and he, therefore, abandoned his original design, and played as in the text, to gain the Q R Pawn.

** If he had played Q R P one, Black might have moved Q P one with great advantage.

†† He would have gained nothing, we believe, by attacking the Rook, because, in that case, Black might have played K R to Q sq first, and upon the Kt being removed, have taken the K Kt's Pawn with his Bishop.

‡‡ A very extraordinary move. §§ Threatening Mate. ‖‖ Well played.

¶¶ It was suggested afterwards by Black, that his opponent would have done better to leave this Pawn, and play on his own Q R's P. We have not space for the many remarkable variations which were shown to result from this mode of play, but we shall look to see them elaborately analysed in the "Chess Player's Chronicle" next month.

GAME THE TENTH.

WHITE (Mr. H).	BLACK (Mr. S).	WHITE (Mr. H).	BLACK (Mr. S).
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q P one (dis. ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. K to his Kt 3rd	Q B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Kt takes B	Q to K 7th
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	20. B to Q 2nd	K R to Q 3rd
5. Q P one	Q P one	21. Q R to Q sq	K R to K Kt 3rd (ch)
6. K Kt to his 5th	Castles		(ch)
7. K B P two	Q P one	22. K to R 3rd ¶	K R to his 3d (ch)
8. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	23. Kt to K 4th	B to K 3rd
9. B takes K P	Q takes B	24. K Kt P one	Kt to Q 5th
10. Q to K B 3rd *	K R to Q sq †	25. B to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd **
11. Q takes Q	R takes Q	26. K to his Kt 4th	B to K 5th
12. R to his 2nd ‡	Q B to K Kt 5th	27. P takes B	B to Q B 5th
	(ch)	28. K R to K B sq	K R to Kt 3d (ch)
13. K Kt to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	29. K to B 5th	Q to K 5th
14. Q to Q 2nd §	P takes Q P	30. P to K R 4th	B to Q K 7th
15. Q B P one	Q R to K sq (ch)	31. K R P two	Kt to Q B 4th ††
16. K to B 2nd ‖	K R to Q 2nd	32. K R to K sq ‡‡	Kt P one (ch)
	And then Black mates in two moves.		

* This variation of the "Giuoco Piano" is little known. It is briefly touched on in M. Heydebrant's "Handbuch des Schachspiels," but the first player there moves his Q to K R 5th, whereupon Black replies with Q B to K B 4th, and the Black a decided advantage in the game. On the 12th move, however, the Q Kt to Q 2nd, Horwitz played this opening, we were of opinion that his move of Q to K B 3rd was decidedly preferable to Q to K R 4th, but the counter move hit upon by his antagonist is a very pretty one, and gains the game for him. That the opening in any case is disadvantageous to the first player.

† From this point we look upon the game as virtually lost for White.

‡ Probably his last move. Had he played Q Kt P two, Black might have taken it with his Kt, and upon the B P retaking, have moved K B to Q 6th, winning the exchange.

§ An error, perhaps, as he had on the board. By playing K's R to Q's sq, he would evidently have lost a piece.

‖ Well conceived. Tempting Black to open the discovered check, which would lose him the exchange."

¶ Interposing the Kt and then pushing the K B's P on the Rook afterwards would have been unwise, on account of B to Q's 3d, (ch) &c.

** Threatening, if White took the Q's P, to win a piece.

†† He might also have played K Kt's P one (ch), and after the exchange of Pawns, when the King was driven to his B's 6th, have taken K B's P with the Kt. The move in the text, however, appears as effectual as any

‡‡ If B to K's 6th, Black rejoinded with Kt to Q's 2d, &c.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on the increase, and of fair average quality. To-day the show of samples was tolerably extensive. The parcels of white commanded a steady inquiry, at very full prices. In other kinds exceedingly little was doing at late rates. Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—met a slow sale, without any alteration in the currency. Good malting barley was in fair request, and made the same terms, but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull in sale. The demand for malt was inactive, yet superfine qualities were quite as dear. The middling sorts hung on hand. The oat trade was steady, at full currencies, but beans, peas, and flour were very dull.

ARRIVALS: English: wheat, 7779, barley, 4393; oats, 5045. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: wheat, 3,286; barley, 120; oats, 3150. Flour, 4660 sacks; malt, 7890 quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ditto, 51s to 52s; ditto, white, 56s to 62s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; distilling, 25s to 28s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s; brownditto, 52s to 54s. Peas, grey and white, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire beans, 34s to 36s; ditto tick, 32s to 34s; Harrow and Pigeon, 36s to 38s; ditto, 34s to 36s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; ditto, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Essex and Suffolk, 48s to 49s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 46s to 48s, per sack. Free wheat, 44s to 48s; barley, 21s to 23s; oats, 20s to 22s; beans, 30s to 32s; ditto, 28s to 29s; peas, 28s to 30s; rye, 32s to 34s; flour, 40s to 42s; ditto, 38s to 40s; Indian corn, 30s to 32s, per quarter.

The Seed Market.—Linseed cakes very dull, and somewhat lower. In all other articles, little or nothing is doing.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s; Liverpool, 50s to 52s per quarter. Linseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Rapeseed, 234 to 236, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed stock, January 31st, 210 to 211 last; ditto, foreign 49 to to £5 6s per 1200; Rapeseed cakes, £5 12s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 50s to 54s per quarter. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 22s to 25s; Turnip, 60s to 62s; cakes, £9 to £9 5s. Foreign, rud, 40s to 42s; cakes, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; cakes £8 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 8lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 54s 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 33s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 3d; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Sugar. Most kinds of sugar have been in steady, though not to any active request, at full rates of currency. Refined goods are somewhat better.

Coffee. Coy on is in very moderate offer, and very full prices are paid. Privately, low, good ordinary, has been at 47s, at 1 good to fine ordinary, 48s to 49s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee, only moderately little business is done.

Rice and Grain. Measure has [illegible] 18s, shove, do. £1 8s to £2 0s; cut [illegible] £1 12s to £1 15s; wheat steady.

Hops. Only a limited business is done on the spot, at 42s 6d to 47s 6d for good first sort, and 45s for prime. For forward delivery, a few sales have been concluded at 44s 6d to 45s. Town tallow steady, at 43s net cash.

Provisions. Since our last, the arrivals of Irish butter have been on a very moderate scale. Selected parcels are in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds are dull, at 8s 6d to 4s per cwt. Choice bacon, dull, 56s to 60s; ditto, 52s to 56s; middling and inferior 46s to 48s; Waterford and Limerick, 52s to 56s per cwt. Hams, [illegible] 60s to 64s; ditto, [illegible] 56s to 60s; [illegible] 52s to 56s per cwt.

Irish butter has had some [illegible] to-day, at full prices. Choice, 90s; Limerick, 86s to 88s; Waterford, 84s to 86s; Cork, 82s to 84s; mild ditto, 78s to 80s; fine, 76s to 78s; middling, 72s to 74s; inferior, 68s to 70s per cwt.

Foreign butter is in good request, at full prices. Choice Friesland, 82s to 84s; Limerick ordinary, 66s to 68s; and Belfast, 64s to 66s per cwt.

Bacon is in fair demand, at full prices. [illegible] 56s to 58s; middling, 52s to 54s; ditto, 48s to 50s per cwt.

Carcase Beef, Friday.—Middle's West Hartley, 4s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 4s 8d; Chester Main, 4s; New Tanfield, 4s 6d, Hilton, 4s 8d; Hetton, 4s 8d, Lumley, 4s 8d; and Stewart's, 4s per ton.

Meat (Friday).—The market has been in a very inactive state since our last report, and prices, if we except the sale of the finest parcels, are still extremely nominal. The supply of beasts has somewhat increased, but sheep's position, 4s 6s to 4s 8s. Veals, at best, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Mid Kent ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; East Kent ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Mid Kent hogs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; Isle of Kent ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d per cwt.

Smithfield, Friday.—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day being on the previous, and the attendance of dealers small, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty obtainable. From the limited way presented 40, and from Norfolk 200 beasts. The shorthorns of sheep were not large, yet the sale for them was heavy, and the late advance in the currencies was barely maintained. In calves a steady business was doing, at a further improvement in prices of quite 2d per 8lb, the primest qualities producing 5s. The pork trade was firm, at previous figures. Milch cows very dull, at from £16 to £18 each.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 18s to 36s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 638; sheep, 4,290; calves, 129; sheep and lambs, 1960; calves, 181; pigs, 220.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a slow trade this morning, yet prices were supported.

Per 8lb by the carcase. Inferior beef, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; mid-ling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 3d

ROBT. HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

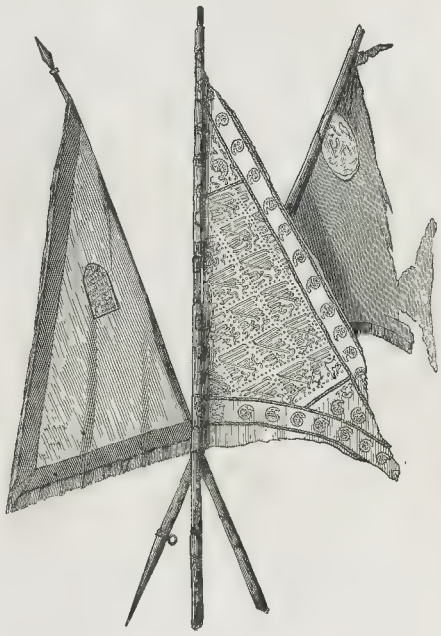
The English Market opened heavily on Monday, but has since improved. Strengthened by the daily purchases of the Government broker, on behalf of the Sinking Fund, the Consols left off on Saturday at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. Prices experienced a further rise on Monday, and left off on Wednesday, 96 for Money, was the closing price, although bargains were afterwards made at a reduction of nearly ¼ per cent. The rise has been since, however, tolerably well supported; and Consols closed at 96¼ ⅞ for Money, and 96 for Account. Exchequer Bills have been, and continue flat, indicating a Money pressure: the closing quotation is 24 to 27. Bank Stock is very firm. The position of the Bank during the late pressure for money, with its power of discounting without opposition, being, comparatively, the only source which had capital to advance, affords a measure of an increased dividend. Indeed closes at 205½ to 207½ for a New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97⅛; and India Stock, 260 to 262. The Money Market continues tight, but demands lessen, from the decrease of trade in all its branches, and Importers, exports, and manufactures, are all suspended until the tedious delay offered to the Tariff question ceases, by a decision favourable to the resumption of activity and enterprise in all branches of commerce.

The principal circumstances of any interest during the past week have been in connection with Spanish and Mexican Stock. The offer of the Spanish Government to capitalise the eleven coupons (ten of which are over due), at the varying rate of 5d to 6d, about the market price of the bonds, is a proposal about as honest as "American repudiation." By ceasing to pay any dividends since 1840, the price of the stock is reduced to about 28 in the Spanish market, and from 23 to 26 here, and this act, so disgraceful in a nation as is followed by one as disgraceful, viz., the offer to capitalise at the reduced rate their own want of faith has been the means of producing. But why are the Committee of Spanish Bondholders here as silent? The new Government of Isturiz promises fairly, having already recognized all engagements of the former Government. Hopes are therefore entertained that when tranquility is resumed, regular payments will be made regularly. It is proof of the Stock has fluctuated during the week between 31 and 31¼ to ⅜ as which it closes. Spanish Five per Cents. have ranged between 25¾ and 26⅝, at which price they close. The Three per Cents have been done, and are about 20¾. Portuguese is 56; Chilina, 99; Grenada, 21¾; Venezuela, 43¾; Dutch, 99; Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾.

Shares continue heavy, although prices have not materially receded. Railways are improved, a large sale made recently having been well taken up by the market. Croydons have not made any decided advance upon the result of the meeting. The dividend is increased to 10s. per share. The market closed inactively, preparations being made for the half monthly account. The closing prices [illegible] Birmingham and Gloucester, New (issued at 7½ dis), 3¼; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 2 dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 83; Ditto, New, 10; Caledonian, 11¾; Ditto, Half Shares, 2⅛; Cambridge and Oxford, ⅛; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; Direct Manchester (Hastrick's), 3⅜; Direct Northern, 2; Dublin, Belfast, and Ordenlan, 1⅛; Eastern Counties, 2⅛; Ditto, New, 6 pm.; Ditto, Perpet., 9 per Cent, ⅞ pm.; Ditto, Ditto, ⅝ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow 4 Shares, 14¼; Essex and Suffolk, ⅛; Goole, Don., and Snaith, &c., ¼ pm.; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), ⅛; Great Eastern and Western, ⅛; Great Southern and Western, (Ireland) — Do., Extension 17; Great North of England, New, —; Great Western, 147; Ditto, Half Shares, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares, —; Hull Ditto, 7; Hull and Selby, —; Ditto, Half Shares, —; Ipswich, Norwich and Yarmouth, —; Irish North Midland, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, —; Ditto New, 9⅛; Leicester and Bedford, ⅜ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; Liverpool and Bolton Direct, 2½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 3; London and Birmingham, 220; Ditto Thirds, 50½; Ditto Quarters, 26½; London and Blackwall, 8⅛; Ditto New, 4; London and Brighton, 62½; Ditto ditto, Fifths, —; London and Croydon, 21½; Ditto, Guaranteed five per Cents, 99; London, Hounslow, and Western, 1½; London and South Western, 76; London and York, 3½; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 1½; Lynn and Ely, 9; Manchester and Leeds, 95; Ditto, New, —; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, Extension, 3¼ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Do., Quarter Shares, 5½; Manchester and Southampton, 2½; Midland, 144; Do., New, 30½; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 119; Do., New (Do. £10), 2½; South Wales, 4; Sheffield and Manchester, 3¾ pm.; Sheffield and Rotherham, 4½; Do., New (Do. £10), 2½; Manchester and Southampton, 2½; Midland, 144; Do., New, 30½; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 119; Do., New (Do. £10), 2½; South Wales, 4; Sheffield and Manchester, 3¾ pm.; Sheffield and Rotherham, 4½; Do., New (Do. £10), 2½; Manchester and Sheffield, 1½; North British, 20¼; Do., Half Shares, 8½; Do., Carlisle Extension, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 6; North East and Darlington Junction, 2½; North Staffordshire, 3¾ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13; Perth and Inverness, 1⅛; Portsmouth Direct, 3⅜; Shrewsb. and Birm. 9½; S. Midland, 4½; Stockton and Darlington, 2½; Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, 1½; Do., Extension, 3¼ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Do, Quarter Shares, 5

MAGNIFICENT SILVER PLATE.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH WRITING "THE PENCIL LETTER" ON THE FIELD OF BLENHEIM.



FLAGS TAKEN IN THE LATE AFFGHANISTAN WAR AND JUST PLACED IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

THE MARLBOROUGH PLATE.

This magnificent group has lately been executed in silver, by Messrs. Garrards, of the Haymarket, for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The composition illustrates an incident related of the Noble Duke's illustrious ancestor, "the first Duke of Marlborough," the ablest general and most consummate statesman of his time. The hero is represented on horseback, on the battle-field of Blenheim, writing the celebrated letter in pencil to his wife, in which he related the issue of the action. He is attended by two running footmen, one of whom holds the reins of his horse, while the other displays a captured standard. This terminates the composition on one side; on the other is introduced a wounded officer reclining upon his dead horse.

In this group, the artist, Mr. Cotterill, has been especially successful in the horses, living and dead, both of which are fine specimens of equine beauty. The one on which the Duke is mounted, is of the Flemish breed, with a slight mixture of Andalusian blood: in action, it is perfect; and every articulation, tendon, nerve, and muscle is expressed with a masterly hand. The artist, too, has cleverly overcome the stiffness and formality of the costume of Queen Anne's time; and, notwithstanding its cumbrous finery, the "handsome Englishman" comes boldly out.

The composition is mounted upon a plinth of handsome design; and in its principal face are richly chased the Ducal Arms of Marlborough.

This splendid tribute of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, has been conceived in excellent taste; and the *artistes* to whom its execution has been intrusted, have acquitted themselves admirably.

The group, we understand, is intended to form part of a grand centre-piece; and has just been removed to Blenheim, where it will be a superb memorial of the brilliant services which gave rise to that stately palace-pile.

TROPHIES OF THE AFFGHANISTAN WAR.

The three standards captured in Affghanistan by the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, of which the lamented Sir Robert Sale was head Colonel, have just been conveyed from Walmer Barracks, and lodged in Chelsea Hospital, amidst the colours of all nations, some of which were taken at a comparatively early period of our history.

We have engraved these memorials of British valour. No. 1 is a Chief's Flag, taken at Jellalabad, by a sergeant of the 13th, who killed two men in the capture. He was observed by Sir Robert Sale, who, on the soldier presenting the standard, said, "My brave fellow, what can I do for you?" The man's reply was, "Sir, I have done nothing but a soldier's duty." The standards Nos. 2 and 3 were captured in the memorable fall of Ghuznee.

A correspondent of the *Times* speaks the feeling of a majority of the nation, in observing: "The death of the illustrious Sir Robert Sale must be considered as a national calamity. It is to be hoped that Government will sanction the propriety of a testimonial to his memory, and that, in commemoration of the services which the gallant General has rendered to his country, a monument may be erected in Westminster Abbey. His widow, Lady Sale, is descended from a very ancient family—the Wynches—all of whom have served with distinction in the East India Company's service, as civilians and military men. The late Alexander Wynch was Governor of Madras. Few out of so numerous a family now survive. Lady Sale has two brothers, one in holy orders, the other is a distinguished officer in India. Her near relations are the present Sir William Twysden, Bart., Alexander John Wynch, late of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, and another member of the family, a minister of the Church of England."

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Majesty the King of Naples held a Grand Tournament on the 18th ult., in a large open space before the Royal Palace, at Caserta. Many thousands had collected, at an early hour, to witness the chivalrous display: nearly every visitor then in Naples was there, as well as all the Nobles and persons of rank—in fact, the ground presented a most animated and exciting appearance. The lists were formed by painted panels enclosing an oblong square, at the end of which was a pavilion, flanked on either side by platforms for the accommodation of visitors. Halfway down the lists, galleries were erected opposite each other for the judges and bands, whilst the whole was portioned out, at intervals, with the standards of contending knights.

About two o'clock, a large platform on wheels, covered with crimson cloth, and drawn by six horses, entered the lists, attended by innumerable squires, pages, &c. This car was occupied by the ladies of the Court, all gaily costumed after the mode of the period when

> Fayre Cynthea upon a stately stage
> Was set to see the fortune of that fray
> And, to be seene, as his manner was
> That could her purchase with his love's adventured gage

After passing round the lists, the car drew up before the Pavilion where the ladies dismounted and took their seats. Shortly after, twenty-four knights, all clad in rich armour, attended by their men-at-arms, squires, pages, heralds, &c., &c., entered the lists. The glittering cavalcade paraded the field and saluted the ladies and judges of the Tournament. His Majesty, attended by three other knights similarly dressed, wore steel armour, with a robe of crimson velvet emblazoned with heraldic decorations. The other twenty knights were distinguished by their mountings of yellow, purple, blue, green, and white.

His Majesty's party first threw the Gauntlet, which was immediately accepted; when the tilting commenced. The lances were made to break on the sight-less opposition; so that the Knights splintered their weapons without any effort. After various evolutions with spear and sword, the victory was declared in favour of the Crimson Knight.

A Black Knight now made his appearance, and rid up to one of the White Cavalier's standard, struck his shield. The Herald immediately proclaimed acceptance, and forth rode the contending parties. The hero of Ivanhoe displayed considerable skill and agility, and eventually received his reward—a victor's wreath.

The armour worn by the knights was nearly all from the King's armoury, some of it bearing evident signs of use—

> Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine.

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT CASERTA, NAPLES.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "CATARINA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Nothing could be more complete than the getting up of the knights' costumes: their appearance and bearing at once carried one back to the age of Romance and Chivalry.

The day's sports were concluded by some cleverly-performed evolutions of cavalry officers, dressed as Cossacks, Arabs, &c., which seemed to give much satisfaction to the spectators.

The knights who took part in the drilling were of the Royal Family and a few of the highest Nobles. His Majesty looked exceedingly well, and considering his corpulency, rode with amazing agility and elegance.

Another Tournament, on a grander scale, is promised, if the Russian Court should visit Naples.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We annex one of the scenes from the new ballet—that in which *Catarina*, at the inn, by her graceful dancing, so fascinates the soldiers conducting her comrades, the brigands, that the battalion neglect their charge in their admiration of the syren. The main incidents of the ballet were detailed in our Journal of last week, page 162.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

On Saturday evening Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews made their first appearance at this theatre—the lady in a new vaudeville, and the gentleman in two old but favourite interludes. The novelty was an adaptation of a French comedietta, by Messrs. Scribe and Sauvage, called "L' Image," produced about twelve months ago at the Gymnase-Dramatique, the principal characters being written for Madame Doche, and brought out at the Princess' Theatre under the title of "A Speaking Likeness." The plot is exceedingly slight—of such tenuity, indeed, that it will scarcely bear description, and requires a consummate actress to make it in any way capable of fixing the interest of an audience. A young painter who has deeply loved a lady supposed to be dead, meets with a peasant exactly resembling her, whose likeness he wishes to take. In the end, he finds that the peasant is his original love, and that he has all along been deceived and misinformed. Madame Vestris played most charmingly, and evinced rare powers of acting in her assumption of the two phases of the character. She was loudly called for at the end, and greeted with bouquets and enthusiastic cheering. We should, however, have preferred seeing her in some more important piece for her *entrée*. We select one of the most interesting situations in the drama.

On Monday another novelty was produced. "Mathews and Co." is a farce of a nature somewhat tangent on an Assurance Company—Mr. Mathews representing *Mathews*, and also *Co.* Mr Mathews arrives at Cuckfield, in two post-chaises, to play for a benefit, and bounds into the coffee-room, with his usual agility. Here is part of the novelty of this little drama. Everybody had seen Mr. Mathews in a farce, but no one had seen him, as his proper self, in a coffee-room. We then find that Mr. Mathews is about to marry—stop! the circumstance of Mr. Mathews playing another Mr. Mathews besides himself dreadfully confuses us. Mr. Mathews is come to act, and to marry a daughter of *Mr. Gulling*, who naturally mistakes one Mr. Mathews for the other; at which the other is very indignant, at being considered himself, and repudiates the calumny in a very droll manner, at which the audience laughed heartily. Mr. *Gapper*, the Manager (capitally played by Mr. Common), accuses Mr. Mathews of not being Mr Mathews, and not honourably sticking by his engagement to be Mathews "for one night only." But the difficulty is easily and happily ended by Mr Mathews appearing as *Captain Patter*, in a uniform, which strikes conviction into the hearts of *Gulling* and *Gapper*, who, of course, make every apology to Mr. Mathews for their ridiculous mistake.

It may be imagined that the plot is very simple, hanging on that slight incident, Mr. Mathews, who acted himself in several costumes with an agreeable rapidity. The piece is, we believe, an adaptation of a pleasant French absurdity, called "Ravel en Voyage," upon which the more muscular proportions of "Mathews and Co." have been hung with some tact by Mr. Mathews.

MADAME VESTRIS IN THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE SPEAKING LIKENESS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(Concluded from page 150.)

CHAPTER IX.

THE VERY day that the projected dinner took place at Mr. Livingstone's, Gerald was married to Miss Graves in Paris. Never went man to the altar less willingly. He had never loved Emily so much, nor had been ever so sensible of the value of what he was resigning, and the worthlessness of what he was accepting, in exchange, as at the moment that he swore to love, honour, and cherish Rolinda Graves. He disliked her person, despised her intellect, and abhorred her character. He knew very well why she married him, so that his disgust was not even tempered by the solace of self-love; and he very honestly thought, when he handed her into the carriage, after the ceremony, that he had much better have hanged himself to a bedpost than have tied himself for ever to a woman he hated. Why did he do it, then? Because he was proud and idle, infirm of purpose, and weak in principle. He could neither endure poverty nor labour; he had involved himself in difficulties, by entering into the society of those he could not afford to live amongst; he was too proud to confess himself penniless, and too weak to disentangle himself, and kick away the trammels that compassed him about. So, he sold himself to misery, for wealth and splendour. But where were they?—nowhere but in his own imagination. But this he did not yet know; it was a truth that gradually opened upon him after his marriage. He then discovered that Mr. Graves was a man living upon expedients, like himself, only so much more fertile and practised in them than he was.

Before Mr. Graves consented to the match, he had taken care to ascertain from Mr. Pilrig that there had been no alteration in the will. As things had turned out, he regretted exceedingly the communication he had made to his uncle, which might have had consequences very adverse to his present plans; but he was relieved by Mr. Pilrig's assurance that all was safe. In reality, Mr. Pilrig knew nothing about the matter; and, having never been employed by Mr. Livingstone since, he had very considerable misgivings on the subject. But it neither suited his pride nor his interest to say so. Mr. Graves went back to Paris satisfied, and now that the marriage was accomplished, he hinted to Gerald that there could be no difficulty in extracting a little money from the fears of the indiscreet lawyer. Gerald represented how much difficulty he had had in doing so before; but Mr. Graves sat that down wholly to his want of experience in such transactions; and determined on their starting for London immediately to see what could be made of it; attributing his own want of cash to some temporary accidents. Gerald, however, soon extracted the truth from his wife, and saw that he had been duped, or had rather duped himself; but he was so thoroughly conscious of deserving it, that he hardly felt he had a right to complain; and as he had nothing to depend upon but the manœuvres and expedients of his father-in-law, he could not afford to quarrel with him.

Mr. Pilrig was annoyed at this man of large estates coming to borrow money from him. Mr. Graves pleaded temporary difficulties, and the money was lent and spent. Then came another application, and another—and refusals were met by threats. The little lawyer was at his wits' end. He was not rich, and was only now getting into a profitable line of business; whilst his purse was being drained by these exactions at one end as fast as it filled at the other. But then his professional reputation was at stake, and his fears being stronger than his understanding, he for some time weakly yielded to menaces, that, had he had more fortitude, he would have defied in the beginning. Better far is it to face the utmost evil our enemy can do us than sell ourselves to slavery by succumbing to his threats.

"I don't see, Gerald," said Mr. Graves, one day, to his son-in-law, "why you should not try what could be done with my uncle Livingstone. You say he and your father were great friends: that is a claim in itself. Then—selfish and suspicious as he is—it is not likely that he would wish the man he means to make his heir should die of starvation before he comes to the fortune. Why not make an application to him?"

"Because I am afraid of risking everything by it," answered Gerald. "You know what Pilrig told us; besides, you know he hates you, because you are his natural heir."

"Ay, that's very true; but I did not play my cards well. I did not know the man; now I do. You shall go a very different way to work. You shall write him a letter, making no allusion to the will, but describing your difficulties, and asking for the smallest assistance, to enable you to do something for yourself, on the strength of his being the only surviving friend of your father in a situation to aid you. Then, if he sees you, you must own to having been imprudent; and if he asks you about Pilrig and the will, say that you thought the man was drunk, and that you never believed a word of it. The thing is to get about him, without awakening his distrust. He is as strong in his attachments as he is virulent in his hatreds. He was in love with a girl in his youth—she died, and he never got over it; and although Nicky is the most insufferable of bores, his kindness to her has been unvarying; and, I have no doubt, she has an ample provision for her life, in case she survives him. Yes, Gerald, I think I see our way clearly through the business (Mr. Graves was very sanguine); if you play your cards well, the game's your own. Come, let us draw up the letter."

Gerald thought the plan might succeed too, and consented to make the experiment, though with much less animated hopes than Mr. Graves, who was never depressed at anything; but, having no principle and very little feeling, pushed on, boasting and lying through life, always hoping the next turn of the die would make his fortune. Gerald, on the contrary, had both principle and feeling, but they were weak and unstable, and they had succumbed in the struggle with his idleness, his selfishness, and his ill-directed pride. But, though not strong enough to govern, they were strong enough to gall him, now that he

had violated their laws: and his pride helped to make him heartily ashamed and disgusted both with his conduct and his position. Added to which, there was the wife that he hated for ever at his side—and the less hateful that, since their marriage, she had grown less fond of him. He was, as we have said, hands and an anchor, and she ever-indefatigable had pushed her point to the last.

It never, he wrote the letter according to Mr. Graves's advice, and in due time there came an invitation to call at an appointed hour.

"Don't say you are married, Gerald," said Mr. Graves. "He hates me, and the effect might be very prejudicial to your interests. Sink the wife."

Gerald wished he could; and as he went along, on his way to Portland-place, he very naturally reflected upon his own folly. If this step were to be taken, why had he not taken it before he tied himself to Rolinda; whom, instead of being likely to advance his fortunes, was so far an impediment to them, that he was positively advised by her own father to conceal his connexion with her. How he cursed his madness and extravagance that had brought him into such a dilemma. In short, he felt so wretched and despairing, that he had no occasion to make up the face of a distressed man, as Mr. Graves had directed him to do, when he entered Mr. Livingstone's library: he was distressed enough in reality for all purposes.

Mr. Livingstone received him very well—indeed, kindly; first asked him much about his father, and then gradually fell to speak of his own situation. Gerald owned to great imprudence.

"It was my misfortune, Sir, not to like the Church, for which my father designed me. I ought to have overcome my objection, for it was the only hope he had of providing for me; but, trusting to get into the army or some situation more congenial to my tastes, I neglected my studies; and when my father died, I had no longer the means of remaining at College."

"And what have you been doing since?" inquired Mr. Livingstone.

"Partly living on the little money I got by the sale of my father's furniture, Sir; I had also a few College friends who invited me to their houses, and I staid hanging about upon them longer than I should, in hopes that as they were well connected, they might have done something for me."

"Bad look out," said Mr. Livingstone; "but what would you like to do now?"

"Anything," replied Gerald, "that I am fit for."

"And what are you fit for?" inquired Mr. Livingstone.

"I always wished to go into the army, Sir," answered Gerald.

"You are too old," responded Mr. Livingstone; "can you think of nothing else?"

"A situation, Sir," suggested Gerald.

"What do you say to a wife?" said Mr. Livingstone, with a sort of comic abruptness.

"A wife, Sir?" answered Gerald; "I am afraid a wife would be more likely to augment my difficulties than relieve them."

"But, what if she were an heiress?" said the old gentleman.

"Money, Sir, of course, would be very acceptable to a person in my situation," replied Gerald; "but a marriage of interest, Sir—a marriage without affection—" and, after hesitating, he stopped, from mere shame and conscious degradation.

"Oh," said Mr. Livingstone, "but why should it be a marriage without affection? Why should a woman want attractions because she is an heiress? Surely she may be as beautiful, amiable, and accomplished, as if she were the daughter of a poor curate or a half-pay officer."

Gerald blushed at the last words, for they brought Emily to his mind; but, at the same time, they suggested a ready excuse, and he hinted something about his affections being engaged.

"Oh, that alters the case, certainly," replied Mr. Livingstone; "and I am sorry to hear it, because it puts an end to my plan. The young lady I meant to propose to you is a ward of mine, and will be one of the richest heiresses in the country. She is, moreover, lovely, both in person and mind, and the man who gets her will be a very fortunate fellow, I assure you. Come, think twice before you say no. I am certain she has no attachment, and will listen to my recommendation."

"I cannot be, Sir," answered Gerald, with a sigh of deep regret.

"It is true, I may be able to procure you some sort of situation in the India House, but the candidates are numerous, and advancement slow. You will, probably, have a good deal of confinement at the desk, and small emoluments for several years; whilst the alternative is a large fortune and a lovely wife."

But Gerald was firm, of course; he muttered the words, "honour and affection, and engagement of several years," blushed and stammered, cursed his own folly and precipitance, not forgetting his wife and her parents, whom he consigned energetically to the devil; but he was fast bound—there was no getting free, kick and struggle as he would; so he was obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and take credit with Mr. Livingstone, for the most inexorable fidelity. The old gentleman shook his head, said he would see if he could do anything for him, but that he feared that he might have to wait a long while; and finally, seeing that to return at once would be a thing not to be thought of, then he would appoint him with the result of his exertions in his favour. "By-the-by," said he, as Gerald was quitting the room, "has the lady you are engaged to any name?"

"None, Sir," replied Gerald; "no whatever."

On the same afternoon, a solicitor was sent for, and directions given for the intended will, which was duly prepared and signed by the day appointed for Gerald's visit. Invitations were also sent to Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Emily, to take tea in Portland-place on that evening at eight o'clock; and the party were already assembled in the drawing-room, when Gerald knocked at the door below, and, according to Mr. Livingstone's directions, was shown into the library. Begging his company to excuse him for a short time, the old gentleman descended the stairs in better spirits, and a more agreeable frame of mind than he could remember to have found himself in for the last thirty years. The whole thing had turned up so neatly; he had had an opportunity of testing the disinterestedness of his intended heir, in a manner so entirely satisfactory; the young people pleased him, and he had found an occasion of emphatically rewarding constancy and affection—sentiments with which, from his own early disappointment, he had an exceeding sympathy; but of whose frequent existence he was extremely sceptical. He chuckled with pleasure as he entered the room.

"Well, young man," said he, "I hope you have thought better of this business; for, to say the truth, I fear it will be impossible to meet with a situation that you will not have very objectionable."

"Of what business, Sir?" asked Gerald.

"Of my proposal. The young lady is at this moment in the house, and has expressed her willingness to accept you, for it appears you are not wholly unknown to her. Indeed, I have reason to believe that she really has entertained a preference for you for some time."

Here the images of the various young beauties he had danced and flirted with at Madame de Violane's recurred to the mind of the mortified Gerald, and he wondered which of them it might be.

"Her present fortune will be two hundred, thousand pounds; hereafter, something much more considerable."

Gerald's head seemed in a whirl; the past, the present, the future, darted through his mind with the rapidity of an electrical shock—what he was, what he might have been; his madness—his stupidity—his "dead luck." His throat was parched, and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth; so that when Mr. Livingstone pressed him for an answer, he could only gasp out, "It cannot—cannot be."

"Well," said Mr. Livingstone, "I shall only make one more effort to shake your determination, and that is, the sight of the lady herself;" and, before the unfortunate victim could expostulate, the old gentleman had left the room

Gerald felt disposed to rush out of the house; but the dread of offending Mr. Livingstone, and so losing what appeared his only chance of escape from utter destitution, prevented him. So, he sat, with his eyes fixed vacantly upon the door, till it opened, and Mr. Livingstone, pushing in Emily, cried, "There, look at her; and if you don't like her, why I must try and get you fifty pounds a year at the India House, to keep you from starving."

The door was shut, the old man gone, and the young people in each other's arms in a second. Emily forgot the neglect—Gerald forgot the wife: young loves, past scenes, were alone remembered. Emily was all happiness. Gerald was in a delirium; it was too much for his brain; he pressed her convulsively to his heart, and covered her face with kisses. Emily felt how he loved, and thought how he must have suffered; and she tried to calm him, and lead him into conversation, but in vain.

Some time—they knew not how long—had passed in these wild transports, when the door again opened, and Mr. Livingstone entered, with parchments and papers in his hand. "Come!" said he, "you have years of love and love-making before you—this evening must be mine. It's long since I have made anybody happy, and now that I hope I have done it completely, you must come up stairs to the drawing-room, and let me enjoy the sight of my work. First, however, before we go, I will put this deed in your hand, Gerald—it is your wife's marriage-settlement of two hundred thousand pounds; I have chosen to vest the property in her, rather than in you, for various reasons. One is, that I know her better, and am attached to her; another, that I am aware, from your own confessions, that she is better fitted to take care of it. But a good husband need very seldom complain of this sort of arrangement; few women are so ungenerous as to make him feel my difference; and I am sure Emily Dering will not be one of them!"

Emily turned a sweet smile of assurance on Gerald, but his lips were compressed, and his features ghastly.

"Come," continued Mr. Livingstone, "they are waiting tea for us; let us go up stairs;" and he gave Emily his arm. "Remember, Gerald," said he, tapping the young man on the back; "remember, when I die, she will be my heir."

Silently and mechanically, Gerald followed to the drawing-room, shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Miller, took his seat, and went through the dumb show of the tea-table. Everybody was struck with his countenance and strange demeanour, except Nicky, who never observed anything. Mr. Livingstone thought that this sudden heap of joy had crushed him for the moment. "He will be all right to-morrow," whispered he to Mr. Miller; but the lawyer's sagacity, and Emily's affection, were not so easily satisfied. The former was completely puzzled—he began to doubt his attachment to Emily; but she, strong in her conviction, from what had passed below, was sure that, whatever it might be, it was not that that was affecting him so strangely; and, true woman-like, she felt that any other woe must be light and remediable. So she tried to cheer him; smiled on him, gave him sweet loving looks, and when they took their leave, and he handed her into Mr. Miller's carriage, she pressed his hand tenderly, and bade him "see her to-morrow."

Gerald went home, knocked at his father-in-law's door, and, on being admitted, asked for a night candlestick, and ascended to his room; locked himself in, loaded his pistols, put one in his mouth, and blew out his brains. The report brought up the family, but, when the door was broken open, he was dead.

His wife died a few months afterwards, in bringing a child into the world, for which Emily amply provided; and when some years had elapsed, and her grief and regret had subsided, she married Charles Miller.

THE END.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks: rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks.—SHAKSPEARE

It is, perhaps, hardly legitimate to class steeple-chasing among our National Sports. It must, however, be permitted to associate with them on the ground of its popularity as a rural pastime, however temporary the taste and unsporting the practice. Indeed, there are strong indications that the flood of its favour is passed, and that the tide of ebb is running so strongly as to threaten to "drench our steeples and drown the cocks"—those neck-or-nothing cavaliers, not one of whom would have hesitated to have shot Cardinal Bo at the very head they ridden with him in the Immortality stakes

This passage of horsemanship may be divided into two classes—the professional and the amateur. Its professors are said to be the keenest practitioners in the Olympic course, in issues of *volte prorsum* (no go)—*prorumvare* (giving the office) *supercilium* (nothing it safe)—and such like points of their craft: the amateurs are, for the most part, "all honourable men," who seek the bubble reputation here, by diving into a murmuring stream, with the thermometer at zero—there, by impaling themselves on the cleanest of *frize* of a twenty feet "bull finch." Whatever may be urged against the occupation of both, in the matter of chivalry, the latter certainly have the call, and, consequently, should have precedence as the *dramatis personæ* in a description of these spectacle. One of these amateur performances was enacted on Wednesday last—the action and catastrophe of which furnish the materials for these presents.

In that Temple of the metropolitan hunting districts—the Vale of Aylesbury—the Barons Rothschild, who gather their wealth "wherever winds blow or waters roll," cultivate their woodcraft. There, at a village called Mentmore as pleasure seat of the first of the barons at the spera—they have their hunting-lodge, with its *et cetera* of cottages for the servants, stables, kennels, and so forth. There, moreover, on the day aforesaid, a steeple-chase was performed, chiefly by gentlemen who are in the habit of hunting the hart with the Baron's hounds. The line chosen was put to the purpose—the start was taking place hard by a steeple on a hill some three miles and a half from the finish, which was not far from the steeple of Mentmore—over open country.

It lay through a series of fine roomy fields with Wing Park for their centre and over some eight-and-twenty hedges and ditches, and three brooks rather "rampers." For the first nine miles started; the lead being taken, and maintained till within a distance of the winning post, by a youth of fifteen—a singularly elegant horseman—the son of Mr. Joseph Anderson, of Piccadilly. Whether he threw his horse into more fine action, and over-marked his horse in trying to catch it, or was beaten on the merits of his country, when with victory almost in his grasp, he was vanquished by a gallant knight, who entered the lists with more odds against him than any of his antagonists

Elated by his good fortune, he vaulted from the back of his steed, before returning to scale; whereupon objection was taken, and debate followed. Three of the nine only were entered, these never returned at all, having broken his leg at a leap, and being subsequently put out of misery, and so finished. The minor stake, for which six went, and four only ran; the which quartett being at the same time engaged into the same ditch; and finally, the winner going in with none of the others in sight. Such are the day's sport—in keeping with the working of the system, which rarely, if ever, fails to produce destruction among the horses and disputes among their owners—

Behold the steeple-chase fiat
With death, or miss prize at his end

It will be seen that this contains but little favour in our eyes—will it not be said with reason, seeing we hold it both cruel and unworsemanlike. Its advocates deny that it involves more than a hunter should be capable of performing, viz.—doing four miles over *a fair hunting country*. But is a steeple-chase done at a fair hunting pace with hunting appliances and means to boot? The fences may be such as a horse could take without over effort, with time. If steeple-chasing must go on, let them, at least, have reference to the pressing necessity of the performer—a mis sport "it is the pace that kills."

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—Nothing was said or done to affect the positions of the leading favourites for the Chester Cup or Derby; but it will be seen that, for the first of these events, Clumsy, Hope, and Miss Burns figure rather conspicuously; each was in force, but the principal out by was on the horse. Brocasso was once more in the ascendant for the Derby; and a "cool hundred" was laid out on Humdrum, who was also backed at 3 to 4 (in hundreds) agst Malcolm. Sting was not mentioned.

CHESTER CUP.

12 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Miss Burns	40 to 1 agst Columbus	
20 to 1 —— Best Mower	30 to 1 —— Fitzallan	40 to 1 —— Inheritress	
20 to 1 —— The Baron (t)	33 to 1 —— Clumsy	50 to 1 —— Weatherbit (t)	
20 to 1 —— Hope (t)	40 to 1 —— Arthur (t)	100 to 1 —— Advice (t)	

100 to 1 agst The Libel

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Brocards (t)	40 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)	50 to 1 agst Poynton
20 to 1 —— Pitchcroft (t)	40 to 1 —— West Country-man	66 to 1 —— The Premier (t)
20 to 1 —— Malcolm		66 to 1 —— Marmet (t)

100 to 400 on Humdrum agst Malcolm

THURSDAY.—Several horses were backed for the Chester Cup, without any material effect on the prices. Clumsy, Miss Burns, Hope, The Magnet, and Bully Purvis, of the many quoted, were most enquired after, but, with the exception of Clumsy, who fluctuated between 20 and 25 to 1, the odds returned "ruled" the market. There was nothing new in the Derby betting. Latest prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot	27 to 1 agst Hope (t)	50 to 1 agst Discord (t)	
16 to 1 —— Sweetmeat (t)	30 to 1 —— Fitz-Allen (t)	50 to 1 —— Intrepid	
22 to 1 —— Inheritress	40 to 1 —— Arthur	1000 to 15 —— Dan an Dorus	
25 to 1 —— The Baron (t)	40 to 1 —— The Magnet	1000 to 15 —— Rose of Castlemoss	
25 to 1 —— Miss Burns (t)	50 to 1 —— Billy Purvis (t)		

9 to 2 agst Sting

15 to 1 —— Brocards	33 to 1 agst Malcolm	1000 to 15 agst Premier (t)
25 to 1 —— Thompson	50 to 1 —— Poynton (t)	2 to 1 agst Ingo and Brocards
	50 to 1 —— Rhiroton (t)	

DERBY.

18 to 1 agst Queen Anne	33 to 1 agst Cuckoo (t)
18 to 1 —— Princess Alice	20 to 1 —— Lady Caitlin

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THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

POLISH VOLUNTEER.—(FROM A PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.)

"And Freedom shriek'd when Kosciusko fell."—CAMPBELL.

Eternal Pow'r! whose Word Divine,
Hath said "that where thy Spirit dwells
There also Freedom builds her shrine!"
And there the human bosom swells
With thoughts above the sordid earth,
With aspirations raised to THEE,
Till rapt with love of deathless worth,
Man becomes what he ought to be.
Wilt THOU at last dash down the chain
Close riveted to Poland's neck?
Wilt Thou at last destroy the reign
Of ruthless tyranny, and check
The Calmac vulture's shriek for blood,
The blood of beauty and the brave,
Who for the Christian cause oft stood,
Or, falling, found a glorious grave?
'Twere blasphemy to doubt Thou art
Where Freedom fires the human heart!

Who thunders at Vienna's gate?
Why skulks the Hun behind his walls?
Why not come forth and brave her fate
Which never valiant heart appals?
The Austrian cowers before the Turk—
The Cross before the Crescent flies;
The scimitar hews out its work,
Amidst a Nation's agonies!
On!—on!—the thundering Spahis come,
Like wolf-packs o'er the snow-clad plain;
And Europe shudders at her doom,
And quail the crests of France and Spain.
Where are the Champions of the Cross?—
Have they forgotten Ascalon?
Why rush not to retrieve the loss,
And prop pale Austria's tottering Throne?
No! none come forward in that hour
Of mortal peril, save One Pow'r.
Brave Poland's spear is gleaming high—
Her pennons flout the frowning sky;
John Sobieski comes—his swords
Scatter like chaff, the Moslem hordes.
The Austrian breathes—his throne is saved—
Dictates the peace he lately craved;
O'erwhelms with thanks the Polish chief—
And now—oh, gratitude! oh, grief!—
The Hun would trample on the land
Which saved him from the Paynim brand!

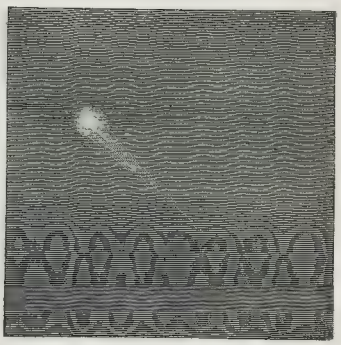
What boots it to recall the day
When Vistula recoil'd with shame—
When Poland's crown became the prey
Of Royal robbers, and the name
Highest upon Fame's blazon placed,
The name of *Poland* was erased
From the broad map of Europe? Strife,
Foul civil Discord gave the blow—
That demon, with all evils rife,
Laid Kosciusko's country low!
But still she rose again. Her soul
Contemn'd the despot's foul control.
The humblest peasant of her soil,
Though worn down by ungrateful toil,
Felt that his spirit was unbroke,
And sigh'd to rend the tyrant's yoke.
And the day came at last. Uprose
Polonia in her glorious might,
Scattering before her freedom's foes,
As day dispels the clouds of night.
The heart of Europe leap'd with joy
When rush'd forth hoary eld and boy;
E'en woman grasp'd the pike and sword
To save the land they all adored.
And saved it certainly had been,
But diplomates step in between
The flying Russ, victorious Pole,
Baffled the conqueror near the goal.
The tide roll'd back in vengeful flood,
And deinged the lost land in tears and blood.

Again, again, the nation rallies!
Forth from the mountains, plains, and vallies,
From crowded town and lonely shore,
The hamlet, and the forest hoar,
Comes thundering the battle-cry
Of men resolven "to do or die."
Unequal conflict! Yet the race
Not always to the swift is given;
The mighty may not always place
His heel upon the weak. Kind Heaven!
Who sees fair woman scourged to death
By Calmuc knout! who sees the brave
And noble Pole heave his last breath,
Chained, tortured, in Siberian cave,
Raise up a David, to strike down
The Geryon of Royalty:
Despots who desecrate a crown,
Which they (forsooth!) receive from thee!
Let not a noble land become
Th' Aceldama of modern times;
Let Europe's voice no more be dumb,
Nor silence sanction blackest crimes!
Troops had extinguished Poland's just desire—
"*Th' extinguishers themselves*" *are now on fire.*

POLISH INSURGENTS.

COMET DISCOVERED AT SHREWSBURY.

Mr. H. Blunt has communicated to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of Friday the 6th inst., the details of a Comet that seems, as far as his experience extends, to have escaped the attention of astronomers.



COMET SEEN AT SHREWSBURY.

It appears that on Wednesday the 25th ult., the attention of the writer was drawn to the unusual brightness of the Zodiacal light, and turning a small telescope to that part of the sky, Mr. Blunt observed a nebulous spot, which he never remembered having seen before. He was too ill to pay much attention to it, but the faint hope that it might prove a Comet, induced Mr. Blunt to mark down its place, with reference to the neighbouring stars. Next morning, Mr. Blunt ascertained that a friend had also observed what appeared to be a nebulous star in the same quarter of the sky; but, being at the time intently occupied in examining the extraordinary comet of Biela, which lies to the left of it, this observer passed over it without further notice.

On the following evening, the sky being perfectly clear, the glasses of both observers were turned to the same quarter of the heavens. The nebulous spot was soon found; and, on comparing its position with the diagram made on the previous evening, it had evidently changed its place. A powerful instrument was turned upon it, and every doubt removed. It appears to be one of the finest telescopic comets that have been seen for some years—much brighter than the double comet of Biela, with a tail almost three quarters of a degree in length, turned from the sun. It was subsequently observed on the evenings of Saturday and Monday, and its motion and direction determined.

There are now no fewer than four Comets visible in the Heavens, a circumstance, surely, that ought not to pass unrecorded.

Our Illustration shows a Telescopic View of the Comet as it appeared on Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, through a 9 feet Newtonian Reflector, with a magnifying power of 100.

Its position was, on March 4th, in a line drawn through the stars α and β Arietis, continued through η Arietis, to a point as far from the latter star as β was distant on the other side. Therefore, its Right Ascension was about 1h, and its North Polar distance was about 83°.

On the 24th of last January, Father De Vico discovered, at Rome, a new comet in *Eridanus*; and, on the 20th of February, he discovered another new comet, being the fourth which has been detected by him: the position of the latter, on the 20th of February, at 7h. 19m. in the evening, was in Right Ascension 0h. 35m. 56s.; and in North Polar distance it was 97° 29'. It had a slow motion in A. R. towards the W., and a rapid motion in N. P. D. towards the North Pole. It seems highly probable that this comet is identical with that seen by Mr. Blunt at Shrewsbury.

On Feb. 26 a new comet (not identical with the above) was discovered by Mr. T. Brorsen, at Kiel, and the following places of it have been observed:

Feb. 26th, at 8h. 0m. 0s P.M., its A.R. was		0h. 52m. 0s.	and its N. P. D.	75° 3′
" 26th, at 7h. 46m. 0s. P.M.	"	0h. 53m. 32s	"	73° 54′
March 1st, at 8h. 6m 0s. P.M.	"	0h. 53m 35s.	"	72° 54′
" 2nd, at 7h. 30m. 0s. P.M.	"	0h. 53m. 26s.	"	69° 2′
" 4th, at 8h. 8m. 0s. P.M.	"	0h. 52m. 42s.	"	66° 8′

So that, at the present time, there are visible the following comets:—The Double Comet of Biela, De Vico's third and fourth Comets, and Brorsen's Comet—certainly a remarkable circumstance.

Blackheath, March 10, 1846. JAMES GLAISHER.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 203.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE HOUSE OF CZARTORYSKI.

The intelligence from Poland is brief and uncertain in its purport, and may be interpreted according to the hopes or fears of the reader; one section may suppose the movement has but begun, the other that it has ended—at least for the present. But while the result is wavering in that balance, from which, according to the event, it will come forth as a revolution accomplished or a rebellion suppressed, it may not be uninteresting to throw a glance upon that portion of its history immediately preceding the present age and century, and the part the House of Czartoryski, which is still regarded as the head of the Polish nation, has played in it.

The Princes of this line were in the last century the advocates of reforms and changes, which they proposed because they perceived the defects and abuses of the system that prevailed; and like all reformers who have by birth belonged to the predominating class, they were accused of being traitors to their "order," and have been subjected to much misrepresentation. In a wealthy, commercial, and constitutional country like England, when the Aristocracy deserts such men, they find support from the middle classes; but Poland had not then, has not now, any such mass of property and intelligence for a statesman to fall back upon; the Aristocracy were all in all, the bulk of the people nothing. So the Czartoryskis failed, and Poland fell; but the lesson of the past may perhaps prove instructive to the future.

This princely family is a branch of the Grand Ducal House of Lithuania, which gave to Poland the dynasty of the Jagellons. In the sixteenth century, under Sigismund Augustus, the Czartoryskis bore a large part in the final union of Lithuania and Poland. From that period, their influence, wealth, and power increased; and, in the middle of the last century, they were strong enough to undertake the task of suppressing that anarchy, which not even Sobieski or Casimer had succeeded in reducing. But it was too late: for sixty years the germ of death had lain in the heart of the nation; its political activity was that of delirium, and proved but the herald of the death that awaited its national independence.

The causes of this fall from a higher state, are tolerably evident. While powerful nations and kingdoms had risen around the Polish territory, who all, more or less, grounded their national existence upon national union—while Austria and Prussia rested their Governments in some degree on the foundation of a middle class, and Russia suddenly arose, a power rude but strong, as if hewed out of mere barbarism by the carpenter's axe of Peter the Great, while all around was moving forward, though in different directions—Poland and the Polish aristocracy lived on as they had always lived, thinking neither of national nor political union, engaged in personal feuds, Noble warring with Noble, in the fashion of the middle ages, which the rest of the world had long outgrown, claiming every licence for themselves, and keeping the bulk of the people in a state of serfdom, discussing questions, not with principles, but with sabres, and regarding all the elements of the strength of nations in the latter ages, Industry, Commerce, and Trade, with the true Seignorial contempt of Lords, both of soil and men.

And yet, with all their errors and oppressions, endowed with many qualities that cannot but excite admiration, they cannot be placed on the same level as the Nobles of Russia, whom the Czar Peter compelled to assume the outside of civilisation, without eradicating their real innate barbarity. The Tartar Chief was lacquered over with a sort of "French polish," and, with the imitative facility of his race, could without much difficulty pass for a *talon rouge* of the Court of the Grand Monarque. But the Polish Nobility had a native, genuine, and, in many things, estimable character; they were intelligent, educated men, with a great history and fine literature, activity of mind, gallantry,—and they carried the love of individual liberty to its highest point. Some hundred thousand spurred and belted Nobles formed the nation, while the people remained as serfs bound to the soil, without rights or privileges; but even this, though a great evil and calamity, was not the immediate or the only cause of the downfall of the nation.

Among those Seigneurs themselves there was no union, no power of acting together as a whole, on a national question. All such matters degenerated into personal disputes: the Monarchy, being elective, perpetually added to the confusion of public affairs; and, as each Noble had the right of giving what was called a *liberum veto* in the election of the Sovereign, one of which prevented the choice, the difficulty of establishing any firm political power may be easily conceived. It was a Government held by an Aristocracy, which never settled into the strength and consistency that has sometimes been found in an Oligarchy; it was rather an Anarchy

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—DRAWN BY TOPHAM

There's a spell in the name,
And a mirth in the day,
Makes the March winds as welcome
As flowers in May.

Sure the month of all months
Best suits Pat, by the powers,
Is March with its blaster,
Its sunshine and showers.

For as warm as March sunshine
The warm heart of Erin,
And her passions as wild
As the March wind's carearin'.

His caubeen gay with Shamrock,
His heart with a dram,
Pat "comes in like a lion,
Goes out like a lamb."

Nor to mirth and good fellowship
Sacred alone,
There are prayers breathing lowly
Round fount and by stone—

Where tradition has hallowed
The trace of the dead,
And the hard rock is worn
With devotional tread.

These prayers to St. Patrick
Low syllabled are,
For shelter from peril
Of dear ones afar.

And now, when the terror,
Ay, near and more near,
Of fever and famine
Is lowering drear—

On this eve of St. Patrick
Bend, Erin, the knee,
That the hand of thy patron
Be stretched over thee!

And for those of thy children,
On alien earth,
Let a sober thought chasten
Their madness of mirth.

When the cup circles round,
'Mid the laugh and the song,
Let them think of poor Erin,
Her woe and her wrong.

Nor a patriot only
For this night appear;
But keep his "St. Patrick"
Each day of the year.

of Nobles, a Government of a hundred thousand Sovereigns always at variance among themselves about the choice of a head, which was decided, at last, by the influence of Foreign Powers, always, be it observed, "guaranteeing" the "independence of Poland." This exterior influence was the root of all manner of evils—

the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered.

The factions of Poland thenceforth became the tools of the surrounding Powers: it was at this juncture that the two Czartoryskis, the brothers Michael and Augustus—the first Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, the second a Russian Palatine—appeared as Political Reformers. They resolved to abolish the *liberum veto*—to make the Crown hereditary, and establish it in a national dynasty—to extend the Royal power, and diminish that of the Nobility—to give strength and independence to the administration of the laws—to diffuse education, and promote trade and industry among the people. Wiser ends no statesmen could attempt to attain, if they can only be accomplished by means supplied from within the nation itself. The Czartoryskis knew that from the old Aristocracy of Poland they would encounter the most determined opposition; foreign interference and foreign aid was the only alternative: Russia was a near neighbour—was ready to be a useful one; and in an evil hour, though with the best intentions, the wolf was called into the fold, and trusted with a part of the power of the shepherd. By their influence, their nephew, Stanislaus Poniatowski, a paramour of the Empress Catherine, was called to the throne: Russia supported him, thinking he would be a puppet in its hands; his uncles thought his utter incapacity might be turned to good account. The Polish Nobles rebelled against the handsome favourite of Catherine, and the Czartoryskis called in the fatal aid of a Russian army. For the first time, the Poles saw with hatred and evil forebodings their soil bristling with Russian bayonets; but the Czartoryskis were strong in their good purposes—their nephew was made King, and with his reign began those reforms which Poland received with reluctance, but whose wisdom was fully recognised twenty years later—when it was too late to profit by them.

Russia did not wish for such changes, and began to perceive that her puppet was being moved after a fashion she did not anticipate. She wished to use Poniatowski as a skeleton key, by which she might rob Poland of its independence; and the Czartoryskis attempted to turn him into a bolt that should repel foreign influence and domestic anarchy. Russia tried to excite the Polish Nobility to extreme measures against the Czartoryskis; but they were personally loved and respected, and the intrigue failed; and the Poles, taught something by experience, would, at last, have abolished the calamitous *liberum veto*, when Russia and Prussia joined their efforts, and the world gazed with astonishment on the consummation of that greatest of political crimes and national robberies—the first partition of Poland, in 1772.

After this, the Polish factions saw the necessity of uniting against foreign dominion; they gathered closer round the throne; the Reforms of the Czartoryskis began to count more adherents; till, at last, after a space of nineteen years, they were accomplished. On the 3rd of May, 1791, amid universal rejoicing, the new Constitution of Poland was proclaimed, grounded upon the establishment of an hereditary crown, the abolition of the *veto*, and the gradual emancipation of the serfs. But it was too late; Russia opposed the change; the second partition took place; war broke out, and ended, as every one knows, with the taking of Warsaw, Kosciusko, covered with wounds, falling into the hands of the Russians, with the prophetic exclamation, "*Finis Poloniæ!*" At this point begins the later and most gloomy chapter of Polish history, in the events of which Prince Adam Czartoryski, son of Augustus, one of the celebrated brothers, has borne a conspicuous part; but all efforts have failed; Czartoryski partakes the destiny of his people; and, stripped of the almost boundless wealth of his family by confiscation, wears the shadow of a crown as King of a Nation of Exiles!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Paris is the topic of conversation of every *réunion* in Paris, the contradiction and mystery which attends it having piqued the curiosity of our *bon-mondo*. One of Her Majesty's Ministers in London told the Comte de ——, whom I saw last night, that they had received no sort of notice on the subject; Lord Cowley, in Paris, and the Comte de Ste Aulaire, in London, the representatives of the respective Courts, deny the existence of any such intention on the part of Her Majesty for the present year. Still, in spite of this diplomatic reserve, is the Queen Victoria's visit spoken of by the highest personages in Paris, and by the courtiers and the diplomatic body as being fixed and resolved upon. To maintain this belief, they refer to the daily doings of Louis-Philippe. His Majesty's sole recreation and real delight is driving from Paris to the Palace of the Grand Trianon, which has been, for three months back, in most active preparation for the Queen.

M. Fruise, of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, and two other first-rate upholsterers and all their principal workmen engaged night and day in emulation to render the Grand Trianon once more a still more fairy abode than in the days of the *Grand Monarque*. The King's habitual economy has totally disappeared as regards the works in hand. A friend who overheard what passed, tells me that it was but four days since that visiting a small room of this bendoir-palace, where, in silk tissue alone, 22,000 francs have been expended, he expressed great dissatisfaction at its want of magnificence; and in the adjoining room an illustrious lady having expressed astonishment at his prodigality manifested in the furniture, he observed that they were mere trifles brought from the *Garde Meuble* of the Crown, when, in fact, they have been made within two months, and admired whilst in the process of being manufactured by all the gobemouches in Paris.

Under the direction of the King all the choicest works of art, adapted to the locality, are being brought to Trianon; Watteaus, Grenses, Bouchers, the chefs-d'œuvre of Benvenuto Celini, the marvels of Sevres, and of the *petit Dieppartyne*, &c., are hourly arriving, with regular processions of covered vans. The King told one of his aides-de-camp he hoped to manage to bring her Majesty into the capital through the Barriere de l'Etoile and the Champs Elysées; there would her Majesty meet the advanced guard of an army consisting of 40,000 National Guards, and 30,000 of the garrison of Paris; there would be assembled the twelve Mayors of Paris, with the Préfet at their head, and all the great functionaries of France in Paris at the time. A fête, with an illumination of the whole Versailles Palace, within and without—a stag-hunt, by torchlight in the beautiful Forest of Fontainebleau!—such are the subjects of the King's present dreams. Will they be realised? They cause no astonishment to those who know the triple connection which Louis Philippe has established, through the House of Coburg, with the young Sovereign of England: this has been one of the greatest triumphs of his policy—not only in a personal and dynastic point of view. It has restored him to a place within the pale of the great family of European Sovereigns, who had excluded him; and it has ensured him the most efficient support in the policy of his Government, and the closest alliance.

FRANCE.

The principal domestic matters referred to in the Paris journals are the motion of M. de Remusat in the Chamber of Deputies for limiting the number of placemen in that house, and the appointment of the committee to report on the proposition of M. de St. Priest for the conversion of the Five per Cents.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a day or two ago, M. de la Rochejaquelin put some questions as to the policy that would be pursued by the French Government in regard to the Polish insurrection.—M. Guizot said that, as far as his information went, he had reason to believe that the atrocities of which the Russian and Austrian Governments were accused were without foundation. The conduct of the peasantry could be accounted for upon other grounds. Since Poland had been subjected to the dominion of the three Powers, much had been done to improve the condition of the peasantry, and the consequence was that the peasantry had not only refused to join in the insurrection, but were most active supporters of the present authorities. Their improved condition was the real secret of the conduct of the peasantry, and not the employment by the Governments of the odious means alleged. With regard to the conduct to be pursued by the French Government under the circumstances, M. Guizot stated that the policy of non-intervention had been closely adhered to in 1839, and he saw no good reason why it should be changed now. This policy imposed two duties towards the unfortunate Poles not to hold out to them any illusory or false hopes, and to render them any relief compatible with the interests of France and the law of nations. What would be the feelings of the Chamber, were it to learn that Abd-el-Kader was receiving assistance from a foreign Power? Was there any one in that assembly who would feel that the proclamation of peace were thwarted by such a proceeding? He begged the Chamber not to lose sight of those facts, and of the position in which they placed the Government. He was anxious that those who claimed and obtained the hospitality of France should find so good a rule for their conduct. France wished to be a place of refuge for misfortune, but not a resort for conspirators. (Approbation from the centres.)—M. de Mornay expressed his approbation of what had fallen from the Hon. Minister. He was happy that the French nation and the Government were unanimous in their opinion as to the attempts which had been thus brought before the Chamber. The Marquis de Castellane admitted that Prussia had endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry, but denied that Austria had done so. The policy of Austria had always been to create a division and jealousy between the governors and the peasantry. He declared that the measures of the nobility [illegible] to the peasantry at the [illegible] were [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

deep anxiety which pervaded the public mind in this country on the subject, fully warranted the inquiry. Although avoided in the British Parliament, that question had been discussed in Congress, and this praiseworthy abstinence appeared to have been interpreted as a proof that we were so determined on the continuance of peace as to be altogether indifferent to every preparation for war. His Lordship said that he considered it imperative that so delusive a notion should be removed, and that we should guard ourselves from the suspicion that appeared to be entertained in the United States that we were determined to maintain peace by concession incompatible with the national honour. The two countries, in spite of the pacific disposition of the British Government, were insensibly drifting towards war: the time had, therefore, arrived at which some official information ought to be communicated to the House. After paying a high compliment to the prudence and efficiency of Mr Pakenham, his Lordship remarked that he did not question the propriety of his refusal to forward home the proposition that had been submitted to him by the American Minister, although he considered that Lord Aberdeen had acted most judiciously in desiring that the negotiations should be renewed, and that not only the question of title, but that of territorial possession, should be submitted to the arbitration of the Sovereign of any country that may be mutually agreed upon, or even of any individual competent to form a decision on the subject.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said My Lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend [illegible] yesterday. But, my Lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and, at the same time, that his own feeling would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realized by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your Lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I, therefore, think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already well known to your Lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's Minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear.) My Lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament, accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. (Hear.) It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The executive Government of the United States had to call on the Legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States proposed to the American Legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But this is not our case. Her Majesty's Government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this House, to call on Parliament at present to pronounce an opinion. These circumstances, therefore, would have indisposed me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming down with any such information to the House. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your Lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favourable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged they would be calculated to induce us to augur unfavourably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the House, in such a stage of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion. [illegible] Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I cannot bring myself to believe, my Lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be as I have said, I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take, in pursuit of the negotiation. He may look on it that, believing as I do that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit (hear, hear), he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honour will be employed to avert it. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but, if I might, without presumption, add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate, and just, without any sacrifice of honour, or of the real interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing In that case, I can only say, that it will be my endeavour not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your Lordships, but the sympathy and approbation, also, of every State in Europe, and of the whole civilised world (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your Lordships, by repeating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the Throne "That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honour, to bring this question to an early and a successful termination."

Lord BROUGHAM had received a letter from Mr. Everett, respecting a globe which he had purchased, on which was drawn a line on the Oregon territory favourable to the pretensions of America. It had, however, been discovered that the line in question had been drawn after the claim had been set up. His Lordship sympathised with his noble friends in their anxiety to avoid a war if possible, but if this could not be there would be no real ground for apprehension or alarm. —Lord ASHBURTON expressed his confidence that the dispute might and would be arranged without a resort to arms. The whole dispute could be settled in such a way as a reasonable and unprejudiced man would pronounce equitable and fair. The question could not be in safer hands than those of Lord Aberdeen, and he felt sure, from his knowledge of the character of the American people, that they would consent to an honourable and just adjustment of the difference. The papers, with the exceptions noticed by the Earl of Aberdeen, were then ordered, and the House, shortly after six o'clock, adjourned till Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—[illegible]

NEW MEMBER. James Kelly, Esq., t[illegible] the oaths and his seat for the city of Limerick.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND. Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that on the first reading of the bill called the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill, he should move the following resolution by way of amendment:—"That while this House deplores the existence of outrages in Ireland, and is sincerely anxious for their suppression, it is of opinion that these outrages will be aggravated, not removed, by the arbitrary, unjust, and uncon[illegible]tional enactments of the present bill; and that it is the duty of Parliament to adopt such measures as will tend to eradicate the causes which produce such crimes, instead of resorting to a measure which will harass the innocent without punishing the guilty, and which being subversive of constitutional liberty, cannot fail to irritate the national discontent." (Hear, hear.)

ART UNIONS.—Mr. WYSE gave notice that on Tuesday next he should ask leave to bring in a bill for sanctioning and protecting Scientific and Art Union Societies.

THE GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL M[illegible]SURES. Mr. S. O'BRIEN questioned the Government as to the measures they had pro[illegible]ed as compensation to the landed int[illegible] [illegible]erto enjoyed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, [illegible] could give no information further than that the Settlement Bill had been [illegible]

[illegible]

The House resumed the debate on the Customs Resolutions (the Tariff).

On the article of "Spirits and Strong Waters" being proposed,

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON moved the omission of "French Brandy" from the resolution. By the proposed reduction, the revenue would lose £400,000, and the consumer would be but little benefitted. He regretted that the Government should have adopted the plan of proposing such measures before the regular budget was brought forward. It was asking the House to legislate in the dark

After some discussion, the House divided, and the original motion was carried by a majority of 64 to 35.

Mr. MILES then moved the omission from the Tariff of all Animals and Meat Provisions.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which

Lord G. BENTINCK intimated that it was by no means certain that these measures would become law, even if they passed that House. There was another place, in which, he trusted, the interests of the agriculturists would find more favour than they were likely to receive at the hands of those gentlemen whom he had then the honour of addressing. If this should lead to an appeal to the country, he had little doubt but the result would be advantageous to the advocates of Protection.

On a division, the original motion was carried by a majority of 111 to 72.

Mr. LAWSON moved the omission of the article Hides from the Tariff

After a short discussion, the House again divided, and Mr. Lawson's amendment was defeated by a majority of 130 to 74

Mr. MITCHELL moved that the duty on foreign hewn timber be reduced 10s. per load, on the 5th of April, 1846, and other kinds of wood in proportion.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion, which, after some observations from Sir John Hanmer, was withdrawn

The discussion on the Timber Duties was then, at the suggestion of Lord George Bentinck, postponed until Friday.

The Out-Pensioners' (Greenwich and Chelsea) Payment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned, at a quarter to twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, as usual on Wednesdays, met at twelve o'clock.

FEVER (IRELAND) BILL. On the motion for going into committee on this bill Mr. P SCROPE moved an instruction, that the guardians of the several Poor-law unions in Ireland be required to relieve with food all such destitute persons within their unions as may be in danger of perishing from want, or from disease, the consequence of want. The hon. member adverted to the state of Ireland, and said he had seen with alarm the enormous amount of grain exported from Ireland since the late harvest, amounting in value to a million of money. At the same time, he gave the Government credit for taking steps to prevent any want of food in Ireland. The hon. member proceeded to enumerate various cases of destitution in Ireland.—Mr. W S. O'BRIEN said, nothing could be fairer than the spirit in which Sir J. Graham had discussed this measure, and he (Mr. W S. O'Brien) wished to comment upon it in the same spirit. The hon. member then remarked upon the bill, and gave his opinion that it was not a fever hospital, but food, that Ireland wanted.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the proposal. He considered that some other measures for the relief of Ireland were necessary.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the instruction moved by the hon. gentleman raised the whole question of giving relief to the able-bodied labourer, a question which should rather have been the subject of a motion for leave to bring in a bill than to have been thus introduced incidentally upon a bill of very limited objects, like the one before the House. He at once admitted that the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland lay at the root of the difficulty of legislating for that country, but the extensive subjects of discussion to which that and the motion of the hon. member would give rise, would render it impossible that they could be discussed with advantage upon the Fever Bill, which it was requisite to pass through Parliament with the least possible delay. He thought it much to be desired, that under existing circumstances, the landlords of Ireland should exercise the greatest forbearance towards their tenants, and he had a strong opinion that they would be governed by feelings of humanity and kindness. In conclusion, the right hon. Baronet said, that as the Government had undertaken the heavy responsibility of meeting the approaching calamity, he could be no party to a hasty subversion of the principle of the poor law of Ireland, and must, therefore, oppose the motion of the hon. gentleman. A discursive debate upon the state of Ireland ensued, which lasted for some hours, but ultimately Mr. Scrope withdrew his proposition, and the bill went through Committee.

The Out-pensioners (Chelsea and Greenwich) Bill was read a third time, and the House adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.—Lord KINNAIRD gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move for a Committee to inquire into the best means of securing an uniform management of railroads in operation, and to secure the due fulfilment of the Acts of Parliament under which companies now existing had obtained their powers. His object was to insure greater safety to the public.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented two petitions; one was for the revival of the Committee of last year, and the second for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the validity of the subscription deed of the Company, or rather into the admissibility of the new subscription contract. The points which the petitioners raised were purely points of law, and he thought that their Lordships should appoint a Committee to hear the matter argued Earl GREY considered that it was quite necessary that they should have a new deed.—Lord MONTEAGLE said that the present deed might be considered a substitution for the old deed. Last year an objection had been taken to the contract deed, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject, the report of which had not been received prior to the d[illegible] of Parliament.

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

RAILWAY BILLS.—Mr. HUME moved a resolution that promoters of bills for railways, any works connected with which would be situated within the tidal way, should be required to deposit their plans with the Admiralty without delay.—Sir R. INGLIS would take that opportunity of moving that the Standing Orders should be so altered as to prevent the necessity of keeping open a public office for the reception of plans upon the Lord's Day.—Sir G. CLERK said that order made it imperative that plans should be received in the Board of Trade, on the 30th of November, which happened last year to fall on Sunday. He would move for an alteration of the order in the course of the session. Sir R. INGLIS expressed himself satisfied.—Mr. Hume's motion was then agreed to

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY STATIONS.—Mr. W. PATTEN called the attention of the House to the Sixth Report of the Railways Classification Committee, and moved an Address to her Majesty for the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the metropolis Sir R PEEL thought it would be better to give her Majesty's Government a few days to consider the subject, before the House voted an Address. He should, therefore, move that the debate be adjourned to Monday next.—After a short discussion this proposition was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND. Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice of his intention on Tuesday to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Protection of Life and Property in Ireland by more effectually providing for the improvement of the condition of the poor of that country.

LOSS OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL."—Sir G. GREY wished to know whether it was the intention of the Admiralty to institute any inquiry into the loss of the *Great Liverpool*?—Mr. CORRY thought it would be an objectionable precedent to institute any such inquiry, especially after the Directors of the Company had instituted an inquiry upon the subject.—Mr. P. M. STEWART, as Chairman of the Committee, said that every care had been taken to prevent accidents, and that this was the first serious one that had occurred in the Company's service. Three nautical gentlemen connected with the Company had been appointed to inquire into the subject.

RAILWAY ACTS.—Mr. MORRISON then brought forward his motion for a Special Committee to inquire whether better regulations might not be introduced in railway acts, to secure the interests of the public.—A long discussion ensued, but Sir R. Peel consenting to grant the Committee, it was appointed

The House, after disposing of miscellaneous business, rose at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Fever (Ireland) Bill was read a first time

THE CORN-LAWS.—Lord STANLEY presented two petitions from Lancashire, in favour of protection to agriculture, and against the relaxation of the present protective duties. The noble Lord presented similar petitions from places in the counties of Flint and Kildare. He trusted that, if the measures now in contemplation should unfortunately come up from the other House of Parliament, they would not receive their Lordships' sanction. (Cheers.)

The Metropolitan Buildings' Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY BILL. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, on reconsidering the nice point involved in the case of the London and York Railway Bill, he would postpone his motion for the appointment of a committee, in order that the parties might go regularly before the Standing Orders Committee A short discussion took place and the motion was postponed until Monday

The House adjourned at six o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY

RAILWAYS.—Mr. WILSON PATTEN gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Select Committee to inquire whether railway amalgamation was consistent with the commercial interests of the country

THIRD READINGS.—The following bills were read a third time, and passed A[illegible]sbury Small Tenements Bill, Radcliff and Pilkington Gas Bill, and Downpatrick Gas Bill

THE OREGON TERRITORY

On the order of the day being moved for the further consideration of the Customs and Corn Im[illegible]

Mr. P. BORTHWICK asked the right hon the First Lord of the Treasury, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to present to the House copies or extracts of correspondence which may have passed between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in relation to the Oregon territory. The honourable member adverted to the negotiations which had taken place upon the subject, and to the allusion made to it in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the session. Hitherto, the House had yielded an entire confidence to the Government, and he did not wish for a diminution of that confidence, yet the fact could not be concealed that there was a party on the other side of the Atlantic, which had put upon the course adopted a construction the very opposite of that which was justly due to it. He thought it was time that England should distinctly assert that she was ready to make every sacrifice consistent with her duty and her rights, yet that America should understand the real motives why she deprecated war.

Sir ROBERT PEEL: Mr. Speaker, I do not think it will be necessary for me to make a[illegible] observations with respect to the general subject to which the hon. gentleman has alluded (Cheers.) I think explanation wholly unnecessary, because I think the expressions of her Majesty's Government and other expressions used by public men in this and the other House of Parliament have not been misconstrued in the United States. (Hear.) I do not think that there would be any public advantage by laying the papers referred to on the table of the House in the present state of the question—in the present state of the differences between this country and the United States, with respect to the Oregon territory. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I am bound to say, that certain communications and certain notes have passed between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham, with respect to the claims of the Government of the United States to the Oregon territory. Although I should not have thought it necessary to have laid these communications on the table of the House, but, as it may, perhaps, be necessary to authenticate the circumstances contained in them, and, as publicity has been given to them, I shall have no objection to lay them on the table of the House. (Cries of "No, no.") We have no proposition to make to the House, on the part of the Government, with respect to the disputes with the United States relative to that territory, because the negotiations have not been brought to a conclusion, and because it is quite unusual to make such disclosures as those required by the hon. gentleman, until they have been brought to a conclusion. (Hear, hear.) But, as these communications have been made public, and as the House may wish to know whether they are authentic or not, if it is the wish of the House, I should have no objection to lay them on the table.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not wish any papers to be laid before the House till the negotiations were concluded. The noble Lord proceeded to ask the course which was to be adopted respecting the Corn-law Bill. He hoped there would be no delay.

Sir R. PEEL said he never felt greater anxiety with regard to the progress of any measure than he did to the progress of the Corn-laws. (Hear, hear.) He had received communications from all parts of the country, urging him to proceed with the measure as early as possible. Orders had been given by the Treasury to admit all articles included in the tariff at the lower rate of duty. This was another reason why the decision of Parliament on the Corn Bill should be pronounced as early as possible. He should not allow any business that could possibly be postponed, to interfere with that measure. He proposed to take the second reading of the Corn Bill on Monday. As soon after that as he could, he should propose the first reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland. But he did not propose that the latter measure should afterwards interfere with the Corn Bill. As to railways, the Government intended to advise her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the important question of railways having termini in the metropolis

THE TARIFF.

On the question of the further consideration of the Customs (the Tariff),

The Marquis of WORCESTER moved that timber be omitted.

Mr. H. HINDE supported the amendment.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the Government proposals, and said the present one, in regard to timber, was the most popular of the whole Tariff.

Mr. Aaron Chapman, Captain Harris, and Mr. G. Palmer, spoke successively against the Government measure.

Mr. WARBURTON supported the Government.

M. BORTHWICK and Mr. HENLEY spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. HUME supported the proposed reduction of the timber duty

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK spoke at some length in favour of the amendment.

Sir G. CLERK defended the Government measure

Mr [illegible] that [illegible] were not dealt with in the Tariff.

The House [illegible]

For the Government resolution	232
Against it	109
Majority	—123

The Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. After a division, the numbers were

Ayes ..	4[illegible]
Noes ..	13
Majority	32

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

WORTH AND ANOTHER *v.* GRESHAM AND ANOTHER.

This was an action, tried at York on Saturday last, brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Worth and Frith, to recover from Mr. Gresham and Mr. Copeland, the defendants, of Lincoln, the amount of their bill as surveyors of the proposed Leeds, Midland, and Lincoln Junction Railway line—a speculation which had altogether failed, and had been, in December last, abandoned by the promoters. The defendants had, unhappily, applied for shares in this bubble, and offered themselves to be placed, if the attornies who originated the scheme thought fit, upon the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., stated the case, remarking that the plaintiffs' case cons[illegible] almost entirely of documentary evidence, respecting which there could be no misapprehension or mistake. The project had originated with two attornies of Sheffield, John Webster and S. Chambers; and, thinking it a desirable line, they had employed the plaintiffs to get the line surveyed and the plans and sections made ready by the far-famed 30th of last November. The customary certificate under the Standing Orders of the House of Commons of the names and business of the promoters of this particular line was then put in and proved; al[illegible] the certificate of registration, previously dated the 16th of October, 1845, [illegible] certified copy of the proprietors of the intended Company, published and circulated, containing the names of these two gentlemen, William Gresham and John Copeland, as members of the Provisional Committee. Of the liability of the defendants, the learned counsel now contended there could be no doubt, after the recent decisions of the Lord Chief Baron and Lord Denman in two still later cases upon the Home Circuit.

Oral evidence was then produced, with a view to show that Mr. Gresham had applied for shares, and had offered his services on the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Fairbank, civil engineer for 15 years, had been employed by Messrs. Worth and Frith in getting up five plans and sections necessary for the proposed work, and examining them if they were in compliance with the requisitions of the Act of Parliament, and he considered they were creditably executed. Mr. Chambers took two sets of the plans to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace. [The section of the line examined by the witness was here put in.] He and four other draughtsmen were employed about these sections for five days. The bill of cha[illegible] for levelling and laying down plans for 17½ miles at £32 per mile—£560 in all—was very reasonable. The book of reference for the attornies' use was charged low at £60, and also six copies of the plans to deposit at £35 each, [illegible] Expenses of coach-hire, letters, &c., were £64, and the stationery at [illegible] these charges were fair and reasonable. The plaintiffs were architects—one a surveyor of bridges in the county of Derby.

Mr. Martin called Thomas Frith, brother to the plaintiff Frith, who stated that his brother and partner had been seven years surveyors, and, as such, had been described upon their door-plate. They had never before surveyed a railway.

A guarantee to the extent of £100, by Chambers and Webster, for expenses in preparing the survey, was put in and proved; this was conditioned to be only of effect until the Company had appointed a Committee of Managing Directors.

Mr. Dundas, for the defendants, contended that the contract was made by the defendants with other persons, and not with Gresham and Copeland.

Mr. Addison, on the same side, denied there was any liability proved, and there was no case to go to the Jury.

The learned Judge, Coleridge, said he would not consent to stop this case. The learned counsel must go to the Jury upon the evidence. Where was the evidence that the contract for surveying was entered into before the registration?

Mr. Dundas, for the defendants, contended they were not liable to a contract concluded with the solicitors only, before even these defendants had signified their intention to take shares in the speculation. He then called

John Webster, who said he and Mr Chambers were the original promoters of this scheme, and they had several interviews with Mr. Frith upon it; one on the 17th of October, on the subject of this speculation Mr. Frith said he would undertake the survey of the line, provided he had a guarantee for their expenses as far as £100. Frith or Worth had not applied to them to survey the line. Frith said he voluntarily called at my office. I said I would join him in the guarantee with Mr. Chambers; and that I thought Mr. Chambers would have no objection to join in the guarantee also. Next day Worth, Frith, Chambers, and I, met and talked over the guarantee, which was read and agreed. They undertook to do the survey; we to do the lawyers' business—each to bear our own expenses, un[illegible] the Provisional Committee were formed. There never was a meeting of the Committee, unless you call one man a Committee—that was a Mr. Flatman (great laughter), of Wakefield, who attended. They expected to have an attendance of the whole Provisional Committee, but no one attended. In four weeks after, another meeting was called, when Flatman only attended. What was done was done on our own authority, relying on the Provisional Committee meeting, and taking the thing on their own hands. The plaintiffs' authority was the same as ours; we arranged with the plaintiffs to survey. It was solely a matter of arrangement between them and us. Nothing was said in the event of the scheme failing, but in the event of no committee being formed each was to pay his own outlay. On the 10th of December the scheme was given up, as the directors would not meet. Messrs. Worth and Frith and we met; Worth was abusive, and I walked away: this was at Masbrough. At the meeting it was said, that as no directors attended, it would be desirable to get from the applicants for shares as much money as would defray the expenses. This I proposed, and they assented. In pursuance of this arrangement, I made out an allotment of shares; 7000 had been applied for, and they were all made before this meeting at Masbrough. We had not before this made any allotment, and now we sent the allotments round, but we got little money by it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martin: The panic began on the 25th October. The prospectuses, containing the names of the committee, were sent to London on the 31st October. The prospectus was published in the *Sheffield Iris* on the 6th of November. Frith came to our office on the business, in consequence of some conversation with Chambers

Joseph Frith was called, but did [illegible] answer.

The learned Judge did not think Mr. Dundas had made out an answer to the plaintiff's case

Mr. Martin then went to the Jury, in reply to the defendant's case.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, the defendants, by their letters of acceptance of the duty and responsibility of committee-men, had rendered themselves liable to make good whatever work was really necessary for carrying out the objects [illegible]templated by the formation of the Company.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages, £897 5s. 6d.

[illegible]ONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS. In the Sherriff's Court, Nottingham, on Monday, an action was tried, in which Mr Richard Clarke, surveyor, was plaintiff, and M[illegible] Alderman of the City of London, and Chairman of the Sheffield, Nottingham, and London Direct Railway Company, was defendant The action was to recover £18 16s. 10d. for services in surveying for the railway company, and the claim was resisted on the ground that the surveyor was engaged by the engineer, Mr Brees. After a long trial, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the amount claimed.

THE TOWN AND GOWN RIOTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—At Cambridge, on Tuesday, *John Freestone*, aged 29, was charged with having assaulted Arthur Walsh, student of Trinity College, on the 7th instant. Mr. Sergeant Byles stated the case. On the night in question a riot occurred between the town and gown. The defendant was then a police officer of the borough, and the assaults were committed during the fight, which took place before Trinity gateway, where Mr. Walsh was struck and knocked down by the defendant. The father of the plaintiff, Sir John Walsh, conceived that his son had been most cruelly and unjustifiably treated, and had felt it to be his duty to institute the proceedings.—Evidence having been called for the prosecutor, Mr. Burcham addressed the Jury for the defence, and called witnesses who proved that the conduct of the gownsmen was very violent. —The Jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."—The next morning Mr. Baron Parke passed sentence on Freestone. In so doing his Lordship commented on the violent conduct of the defendant, and, having adverted to the recommendation of the prosecutor himself, sentenced the defendant to one fortnight's imprisonment.

THE ROAD!—Out of the four coaches lately running daily from Stamford to Grantham, there are now but two left, viz., The "Red Rover," and the "Leeds Mail." The Grantham "Wonder" coach, that met the eleven o'clock train from London, ceased running on Saturday last. Parties from Grantham will therefore have to leave town by the first train, or stay in Stamford all night, and go by the Leeds mail the following morning.

POLISH COSTUMES.—FETE OF THE COCK.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

Prince Adam Czartoryski is the eldest son of Adam Casimer, Prince of Czartoryski, and Starost of Podolia; he was born on the 14th January, 1770.

Having spent a portion of his early youth in England, studying the spirit and effects of constitutional government in the school of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, he returned to Poland, in 1791, to take arms against Russia; and, after receiving several marks of distinction for his gallantry, continued to fight under the banner of his country till the suppression of its independence. Such of his vast estates as were within the Polish territory appropriated by Russia were in consequence confiscated; and it was only through the intercession of the Court of Vienna with the Empress Catherine, that these possessions were restored; but on condition that Prince Adam and his brother should reside, as hostages, in St. Petersburg. Once there, she peremptorily insisted on their entering the service; and the former was attached as aide-de-camp to her grandson Alexander, whose favour and confidence he then acquired, and continued long afterwards to enjoy.

He has, throughout his life, been steadily guided by the love of his country, always sacrificing to it every other consideration. He has endeavoured to serve its interests in different ways, as circumstances would best allow. When there was no chance of obtaining for it all he wished, or all to which it was entitled, he did not give up its cause in discouragement, but strove unweariedly for *all that was possible*. In early life he was captivated with the liberality—which he had helped to inspire—of the Emperor Alexander, then, perhaps, sincerely expressed, and sought to secure every attainable advantage for Poland, when its independence was out of the question. At the Congress of Vienna he laboured successfully to establish for his country at least a semblance of independence, and such an approach to it as promised to leave an after-chance of something better.

In his capacity of President of Public Instruction, he laboured so assiduously and successfully to instil true patriotic feelings into the minds of the Polish youth, that Novosiltzof charged him, in a despatch to the Emperor, with "*having retarded for a century the amalgamation of Poland with Russia.*"

To the impetus and direction which he then imparted to public instruction is probably owing much of the intellectual and patriotic tendency which now jointly distinguishes the emigration. Most of its celebrities studied like Mitzkiewitch, or taught like Lelewel, in universities and schools founded by his influence, and under his immediate direction.

The partisans of Prince Adam dwell with pride on the display of civil courage made by him in 1826, when, after the revolt on the accession of Nicholas to the throne, the Senate of Poland was convoked to constitute a supreme Court of Appeal for the purpose of trying the Poles implicated in the conspiracy. Czartoryski was at the time travelling in Italy, where he had retired when Alexander began his reign of terror in Poland, but he instantly returned to take his place in the Senate. This body, it is well known, with a single exception to its unanimity, acquitted the accused, and made a bold report to the Emperor, in which it recalled the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, the official declarations of the Emperor Alexander, and his speeches to the Diet, whereby he had declared the kingdom an independent state, and that the Polish provinces were intended to treble the extent and importance of the *nascent* kingdom. It recalled to the Emperor the terms of the Constitution, and of the oath to maintain it, which he was violating together. This report, made in the name of the dying President Belinski, was written by Prince Adam.

"When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he entertained the conviction that the moment chosen was unpropitious, yet, sooner than neglect any opportunity which might possibly lead to the emancipation of his country, he joined the patriots heart and soul, utterly regardless of the princely fortune and the high position he was sacrificing."

When called to the Presidence of the Executive Pentarchy, he was frequently in the field during the sanguinary campaign, or, as it might perhaps more properly be termed, campaigns, against Diebitch and Paskevitch; he was present at the battles of Wawre, of Demblé, and Iganie; and, after he had abdicated his office, took part in the last success of the Polish arms at Miedzirzecz.

When Warsaw was attacked, he marched up with the army of Ramorino, vainly attempting its relief. When this corps was forced by treble forces to seek refuge on the Austrian frontier, Prince Adam crossed the Vistula, with a few officers, and succeeded in joining General Rozytski in the palatinate of Sandomir. He had thus successively, when their cause was desperate, joined the last wrecks of the national army; and, at length, driven with Rozytski on to the territory of the Republic (!) of Cracow, he only quitted that city, when the Russian troops were entering it.

He thus commenced his public career at twenty, fighting against the enemies of his country, and the age of sixty overtook him in the ranks of those who were striking the last desperate blows for its freedom against the same oppressor.

Since the expulsion of those who constitute the present emigration, it ought not to be forgotten that Prince Czartoryski has either been chosen, or tacitly allowed by its members of all parties, to act in its name for their common interest, and he may be said assiduously, skilfully, and successfully to have assumed the direction of all relations entered into for the general weal of this body, and of the country represented by them, with foreign Governments and parties.

The emigrants of all shades of opinions seem to have left this duty to him, in the full conviction that he would do all that could be done in this respect; and it would appear that their flattering confidence in his patriotism and activity has not been misplaced. Through his exertions the Representative Assemblies of France and England have been urged to protest against the Russian occupation of Poland, and Ministers to commit themselves upon this subject. His efforts have contributed powerfully to the dissemination of the anti-Russian feeling which is now rising amongst the Sclavonians beyond the Russian boundary, and particularly amongst those of the Turkish Empire. Czartoryski, in his younger days, when Minister of Foreign Affairs to Alexander, and full of faith in the sincerity of the youthful Potentate's liberalism of feeling, had entertained the thought—by no means novel in Russian policy—of gathering all the Sclavonic nations beneath the sceptre of the Tzar, who then promised to devote his power to the glorious task of civilising and enfranchising so large a portion of mankind. With this view he had formerly opened channels of communication with these Sclavonic branches, and acquired a knowledge of their feelings and condition, which proved highly useful to him when he sought to expose to them the nature and objects of the Russian Cabinet.

It would be difficult for the nation, if it chose a constitutional chief, to do otherwise, from his unexceptional position, than select Prince Adam for that office. For whom else could they choose, at least out of his family, even if his virtues, services, experience, and abilities had been far less than they have been officially pronounced to be by the enemies of his country, who, in the contumacious trial by special commission, which confiscated all his property, and condemned him to an ignominious death, declared in the counts of his indictment:—

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

"That the exalted station of the Prince, the illustrious name he bore, his vast fortune, his widely-extended influence, *and the great abilities commonly attributed to him*, had been the cause why, at the moment of insurrection, a great many persons had watched the conduct of the Prince, and found example in it."

In the same manner that Prince Czartoryski has since successfully directed the foreign relations of the Polish emigration, did he unsuccessfully manage the diplomatic intercourse of the country during its short-lived independence; but his friends and partisans strenuously and emphatically deny that he ever trusted to diplomacy alone, instead of arms; and that, on the contrary, whilst neglecting no imaginable means which might conduce to success, he placed his faith chiefly in the result of battles.

It is, besides, only fair to state that the diplomatic negotiations into which Prince Adam entered—as mere auxiliary means, according to his declaration—though unsuccessful, were far from being ill-judged in their direction; and, with a little better fortune, or if pushed a little further, might have led to very different results. "*Durez, durez jusqu' au printemps,*" said the French Minister, holding out a prospect of intervention; whilst the correspondent above quoted says—"In 1836, when I was at Howick with Prince Czartoryski, Lord Grey declared to him that had he been as well informed on Polish matters at the time of the revolution as he was then (in 1836), the Government of Great Britain would not have remained aloof.

The Prince is, it is true, seventy-five years old; but his is a *cruda viridisque senectus*. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, rides often on horseback, and in mind is as active and vigorous as ever. He belongs too to a family remarkable for longevity. His father was past ninety when he died; his mother, the famous Princess Czartoryski, died only ten years ago, aged ninety-six."

POLISH COSTUMES.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DRUIDIC STONES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth, like other border counties of England, is rich in architectural relics and monumental memorials of ages long past, which may, in a manner, be regarded as the land-marks of history:

> I doe love these ancient ruines,
> We never tread upon them, but we set our foot
> Upon some reverend historie.

The specimens figured in our Illustration, are referred to the period when the Druids held sovereign sway over the people of Britain, and made even Kings their servants.

DRUIDIC STONES.

These three stones are situated near the town of Treleck; the perpendicular height of the smallest is 9 feet 2 inches; of the middle one, 10 feet 1 inch; and of the tallest, 11 feet 10 inches. They all incline; the largest being 15 feet long, above the ground, and 14 feet in circumference at the base. The stone is externally grey, from exposure to the atmosphere; but, when broken, the internal colour is seen to be red.

The people of the district call these monoliths "Harold's Stones," and suppose they were set up to commemorate his victory over the Britons; but antiquaries attribute them to the Druids, and regard them as corresponding with the first object of idolatry throughout all the world—a plain, unwrought stone.

We are indebted to a Correspondent, E. E. D., for the sketch of these relics, as well as for the substance of the preceding details.

THE INDIAN WAR.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the annexed pen-and-ink sketch of the recent Battle at Ferozshuhur, sent from camp by an officer to his friend at Umballah. The dotted line in the plan denotes the route taken by the 3rd Dragoons, when (charging) they came up in time to co-operate with the Infantry, and assist them in taking the guns, all of which were captured at the point of the bayonet and sabre. It is obvious, from the position of the guns, how deadly must have been their fire upon our men, as they advanced to the attack.

Our readers will find, in the following letter, some additional particulars of interest connected with the operations of the British troops against the Sikhs. The letter, which is written in a very characteristic style, is from Ensign Alexander the son of Colonel Alexander, who was wounded during the conflict:—

Camp, somewhere near Ferozepore, on the Banks of a
"Nullah" (river), Jan. 2, 1846.

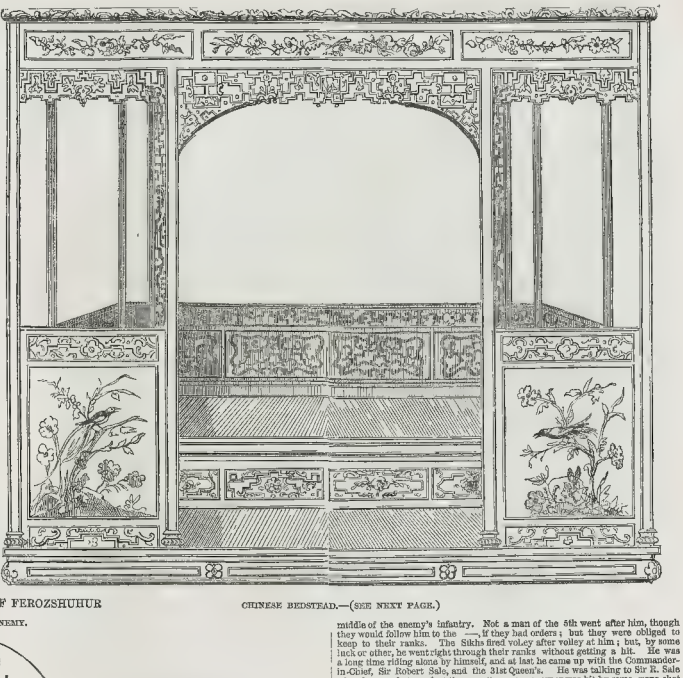
My dearest Uncle,—Before this letter reaches its destination, you will, no doubt, have seen and read the Governor-General's despatch, containing an account of the two actions fought—one on the 18th of December, and the other on the 21st and 22nd of the same month—also, a list of the killed and wounded; and, amongst the latter, you will see flourishing my father's and my own name; but, when you see them, be not alarmed, for we are both, thank God, doing well; and, what's more, you will not only see us mentioned amongst the killed and wounded, but, I hope, amongst the gallant and brave. One thing I can safely say, that we have neither of us disgraced the family, nor the Irish blood flowing within us. I suppose you would like to hear my account of the battle; well, as much of it as I saw you shall have.

In your last letter to me (received yesterday) you advised me to offer my services as a cavalry volunteer, should there be war with the Punjaub. You will be surprised to hear that I offered myself, more than a fortnight ago, and was accepted, and made acting aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gough on the spot, who commanded the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the Governor-General's body-guard and the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry. I thought myself one of the luckiest dogs on the face of the earth, and all I wished for was a fight that day—just that I might have an opportunity of showing the brigadier what sort of fellow he had for an aide-de-camp. By Jove, uncle, I had scarcely expressed the wish when a letter came to say that the Sikhs were in force not far ahead. The order was immediately given to advance in lines, draw swords, and load pistols; and we advanced in a most beautiful line—horse artillery and cavalry together; the infantry in the rear a good distance. Well, we advanced in this way for many miles; and, at last, seeing no enemy, the order was given to halt at a place called Moodkee, and mark out the ground for the camp, which was done in a short time; and, soon afterwards, we found ourselves seated round a table in the open air, eating and drinking away at a splendid lunch, or tiffin (as they call it in this country). But, a soldier's life is so uncertain, you don't know what a minute may bring forth. There we were—eight of us—seated round this table, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking—little thinking what was in store for us. We had been in this way for about half-an-hour, when, all of a sudden, one of the officers jumped up and said—"Do you hear the 'assembly' sounding?" We were on our feet in half-a-second, and soon after every man was on horseback. I took up my post close to the bugler, and followed him wherever he went. The order was given: "2nd Brigade, form a line and advance; the enemy are within a mile of you!" The gallant young fellows of the 5th gave a cheer—enough to do one's heart good who heard it—and advanced steadily. We had proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from camp when we heard a bang and a whiz, and then another and another in rapid succession; our artillery came up in the meantime, and began firing at theirs. The cavalry were drawn up in line behind the artillery, and every now and then a round shot from the enemy's guns came into our ranks. The infantry had not come up at this time. An order came from the Chief, telling the cavalry to go a smart trot, and turn the left flank of the enemy. At this time I was not with the brigadier, he having sent me to camp to tell the 4th Lancers to come up at a gallop and join the rest of the cavalry. When I returned I found the cavalry moving round the flank, and I was obliged to go at a good gallop to overtake the brigadier. Whilst passing the 5th, a round shot came whiz quite close to me, and entered their ranks; that was the first shot that took effect that day; it broke two of the horses' legs, and that was the last I saw of the 5th Light Cavalry. Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons were leading, followed by the 2nd Brigade, and also by the 4th Lancers. We had gone in this way for a mile, when the Dragoons ahead of us gave a cheer; they had just got a glimpse of the enemy. We took up their cheer—had scarcely commenced, when an order was given—"body-guard, right wheel!" I turned round to see what was the meaning of the order, and the first thing that caught my eye was a body of the 8th cavalry among a lot of bushes. A great number of the body-guard men did not hear the order, and followed the 3rd Dragoons. We managed, however, to get about 40 of them together, and went at the enemy in sections of threes—not being able to form line and charge, on account of the bushes. The cheer I told you of before, that the 3rd Dragoons gave, raised my Irish spirit to such a pitch, that I said to myself "Now, then, for the honour of old Erin," and in another minute I found myself in the middle of the Sikhs. I was surrounded by four of these blackguards, all cutting and slashing at me with their swords, and, to make bad worse, I lost both my stirrups; there was not a man of the body-guard near me at the time; it was a dreadful situation to be in, certainly; and the only thing left was to make a last effort, which I did by digging both my heels into the sides of my little horse, and giving one or two jolly cuts with my sword, which cleared the way for me. I soon found myself amongst the body-guard again, with only a slight wound on the thigh. Not long after this, we were at them again, and I got a shot right through the muscle of my right arm, and another a little higher up, which went through my coat and my shirt, but never touched my skin. Was not that a narrow escape? Four officers out of six were wounded that evening; I mean those of the body-guard. Well, after fighting for some time, we (60 of us) gave about 200 of the Sikhs as good a licking as ever they had got. But, if these fellows had fought as well at the end as they did at the commencement, they would have cut every one of us up; for we are no match for them in hand-to-hand work. They use their swords and manage their horses a great deal better than we do; and they proved it that evening. Two of the officers had their reins cut; a fellow tried that at mine, but missed, and caught my horse such a cut behind the ear!

I must tell you something of my father, and the narrow escape he had that evening. My dad, with his regiment, lost sight of the brigade soon after we made the move round the enemy's flank. The dust and smoke were so great that you could not see your hand before you. Had it not been for that, the 5th would have been up with us when we attacked those fellows in the bushes, and the consequence would have been that they would all have been butchered, and, very likely, we should not have been so severely cut up. When my governor found himself all alone with his regiment, he was rather puzzled what to do; but, rather than stand still, he moved on with his regiment towards some dust he saw in the distance, not knowing whether it was the enemy or ourselves that was kicking it up, and caring very little which—but on he went. After ten minutes' cantering, he was astonished to hear his men cheering, and asked why they did so? They said they saw the Sikhs ahead. He had not time to give them an order, for no sooner had they commenced cheering, than his horse—a brute he gave 1000 rupees for only a week before—took to its heels, and rushed off right into the middle of the enemy's infantry. Not a man of the 5th went after him, though they would follow him to the —, if they had orders; but they were obliged to keep to their ranks. The Sikhs fired volley after volley at him; but, by some luck or other, he went right through their ranks without getting a bit. He was a long time riding alone by himself, and at last he came up with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Sale, and the 31st Queen's. He was talking to Sir R. Sale when he was shot; and, at the same time, my governor was hit by some grape-shot in the left arm, and had his sword broken over his head; and an hour or two after the fighting was over, and we all returned to camp and had a splendid dinner. Now then, uncle, I must hurry over the account of the next week, which lasted twenty-four hours—the Waterloo of India. We had two days given us after the Moodkee affair to rest our limbs and bury our dead. On the morning of the 21st, we marched at sun-set in battle array—the infantry leading, followed by artillery, protected by cavalry. We marched about 12 miles when the halt was sounded. We dismounted, and had something to eat. We had about a quarter-of-an-hour's rest, when we were on the move again towards the enemy's entrenched camp, which was distant about two miles. In a short time we were within gun-shot of it. The halt again sounded, and the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and all the general officers, held a consultation, whether we should attack them at once or wait until the following morning. Sir Hugh Gough was for attacking them at once, and it was given in his favour—so, at three o'clock, our heavy guns opened upon their camp. There was a heavy fire kept up from both sides. At last, we managed to set fire to their camp. Our infantry made three or four charges at their batteries, and succeeded in driving the fellows away from their guns, and spiking them; but they could get no further than the guns. The enemy's infantry fought beautifully. I don't mean to say they could lick ours; but they blew hundreds of our brave fellows up by springing mines, and then coming down in numbers, and firing at us with their matchlocks. It was about nine o'clock when our infantry retired from the camp. I was at that time with the 5th Cavalry, talking to my father, when a round shot came right between us both, and killed a trooper and a horse behind us. By Jove, uncle, I shall never forget that as long as I live: the whiz that that ball made was ringing in my ears for an hour afterwards. We bivouacked for that night close to the enemy's camp, and they amused themselves by firing at us with their big guns the whole night. At daybreak on the morning of the 22nd we went at them again, and drove them out of their entrenchments at one o'clock. The Governor-General sent for the 5th Cavalry, and ordered it to go ahead four miles to see if the Sikhs had gone off. We had scarcely gone a mile when the blackguards came down on us again. That was the critical moment; the fate of India was at stake: it was a regular case of fight or die, and the former we did in style. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd the fate of India was decided, and the most bloody battle ever fought in this quarter of the world finished. At five o'clock that evening we went into Ferozepore, and bivouacked that night.

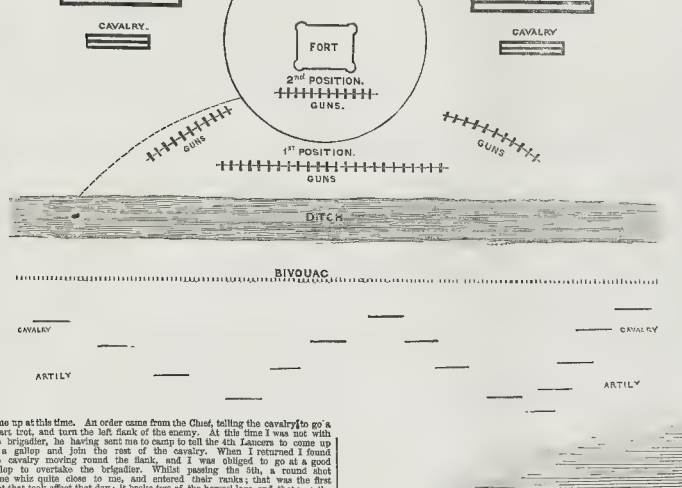
Best love to all, and believe me ever to remain your affectionate nephew,
AUGUSTUS H. ALEXANDER.

The *Globe* says, "We have obtained leave to copy the following portion of a private letter from a gallant officer who commanded one of the regiments engaged in the severe three days' battle on the bank of the Sutlej:—Camp Runreeka Ghaut, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 15th January.—God only knows how this desperate war will terminate. Our loss in killed and wounded has been



CHINESE BEDSTEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF FEROZSHUHUR



THE FIELD OF JELALABAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

almost three thousand. God only knows how I escaped. I commanded the — in the 18th, at the close of that battle; and I commanded —— in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. My Arab charger was shot on the night of the 21st, while in square. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's son received his death wound in the ranks of the 56th; he was a noble and gallant soldier."

JELALABAD.

This place is associated with the most brilliant successes of the lamented Sir Robert Sale; for here, in the winter of 1841—42, with a handful of British troops, the gallant Commander made a most heroic defence against a numerous and infuriate army of Afghans. The date of our sketch, obligingly forwarded by a Correspondent, is 1842; the fortifications were destroyed in October, that year, by order of General Pollock, on his final evacuation of Afghanistan.

Jelalabad is the capital of the province of the same name, and is situated nearly a mile from the south bank of the river of Kabool (shown in the second distance of the sketch), and five miles below the confluence of the Soorkh Rood. It is stated to have been founded by the Emperor Akbar, called also Jelal-ud-din. Two other towns of greater extent formerly stood near the present, and their ruined defences can still be traced. Jelalabad is wretchedly built of unburnt bricks, and has little either of manufactures or trade, though advantageously situated on the main road from the Punjaub to Kabool. The amount of population is variously stated—from 3000 to 10,000. A considerable portion of the number are Hindoos—here, as in other places, the monopolizers of trade. The place owes its importance to the fact of its being the residence of the Governor of the fertile province of which it is the chief town. (*Thornton's Gazetteer.*)

The annexed Engraving is from a drawing by Captain George Powell Thomas, Bengal Army; and may be relied on for its fidelity.

CHINESE BEDSTEAD.

This highly-curious specimen of the *beaux meubles* of China is now to be seen at the warehouse of Mr. R. A. C. Loader, 24, Pavement, Finsbury. It was the property of a Mandarin, and was taken at Pekin, by a Captain, during the late war. It is, perhaps, the finest piece of Chinese cabinet-work ever seen in England, being carved, solid rosewood and ash, in many parts three inches in thickness. The design is truly tasteful, and not merely distinguished by its elaborate beauty. The Canopy (not shown in our engraving) is of teak, finely perforated. Another peculiarity is the Dressing-room, which is attached, and is of a like character. The entire weight is 1097 lbs.

This would appear to have been the great family Bedstead of the Mandarin from whose establishment it was taken. It was highly prized; for in China, as in England, the best Bedstead is held almost in veneration, and is handed down, from generation to generation, for hundreds of years.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 22.—Fourth Sunday in Lent—Goethe died, 1832.
MONDAY, 23.—Weber died, 1829.
TUESDAY, 24.—Venus rises 4h 27m a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Annunciation Lady Day.
THURSDAY, 26.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 27.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.
SATURDAY, 28.—Abercrombie died, 1801.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 28.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 19	10 56	11 35	0 0	0 9	0 39	1 6	1 30	1 50	2 13	2 36	2 56

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Oxford Undergraduate*" is thanked; but the proffered translation of "*Metastasio*" is not to our purpose.

Studmill had better wait till the Letter-boxes are altered.

"*D. P.*"—*Miss Sherriff* has more than once appeared as one of the Singing Witches in "*Macbeth.*" *The large Picture* exists.

"*J. N. H.*" *Sheffield.*—We do not decide wagers.

"*T. W.*" *Crawley*, is thanked; but the Sonnet is declined.

"*W. S.*" *Great Malvern.*—*The confession of Garrett, the Railway thief*, was noticed in our paper of Jan. 31.

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.* *Peel, in the Isle of Man, contains a Cathedral*; but it should not, on that account, be termed a city, since it is but a decayed town.

"*L. E. L.*"—*We are not responsible for Advertisers.*

"*G. T.*" *There is no "Royal road" of three or four months to excellence in Wood Engraving*; it will require more than as many years, and a knowledge of drawing well much and the learner.

"*Xpic.*"—*The origin of Spiral Sermons is described in No.* 151 *of our Journal*, page 189.

"*Miles*" is recommended to address his application to the military authorities in *Dublin.*

"*E. R.*" should apply to the Masters of the School of Design, Somerset House. There will be a small charge for tuition.

"*Enquirer*" is correct: the Sale of the Royal Georges took place Aug. 29, and not June 24 (as we have stated), 1782. *We were misled by "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates."*

"*Thomas,*" *Warwick.*—*Whether any one will take Covent-Garden Theatre this season is very problematical.*

"*Conscientia.*" *A Master cannot legally interfere with the religious inclinations of his Apprentice.*

"*Mercator*" may hear of many Boxes of the description at Cross', opposite Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

"*T. L.*" *The hogshead of wine is sixty-three gallons.*

"*S. W.*" *To expedite a letter to Australia, address it by Overland Mail, via Marseilles or Southampton.*

"*A Member of the Third Troop of Norfolk Yeomanry*" is thanked for his corrective *Letter and List.*

"*A Regular Subscriber,*" *Stroud*, may obtain *of an Army Agent the information as to the Prize Money.*

"*A. B. S.*"—*We have not since heard of "the Stokes Child."*

"*T. H.*"—*An outline description and illustration of Faraday's recent discovery of the Magnetization of Light appeared in No.* 196 *of our Journal.*

"*C. B.*"—*Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving*" *is the most comprehensive work of its class, but is expensive. The Supplement to Vol.* 4 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *contains Engravings and Descriptions of the Tools used in Wood Engraving.*

"*E. P.*"—"*Foster's Bookkeeping by Double Entry.*"

"*E. M.*," *Weymouth*, is recommended to complain to the *General Post Office* "*our Correspondent should state the distance of his house from the Post Office at Weymouth.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Lymington.* —*Landseer's* "*Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time*" *is an original creation of the painter's genius.*

"*Kara Ava*" *will find official situations somewhat scarce: he had better seek interest with a Member of Parliament.*

"*H. W.*" *Durham.*—*Address, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*

"*Johnny.*" *Mrs. Ellis's works are published by Fisher and Co., London.*

"*Dilemma.*" *The publication of "Bogue's European Library" was commenced before "Bohn's Standard Library" was announced.*

"*S. G.*" *Bond-street, should consult the article "Pneumbrokers," in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*C. De L.*" *Wolverhampton.*—*The most complete work on Electro-Metallurgy is "Smee's Elements"*

"*Hercules,*" *Truro, we do not understand.*

"*Miss Kent*" and "*G. H. P.*" *Liverpool*, will be entitled to the large View of *Dublin, without any extra charge or "drawing"*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Blandford.* *Whatever duty is paid will be returned.*

"*Anglicus,*" *Paris*, is thanked for the suggestion, though we cannot entertain the project.

"*Chez-Ma.*"—"*God Save the King.*" *composed by Dr. Bull, was first sung at a grand entertainment given by the French and Flanders Company to King James I.* in 1607, *in honour of the escape of that Monarch from the Powder Plot. The French "God Save the King" is "Vive le Roi."*

"*A Correspondent.*" *We are not aware of the day of the consecration of All Saints Church, Lambeth.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Canterbury.* *The republicanism would be mischievous.*

"*S. H. Y.*" *Stockport.*—*Lady Jane was not at Meadow, during the recent Battle.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*An insolvent is liable for any debt that is not entered in the Schedule.*

"*A Subscriber*" may, probably, hear of the invention of Candle-making Machinery, at *No.* 31, *Shoe-lane.*

"*J. D. S.*" *Woburn.* *A newspaper may be sent from London into the country, and vice versâ, free of postage.*

"*South and Co*" *should consult a Solicitor.*

"*A Duel in Subscriber.*"—*We do not decide wagers.*

"*A. F.*" *can only proceed by action-at-law.*

"*A Great Admirer.*"—*Maria is not married, but she is engaged. We have no register of his birth.*

"*A Widow.*" *We recommend an application to Cramer and Co., of Regent-street. They will give sound advice.*

"*A German Scholar.*" *Names have a conventional pronunciation in every country. We are not at Stamford as he pronounces it himself; but he may be right, and not the person for whom it was intended.*

"*O. U.*"—"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—"*An Original and Continued Subscriber.*"—"*L. L.*" *Bath.*—"*A. B.*" *Lynn.*—"*C. C.*" *Stratford-on-Avon.* "*A. C.*" "*Enquirer.*" "*Walsoor.*" "*Ahab.*"—"*A Young Lady.*"—"*Millicent.*"—*We are too much pressed with intelligence, at this busy season of the year, to reply to enquiries of literary and antiquarian curiosity, and of trifling interest to the public.*

"*J. C.*" *Wyndham-street.* *The largest Parish Church in the Metropolis is that of St. Saviour, Southwark.*

"*B. S. E.*"—*The costume of the Clown of our present Pantomimes is a grotesque corruption of the dress of the ancient Court-Fool. (See the celebrated Wood-cut by Albert Durer.)*

"*J. T.*," *Corfe Castle, and "A Subscriber.*" *West Bromwich.* *Due notice will be given of the issue of the large View of Dublin.*

"*T. C.*" *The Lines are ineligible*

"*E. B.*"—*The Cradle of Henry V. has been too often engraved for us to regret.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Blandford-street.*—"*Tennyson's Poems*" *are published by Moxon, Dover-street; whether a Letter addressed to the Poet would reach him.*

"*J. W.*," *although one of a "very tall, fine" family, would have little chance of obtaining the object to which by an "appeal to the public."*

"*Designer's*" *letter has amused us.*

"*A Fortunate, Unfortunate Railway Agent*" *appears to be in a brown study.*

"*Exeter*" *had better not become a "Perpetual-Motion Seeker."*

"*A. M. Z.*"—*Eminence in the Law may be attained without great proficiency in public speaking.*

"*A. A. C.*" *Taunton, and "Apollonia,*" *should consult "Hayden's Lectures on Painting."*

"*P. T. O.*"—*Sivori's name is pronounced See-vor-ee: the accent on the first syllable.*

"*G. P.*" *Mr. Hatton did play on the pianoforte at Jullien's Concerts: his address may be obtained at Cramer and Co's., Regent street.*

"*Curiosita.*"—*Mrs. Sunderland has been singing for some years at the Concerts of Choral Societies in the North; and appeared in London, at Exeter Hall, that reason. We do not know her maiden name.*

"*W. R. H. Burnham.*"—*Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., is not entitled to the prefix "Hon." That addition is the courtesy designation given to the younger sons of Earls, and to all the children of Viscounts and Barons. Mr. Duncombe is the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, in the county of York, whose elder brother was created Baron Feversham.*

"*M. F. D.*"—"*J. B. B.*" *Taunton,* "*Censor,*" *Exeter,*—*and* "*M. E. A., a Raphaen.*" *We, last week, attempted to solve the arithmetical problem submitted to us by the first-named, because it was the simplest and neatest; at the same time, we were aware that greater exactness might be attained by a fractional, logarithmical, or algebraical process. The small difference of about a halfpenny—between our result and that of our Correspondents is owing, undoubtedly, to our not having employed more than four places of decimals.*

"*P. H.*" *is right*

"*J. A. P.*" *We have not room for the Railway Signals.*

"*H. O. P.,*" *Newcastle, may obtain the information at some Army Accoutrement Maker's.*

"*L. L.*"—*On any kind of people. The Indian Mail arrives in England fortnightly*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Belfast, should write to the Newman who supplies the paper*

"*A. B. Y. Z.*" *should consult a Solicitor.*

"*Daphnis,*" *Warminster, will require a Passport from the Belgian Ambassador.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Portions on the Funds.*

INELIGIBLE. "*J. F. W.*"

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The Novitiate.—Bateman's Law of Auctions.—Bogue's European Library, (Roscoe's Lee K., 2 vols.) -Ruff's Guide to the Turf.—Major Lawrence's Adventures of an Officer, 3 vols.—The Robertses on their Travels, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols

ERRATUM.—In our last No., p. 182, (*Gerald Gage*), col. 1, line 4 from top, for "she had grown less fond of him," read "she had grown fond of him."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

That the "letter killeth" is abundantly proved in our courts of law, in those cases where the strict terms of an enactment are made the means of violating every principle of common sense and equity. Instances need not be quoted from the past, for every day is adding to their number; and one class of suits alone—that known as "Railway Cases"—is becoming very fertile in proofs of the fact that law and justice are often of no kin together. It is the golden age of scheming-attorneyism and bubble-blowing speculators; for, though they have been the actual men in getting up plans of railways, for which surveyors were employed, and numerous agents set to work in a style, to borrow a phrase from another class of managers, "regardless of expense," they contrive, and the law abets them in contriving, to escape the consequences of their own misdeeds, had things prospered they would have bagged all the profits; but they back out of all the responsibility of payment, and leave it to that numerous class, almost a tolerable fraction of the whole human race, "Railway Committee-men."

The engineers and others who have demands to make for work and labour done are entitled to fair payment if their work has been fairly executed; but we conceive that equity should throw the charge on the real employers, the active spirits, *the* Company, in fact; for everybody else connected with it appear, in most cases, to have been mere cyphers. The attachment should be made, too, against the general funds of the undertaking; if they are insufficient, it shows that the engineers have given extensive credit to a concern that did not deserve and should not have commanded credit at all. The law does not countenance a creditor who has been utterly reckless in his dealings, and it would have been a great advantage to the public had engineers, whose work is so expensive, ascertained beforehand what were the prospects of payment, and whether or not there were really sufficient funds at the back of the undertaking. If, as sometimes appears to have been the case, engineers were themselves among the first promoters of the scheme, the case is still worse; and to give them a remedy against the individuals they have coaxed into the Company by the terms of a prospectus, and who took no share whatever in the management, is only to legalise and protect a refined system of plunder.

Let each shareholder be liable to his part of the expenses with others; but the law becomes a violation of justice when it permits individuals to be singled out from others equally liable, and made to defray the whole charge of proceedings of which they had no knowledge, and which neither controlled nor regulated. The letter of the law may support some of the recent decisions; but we think Judges might show a little less virulence against the victims of these speculators: they seem to exult in what is really, on their part, abetting extortion from the Bench, by virtue of Acts of Parliament, which those same Judges not unfrequently denounce as unintelligible. They are now lending the law to assist fraud and robbery: far better would it be to treat such cases like the Jew's suit for the "pound of flesh," no cases in which it is desirable, for the sake of "a great right," to do "a little wrong"—and, instead of insisting on the letter of the law, inspire Juries with something like the spirit of equity.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM. Her Majesty held a Drawing-Room at St. James's Pa... on Thursday, at two o'clock, which was most numerous, and brilliantly attended.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Accounts from Paris mention that the preparations for the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French were proceeding without intermission at the Tuileries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

THE QUEEN'S COURT. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, the Ministers, &c. Viscount Canning, Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, was, by command of the Queen, sworn one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. At the Court the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Austria, was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had an audience of the Queen. The Bishop of Calcutta had an audience of the Queen, to submit to her Majesty the ground plan and the perspective view of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Calcutta, erecting by Colonel Forbes, of the Engineers. The Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel had audiences of the Queen.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND PARIS. The Duke of Wellington will give a grand entertainment next Wednesday, the 25th instant, at Apsley House, to Prince Louis Napoleon, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester, and a distinguished party are invited to meet the Royal party.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. A marriage is contemplated between Mr. Egerton, eldest son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, and Lady Mary Campbell, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, and niece of the Duchess of Buccleuch. It is stated that the nuptials will be solemnized in the approaching summer

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE IN PARIS. A marriage in high life took place on Monday last, at the British Embassy, Paris. The parties were James Duff, Esq., M.P., son of General Sir Alexander Duff, and Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll. Amongst the numerous distinguished persons present were Lord and Lady Cowley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Hertford, Lady Powerscourt, &c.

ARRIVAL OF JOSEPH BUONAPARTE IN LONDON.—Joseph Buonaparte came by the Calais Packet on Thursday, and has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONIES.

A numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London was held on Tuesday, at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, "to adopt resolutions for providing the ministration of religion and the means of education, in connection with the Church of England, for our emigrant countrymen in the British colonies."

The Lord Mayor was in the chair, supported by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Jamaica, Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, Lord Courtenay, M.P., Lord John Tyrrell, Sir George Larpent, R. M. Milnes, M.P., the Rev. Sir H. Duckenfield, Archdeacon Robinson, Archdeacon Harrison, the Dean of Chichester, R. Mangles, Esq., M.P., Alderman Copeland, M.P., Baronet, Esq., M.P., Archdeacon Manning, Sir C. Hunter, H. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., G. P. Young, Esq. T. D. Acland, Esq., Alderman Farebrother, &c.

The Bishop of London, in proposing the first resolution, said, that frequently as he had attended their meetings, he could truly say he never experienced so much satisfaction as on the present occasion, when he saw not only the chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world, the representatives of its principal men, but also so large a number of its inhabitants assembled for the purpose of doing honour to the Church by means of the colonies. (Applause.) After referring to letters from Canada, Australia, Newfoundland, &c., to prove the spiritual destitution existing in the British Colonies, he (the Bishop) proposed the following resolution, and resumed his seat amidst great applause: "That while a great present deficiency of the means of public worship and religious instruction exists throughout the British colonies, about 40,000 persons, for the most part of the poorest class, annually go out as emigrants, to settle in those countries."

Sir Thomas Baring, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of Jamaica, in an eloquent speech, proposed the following resolution: "That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the Colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home, in their own parish church and school, have a strong claim on their countrymen for help, in providing churches and schools for their children with the means of religion and the means of education."

Lord John Russell, in seconding the resolution, said:—"I rise to address you, not only as being connected with this city, having the honour of being one of your representatives, but likewise having held a situation under the Crown which gave me an opportunity of knowing the situation of the Colonies (hear, hear) I had also the means of learning how valuable are the efforts which are made by this Society for the diffusion of Christianity in the Colonies. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I rise to second the resolution which speaks of ministering to the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek a subsistence for themselves and families in our Colonies, some of those advantages provided for them at home in their own parish churches and schools. (Applause.)

The resolution was agreed to.

Archdeacon Manning proposed the following resolution:—"That the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, whose commercial interests are so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the Colonies, are specially called upon to promote their moral and spiritual welfare."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was then agreed that a subscription should be opened, and thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

The 53rd anniversary festival of this society was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. The attendance was not very numerous, there being only about 120 persons present. Among the nobility and gentry assembled on the platform we observed the following: Lords Palmerston and Lincoln, Viscount Canterbury, Baron Rolleston, General Sir C. Malcolm, General Caulfield, Sir W. Somerville, General L'Estrange, Sir T. B. Lennard, Sir R. E. Campbell, Sir J. N. R. Campbell, Mr. R. Arundell, M.P., Mr. J. Collett, M.P., Mr. Butler, M.P., Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Shaw, M.P.

The cloth having been drawn, and the usual loyal toasts having been proposed, and drunk with all the honours,

Mr. Somerton, who filled the chair, gave "The Army and Navy." In introducing the toast, he expressed a hope that a period was fast approaching when wars would cease. He hoped that means might be found of settling differences between nations, more suitable to human parties, without having recourse to the lamentable struggle of arms; but if it was our misfortune ever again to be compelled, by the violence or injustice of any other nation, to draw the sword in defence of our rights and honour, they might be sure they would find our army and navy equal to any emergency.

General L'Estrange and Admiral Malcolm acknowledged the toast on behalf of their respective services.

The President then proposed "Health and Prosperity to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick." In doing so, he said that in most other countries the duties of public charity were discharged entirely by the Government; but, in this land, they were mainly supported by the voluntary contributions of private individuals. Yet the sources of it never could run dry, and he could only liken it to those streams which flowed from lofty mountain ranges, and which, however supplied, cannot be found wanting for centuries after the whole Providence had destined them.

The next toast proposed was the "Health of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland."

The Earl of Lincoln returned thanks, and, on rising, was received with considerable applause. He said that it was his duty, in consideration of the office which he had the honour to hold, to rise, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, to thank them for the compliment which they had paid him. He hoped that he might be allowed to interpret the reception which he had met with as an acknowledgment, with respect to the Lord-Lieutenant, of his desire to co-operate in any measures which might promote the good of the country over which the Sovereign had placed him as Viceroy. In immovin. the condition of Ireland, he was sure they would all agree with their noble President that education stood pre eminent. He trusted that Government, and societies, and individuals, might do much separately for the amelioration of that unhappy country, but the greatest good for Ireland would be effected by the co-operation of all. The moment had arrived when the Government was called on to make great exertions on behalf of the physical wants of Ireland; but he trusted that private charity would flow not less unintermpitedly from private sources

The secretary of the society, read the report, preceded by the Stewards, marched round the hall, their neat and healthy appearance eliciting the marked approval of the company.

The delivery of the ball was graced with the presence of many ladies, who were pestiet spectators of the festivities going on beneath.

The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and the musical and other arrangements were excellent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Tuesday being the festival set aside by the Roman Catholic Church as a special honour to Ireland's Patron, and which is kept with so much reverence and subsequent jollity by the natives of the Sister Isle, the annual service was performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Soho-square, designated after the festival devoted to the memory of the Irish Apostle, which occasion a solemn high mass was celebrated before a very crowded audiitory, and a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered extempore by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Roman Catholic Bishop of Troy

FANCY FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A fancy fair, to celebrate the third anniversary of the opening of this stupendous and extraordinary undertaking, is announced to be held in the Tunnel on Monday next, and lasts for seven days.

THE NEW GATES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The new gates, which have for several weeks past been in the course of erection at the western or grand front of the Royal Exchange, have been just completed, and are thrown open

BANK OF ENGLAND MEETING.—On Thursday, a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Stock in this Corporation was held, for the declaration of a dividend for the current half-year. The Court was very fully attended. The Governor, Mr. J. B. Heath, took the chair. The Governor said he had to acquaint the Court that this was a quarter-y meeting, held pursuant to the charter, to consider of a dividend, and he was happy to state, that the Directors having considered the Bank's accounts, they recommended that a dividend of £3 10s. out of interest and profits should be made, and without any deduction for the Income-tax. The Court of Proprietors would, no doubt, require some information as to the Rest. On the 31st of August, 1845, the amount under this head was £3,988,887, showing an increase of £15,363. On the 28th of February, 1846, the amount was £3,988,420, showing an increase of £100,543. Therefore, upon the whole year, there had been an increase of £115,906 (Hear, hear.) He hon. Chairman then put the question that the usual dividend should be declared, which was agreed to, as also a vote of thanks to the Directors for their excellent management.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.—The CITY COMMISSION of Sewers decided on Thursday, by forty votes to one, that Regent-street should be paved with granite; and that the street should be closed for that purpose for three weeks.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday, the price of bread fell, in various parts of the metropolis, from 7½d. to 7d., and some to 6½d. The highest price of bread is now 9½, and the lowest 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—New Oxford-street is now fast approaching completion, and it is expected that the roadway will shortly be thrown open for the passage of vehicles. The whole of the buildings abutting on architectural frontage present a most pleasing appearance, particularly when viewed from the end of Tottenham-court-road. And further improvements are about to be effected in this locality, the whole of the houses fronting St. Giles's Church having been demolished preparatory to the erection of a handsome crescent on the site.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN M'LEOD, OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAMER.

In part of our first impression we were enabled to announce the suicide of Captain M'Leod, the commander of the *Great Liverpool* steamer, which was recently lost. We have since received some additional particulars. The following is an extract of a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent at Coruna (E. Santos, Esq.), dated Coruna, March 12:—

"I returned from the week's visit of the *Great Liverpool* on the 10th inst.

"The melancholy death of Captain M'Leod, which took place on the morning of the 8th instant, has, as you may well suppose, greatly added to my labours.

"Poor Captain M'Leod has been, ever since the unfortunate loss of the *Liverpool*, in an extreme depressed state, and caused me very serious apprehensions. At five o'clock in the morning, I went to the habitation where he, with one of his officers and the doctor had been sleeping. I told them to get ready, as every thing had been arranged by me for an early start to Coruna. I asked Captain M'Leod how he had rested, when he replied that he had not closed his eyes, went to the window, and agreed with me on our leaving for Coruna. He then immediately after, he took off his coat, and went into his sleeping-room, I thought to wash. We soon heard a noise, and the landlord coming in to report the same, made us all rush into his room, where, since the unfortunate loss of the *Liverpool*, where the distressing catastrophe was perpetrated, every one of his fellow sufferers following his remains to the grave with heavy and mournful hearts.

"Captain M'Leod was a gentleman of extremely high spirit and honour, and it is not improbable that the severe sufferings, anxiety, and trials, the loss of the vessel entailed upon him, superinduced the committal of the dreadful deed.

"Mrs. M'Leod, with her youthful family, resided in Southampton. The distressing intelligence was communicated to her as delicately as possible, but it is impossible to describe the agonising state of mind of this truly unfortunate lady.

"Capt. M'Leod was a lieutenant in the navy; his commission bears date the 19th of July, 18—.

"The conduct of the natives is described as villanous in the extreme: they openly pitched everything they could lay their hands upon, accompanied in many instances with acts of violence.

"The unfortunate ship had entirely disappeared, not a vestige of her was to be seen. Occasionally, however, fishing-boats ashore; but they were quickly pounced upon by those ravenous wolves in human shape, and divided amongst them."

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES AT LEAMINGTON.—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h ft, with a purse added, for officers' horses.
Captain Powell's Cinderella .. .. ..(Owner) 1
Lieutenant Cator on Marengo .. .. ..(Captain Buckle) 2
A fine race with two, and won by a neck only.

Sweepstakes of 5 sov each, 11st each. Winner to be sold for £100.
Lieutenant Baker's Ploughboy .. .. .. (Mr Coles) 1
Lieutenant Little's Pickwick .. .. .. (Owner) 2
Won by a length, the second beating the third by a head.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Instructions have just been received at the Castle to prepare the suite of private apartments for the reception of her Majesty. It is expected that the Court will arrive at Windsor on the end of the ensuing week. In conformity with the advice of her Majesty's medical attendants, it has been determined that the Court will not again visit the Isle of Wight until after her Majesty's accouchement. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected to arrive at the Castle about the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, to escort her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Paris, upon a visit to the King and Queen of the French. The infant Royal family, as at present arranged, will remain at Osborne House during the absence of their illustrious parents on the Continent. It is expected that the Queen and Prince Albert will be away from England at least three weeks.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL SKIPSEY.—This gallant Admiral, who had been residing at Brighton during the latter years of his life, died there on the Wednesday evening, in the 90th year of his age. W. Skipsey, Lieutenant of the *Berwick* on Keppel's action in 1778, and commanded the *Terpsichore* in 1781; of the *Bridgewater*, a 20-gun sloop, and commanded the *Termagant* in the expedition to Egypt in 1801. *Gazetted* 1756.

TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.—The civil war in the City between the Corporation and the Waterman's Steam-tug Company has terminated. After many negotiations the Navigation Committee have rescinded the order prohibiting the Watermen steamers from calling at Blackfriars' pier, the original cause of the dispute, and now the Watermen land and embark passengers as usual at the pier, on their way to and from Woolwich and Greenwich. The St. Paul's-wharf Pier, once dragged away by the Corporation forces and brought back again by the crew of the *Watterman No. 5*, is to be permanently retained for the use of the Watermen's Company. All legal proceedings between the Company and the City have been by the present suspended.

SEVERE WEATHER IN THE NORTH.—A letter from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated Wednesday night, says:—"The weather, which has been unusually fine here for some time past, yesterday became cold and frosty, and during the night a snowstorm commenced, which has continued with unabated fury to-day. Indeed, we still see nothing but a wide waste of white, and the snow is nearly five feet deep, and the roads are almost impassable. The railway trains have been delayed, and some not able to go at all; and, from the accounts received from Berwick, it will be impossible for the coaches to run northward. Those due this evening have not yet arrived. This is the most severe storm of snow experienced in this district for many years."

THOUSANDS OF MECHANICS WANTED IN MANCHESTER.—Large posters were yesterday displayed throughout the metropolis, announcing that at no less than 4000 mechanics, belonging to the underwood, carpet, and other trades in Manchester, were wanted immediately at the following wages in Manchester and neighbourhood: Carpenters and joiners, 28s. per week; bricklayers, 30s. per week; plumbers, 27s.; slaters, 26s. per week; plasterers and painters, 26s. per week; and labourers, 18s. per week.

GREAT ROBBERIES OF JEWELLERY AT HULL.—Since Monday great excitement has prevailed in Hull, owing to the commission of two extensive robberies at the premises of the principal jewellers of the town. The amount of property plundered, principally in jewellery, to several thousands. Both robberies were accomplished on Sunday, and, it appears the first was discovered at about eight o'clock at night at the shop of Mr Isaac Daniel, jeweller and watch manufacturer, in Queen-street. It seems that Mr. Daniel, shortly before the above hour, had gone to put the Minerva Hotel, in the same street, in the part of an hour returned and apparently found the premises in the same secure state as when he left. On entering, however, he noticed a large dog which he kept in the house lying on the floor dying, and near the poor animal some pieces of poisoned flour. The robbers must have used the utmost expedition, as they could only have been on the premises from five to ten minutes. Mr. Daniel's loss is said to amount to between £1000 and £2000, consisting of gold and silver watches, thirty guards and chains, a large number of wedding-rings, diamond and other pins, silver spoons and forks, &c. &c. The second burglary took place the same street, on the premises of Mr. Reed. The proprietor was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, but, unfortunately, he did not do so on Sunday night. The door was fastened with the patent bolt-locks, and on the door being opened in the morning it was discovered broken, and, after plundering the interior, he locked them, as if nothing had occurred. The gold and silver watches, gold chains and guards, diamond pins and rings, gold pencil-cases and silver plate, and other costly articles, which were stolen, the gross amount of which is estimated to be £2000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—Our Paris Correspondent states that the Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposition of M. de Remusat, by a majority of 192 to 184. The Paris papers of Wednesday exhibit considerable excitement in consequence of the speech of M. Thiers, who, in supporting the proposal, attacked Louis Philippe personally, and even went so far as to assume that Monarch of acting contrary to the principles professed by him at the Revolution of 1830.

PORTUGAL.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 13th instant, but they are destitute of news. The proposals of Sir R. Peel had created great sensation at that capital, but it does not appear that there is any intention on the part of Portugal to follow the example of establishing free trade. The *Revista Nacional* contains the following:—"The reduction which Sir R. Peel proposes to make in the duties on a variety of agricultural productions will open a vast horizon of hope for Portugal. At the same time, however, our manufacturing industry will have to redouble its exertions, for it will have to sustain against a rival more formidable than ever, as the reduction of duties to which the operation of that measure must lead, will arm English industry with greater power than it has ever had. For our own part, our best plan is to defend ourselves, if necessary, by still higher protective duties, and by that name to obtain all the benefit we can from Sir R. Peel's concession, which as little injury as possible to our own manufactures."

GREECE.—The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains letters from Athens to the 29th of February. The Chamber of Deputies had at last brought the discussion on the Address to a close, and presented it to the King. Colonel N. Stratos, deputy from Sparta, had been murdered in Laconia by his Arabian servant.

PATRICK'S DAY AT DUBLIN CASTLE.—The usual military display which has been annually resorted to for the gratification of the people on St. Patrick's Day was observed on the occasion of relieving guard this day at the Castle. At eleven o'clock the troops under orders ensemble from the Royal Barracks, led by a squadron of the Queen's Bays, followed by Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, attended by Town-Major White, and a brilliant staff. As soon as the gallant general made his appearance outside the barrack-gate, he was received with loud cheers; his arrival at the Castle was also the signal for a continuous round of applause. The bands of the Queen's Bays and the 89th Regiment played Patrick's Day, during the process of relieving the military, who were on duty in the Upper Yard, during the process of relieving the military, who were on duty in the Upper Yard, during the process of relieving the military, who were on duty in the Upper Yard

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE CITY OF POSEN.

precision. This was rather dangerous work, as the ground was formed of a stone pavement, and as the bullets rebounded amongst the assembled crowds. The chiefs of the mountains are almost covered over with silver. Cracow swarms with military, who are quartered in all the monasteries. Many of the Prussian forces occupy the Jewish portion of the city, where the accommodation is of the worst kind. The Russians are principally quartered in one of the suburbs. This afternoon I went to Podgorze. The houses were not so much damaged as might be imagined, only the impressions of the gun-shots being discernible on the walls. In the evening I went to the theatre in Cracow, to see the 'Daughter of the Regiment.' The spectators were not numerous, and were composed chiefly of military. Only a very few ladies were present. As I proceeded to the post, at half-past ten P.M., a remarkable stillness pervaded the city, and not even a patrol was to be seen or heard. The conduct of the Prussian commander, General Brandenburgh, is the subject of general commendation. His first inquiry, on entering the city, was after the prisoners; and as soon as he was informed that those persons who had been arrested were in chains, he ordered the latter to be removed, observing that the prisoners were not yet legally tried."

The Correspondent of the above paper next enters into some details respecting the insurrection, from which it appears that two persons were put to death by the insurgents of Cracow on suspicion of being spies; that Professor Mischnewski forced the dictator Tyssowski, under the threat of shooting him, to abdicate his post; that the former, on being sentenced to death for that act, had sought refuge in Prussia; that a number of priests and monks who accompanied an armed force towards Bochnia were taken prisoners by the Austrians, whose general subsequently refused to hold a parley with the dictator, but who received a deputation of citizens. The writer adds that the terms offered by the Austrian commander were so unfavourable that the deputation refused to accede to them; that about four in the morning of the 3rd inst., 2000 armed insurgents quietly withdrew to Kressowitz, taking with them, from the public treasury, about 200,000 Polish florins; that a small body of Circassians first entered Cracow, and that the revolutionary Minister of Finances (the banker, Wolff) has been summoned to make good the money removed by the insurgents, scarcely one-third of whom had surrendered to the Prussians.

We find the following in the *France*:—"A diplomatic communication was made a few days ago by the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Ministers, to M. Guizot, intimating a resolution come to by the three Powers to interfere in re-establishing order in Cracow, and declaring their intention to occupy the city and territory as long as may be required to suppress the present spirit of the population. M. Guizot has returned an answer, stating that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe should make no objection to this intervention. The answer was the subject of discussion in the Council of Ministers, after a private audience, granted by Louis Philippe to Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador. A similar communication has been made to Lord Aberdeen by the representatives of the same three northern Powers at London, but the answer of his Lordship has not yet transpired."

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We have illustrated the characteristics of the Polish people, and the localities of the Insurrection, at pages 188, and 192. The views are:—

Cracow, the capital of the republic of the same name, lying on the left bank of the Vistula, at its confluence with the Radeva, and inclosed by three hills. The town is surrounded with promenades, which have replaced the old ramparts, walls and towers. It is the antient capital of Poland, where its Kings were crowned and buried; and the tourist is still led to imagine it a place of importance, from its numerous lofty towers and buildings; but, on entering the town, he will find it dreary and deserted. Its most striking ancient monument is the Gothic cathedral, the finest in Poland, represented in our engraving. It was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1320. Here the Kings of Poland were crowned; and its numerous chapels recal the events of the history of this Kingdom, from Boleslaus to Kosciusko. Of the seventy-one churches which Cracow once contained, only thirty-eight are, at present, devoted to the purposes of divine worship. There are, besides, a castle, an episcopal palace, an university and numerous other public buildings; but the population is under 25,000.

Posen, one of the oldest cities in Poland, is the capital of the province and of the government of the same name, and lies on the left bank of the Wartha, where it is joined by the Loyna. It has three suburbs, four gates, and is pretty regularly built. It has a castle, twenty-six churches, chapels, a fine town-hall, &c. The population is stated at 30,000.

THE CITY OF CRACOW—THE CATHEDRAL.

F I N E A R T S.

SPANISH PEASANT GIRL.

PAINTED BY INSKIPP.

We have already characterised this picture as one of the *gems* of this year's Exhibition of the British Institution. We have, accordingly, transferred it to our pages; and, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties which the Engraver has to encounter in the reproduction of works, the principal merit of which lies *in colouring*, we confidently hope that the annexed Illustration will convey a fair notion of Mr. Inskipp's beautiful production, and amply justify the high position we have already awarded to it. To those who have not seen the original picture, the gracefulness and natural freedom of the pose, the charming expression and character of the face—by-the-by, quite free from attempts at prettiness—and the admirable execution of the foreshortening of the arms, will be here apparent; as well as the bold and felicitous effect produced by the masterly distribution of light and shade. The picture was purchased immediately after the opening of the Exhibition Gallery.

SPANISH PEASANT GIRL.—FROM A PICTURE BY INSKIPP, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

STERNE'S MONUMENT.

An intelligent correspondent, a clergyman, who is known to us, says—"This being the month in which occurs the anniversary of the death of Sterne, I beg to send you a representation of his grave-stone, erected, as a tribute to his genius, by strangers Performing duty in the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover-Square, situated in the Uxbridge-road. I remarked to the respectable clerk, Mr. Scarman, on its dilapidated state, which rendered the inscription almost illegible, and suggested that, as a public monument it should be restored, as the expense could not be great, and would be easily obtainable by small subscriptions. Mr Scarman received the suggestion in the best manner, and, by a collection of merely shillings, has effected a very desirable and necessary public object."

The following is the inscription on the monument:—

"Alas, poor Yorick!"
Near to this Place, lies the Body of
The Rev. Laurence Sterne, A.M.
Died September 13th, 1768,*
Aged 53 Years.

"Ah! mollior ossa quiescant,'
If a sound head, warm heart, and breast humane,
Unrallied worth, and soul without a stain;
If mental power could ever justly claim
The well-won tribute of immortal fame,
Sterne was the man who, with gigantic stride,
Mowed down luxuriant follies far and wide
Yet, what though keenest knowledge of mankind
Unsealed to him the springs that move the mind;
What did it cost him? Ridiculed, abused,
By fools insulted, and by prudes accused,
In his, mild reader, view thy future fate;
Like him despise what 'twere a sin to hate.

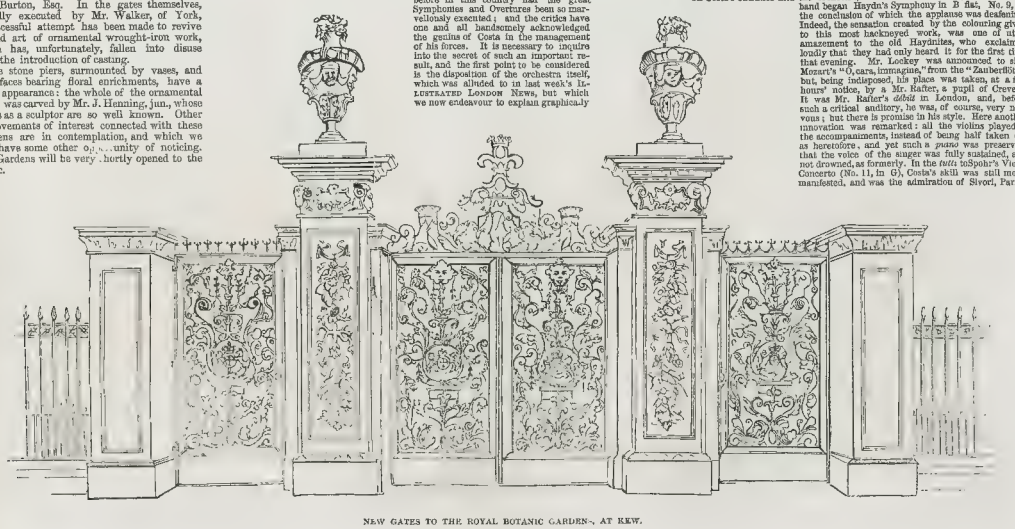
This monumental stone was erected by two brother masons; for, although he did not live to be a member of their society; yet, as his incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square, they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to future ages.—W. & S.

* This date is erroneous; he died on the 18th of March, 1768.

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

These very handsome Entrance-Gates to the Royal Gardens, have just been erected from the design of Decimus Burton, Esq. In the gates themselves, skilfully executed by Mr. Walker, of York, a successful attempt has been made to revive the old art of ornamental wrought-iron work, which has, unfortunately, fallen into disuse since the introduction of casting.

The stone piers, surmounted by vases, and their faces bearing floral enrichments, have a noble appearance: the whole of the ornamental work was carved by Mr. J. Henning, jun., whose works as a sculptor are so well known. Other improvements of interest connected with these Gardens are in contemplation, and which we may have some other o[illegible]unity of noticing. The Gardens will be very shortly opened to the public.



NEW GATES TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening Concert of this truly national institution on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was one of the most memorable nights in the annals of the Society. The room was crowded to excess; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a host of distinguished amateurs, and every professor of note, being present. The engagement of a permanent Conductor for the entire series of Concerts in the person of Mr. Costa, whose fame in the creation of the Opera orchestra had been European, was the great event. The judgment of the Directors of the Philharmonic Society proved to be quite accurate in making this appointment. A greater triumph was never achieved. For once unanimity prevailed. The oldest members of the Society frankly admitted, that never before in this country had the great Symphonies and Overtures been so marvellously executed; and the critics have one and all handsomely acknowledged the genius of Costa in the management of his forces. It is necessary to inquire into the secret of such an important result, and the first point to be considered is the disposition of the orchestra itself, which was alluded to in last week's Illustrated London News, but which we now endeavour to explain graphically to our readers. We beg to refer to the accompanying plan.

To persons acquainted with the general arrangement of an orchestra, it will be seen that a complete revolution has been effected. The rapid and almost perpendicular rise of the old plan was long a matter of complaint—now, the elevation is reduced considerably; players with drums and trombones, &c., are no longer perched up in the roof, to drown the arranged instruments, which were in a valley, with a formidable array of double basses in the front, effectually to stifle the melody from the first violins. Cost . has got rid of such monstrosities; an . studying the principles of acoustics, he has s right, and successfully, to blend the various tones.

It will be seen that the organist's seat is now in front of the Conductor, and just under the player's place are the drums. To the right and left of the the organ are six double-basses, forming the first row counting from the top; in the next line, a double-bass is seen at *each* extremity, three violoncelli and two trumpets being on the left, and three trombones and three violoncelli on the right. Looking still at the orchestra from the body of the room, the third row will be found occupied by the four horns, two flutes, two clarionets, two oboes, and two bassoons; the fourth row is assigned to two violins, three tenors to the left, two violoncelli in the centre, and three tenors and two violins to the right. The two small platforms at each end of the fourth row are devoted to eight violins.

We now arrive at the fifth row; to the left are four violins, with four tenors in the centre, and four *second* violins to the right. This is a beautiful point in the placing Then comes the sixth and last row; here, immediately in front, is the first violin, or *Chef d'attaque*, the absurd title of Leader being dispensed with for ever. By his side are four first-rate violins, with the leading violoncello and double bass in the centre, and four leading *second* violins to the right. We have marked the pianoforte in our plan, because that will be the situation when it is required for a concerto player, but its use for vocal and instrumental purposes is entirely done away with, and it will not be in its place, when there is no pianist to exhibit his powers. The Conductor stands or sits in front of all the instrumentalists, so that his gestures and beat can be distinctly seen. We will now supply a list of the players:

First Violins. T. Cooke (principal), H. Blagrove, Sainton, Willy, Deloffre, Dando, Griesbach, Wagstaff, E. Thomas, W. Cramer, Thirlwall, Patey, Banister, Gattie, W. Thomas.

Second Violins. Watts (principal), Ella, J. Loder, Watkins, Case, Westrop, Anderson, Pigott, W. Blagrove, Payton, Jay, Calkin, Jun., Perry, and Marshall.

Tenors. Hill (principal), Moralt, Kearns, Lyon, J. Calkin, Joseph Calkin, Glanville, Alsopt, Abbott, Chatlonet.

Violoncelli. Lindley (principal), Lucas, Hatton, Crouch, James Calkin, Banister, W. L. Phillips, W. Loder, and Hancock.

Double Basses. Howell (principal), Flower, Severn, Pratten, Wilson, Casolani, Griffiths, Schroder, and Castell.

Horns. Platt, Rae, Jarrett, and Harper, Jun.

Trombones. Smithies, German, and Winterbottom.

Trumpets. Harper and Irwin.

Flutes. Ribas and Card.

Oboes. G. Cooke and Malsch.

Clarionets. Williams and Lazarus.

Bassoons. Baumann and Godfrey.

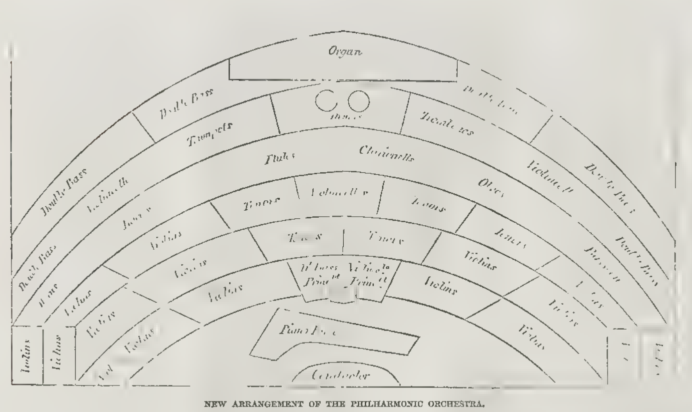
Drums. Mr. Chipp.

Ophicleide. M. Prospère.

The *record* of the above gives:—

First Violins	15
Second ditto	14
Tenors	10
Violoncelli	9
Double Basses	9
Flutes	2
Horns	4
Trombones	3
Trumpets	2
Bassoons and Oboes	4
Clarionets, Drums, Ophicleide, Harp, Triangle, &c.	8
Total performers	—80

On Costa's entrance into the orchestra, he was much cheered, and then the band began Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 9, at the conclusion of which the applause was deafening. Indeed, the sensation created by the colouring given to this most hackneyed work, was one of utter amazement to the old Haydnites, who exclaimed loudly that they had only heard it for the first time that evening. Mr. Lockey was announced to sing Mozart's "O, cara, immagine," from the "Zauberflöte," but, being indisposed, his place was taken, at a few hours' notice, by a Mr. Rafter, a pupil of Crevelli. It was Mr. Rafter's *début* in London, and, before such a critical auditory, he was, of course, very nervous; but there is promise in his style. Here another innovation was remarked: all the violins played in the accompaniments, instead of being half taken off, as heretofore, and yet such a *piano* was preserved, that the voice of the singer was fully sustained, and not drowned, as formerly. In the *finale* to Spohr's Violin Concerto (No. 11, in G), Costa's skill was still more manifested, and was the admiration of Sivori, Parish



NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Alvars, and other *soloists*. Sainton's playing of Spohr's difficult work was most masterly, and was much applauded. The slow movement was full of passion; and the concluding one, a remarkably graceful subject. After a pleasing trio by Curschman, "Ti prego, O madre," sung by the Misses Williams and Mr. Rafter, Weber's "Oberon" overture was performed, and elicited the most tremendous encore ever heard. The amateurs were electrified at the poetical interpretation given to this chivalric and dreamy production. The skill, delicacy, force, and precision with which all the points were taken up had never before been approached. This overture concluded the first part most brilliantly.

The second part opened with Beethoven's Eroica Symphony in E flat. It was Bernadotte, French Ambassador at Vienna at the time, and subsequently the King of Sweden, who suggested to Beethoven the idea of writing this symphony, in honour of the Republican General, Napoleon; but the composer completely changed his plan of the work when he received the news that Napoleon had assumed the title of Emperor. Beethoven was a Republican at heart, and he mourned the ambition of his hero as much as if he had died. He changed, consequently, the second movement into a dead march, and, even in the concluding one, in the midst of triumph, the wailing tones are heard with appalling effect. In this symphony the Conductor's powers were tested to the utmost, but he passed through the ordeal triumphantly. The impetuous scherzo, and the funeral march, with its magnificent *fugue*, were great orchestral achievements, rivalling, in the *nuances*, even the Parisian *Conservatoire*. Rossini's duet from the "Stabat Mater," "Quis est Homo," was then nicely sung by the Misses Williams, and Cherubini's superb overture to "Les Deux Journées" concluded this fine Concert.

If the critic may be permitted by our readers to indulge for a moment in the expression of his own feelings, he would venture to state that the result of this concert was a source of unbounded gratification to himself. Acquainted with the great European orchestras and their conductors, it was one of the favourite theories of the writer of these remarks that our players possessed all the faculties to make a band equal to any of the famed ones on the Continent, provided they had a really efficient conductor. We have lived to see our fondest hopes realised as to the Philharmonic: and, as we stood by the society in its adversity, so do we glory in proportion in its now splendid position. The energy of our instrumentalists was never doubted, but the reproach made by foreigners was that they lacked sensibility and refinement. Monday's Concert has removed this stigma, and, before the season is over, much are we mistaken if a Parisian *Conservatoire* fanatic, a Leipsic enthusiast, a Viennese or a Berlin admirer, will not place the Philharmonic in the first category of European orchestras.

To Mr. Costa an especial debt of gratitude is due, for his extraordinary exertions. He has an instinctive anticipation of the component parts of a composer's score; he has idealism as well as realism; he is poetical as well as practical. Hence it is, that the lights and shades of a great Symphony or Overture, are so wonderfully rendered. He is not a mechanical Metronome, but a musical Daguerréotype; and Beethoven, Weber, and Haydn were shadowed forth with startling reality.

The next Concert is on the 30th instant, when a MS Concerto for the Harp will be played by Mr. Parish Alvars, who has now returned to reside in his native country, after a long residence in Vienna.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MR. MAC FADYEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday night, at Crosby-Hall, a Mr. Mac Fadyen gave an entertainment called "Gems of Scottish Song," very similar to that of Mr. Wilson, consisting of popular anecdotes and songs. Mr. Mac Fadyen has a tenor voice of much sweetness, but limited compass.

MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET. Mr. Ludwig Gantter's Lecture on the Ecclesiastical Music of Italy, illustrated by vocal selections from the works of Palestrina, Pergolesi, Jomelli, Zingarelli, Cherubini, Rossini, &c., was given in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund. The Lecturer displayed considerable research and ability in the selection of his matter. He was aided by Mrs Seguin, Miss Duval, and Messrs. Ray and Seguin, and a Chorus selected from Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing Schools. Mr. Gantter had availed himself liberally of the materials supplied by Dr. Burney and other writers. Much time was lost in the distribution of the vocal parts. Mr. W. Seguin deserved the encore he received in Pergolesi's "Lord, have mercy." The attendance was not so good as the performance deserved!

MISS DINAH FARMER'S CONCERT.—This accomplished *pianiste* gave a Concert, on a large scale, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, calling into requisition a full band and chorus. She played in Beethoven's Choral Pianoforte Fantasia, and in Dohler's Fantasia—her qualifications being greater for the latter school, than the more classical models. The other *solo* players were Richardson, on the flute; G. Cooke, on the oboe; Chatterton and Jarrett, in a harp and horn duet; and Mr. Key, in the octave flute obligato to Handel's "Hush! ye pretty warbling choir," sung by Miss Lockey, who, by the way, was encored in Bendict's "By the sad sea waves." Miss Sarah Flower sang, for the first time in London since her return from Italy, and was much applauded in Cherubini's "O salutaris hostia" She has a noble contralto, and is improved in [illegible]. The Misses Williams gained encores in Macfarren's pretty duet, "Two Merry Gipsies," and Benedict's bravura finale to the "Crusaders" "The ties of friendship." Miss Rainforth was encored of course, as she is nightly at Drury Lane Theatre, in Benedict's air, "I am thine;" she also sang Wallace's song from "Maritana," "It was a Knight," charmingly. The other vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Mrs. Weiss, Mr King, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. W. H. Holmes was the accompanyist, and Blagrove conducted the band, Mr. Patey being first violin. The room was crowded to excess at this very creditable Concert.

MR. C. MUHLENFELDT'S SOIREES MUSICALES. This clever composer and pianist commenced a series of Concerts at Blagrove's Concert Rooms, in Mortimer-street, on Wednesday evening, with a judicious selection of works. He played the pianoforte part in Mendelssohn's Quartet in B Minor, supported by Herr Kreutzer on the violin; Hill, tenor; and Hancock, violoncello; and in Hummel's Trio in E. Mr. Muhlenfeldt also performed Beethoven's Sonata in F Minor, op. 57, an Andante, composed by himself; and, with Kreutzer, a Fantasia for Piano and Violin, composed by Herz and Lafont, on themes from Auber's "Fra Diavolo." The vocalists were Mdlle. Schloss, Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Machin. Mr C. Horsley was the accompanyist.

MRS. PHILLIPS'S VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT.—This lady's Irish Minstrelsy and Lecture, is attracting audiences to Crosby Hall. She sings with expression, and the didactic portion is interesting. Mr. F. N. Crouch is the accompanyist.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS. The concerts of these American artists increase in popularity. St. James's Theatre has been fully and fashionably attended this week.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The first Concert takes place this morning (Saturday). Mr. C. Lucas Conductor, and M. Sainton principal violin. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed, and a miscellaneous act with Hummel's "Military Septuor."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A selection of anthems and cathedral music was [illegible] Exeter Hall, on Friday night, Mr. Turle presiding at the organ: Mr. [illegible], Conductor, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Young, Genge, Hobbs, [illegible], and Phillips, vocalists. The programme opened with King Henry VIII.'s Anthem, about 1545, and was then carried on in chronological order, with Tallis, Orlando Gibbons, M. Wise, Dr. Blow, Purcell, Dr. Croft, Weldon, Dr. Greene, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Dupuis, down to Dr. Beckwith (1800).

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Monday will be myriads of notes. In the morning, rehearsal of Sacred Ancient Concerts, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Mangold's Concert; and Ethiopian Serenaders. In the evening, the second Beethoven Quartet, at the West-end; and Dando's Quartet Meeting, at Crosby Hall, for the Eastern amateurs. On Wednesday, the second Ancient Concert, and Mr. Ransford's Concert. On Thursday, the Melodists meet to adjudge the Earl of Westmoreland's prize for a Serenade. For opera, there are her Majesty's Theatre and Drury-Lane Theatre. The *matinees* of the "Musical Union," under Mr. Ella's direction, will be resumed on the 31st instant. The Duke of Cambridge is President; the Earl of Westmoreland, Vice-President; and Earl of Falmouth, Chairman of the Committee. There are upwards of two hundred subsribers, of rank and distinction, to this "Union," although the most severe music is performed. Mr. and Miss Goldberg are amongst the arrivals, for the season, as vocalists.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The Parisian journals announce that the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to report on the Budget of the Minister of the Interior, had declined *for the present* to discuss the offer of M M. Duponchel and Roqueplan to lease the Académie Royale on the expiration of M. Leon Pillet's term in 1848. Barroilhet, who had been fined 5000 francs for throwing up the part of *Ashton* in "Lucia," had been released from the payment, on proving that he really was indisposed, and expressing his readiness to play it on his recovery. Such wholesome discipline as exists in French theatres, would be of great service for some of our fantastic artists. Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, appeared at the *Académie Royale*, last Monday, for the first time since his return from America.

We have as yet no accounts of the reception of David's "Moïse au Sinai," that was to have been produced on Tuesday. Mdlle. Marie Lavoye, a sister of *the Lavoye*, had made a successful *début* at the Opera Comique, in *Cendrillon*. Vienna advices describe a grand banquet given in honour of Pischek, who was presented with a silver cup. Frankfort letters are filled with details of the *fête* given by the Senate and town to Guhr, the Conductor, on completing his 25th year of service at the theatre. A banquet and ball were given to him: the Senate presented him with a silver lyre, surmounted by a golden crown, with laurels, and the Philharmonic Society had a Concert, the programme consisting entirely of Guhr's works.

Constantinople letters state that Verdi's "Ernani" had been produced with immense success by the Italian company. Cairo correspondence states that the 40 French Mountain Minstrels had ascended the highest Pyramid of the Pharoahs, and sang the "Marseillaise," and Halevy's Chorus from "Charles the Sixth," that the English should never reign in France! Palermo papers mention favourably a new "Stabat," composed by Raimondi, who is called the Titan of Contrapuntists, a fact which must create a pious horror in Mr French Flowers. Venice correspondence announces that the rehearsals of Verdi's new opera of "Attila" had commenced at the Fenice, and that Marini, the great basso, had declared that it was the masterpiece of the composer. Prince Joseph Poniatowski's new opera, on Byron's poem of the "Bride of Abydos," had been well received in Venice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The quaint old cruel coxcomb, ——.

The reader will gather from the motto that we are of mind to prate of purling streams and the pastimes peculiar to them, albeit the exordium is in no flattering vein. But Byron's natural philosophy—like that of Shakspeare anent "the poor beetle that we tread upon"—was of our great grandmother's school. Had the most scientific surgeon of Saville-row removed the *viscera* of Mr. O'Brien, the Irish giant, we doubt that he would have ever again opened his eyes to the sun or his lips to whiskey punch; whereas we are assured by the most eminent entymologists that your beetle never travels so comfortably as when his intestines are carefully removed and packed in a separate case.

We put it to the reader, had he on any Tuesday or Saturday evening since the 7th ult., been caught with the pole of a chariot in the Haymarket and so drawn to Grosvenor-square before he could disengage himself—whether he would ever expect to see Grahn again as *Catarina*? And yet, we ourself have played a twelve pound salmon in the Severn for the space of two hours by Shrewsbury clock, which has gone off with our whole spinning-tackle, one hook in his lips, two double hooks in his body, and a double fly-hook in his tail, just as if he had taken a refreshing cordial; a *fico* for the cruelty of fishing. In former years it was customary to kill a May fox: should any one attempt it in 1846, it is most likely he would change places with Reynard.

The season is so forward that after the present week hunting will be on its last legs. For the same reason angling will be in great force; a pleasant pastime is the gentle art, and withal essentially national, for the use of the artificial fly is as little understood on the continent of Europe as [illegible] comfort. Trolling is quite as hidden a mystery, not only abroad, but, speaking generally, at home. Therefore, as the time well suits it, we offer some practical hints on the subject, borrowed from a practical authority.

"Let a minnow hook,"—says Colonel Hawker, "No. 1 is the best size—be whipped to a short link of gut, and to a longer one a triangle of hooks, No. 7, tied back to back, which should hang about three inches below the larger one. When the minnow is on it, a second triangle, whipped to the same gut, should hang even with the side of the bait. These links altogether form a harness, which is to be attached to the line, with a small box swivel between them. A perforated snout-lead must, however, be first put on. Having selected a white-bellied minnow, of rather small size, and hardening it in bran for an hour or two, first draw back the plummet, and put the large hook into the minnow's mouth, and out through the right gill, taking care not to tear any part of the bait. Then draw the line three or four inches towards you, so as to be able to get the hook back again into its mouth. Then take the minnow between the finger and thumb in the left hand, and the large hook in the right hand, and run the hook all down its back, close to the bone, to the very end of the fish, and let it out at the middle of the tail fin. Then with your right hand pull the minnow out as far as it will lie, and press it into a natural form with the finger and thumb. Afterwards, nip off the upper part of the tail fin, in order to prevent a counteraction to the spinning of the minnow. Having done this, draw down your plummet again, and see that your branch line fall smoothly by the side of your bait line, and if not, rub it with India rubber till it does. Your hook is then ready for action, and action indeed it may be called, if properly done."

Thus writes the sporting Colonel—the good genius of the race of anglers, if he help them to some spirit in their sport. His recipe for trolling tackle may seem complex at first—but we are not going to suppose the fisherman has any limit to his patience. Spinning the minnow requires all the science of the art, and gives action to the poetical sport. It is, unquestionably, the most killing contrivance that can be practised on the great Metropolitan river; and when we think of the thousands that may be seen every spring and summer day—the living tenants of watery graves—phantoms in punts—bound by a liquid spell very lastingly to float, in vain hopes of a nibble from some charitable gudgeon—we cannot choose but think we do the piscatory state good service in offering a talisman that shall effect its disenchantment. To those who wish to adopt our prescription without delay, we recommend Chevalier—the fishing-tackle maker of Bell-yard, Fleet-street—who will furnish them with all appliances and means to boot. The season is now growing fast towards its prime. Minnow spinning is a charm for the capture both of trout and jack in the Thames.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was no improvement in the amount of business transacted this afternoon, and the fluctuations were so few that we may content ourselves with mentioning Clumsy and Miss Burns as having absorbed the greater part on the small capital sent into the market for the Chester Cup; the transactions of the other events were small in amount, and with no visible influence on the prices.

WARWICK TRIAL STAKES

5 to 4 agst Burlesque (t) | 5 to 1 agst Fantasia

NEWMARKET HANDICAP

20 to 1 agst Arthur (t)	20 to 1 agst Thrapston (t)	20 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)
20 to 1 —— Rowland Hill (t)	20 to 1 —— Miss Burns (t)	

CHESTER CUP

6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Best Bower (t)	40 to 1 agst Arthur
1 to 1 —— Sweetmeat (t)	28 to 1 —— Mermaid (t)	40 to 1 —— The Magnet
20 to 1 —— Clumsy (t)	30 to 1 —— Fitz-Allen	25 to 1 —— Whinstone
22 to 1 —— Miss Burns (t)		

500 to 50 agst Miss Burns and Clumsy (t) 1000 to 50 agst the Baron and Billy Purvis (t)
300 even between Miss Burns and Best Bower.

DERBY.

9 to 2 agst Sting (t)	40 to 1 agst Malcolm	50 to 1 agst Tugnet (t)
15 to 1 —— Brocardo	40 to 1 —— Poynton (t)	50 to 1 —— Ignus Fatuus (t)
22 to 1 —— Tibthorpe		

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t) | 16 to 1 agst Princess Alice

THURSDAY.—It would be idle to attempt a quotation of prices. The room was badly attended, and the investments so small, that we should only lead our readers astray, were we to look upon them as indicating the true state of the market. We must be satisfied with a list of the bets actually laid:—

NORTHAMPTON HANDICAP

120 to 15 agst Morpeth | 40 to 5 agst Buttress
Offer to lay 5 or take 6 to 1 agst Godfrey.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP

100 to 5 agst Buttress | 100 to 5 agst My Mary | 100 to 5 agst Peasant
100 to 5 agst Lyons; and 300 to 10 agst Tell

CHESTER CUP

12 to 1, in tens, agst Sweetmeat; and
525 to 25 agst Miss Burns

DERBY

800 to 200 agst Sting and Tibthorpe | 1000 to 25 and 500 to 10 agst Tugnet
1250 to 50 —— Tibthorpe | 100 even bet, The Traverser and Poynton

OAKS.

18 to 1 agst Princess Alice | 18 to 1 agst Fantastic
20 to 1 agst Queen Anne, in small sums.

WARWICK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Match, 100 sovs. One mile and a half, over four hurdles.

Mr. Lambden's Chance .. .. (Olliver) 1
Mr. Clifton's Pedlar 2

Match, 1000 sovs.

Mr. O'Brien's Needful .. .. (Wintringham) 1
Mr. Clifton's Nottingham .. .. [illegible]

Won in a trot. Nottingham broke down.

The Warwick Handicap, of 15 sovs each, 40 added.

Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey .. .. .. (Templeman) 1
Mr. Raworth's Kilgram 2

Handicap Hurdle Race for a Cup of £50. Two miles, over five hurdles.

Lord Glamis's Belshazzar .. .. (Owner) 1

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. L.*"—*Your first position is ingenious, but too easy; the second, slightly varied, has been published repeatedly.*

"*H.*," *Liverpool.*—*The solution to Lolli's problem is as follows:*
1. Q to K 7th (ch), K to R 3rd (best). 2. Q to K R 4th (ch), K to Kt 2nd. 3. Q to her 4th (ch), K to Kt square, or *. 4. Q to her 5th (ch), K to Kt 2nd. 5. Q to K 5th (ch), K to Kt square (if to R 3rd, White checks with his R at R 5th, and then mates with his Q at K B 6th). 6. Q takes R (ch), K to Kt 2nd. 7. Q to K B 8th, mate.

"*Query.*" *A problem is worthless, unless the mate can be given despite the best defence. In No.* 111, *it is impossible to effect mate in less than six moves.*

"*M. T.*" *will, perhaps, repeat his question regarding No* 110.

"*M. E. A., a Rugbæan.*"—*We concur in your observation upon Problem* 109, *but beg to remind you that the stipulation was not imposed by us, but by the author. You have failed in the solution of No.* 112.

"*Enfield.*"—*White would immediately play his Pawn to Queen giving check, and mate next move.*

"*Pawn,*" *Exeter.*—*The pieces should be put back, and B provide for the check.*

"*G. W.,*" *Bewdley. Your mode of play, instead of protracting the mate, would enable White to win in four moves instead of five. The moment the Kt P is advanced, White can check with his Q at her 7th, and then mate next move (!)*

"*A Veteran*" *has omitted to forward the problem he mentions.*

"*B. M. P.*" *is thanked for his friendly interest in this department of our Paper. His criticisms are always welcome and always deserving welcome. We will look to the position by Mr. Bone to which he directs our attention.*

"*Q. R. P.*"—*The King cannot go into the check of an adverse piece, even though that piece is prevented moving. In the position sent, White is, therefore, mated. Your friend's opening is not considered a good one for the first player; the best reply is to take the Pawn. You will find the Laws of Chess, as lately revised, in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle;" apply to Mr. Hurst, 27, King William street, Strand.*

"*Giacomo*" *is thanked for the variations, which shall be conveyed to the proper authority.*

"*Mechanic.*"—*If you have no friend to teach you the moves, you may acquire them without much outlay from Cleave's miniature "Chess for the Million," published at 3d!*

"*Spectator.*"—*The great Chess Match between Paris and Pesth has terminated, we are told; the French players having lost both games.*

"*A German*" *is thanked: his position shall receive immediate attention.*

"*Yorkshire too.*"—*The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs will be held this year at Wakefield.*

"*W. M.,*" *Peterborough.*—*The long-promised French translation of Mr. Lewis's Treatise on Chess, by M. Kieseritzki, has just issued from the press, in Paris. We have not yet had time to examine it, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so, and of reporting on its merits. In reply to the second enquiry, we believe that both M. Harwitz and M. Kieseritzki contemplate visiting our Metropolis in a few weeks.*

"*Novus*" *It is impossible to effect mate in Mr. Bolton's Problem in less than the stipulated number of moves. Look again at it attentively.*

"*An Enquirer.*"—*Partly correct, but you have omitted an important variation.*

Solutions by "G. Y. H.," "M. E. A.," "A Veteran," "Beta," "P. P. S.," "J. W.," "R. R.," "J. S.," "Chapel Rock," "Peveril, &c.," "A Man of Kent," "J. G.," and "T. A.," Thorpe Hamlet, are correct. Those by "Medicus," and "Novus," are wrong.

* *K to R 3rd. 4. Q to K B 4th (ch), K to Kt 2nd. 5. Q to K 5th, &c.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 111.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her R 4th (ch)	K to Q's 4th
2. Q to K 4th (ch)	K to his 3rd
3. Q B P two	Q takes R (ch best)
4. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd (best)
5. Q takes Q (ch)	K to Q B sq
6. Q takes Q Kt P—mate	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 112.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q's 3rd (ch)	K to Q's 5th
2. P takes P (ch)	P takes P
3. B to Q R's 3rd	R from R's 2nd to 3rd or *
4. Q to her B's 5th (ch)	R takes Q
5. B takes R—mate	

* 3. Kt takes Q

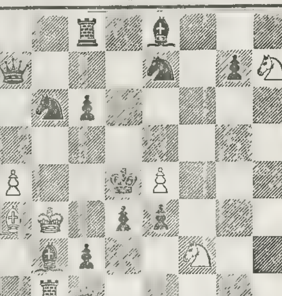
4. Kt to K 6th—mate

PROBLEM, No. 113.

By MR. J. M'C G.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE ELEVENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr.H.)
1. Q P two	K B P one	31. Q R P one (m)	B to Q 4th
2. K P two (a)	P takes P	32. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 4th
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	33. Kt to B sq	Kt to Q B 7th
4. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q B P one	34. R takes B (n)	Q takes R
5. B takes Kt	K P takes B	35. Kt to K 3rd	Q to her 7th (o)
6. Kt takes P	Q P two	36. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt
7. Kt to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd	37. Q R P one	Q to her B 2nd
8. B to Q 3rd	Castles	38. R to K 6th (p)	R to Q R sq
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	K B P one	39. Q to K 3rd	K P one
10. K Kt to K 2nd	K B P one	40. R to K 4th (ch)	R takes R
11. Q B P one	Q B P one	41. Q takes R (ch)	K to H 2nd
12. P takes P	P takes P	42. Q to K 4th (ch)	K Kt P one
13. K to B 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th (ch	43. Q to K 3rd (q)	Q to her Kt 2nd
14. K R to K B sq	B to Q R 4th (b)	44. R P one	K R P one
15. K to Kt sq	B to Q Kt 3rd	45. Q Kt P two	K R P one
16. B to Q Kt 5th (c)	Q to K B 3rd	46. Q B P one	Q to her 4th
17. B takes Kt	P takes B	47. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to H 3rd
18. K to K B 3rd (d)	Q B one (e)	48. Q takes R P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
19. P takes P	It takes P (ch)	49. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to H 3rd
20. K to R sq	Q B to Kt 2nd	50. Q to K 3d (ch)	Kt P one
21. K R to Q Kt 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3d (f)	51. Q Kt's P one	Q to her 8th (ch)
22. Q R P two	Q R P two (g)	52. K to R 2d	Q to her 3d (ch)
23. Kt takes K B P	Q takes Kt	53. Q to K Kt 3d	Q takes Q Kt P
24. R takes B	B to Q R 3rd	54. Q R P one (be-	
25. Kt to H Kt 3rd	Q takes K B P	coming a Queen)	Q to K B 3d
26. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to K sq	55. Q from Q R 8th to	
27. Q takes Q H P (ch)	Q R to Q B sq (i)	Q Kt's 8th	K to Kt 3d
28. Q to K sq (k)	K R to h sq	56. Q to Q 6th	
29. Q to K Kt sq	B to Q 6th (l)	And Black at length resigns.	
30. Q R P one	B to Q B 5th		

(a) This strikes us as a novelty not to be found in "the books."
(b) Preparatory to an attack on the Q's Pawn with B and Q.
(c) The only move apparently to save the Q's Pawn.
(d) Hastily in anticipation of Black's playing Q's B to R's 3d.
(e) To get the advantage of a "passed" Pawn, and give free range presently to his Q's B.
(f) Had he protected the Q's B with either of his Rooks, White would have won both Bishops for his Rook.
(g) By this mode of play Black loses a Pawn, but we doubt if he had any other less disadvantageous to him.
(h) This move involved so many remote contingencies that it required some nerve and the nicest calculation to venture on it.
(i) Ingeniously played.
(k) His only safe move.
(l) Black's game was to bring this B to bear on the adverse K Kt's P; he would have saved time, therefore, by moving it at once to its 5th.
(m) If White had played his Rook to Q Kt's 7th with the view of winning the K Kt's P, Black might have played R to K 3d, leaving the Pawn to be taken, and then to K R 3rd.
(n) It was remarked by White, after the game, that his opponent over-rated the strength of the attack on the K Kt P. Independent of taking the Bishop, which seems the most effectual way to avert the menaced danger, White might have played Kt to K 3rd, Q R P one; or R to Q 2nd; and, in each case, have won the game.
(o) It is too apparent that taking the Knight would have cost Black his Queen.
(p) This move was, of course, foreseen when White ventured to advance the Q R Pawn.
(q) His only play to preserve the winning Pawn.

GAME THE TWELFTH.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two.	K P two	26. B takes B	Kt to Q 2d
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. Q to her 3d (d)	Kt from K Kt's 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th		to K's 4th
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	28. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. Q P one	Q P one	29. B to Q R 3d	Kt to Q B 4th (e)
6. Q Kt P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	30. B takes Kt	B takes B
7. Q B P two	Q R P two	31. B to K R's 7th (ch)	K to R sq
8. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	32. It takes K P	Q to K B 3d
9. Q to her Kt 3rd	Castles	33. Q R to K 6th	R to K 6th
10. K B to his 5th	Q to K sq	34. R to K 6th	Q to K R 5th
11. K B P two	P takes P	35. Q R to Q 2d	Q R to Q 3d
12. K to Q sq (a)	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	36. R to K 8th	R takes R
13. K R to K sq	B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	37. B takes R	Q Kt P one
14. K to Q B 2nd	K R P one	38. Q to K Kt's 6th (f)	Q to K B's 3d (g)
15. K Kt to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	39. Q takes R	K takes Q
16. Q B P to K 5th	K B to K 5th	40. K to Q 3rd	K Kt P two
17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to Q 2nd (b)	41. B to K R 4th	K to Kt 2nd
18. Q P one	Q B to K 3rd (c)	42. B to R 8th	K to B sq
19. K P one	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	43. K Kt P one	K to B 3rd
20. Q P one	Q B to his sq	44. P takes P	P takes P
21. K B to Q 3rd	K B P one	45. B to K Kt 2nd	K to Kt 4th
22. K Kt to K sq.	Q to K B 2nd	46. K to K Kt 6th	R to K R 3rd
23. Q B P one	P takes K P	47. R to Kt 7th	B to Q B 4th
24. Kt takes P	B to K B 4th	48. B to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd
25. Q B to Kt's 2d	B takes Kt		
And, after many moves, the game was abandoned as drawn.			

(a) He would have lost a piece by taking the Pawn with his Q's Bishop.
(b) Black labours under the disadvantage of having too good a game. He might now have changed off the Knights, and played Q's Pawn one step.
(c) To prevent the advance of the Q's Pawn.
(d) The sulpineness of his opponent has enabled White to extricate himself, and get his forces into tolerably effective array again.
(e) The start of playing without looking. This heedless move loses a Pawn which, with common attention, must have won the game.
(f) This appears a forcible move, but is actually a very bad one.
(g) Here again Black plays without, consecanding to examine the position; otherwise, he must have seen that, by simply playing on his K B P, he wins easily.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR S. SYNGE HUTCHINSON, BART.

Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, of Castle Sallak, county Wicklow, son of the Rev. Edward Synge, M.A., of Syngefield, and grandson of Dr. Nicholas Synge, Bishop of Killaloe, succeeded to the title, as third Baronet, at the decease of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Sir James Hutchinson. Sir Samuel was born 22nd April, 1756, and consequently, at the period of his decease, had not quite completed his 90th year. He married first, in 1787, Frances, daughter of the late Hans Wood, Esq., of Rossmead, County Westmeath, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, in 1801, his cousin Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John Hatch, Esq., by whom he had another daughter, Sophia, wife of Captain Coote Hely-Hutchinson, brother to the Earl of Donoughmore; and one son, Francis, who died in 1833, leaving by Louisa Frances, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, a son, the present Baronet, and other issue.

MRS HUTTON.

Catherine Hutton, the daughter of William Hutton, the historian, of Birmingham, was born Feb. 11th, 1756. At an early period she published three novels, viz., "The Miser Married," "Oakwood Hall," and "The Welsh Mountaineer," none of which, however, ever attained much celebrity; and, indeed, she never seemed to think well of them herself. She furnished her Walter Scott with a sketch of the life of her father's friend, Lage, for "Ballantyne's Novelists' Library," and amused a retired life with other literary essays. Like her late friend, Mr. Upcott (a short Memoir of whom appeared in the "Obituary" of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 4th of October last,) Mrs. Hutton possessed a fine and beautifully illustrated collection of autographs, and her eagerness in this pursuit may be gathered from the following extract of a letter which she wrote within the last few months of her life:—"I have been a collector upwards of twenty years, and have amassed upwards of 2430 autographs and 1800 odd portraits, and am as voracious as ever."

Her cheerfulness, up to the latest period of her advanced life, never deserted her, and her correspondence, which was very extensive, was uniformly marked by kindness of disposition, and a liveliness of manner, surprising to all.

A short Memoir of the early days of this extraordinary woman will be found in the Appendix to the well-known Autobiography of her Father.

Mrs. Hutton expired on Friday, the 13th, at her residence near Birmingham, having attained her 90th year a little more than a month.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MACCLESFIELD BRANCH RAILWAY.—TWO MEN KILLED.—An inquest was held in the board-room of the Stockport Infirmary, on Tuesday, on the bodies of John Seal and John Barnes, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, on Sunday last, while at work; one set of waggons had left another for, and was about to overtake another between Bramhall and Hazel Grove, before the collision, as escaped. Verdict, "Accidental death."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The debate on the first reading of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, promises to rival in length and tediousness that which introduced it to the House. Lord George Bentinck goes on, in fulfilment of his promise, fighting from pillar to post, dividing on silk, on corn, and on brandy, and beaten from each position by larger and larger majorities. His Lordship reverses the old adage, "Divide et impera" (Divide and conquer), into "Divide et vincere" (Divide and be conquered). What good he promises to himself or the public from this obstinacy we are at a loss to conjecture. Meanwhile fever-stricken Ireland looks up from its meal of rotten potatoes to impolore succour which cannot be rendered until the Protectionist minority has had its say, and been beaten off its last foot of standing ground.

The great events of the week have been the philanthropic movement in the Court of Aldermen, and the appearance of General Tom Thumb in the irregular drama, at the Lyceum. Of the two, we are inclined to attach most importance to the latter. The result is small, it is true, but we do not anticipate any result so great from the motion of Alderman Sidney, for the introduction of the separate system into City prison discipline, or the petition of the Working Classes' Association for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Praiseworthy as the objects of both these movements are, they are hopeless, when urged in Guildhall. There may be a great profession of sympathy, but we fear that there is more of Mr. King's spirit in the Common Council, when he laughs to scorn the notion of the Corporation doing anything for the houses of the poor as a dream of ridiculous and hopeless humanitarian fanaticism, than of Dr. Lynch's, who introduced the petition. So we turn to the small fact—General Tom Thumb. Some sticklers for dramatic legitimacy may affect indignation at the sight of so small a thing, paraded on the stage for his smallness. It is illegitimate—there is no doubt of it; but it is curious, and awakens more reflection than the strutting of many a bigger actor.

There is no appearance of any mental dwarfishness in this abridgment of Transatlantic humanity. We never saw more eager, wakeful curiosity than peeps out of those restless little eyes from under that elfish and exaggerated brow. Neither mind nor body, small as the latter is, and the former might be expected to be, seems weighed down by the constant effort and exhibition of his daily levees and his nightly performances. The little face is as intelligent, the little legs as sound and active, at midnight as at noon. We saw the epitome as he was carried out of the Lyceum Theatre the other evening, after his performance. He was tucked under his tutor's arm, his tiny bullet head protruding from the tutor's cloak, the bright small eyes, restless as a bird's, peering round the stage, which was being arranged for the farce of "Next Door." "What's the name of this piece?" "What is the stage divided into two for?" "May I stop and see it?" followed fast upon each other. The General was reminded that his supper hour had arrived, and his love of the dramatic art seemed for the moment absorbed in the anticipation of the evening repast. We were tickled with the notion of Tom Thumb's supper. We amused ourselves by anticipating what it might be—the wing of a lark, or an infantine chicken, prematurely extracted from the egg, with a first course of a minnow en *papillotte*, and a doll's cup full of gravy soup. "And what shall you have for supper, General?" we asked the mannikin. We never saw a gent. at Evans's look bigger or more self-important than Thumbling, as he replied, "I should like a Welsh rabbit."!!

Conceive Tom Thumb sitting over his Welsh-rabbit! Conceive the Welsh-rabbit—the infinitesimal square of toast and the fabulous mite of cheese! We have not yet recovered the shock. We fancied for a moment that we might unconsciously be a Brobdingagian, and Thumb a man of proper and lawful size.

There is one point connected with this little fellow which diminishes the sad and disagreeable impression which the sight of dwarfishness leaves behind it. He looks like a child—a diminutive child, it is true—but still one from whom all hope of growing bigger is not absolutely shut out. In this way he moves our sympathies without shocking them, and unconsciously infuses a kindly corrective into the spirit of idle curiosity, which, no doubt, moves most to visit him. The women absolutely grow soft and tender-hearted over him. It is a strange feeling. They have him as a sort of small man, but yet as an infant. The firmness and finish of his manner contrast so oddly with the decidedly childish character of the head and body. In fact, he gives them a new sensation. We do not wonder at the crowds he attracts. All other dwarfs we have ever seen were simply repulsive. Tom Thumb is pleasant, though a thought elfish to look upon.

We overheard the remarks of an Irish scene-shifter, as the General was carried past him—

"The dawahy thing! By the powers, Sir," addressing himself to one of the actors who stood near him, "if they had a thing like that in my country, I would be putting him on a hot shovel, over de fire, to see would he fly up the chimney—and sorra' blame to 'em at all, at all—sure he's so small!"

We feel convinced that that Irishman firmly believes that Tom Thumb is a changeling, or fairy child, and we recommend his guardian and tutor (most accomplished and elegant men, by the way, both of them) to see that Tom is kept out of the way of the aforesaid carpenter, in the neighbourhood of anything more dangerous than a property fire, made of a transparency, with a candle behind it.

We confess a partiality to Tom Thumb. We desire to commemorate him in an ode.

ODE TO GENERAL TOM THUMB.

Poor little mannikin:
Thy country hath sent to us many things
So small, the fairy chariot Shakspeare sings
M.ght take them in,
And trot along as with no load at all:
She sends us dividends extremely small,
Small manners, and small poets, and small jokes,
And small originalities;
Her N. P. Willises, and other folks
Who measure at their ease
Thy small proportions, never deeming how
They're smaller far than thou!
The grounds on which they claim their Oregon
Are mighty little;
Well may they that would stand such grounds upon
Not bate a tittle,
Or they'd have none at all—
They're now so very small!
But though in the vapour of their idle talk
They loom as large
As through Thames fog a barge,
Like some huge admiral, doth seem to walk
The muddy waters;
And in "high quarters"
Grave men parade their little patriotic
(Which means Quixotic)
Intentions, how they mean to chaw up whole
Each Britisher who dares to call his soul
His own!
Nor these alone,
Being small things, believe that they are big—
Each Broadway prig
Prates of equality and liberty;
Nor deigns to see
The black slave crouching underneath the lash
Whose stripes should dash
The stars from out Columbia's flag,
And quench the brag
That, o'er the Atlantic sea,
Is manhood free!

But there is no pretence in thee,
Sharp-eyed epitome
Of childish mannishness.
Thou dost profess
To be the smallest man that walks the earth;
When I think on thy birth,
It much amazes me, thou dost not cry
"I'm twelve feet high,"
And that thy country calls it out, exemplarily,
"Behold a giant!"

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM-BOILERS.

A valuable paper was recently submitted to the Society of Arts by Dr. Ritterbrandt, "On the Formation of Incrustations in Steam Boilers, and on the means of preventing it." It was stated that the cause of the explosions of boilers was the thick incrustation of carbonate of lime, which takes place in consequence of the carbonic acid gas, by which the lime of the water was held in solution, being drawn off by heat. Dr. Ritterbrandt adds a proper proportion of chloride of ammonia to the water, the muriatic acid of which combines with the disengaged carbonate of lime, an insoluble salt, and forms a muriate of ammonia, which is readily held in solution by the water. The boiler is thus kept free from incrustation and is rendered much more durable, and is at the same time freed from the inconvenience above-named.

THE WEATHER OF FEBRUARY.

The past month presented another very unusual temperature, as well as a close atmosphere, for this period of the year. From the night of the 8th ult. into the 15th there was a downfall of hoar frost, although it had little effect upon the solid state of the air. The lowest point of cold was on the night of the 16th, when the thermometer was not below 29 deg.: the highest, in the shade, was on the 28th, 68 deg.; and in the sun, on the 26th, 83 deg., making an extreme difference of 54 deg. The diurnal average of the whole month was at night 41.18 deg.; shade, 39.44 deg.; sun, 85.73 deg. The month of February has been usually a cold month, but this has been conspicuous in the mildness of its character.

BANKRUPTCIES IN THE LAST YEAR.

The number of bankrupts during the last year amounted to 1025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victuallers, which was sixty-three, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being one only. The only business accepted from the list of bankrupts list was that of undertakers. [There seems no uncertainty about the business of undertakers, for people must die be the times what they may.]

THE POLES.

If we may believe the Russian statistics, the Poles are reckoned at this moment at 5,500,000 souls. Of these, 5,000,000 are in the various provinces which Russia has obtained at different times for her share in the dismemberment; Austria has 2,311,000; Prussia, 3,000,000 Polish subjects. The free state of Cracow contains 136,000 inhabitants.

FLY-FISHING.

That fly-fishing is the sublimity of the sport, and the worm-fishing is the antipodes of it, few will be bold enough to deny. For what can exceed trout and salmon fishing—the wild ramble by the river and stream of merrie England, or by the "hill-girded lochs," of the land of flood and mountain? The whole scene teems with life, every spot is full of beauty, every moment is replete with interest. Compare this with the regular flat, stale, and unprofitable float-and-punt work, grilling under a broiling hot sun in the dog-days, or a drizzling day in September, off Battersea-reach, Twickenham-meadows, or Kel-pie island, repeating Hood's "Comic Annual" lines—

I ground-bait my way as I go,
And dip at each watery dimple;
But, however I wish
To dredge the fish,
To my penile tury will not play *simple!*

At a bread-ne gudgeon would gape,
But they're so nice upon different terms now!
Have they taken advice
Of the Cockle Street Dame,
And rejected their *Dried of Worms* now?

Sporting Review.

HORTICULTURAL NOVELTIES.

At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, there were distributed some seeds of the Brassica Chinensis, or Shanghai oil plant, sent over by Mr. Fortune, from China. This is a plant of the cabbage tribe, which yields oil by expression, and a large quantity has been sent over to this country for experimental trials.

CLASSICAL ADDITIONS TO THE LOUVRE.

There have just been placed in one of the salles of the Louvre, several antique fragments from Greece. Amongst them are a bas-relief, representing Thesens as the protective hero of Attica; a bas-relief, with the Nine Muses between Mercury and Apollo; and another from Crete, containing a figure of Jupiter, seated between Europa and Cadmus, both highly venerated in that island. There are also some marbles from Asia Minor, one of which, from the town of Mylasa, is particularly important, as it contains three decrees of the reigns of Artaxerxes II., Mnemon, and Artaxerxes III. These decrees are well known to savans.

THE ELECTRIC GIRL.

M. Arago, a day or two ago, communicated to the Academy of Sciences the result of the examination of the electric girl, made by the academical committee:—"The committee declare that the fall of a table by the mere contact of a silken thread held by the young girl in question was not repeated before them, nor does the girl possess the faculty of distinguishing, by the touch, the direction of the compass." The committee did not pursue the investigation of these abortive attempts any further. "The committee, under these circumstances, have come to the conclusion that the communications made to the Academy respecting Mdlle. Angelique Cottin must be regarded as unproved."

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

It is said that the magazines that are to supply the Mormons to California will number 5000, and will form a line twenty-five miles long! In the front there will be a press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear-guard what is going on in the van!

ART UNIONS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the objects, results, and present position of Art Unions, and the most expedient means of placing them on a safe and permanent basis, have just published their Report, extending to 330 pages. The Report, including the origin and progress of the several associations of this kind which have arisen out of the London Art Union, and supplying statistics of their receipts and expenditure, the Committee proceed to deduce from the very conflicting evidence which has been brought before them, the opinions which form the most interesting feature of their Report. The witnesses combat the objections which have been made to the effect of such associations on art.

IMPROVED LOCOMOTION.

As an instance of the facilities for locomotion afforded by "rail," we may mention that Mr. P. Miles, M.P. for Bristol, took part in the debate on Monday evening week in the House of Commons, and was also present at the Bachelors' Ball at the Bath Assembly-rooms, more than 100 miles distant, on the same night.

NEW MANUFACTURE OF NAPHTHA.

A manufacture of a novel character is about to be established at Weymouth, for the manufacture of a kind of naphtha, or oil; the bituminous clay near the Burning Cliffs is the source from whence it is to be extracted. Several eminent chemists from France have been experimenting for some time on its properties, and have now concluded a contract for large quantities.

EXTRACTION OF PARTICLES FROM THE EYE.

A German writer has recently proposed that when a foreign body, such as a particle of straw, dust, &c., gets between the eyelids and globe of the eye, but without being mfracted, a solution of gum arabic dropped into the eye, may be advantageously employed for its extraction, as the solution does not produce any disagreeable sensation.

MILLINERS' APPRENTICES.

If we enter the work-room of some dress-maker in tolerable business, we shall see a number of girls, many of them pale and emaciated, crowded together, and under the superintendence of a forewoman, whose office it is to keep order and urge on the appointed task. Of these some are "apprentices," others are "day-workers," the remainder are what are termed "improvers." The apprentices are joined with the proprietress of the establishment for a certain period, generally for six at two or three years, sometimes five. They are apprenticed usually about the age of fifteen, and receive board and lodging from the mistress. The premium, of course, varies according to the situation and notoriety of the house. It is sometimes as high as one hundred guineas. The day-workers live at home with their own friends in small lodgings, and receive a certain sum per day. The "improvers" are young girls from the country, who have been sent up to London for a season, generally about two years ago, to learn the business, and who come up from the country, and remain usually six months with their employer, during which period they make themselves generally useful; their time is entirely at the disposal of the dress-maker, they reside with her, but receive no wages and pay no premium. During the London season the fatigue they undergo is excessive. At a period of life when adequate rest, and even some degree of exercise, are absolutely necessary to the healthy growth, they are confined, with scarcely any intermission for their meals, which they are frequently obliged to eave half-finished to return to their work, often till three or four o'clock in the morning, in a heated and unwholesome atmosphere. The whole frame exhausted, and the nervous system frequently too much unstrung for the [illegible] to sleep, succeeded by [illegible] expected to be early again at the [illegible] Such are the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] frequently [illegible] the seeds of [illegible] No wonder that many [illegible] to untimely graves, by causing the [illegible] to become [illegible] in after life the diseased mothers of an unhealthy and miserable offspring. It is lamentable to see the change that sometimes comes over the country girl shortly after her admission as an apprentice. Arriving, perhaps, from her happy village home, where she has been the pride of honest and industrious parents, her cheeks redolent of rosy health, her step elastic, her spirits light and buoyant, at first the novelty and excitement, and constant variety of the busy town amuse her; she delights in the companionship of girls of her own age, and survies to the utmost of her power to win the approbation and confidence of her employer. By degrees her pallid cheek and attenuated form show that the loss of fresh air, and the absence of accustomed exercise, are taking into the bud of youth. Her appetite leaves her: she sighs occasionally over her work, but utters no complaint. Then comes the short hacking cough, the supernaturally brilliant eye, the moist spot. Soon she despatched an haste to her native home, but rest then comes too late. This is not a highly-coloured picture, sketched by fancy, but the history of many a poor girl, the words of truth and soberness. And if it be possible to prevent such tales from being so common, if we can devise any scheme for rescuing our victims from being immolated on the shrine of Vanity and Fashion, will not every Englishman and every Englishwoman—for much is in her power—help him with us in the sacred work?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, WOOLWICH.

THE FITTING-OUT OF THE "CALCUTTA."

If anything could have been wanting to assure us of the dexterity of British tars—of their ability to accomplish even what would heretofore have been esteemed impossibilities, and of their readiness, under good treatment and judicious command, to engage with almost superhuman spirit and energy in any work to which they may consistently with their calling be appointed—it would be abundantly afforded by the smart and seaman-like act just performed by the crew of the *Albion* in fitting-out the *Calcutta*, 84 gun ship, at Devonport. The *esprit* they have evinced is worthy of the naval supremacy of their country; and the steadiness, and quiet and orderly perseverance they have shown, have earned for them a fame which will not be without its effect upon the entire Navy.

In reference to the *Calcutta*, an amount of work has been done in a manner and within a time that is quite unprecedented. The alacrity displayed by the *Albion's* people could not have been exceeded: from the hearty Captain N. Lockyer, C.B., and the highly respected Commander, W. Chambers, down to the youngest boy in the ship, all have been animated with those feelings which at once proclaim the British seaman, and his indomitable energies.

Immediately upon its being known that the crew of the *Albion* was to fit out the *Calcutta*, each man on board appeared to be delighted with the contemplation of the work chalked out; nor were these little inducements withheld which an officer always has at command, and which, though sometimes thought trifling in themselves, have no trivial influence with the men, and more closely bind them to their officers, as shown in the attentive and quick dispatch of the orders given. The fitting-out of the *Calcutta* excited the greatest possible interest among nautical men; for the excellent discipline on board and the smartness of the men were well known, and proportionate to this were the expectations indulged in as to the celerity they would exhibit. These have, however, fallen far short of the actual result. It is but justice to the Captain, Commander, Master, and other officers, to observe that in no point could the work have been done better than it has been. There was no bustling or driving: all went noiselessly on; the entire crew, seamen and marines, were admirably stationed, and everything that would occasion confusion or any waste of time, was avoided. It is proper to mention also, that not the slightest assistance was derived from any quarter whatever.

On Monday morning (the 9th inst.), at six o clock, the ship was ready for operations, but in no way furthered—there had been no preparatory work done. On Monday evening, the main-yard was up; cross-jack-top, mizen topsail-yard, mizen and topgallant-masts on end, &c. On Tuesday morning, the fore-yard, fore main-topsail-yard, and topgallant-mast were fitted; in the evening the rigging was rattled down, the stores on board; the main and lower deck guns, in, &c. In fact, by Tuesday night, the ship was completely rigged and tolerably ready for sea; but, the starboard watch had not completed drawing all the stores, namely, hemp cables, and a few of the sea-stores, together with some spare spars which had to be got from the mast-pond. With the exception of these, the ship was ready; and by Wednesday at noon, all was on board but a few articles which were afterwards supplied. This having been done, all was accomplished; the tanks were in, stores, mess utensils, &c. complete; and, in saying that she was ready for sea, we mean *perfectly* ready in every respect and particular. She was in a position to cope with any enemy, as far as her general fitments were concerned. On Thursday morning, at half-past nine, she was hauled off; and, at one o'clock, when the tide suited, was towed into the Sound by the *Tartarus* steamer, and the *Confiance* tug. The whole of the work had been achieved within six-and-thirty working hours; for although she did not go into the Sound until Thursday, she was, to all intents and purposes, finished the day preceding.—*Abridged from the Devonport Independent.*

The annexed Engraving of the *Calcutta* is from a drawing by Mr. Hornbrook, the marine artist, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

THE "CALCUTTA."

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.—The *Cape of Good Hope Gazette* contains an account of the loss of the barque *Francis Spaight*, from Manilla to London, by striking on the ground near the Slave Lodge, about a mile from the village of Papendorff. The captain and twenty-one of the crew were drowned.—Two wrecks, accompanied, we regret to announce, by a mournful loss of human life, upwards of eighty persons having perished, were on Monday reported at Lloyd's, namely, that of the British barque, *Ida*, 550 tons burthen, belonging to the port of London, and the *John Minturn*, an American-built ship, of near the same tonnage; both lost while on outward-bound voyages from their respective ports.

Cheap Steam Travelling.—Steamers are now plying between London and Westminster Bridges for the small sum of one penny for each passenger.

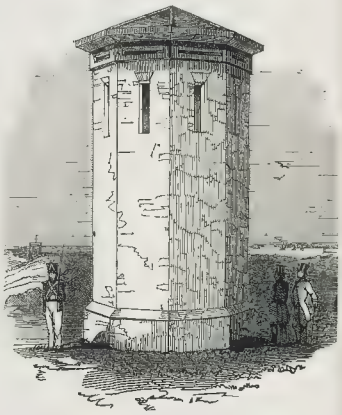
The New Crop of Potatoes.—A paragraph has recently been going round the press to the effect that the new crop of potatoes exhibited such signs as to make sure that they were diseased, and would be a failure similar to that of the last. It is, however, positively asserted by those who are most likely to be well informed, that the new crop will, in all probability, be a very good one, at all events an average one.

Railway Disputes.—It is rumoured in the city that an attempt will be shortly made to put into operation the 7th and 8th Victoria against several of the railway companies whose affairs continue in a disputed and litigated position. A case on the subject has been submitted to counsel, whose opinion is favourable; and, although some little difficulty apparently exists respecting the service of notice, that, it is understood, can be overcome by a loophole in the act. The question, it is said, will be raised in the course of a few days before the Bankruptcy Commissioners.

The South Eastern Railway.—The directors of this railway have given the public the accommodation of two express trains daily both ways upon this line. One leaves the Bricklayers' Arms at eleven o'clock in the morning, and the other, London-bridge, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The trains stop at Tonbridge, Ashford, and Folkestone, and make the journey both ways between London and Dover in two hours and a half.

NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, AT WOOLWICH.

The building of this very capacious and convenient lodgment for the Royal Marines was commenced at Woolwich, some time since; and, has just been expedited in consequence of the Board of Ordnance having given notice to the Admiralty that the west square of the Royal Artillery Barracks, at present occupied by the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, will be shortly required for the accommodation of the 10th battalion, about to be raised, and the numerous recruits for the Royal Artillery almost daily joining at head-quarters. The whole of the brick-work of the extensive new Barracks, capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 men, with residences for their officers, has been erected; and, it is expected, will be fully completed within three months from the 1st inst. The basement story will be occupied as kitchens for cooking, and will contain large iron ranges, with every convenience for that purpose. The floors are formed of flag-stones adjoining the fire-places, and elsewhere, of asphalte, on a concrete foundation.



HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, MARINE BARRACKS.

To prevent the possibility of the building being destroyed by fire, the whole of the joists are of metal; and the only parts of wood are the window-sashes and steps leading to the first and second stories. The floors of the first and second stories are of asphalte on concrete foundations, placed upon brick arches, and there are no fire-places in the apartments above the basement-story; the whole of them being heated by an apparatus for circulating hot air, which is worked by the aid of an Archimedean Screw, eight feet in diameter, connected with a furnace in winter; and is, by an adaptation of the works, capable of circulating cold air from the exterior to the whole of the interior of the Barracks in summer. The motive power for working the screw is attained by weights, on the same principle as an eight-day clock; and when wound up, will cause the screw to revolve with great velocity for eight hours before it will cease working on the weights reaching the bottom of the building. In front of the first and second floors, a large open space, the entire extent of the building, has been constructed and arched over for the men to take exercise in wet weather, and every care has been taken for their comfort.

On the north side of the Barracks for the men, substantial and commodious dwelling-houses have been built for the Colonel in command; the Colonel second in command; and for officers' quarters. In a line with the Barracks for the men, the staff non-commissioned officers' quarters have been constructed; and a spacious room for a library, and a piece of ground set apart for a racquet-court. On the south side are the mess-room and ante-rooms, with dwelling-houses for officers' quarters. The ground in front of the barracks for the men is in progress of being levelled, as it will be required for drill before the contractor can finish the out-buildings and boundary walls. In the rear of the Barracks, a building is constructing for a magazine or store-room. Here also will be placed a framework, to represent the bows and part of the sides of a ship-of-war, with two port-holes in the bows, and two on each side, for exercising the men with large guns in the duties they will have to perform at sea.

Our artist has sketched the new building; together with the main portion of the heating and ventilating apparatus.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

"Hop-o'-my-Thumb" is a tale familiar to all the lovers of nursery literature, and different versions of it are popular with the children of almost every country. But it has, until now, never been properly put upon the stage; the impossibility of finding a becoming representative of the little hero, having always been an obstacle to its effective representation. The famous General Tom Thumb has at length essayed the character, and the result has been that he has achieved a perfect success.

TOM STEALING CROWNS.

The extravaganza produced at the Lyceum on Monday evening, entitled "Hop-o'-my-Thumb, or the Ogre and his Seven League Boots," is an adaptation, rather than a translation, by Mr. Albert Smith, of a French fairy vaudeville, called "Le Petit Poucet," by Messrs Dumanoir and Clairville, which was brought out at the Vaudeville Theatre last May, for the purpose of introducing the General to the Parisian play-going public. The French piece is in prose, and in five acts. An English audience would not sit this out; so each act has been compressed into a single scene, an original introductory one has been added, and the dialogue has been written in the metre usually adopted in burlesques.

On the rising of the curtain, we find *Oberon* (Miss Hodson) holding court in a moonlight glade, surrounded by the fairies. The elfin monarch calls *Friar Rush* to his presence, and wishes to know what he has been doing all night. *Rush* replies: -

> Sire, I have play'd those tricks the whole night through,
> Which, Shakspeare says, Queen Mab was won't to do.
>
> *Oberon.* Shakspeare! who's he?
> *Moth.* A person who wrote plays,
> But very little known, Sire, now a-days.
>
> *Oberon.* We never heard of him
> *Moth.* Sire, that's no wonder,
> For latterly he has been much kept under.
> Undone by foreign ballet dancers' spells:
> I think his house of call is Sadler's Wells.

He then whispers to the *King*, that he has found an extraordinary little person, in his rambles, whom he has shut up in a fillbert to keep him safe. *Oberon* wishes to see him: the filbert is produced, and cracked, and *Hop-o'-my-Thumb* is discovered called up in its inside. *Oberon* directly determines to keep him as his page; and *Moth* (Miss Turner) says: -

> *Moth. (with a look)* What name shall I put down in our Court Journal.
> *Hop.* The General!
> *Oberon.* You mean to say the *Kernal*.

Thumb has, however, no wish to remain, and, taking to his legs, he creeps into the boss of a daisy, and gets away, to the great bewilderment of the fairies. We next come to the cottage of a poor wood-cutter, *Robin* (Mr. Bender) and his wife *Bradget* (Mrs. Woollidge), who are in most distressed circumstances, from the following causes:—

SHOE CARRIAGE.

> *Rob.* I tell you 'tis no use, wife: near our hut
> There's scarcely any timber left to cut.
> These railway schemers, levelling far and near,
> At last have got a railway even here.
> They've felled the timber which once grew so thick,
> And even I, at last, must cut my stick

The six eldest children come in and want their breakfast. There is nothing for them: and whilst they are lamenting their plight, *Margery* (Miss Arden) and *Solomon* (Mr. Emery) come in to complain of various offences against propriety of conduct committed by *Thumb*.

> *Brad.* The *General Tom Thumb*, d'ye mean to blame?
> *Sol.* The General Torment were a better name.

They call for him, and he appears from the salt-box, whither he had got, with the intention of catching some birds, by the popular practice of putting salt upon their tails. *King Cole* (Mr. F. Matthews) next arrives, with his three fiddlers. his secretary, *Lord Thomas Noddy* (Mr. Turner), and his army of five—going in pursuit of an Ogre, who is ravaging the land. He wishes the *General* to head the troops: the little hero consents, but, after reviewing them, changes his mind, and, as they are marching away, he escapes, by walking betwixt their legs back again. The woodman then determines to lose his children in the forest, and starts off with this intention. We next come to this forest, and *Thumb* enters under an umbrella, which entirely conceals him. It is raining very hard, and he climbs up a tree, and gets into a bird's nest for shelter, after fighting off the old bird. The six brothers arrive, and lament their lot, as they had dropped some crumbs on the road to find the way back, and the birds have eaten them all. *Thumb*, who is up in the tree, sees a light at a distance. At the same instant, one of the boys discovers an enormous shoe, which the *Ogre* has lost in the forest. As *Thumb* is tired, they put him into the shoe, and, making some harness of their scarves, draw him off. As they start, *Oberon* appears with his fairies, as a guard, bearing illuminated bell-flowers, and the procession forms a pretty *tableau* for the end of Act I.

The first scene of Act 2, introduces us to the *Ogre's* castle, where his wife, *Grabalotta* (Mr. J. W. Collyer) is instructing his seven daughters in culinary mysteries.

> Now mind your lessons from this precious book,
> Called, as you know, "The Ogre's Perfect Cook;"
> Which your dear father loves so to peruse
> Before he puts his victims into stews.
> Against to-morrow learn these things to do—
> "How to make soldiers into Irish stew,"
> "To grind bones into bread, by the new mill,"
> "To devil lawyers for a breakfast grill." [*A knocking.*

King Cole, the *Secretary*, and two soldiers arrive, drenched by the storm; and *Grabalotta* gives them shelter, intending to keep them for her husband. To their horror they see some clothes hanging about, formerly worn by certain relatives whom the *Ogre* had eaten. They are going away, when *Thumb* and the children arrive, and impress shelter. *Grabalotta* puts them to bed in a room on one side of the house, whilst her daughters are asleep, in their legendary golden crowns on the other. The *Ogre* (Mr. Silver) then returns, and goes down to the cellar for some pale ale. And now comes a pantomime scene in which *Thumb* is most effective. He creeps out of a pie in his night gown; and taking the crowns of gold from the heads of the young Ogresses, puts them on his brothers', in turn transferring their cotton night-caps to the little girls. The *Ogre* returns: finds the pie empty, and is going to murder the boys in his anger. But seeing the gold crowns, he concludes they are his daughters. *King Cole* and his *Secretary* at this moment escape; the *Ogre* rushes after them with his seven-league boots, and *Thumb* and his brothers get off in safety. We next find all parties met together in the forest. The *Ogre* has eaten the remains of *King Cole's* army, and takes a doze after his meal. *Thumb* steals his boots, and flies with them. The last scene represents the little hero in his fairy palace, with exquisite Lilliputian furniture. He has breakfast, receives his *blanchisseuse*, is shaved, and, on the arrival of a despatch, goes off to the wars with most martial ardour. As he has the seven-league boots, he is not long in returning to the court of *King Cole* with the *Ogre*, his wife, and children, prisoners. Great honours now await him: the fairies receive him in triumph, and he drives off in his state carriage drawn by four beautiful little real ponies.

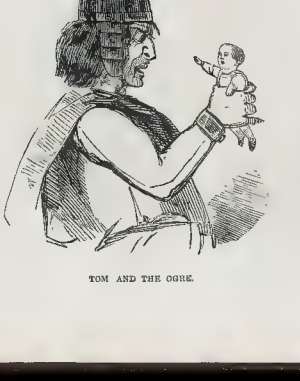
FIGHT WITH THE EAGLE.

The piece was entirely successful; and no one would have given the little actor credit for possessing so much stage tact and comic humour. His appearance, pantomime, and general performances were so irresistibly indicrous, that the audience shouted again with delight, and laughed and applauded until they left off for very weariness. He was loudly called for at the conclusion, and literally covered with bouquets, which he had great difficulty in carrying off, one being as large as himself. At last, however, he succeeded, amidst renewed acclamations.

The other ladies and gentlemen supported him excellently. Mr. F. Matthews was very great as *King Cole*, and his *Secretary* was effectively impersonated by Mr. Turner. Messrs. Silver and Collyer came out admirably as the *Ogre* and his wife: and we must compliment Miss Hodson upon her singing and appearance in *Oberon*. None of the parts are, however, of first-rate importance, the "General" being *the* attraction; and the piece was not written for the Lyceum, but to suit the exigencies of provincial and Transatlantic theatres; hence all allusions to, and jokes on, topics of the day would have been out of place. There is little doubt but that it will be played all over England, as there is nothing in it beyond the power of any country theatre to accomplish.

ADELPHI.

Mr. Stirling Coyne does not often treat us with a new farce, and this is much to be regretted, for, when he does, it is sure to be so comical—so preposterously funny—that screaming audiences are sent home to their beds in great doubt as to whether they have received most pleasure from the performance or pain from their aching sides. And equal to—indeed we may say surpassing—anything he has ever done, is his last production, brought out at this house on Monday evening, and quaintly entitled, "Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell?" It was one roar of laughter from beginning to end, and will have a capital run. *Mr. and Mrs. Honeyborn* (Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar), form a married couple, not in very good circumstances, having wedded against the consent of their friends. They have an aunt who resides at Camberwell, with whom they



TOM AND THE OGRE.

wish to be reconciled; and, to effect this, *Mrs. Honeyborn* starts on the journey which produces all the situations of the piece, as well as its name. *Mr. Honeyborn* is somewhat addicted to gallantry: and, as soon as his wife has started, prepares to follow up a little flirtation with another lady, which he has been, very improperly, carrying on for some little time. In the same house lodges *Mr. Isaac Crank*, a watchmaker (Mr. O. Smith), from Stoke-Pogis, who has come up to town to carry out some new invention of a motive power. He comes into *Mr. Honeyborn's* room to borrow a pair of bellows, and leaves his hat behind him.

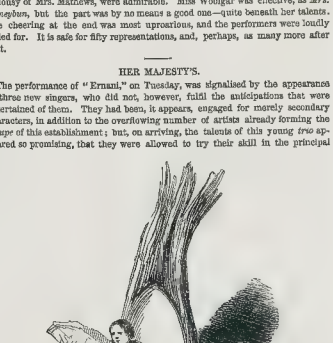
COMING OUT OF SALT-BOX.

Soon arrives *Mrs. Crank* (Mrs. F. Matthews), who has come up from the country with her baby, to see what her husband is about. She mistakes *Honeyborn's* room for her husband's—the notion being strengthened by finding the hat; and, dreadfully upset at also discovering a female's cap, puts the baby in *Honeyborn's* bed, and rushes off in a frenzy of jealousy to destroy herself. Anon, *Crank* returns to find his hat; and, recognising his baby, immediately suspects his wife's fidelity, and rushes off in a similar frenzy, but to destroy *Honeyborn*. Next enters *Honeyborn*, who, seeing the baby, dreads the jealousy of his wife, and hides it behind a chest of drawers. *Crank* returns; there is a "row" between them, in the course of which the drawers are upset. *Honeyborn*, of course, believes that the baby is crushed to death, and makes his escape by the roof. *Mrs. Crank* now returns, and, worn out in body and mind, lies down in *Honeyborn's* bed. Bad weather coming on, *Honeyborn* comes back, and finds her there, just as he hears that his wife is returning. *Mrs. Honeyborn* returns also from Camberwell, and finds her husband on his knees to *Mrs. Crank*. *Crank* arrives, too; and the intense fun of the situation may be conceived. At last, all mistakes are explained. The aunt enters with the baby, all right and alive; and Wright finally inquires of some particular individual amongst the audience, "if he ever sent his wife to Camberwell?"

We have rarely seen a piece in which such capital situations followed so rapidly upon one another, or where the laughter was more continuous and hearty—indeed, at times, it almost stopped the performance. The farce was very cleverly played. The terror and perplexity of Wright, the quaint nature of O. Smith, and the jealousy of Mrs. Mathews, were admirable. Miss Woolgar was effective, as *Mrs. Honeyborn*, but the part was by no means a good one—quite beneath her talents. The cheering at the end was most uproarious, and the performers were loudly called for. It is safe for fifty representations, and, perhaps, as many more after that.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performance of "Ernani," on Tuesday, was signalised by the appearance of three new singers, who did not, however, fulfil the anticipations that were entertained of them. They had been, it appears, engaged for merely secondary characters, in addition to the overflowing number of artists already forming the *troupe* of this establishment; but, on arriving, the talents of this young *tro* appeared so promising, that they were allowed to try their skill in the principal



COMING OUT OF FILBERT.

parts of Verdi's fine opera: they disappointed expectation, and will now, probably, return to that rank which the degree of merit they have at present attained seems to point out for them. It must be said, however, in justice to these artists, that we had not a favourable opportunity of judging of their talents. The soprano (Madame Pasini) and the tenor (Castiglioni) were evidently so paralysed by fear, as to be unable to show what powers they really might possess. The baritone (Benedi) will remain a useful addition to the *troupe*; he has a good voice, which only needs training to become effective.

It was with much pleasure that we heard "Ernani" again. This opera is of that stamp which constantly gains upon the mind. The two *finales* of the first and second acts are *chef d'œuvres* of composition. When the ear has become sufficiently accustomed to their sounds to follow the varied melodies introduced in them with such wonderful skill, the effect produced is indescribable. The sensations called forth by such music as this, when listened to with unswerving attention, are far more profound, though of a different nature, than those elicited by the hearing of the most pleasing simple melody. Combinations of the human voice and of instruments must always, if skilfully managed, produce a powerful effect and this is especially the case with these two *finales*, in which every bar has a meaning, and in which, consequently, at each hearing, some fresh beauty is revealed. This opera does not contain so much varied melody as "Nino," but the latter has nothing equal in grandeur of conception and imaginative power to these two compositions, which are unsurpassed by any modern lyrical work we can at this moment remember. The duet between *Ernani* and *Elvira*, the trio at the end of the opera, and the aria "Ernani involami," are also deserving of much admiration. We hope to hear these charming *morceaux* performed ere

long by more efficient artists. We must not, however, omit our tribute to Forrassari, who played the part of *Silva* with his wonted artistic power.

"Catarina" has been repeated nightly since the opening of the Opera House. Lucile Grahn is charming in this ballet. Her proud and fearless look; her gestures so natural, and, it might be imagined, unstudied; and her expressive pantomime, inspire every one's admiration to the last her wonderful flying leaps, and apparent defiance of the laws of gravitation. Let it be added that her bandit's costume is particularly becoming. The first dance in this ballet, the "Pas Strategique," is very pretty and effective. The military evolutions of the "female brigade" are highly amusing, and are executed with wonderful precision. There is one movement, in which Lucile Grahn bends forward shouldering her gun, and poising herself on her left foot, all her muscles indicating the action, where he relates his escape from his pursuers, his gestures convey silent description which no language could equal. The music at this moment is also very expressive. The scene of Salvator's Studio is also extremely pretty and well executed. Louise Taglioni is a decided favourite. She is extremely graceful, and has far more power of muscle than would be expected from her smallness of stature.

To conclude, this is a very pretty ballet—the story is admirably told, with all the additional effectiveness which picturesque costume and scenery, and admirable dancing, can bestow.

COUNTRY NEWS.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—On Saturday last, Mr. Neville, who recently vacated his seat for Windsor, in consequence of accepting the office of Lord of the Treasury, was re-elected for that borough without any opposition. Mr. Neville's colleague was Capt. Bulkeley, of the 1st Life Guards, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Wm. Jennings. After Mr Neville had addressed the electors, a vote of thanks was moved to the Mayor.—Mr. Adams, the Mayor, caused much merriment by laughing, arising and saying "Gentlemen, I have to return you my best thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by drinking my good health." The worthy chief magistrate, however, as soon as the merriment had subsided, corrected himself by observing, "I am so unaccustomed to public speaking, and my health has been so often drunk in small parties, that I landed I was along with one now. However, I return you my best thanks for the honour you have paid me."

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—A requisition has been forwarded to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, signed by many of the leading members of the Conservative and Liberal parties in Wigan, requesting him to allow himself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the borough, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who has resigned. It is generally expected that Mr. Gladstone will accept this invitation, and that he will be returned without opposition.

BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER RAILWAY.—A further portion of this line was opened on Monday from Worthing to Leominster, the Arundel and Littlehampton station of the line, and about ninety persons were conveyed on a double line to and from Worthing to Littlehampton, and all the works are most substantially finished. The telescope bridge over the Arun is so far completed as to allow of the passage of an engine and tender. On Monday morning the rain started simultaneously from Brighton and Littlehampton at a quarter past seven o'clock, and trains continued to run without interruption during the day. The remainder of the line to Chichester will be opened in the first week in May.

EXECUTION AT MORPETH FOR PARRICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, Ralph Dobyns underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of the county gaol at Morpeth, in the presence of a few thousands of spectators, for the murder of his father Since receiving his sentence he was very attentive to the spiritual instructions of the chaplain, the Rev. T. Finch He walked to the scaffold, assisted by the turnkeys, and bowed with a great deal of composure His appearance on the scaffold caused no apparent excitement among the crowd who behaved with great propriety, and manifested a perfect silence while the chaplain, with considerable emotion, and in very impressive accents, commended the soul of the unhappy man to the mercy of his Creator. The fatal bolt was then loosened, and the poor wretch, with scarcely a struggle, was launched into eternity. During his imprisonment he has addressed a letter to the inhabitants of the vicinity of making a full confession of all the circumstances of his crime. The prisoner accordingly requested to be supplied with pen, ink, and paper, and he committed to writing an ample confession.

POLICE.

A WHOLESALE DRAPER AND MILLINER THIEF.—At WESTMINSTER OFFICE, on Monday, *Emma Shepherd*, a decently dressed young female, was charged with shop-lifting. There were no less than 8 rec robberies committed by the accused, on the same morning, at different linendrapers' shops, two of which were distinctly proved against her, the third was equally undeniable, but the prosecutor was not in attendance She commenced operations at Mr. Parton's, Queen's-row, Pimlico, where she requested to be shown some ribbons, but left the shop without making any purchase She next visited Mr. Spencer's, Warwick-street, at Pimlico, on a similar pretence, and lastly repaired to Mr. Foot's, Warwick-street, Pimlico, where she was shown a number of articles. Whilst the shopman was occupied at the other end of the premises in getting down other goods, she was observed by one of the customers to place a bundle of artificial flowers under her dress, but, finding herself closely watched, after remaining about ten minutes, she replaced the property upon the counter. A policeman was sent for, and she was taken into custody, when rolls of ribbon were found upon her, which were found to have been stolen from the other linendrapers named. The prisoner had no money in her possession to make a purchase with. She made no defence, and was committed for trial.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.—At LAMBETH Office, a day or two ago, Mr. *Samuel Henry Powell*, a gentleman residing at North Brixton, appeared to answer to an information laid under the 7th and 8th Victoria, chapter 85, intituled "An Act for Stock Company's Act, by Mr. Samuel White, a surveyor, of Missenden, in Buckinghamshire, alleging that he, being one of the promoters of the "Grand Junction, Great Western, and Direct London and Birmingham Railway," had neglected to register the Company, as required by the act, by which he had rendered himself liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. The complainant, Mr. White, had once employed by the Messrs. Demprey's party to the Bill, and had drawn a portion of the projected line, and his bill came to £280. This amount, however, the Messrs. Dempsey were unable to pay him, on account, as he alleged, of their not being paid by the Company; and finding himself in this predicament, Mr. White made an examination of the registry at the office of Mr. Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street, when he discovered that neither the Company itself, the office at which the business was carried on, nor even the name of the solicitor, had been ever registered, and he in consequence adopted the present proceedings under the act of Parliament.—Mr. Norton convicted the defendant in the full penalty of £20 and costs.—Mr. Smith, the solicitor, gave notice of appeal, and on a subsequent day attended, with Mr. Powell and a third gentleman, to put in bail in compliance with the terms of the Act of Parliament, to prosecute an appeal against the conviction at the quarter sessions to be holden next month at Reigate. The bail as tendered, was at once accepted.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—At CLERKENWELL Office, on Monday, *Martin Jennings* an athletic Irishman, aged 34, was brought up on the wilful murder of Mary Murray, a poor woman, aged 47, residing in George-court, Golden-lane, St Luke's. It appears that on Sunday morning last, at an early hour, the prisoner and some other Irish labourers went to a house in the above-named locality, when the deceased woman entered. They had something to drink; a quarrel took place between the prisoner and deceased, and the former challenged her with stealing a shilling from him. The woman denied the charge, and a scuffle ensued, the prisoner refusing to deliver him up the shilling, the prisoner commenced an attack upon her and beat her most violently about the head and neck, and pursued her through the passage leading to the back yard, and pitched her head foremost into it. Constable 31 G and other officers were attracted to the spot, when the prisoner said he wished to charge the woman with robbing him of a shilling. They found her lying apparently dead in the yard, and on moving her, after identifying some of his property, the prisoner was sent to Cambridge for trial. The prisoner resides in that town.

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—At SOUTHWARK Office on Tuesday, *John Tassner*, a youth, apprentice to a woolstapler in Bermondsey, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with assaulting and general ill-treatment of his wife Letitia, to whom he had been married only three weeks. The case was a second charge preferred against the defendant of absenting himself from his apprenticeship. It appeared that the defendant had absented himself from his work some days since, and his master having gone at the office on Monday, and after identifying some of his property, the prisoner was sent to Cambridge for trial. The prisoner resides in that town.

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ROBBING LORD BURGHLEY'S ROOMS AT CAMBRIDGE.—Last week we stated that *Edward Stebery*, a fashionably-dressed young man, had been examined at SOUTHWARK Office, charged with breaking into chambers occupied by Lord Burghley, St. John's College, Cambridge, and stealing upwards of £50 worth of property, consisting of diamond shirt studs, pins, and brooches, the property of his Lordship. Lord Burghley appeared at the office on Monday, and after identifying some of his property, the prisoner was sent to Cambridge for trial. The prisoner resides in that town.

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[illegible] with Lord a Brawing-room, at St. James's [illegible] Marchioness of [illegible]

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 17. The Queen has been pleased to a[illegible]nt Charles W Zubiaka, Esq., Captain in the Army, to be Commissary and Head of the Police for the Island of St. Lucie

FURTHER LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES KILLED IN THE LATE ACTIONS IN INDIA, DECEMBER 18, 20, 21

81st FOOT. Sergeants J. Brown, A. Hamilton, R. Barry, T. Cromlin, H. Payne, J. Burns, J. Watson, C. Parrott. Privates R. Hanlon, C. Grimes, W. Wagstaff, T. Jordan, [illegible] Thomas, S. Henry, G. Mason, J. O'Brien, J. O'Neill, F. Smith, R. Tidmarsh, T. Campbell, P. Hayes, G. Martin, J. Richardson, J. Pearce, J. Carter, F. Lynch, P. H. Rainey, J. [illegible] P. Fynn, R. Reilly, H. Speight, J. Waterman, [illegible] Hall, T. Gantz, J. Holt, T. Hanlon, J. Forsaid, J. Burton, [illegible] W. Mills, T. Martin, A. Nolan, T. Parham, F. Williams, [illegible] W. Wright, R. Cooper, H. Martin, J. Mowbray, C. Parker, F. Smith, J. Ford, W. Stewart, E. Cook, [illegible] D. Horagan, S. Mars, J. Brown, C. M'Alister, [illegible] Sergeant-Major H. Mailfeer [illegible] M'Redmond, J. Kinsey, [illegible] M. Cullen, Private [illegible] Private W. Whelan, [illegible] Sergeant J. York, J. M'Neil [illegible] Kennedy, T. Russell, D. Buckley, [illegible] Murphy, J. Cain, H. Walsh, Murphy, J. Comfort, J. Cooper, M. Finnegan, H. Macready, M. Nunan, J. Ryan, R. Roberts, C. Hopgood, Bays, [illegible] James, J. Keller, S. Price, S. Street, S. Sutton, J. Patton, J. Gandy, [illegible] Poulton, J. Regan, H. Saunders, [illegible] B. Franklin, P. Burns, [illegible] Boo ne, Caroline, C. Grady, W. Fanning, P. Hartin, J. Humphrey, A. Hunt, H. M'Manus, J. Marmay, T. Marow, A. Madley, E. Sullivan, J. Monk, J. Mullin, F. Quinton, [illegible] Lawler, W. Lydon, S. Murdock, P. Sheridan, W. Wardrop, J. Cornelius, J. Daniels, M. Donnelan, C. M'Quillan, J. O'Neill, C. Sheppard, A. Tully, J. Barrett, W. Bentley, E. Connor, J. Dongan, D. L. Reid, W. Larkin, A. Macdonald, J. Nolan, T. M'Donnell, M. Mahoon, J. Moore, C. Coates, J. Doyle, R. Fenwicks, R. Kennaway, A. Kennedy, S. Marlow, T. Perdue, J. Steer, J. Tennis, J. Henly, J. Stephens, A. Bottles, J. [illegible] Brannigan, J. Gallaghan, J. Grant, [illegible] Sergeant T. Brewin Drummer W. M'Dermott. Private [illegible] W. Clayton, E. Denton, W. [illegible] Butler, J. Green, R. Ivy, J. Laurie, J. [illegible] Williamson, W. Carey, T. Harvey, T. Milner, D. Rae, J. Robinson, [illegible] P. Skinner, P. Mahon, H. Cooper, W. M'Lean, [illegible] Hill, T. Morton, J. Cox, J. Toole, J. Woodhouse [illegible] Douglas, H. Foote, G. Burden

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 17. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq., one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 18. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Edward Ryan, one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury

WHITEHALL, MARCH 20. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Miles M'Donnell, Esq., in the room of Mark Blake Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds

COMMISSIONED AND BY BREVET. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia J. M. Carter, Esq., to be Adjutant.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. F. BOTHAMS, Nottingham, victualler

BANKRUPTS.—T. BLACKMAN, St. Leonards, Kent, house agent. G. LANGFORD South-ampton, grocer. F. DAY, Hemel-Hempstead, Hertfordshire, ironmonger. T. SLEIGHTEN, Hertford, Camden-town, draper. J. COOPER, New Road-street, umbrella manufacturer. T. POLE, Bath, tobacconist. R. BURMAN, Dighton-street, Whitechapel, hat dealer. R. GOODRIDGE, late of Bristol, carver, baker, and confectioner. T. Sturgeon, draper. T. JOHNSON, Liverpool, commission merchant. T. ROBINSON, Swansea, grocer. E. H. DURDEN, Exeter, chemist. W. [illegible] Manchester. T. HARRGOD, Manchester, merchant. J. ROBERTS, Pimlico Terrace, Bonhill-street, farmer. T. SLEDDON, Derby, [illegible] Sheffield, cutler. J. [illegible] Liverpool, ship broker. S. LITTLER, Liverpool, draper. SARAH [illegible], Liverpool, draper

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1846.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 19. 4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. S. P. Jackson to be Paymaster, vice C. V. Jackson

8th Light Dragoons: Capt. C. Deacon to be Captain, vice Nicholson, 10th: Cornet C. H. S. de Lord Carnarvon to be Lieutenant, vice Peter J. W. Lord, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Garvagh, Surgeon M. J. M. Rose to be Surgeon, vice Murray. 18th: Capt. C. T. Nicholson to be Captain, vice Deacon.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Capt. W. Leeke to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Elton

7th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. W. Monck to be Adjutant, vice Dickinson. 38th: J. Y. Drayson to be Ensign, vice Rose. 44th: Surgeon D. Murray, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Ross. 54th: Ensign G. A. Burke to be Ensign, vice Cross. 59th: J. J. Dudgeon to be Ensign, vice Pember. 60th: Staff-Asst.-Surg. and Capt. J. Ryan to be Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, vice Kelly. 94th: Lieut. W. Ashby to be Captain, vice Magee. Ensign W. W. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Kirk. Ensign J. C. Chamberlain to be Ensign, vice Ashby.

2 West India Regiment: Capt. J. St. Lucie to be Captain, vice E. S. N. Campbell. Lieut. [illegible] Aitken to be Captain, vice Ryan. Ensign Wise to be Lieutenant, vice Stockdale. Richman to be Ensign, vice Lord

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment: Paymaster S. Blake to be Paymaster, vice Cameron.

STAFF: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Gough to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's forces in the East Indies, vice Sir Alexander Dallas, deceased.

MILITARY.—Capt. St. Leger to be Major in the Army, Captain T. Hurdis to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTS.—ASKEW Rotherhithe, coal-merchant. W. COLLINS Ruabe, tailor. W. BRAINE, Mayfair, [illegible] Wood-street, Cheapside, [illegible] Wood-street, Cov. Inventor. R. ELLISON and J. GOODWORTH, [illegible] Yorkshire, [illegible] manufacturers. J. WHALLEY and C. [illegible] Liverpool, [illegible] R. [illegible] Wood-street, Cheapside, [illegible] Wood-street, Cov. [illegible] Aston-high-Birmingham, [illegible] grout. R. EDWARDS, Haberdashers, woolen-[illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. [illegible] Edinburgh, bankers. W. DAVISON, Glasgow, [illegible] Lanarkshire, [illegible] [illegible]

BIRTHS.

[illegible] Mr. Dr. Tell, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Monmouth, Cornhill, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Wrench, of a daughter.—At Sandwich, Kent, Lady [illegible] Fenwick, the lady of Alfred Lee, Esq., son of a son.—At Wolverhampton, the lady of the Rev. Philip Wynne Maye, of a son.—At Marshal-place, Rev. Stephen Jervis, of a son.—At Lydiard, Mrs. Richard Pateman, of a son.—On the 20th ult. the wife of Richard Edward Arden, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

At Northampton William Wood, Esq., to Elizabeth Tebby, second daughter of Edward Harrison Barwell, Esq.—On the 11th inst. at Bath, Thomas Bolland, Esq., to Caroline Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart.—At Cardiff, T. Perrott Edward Thompson, Esq., to Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of Edward James, Esq.

DEATHS

In Park-street, Jane Dorothea Lady Mathews, aged 56.—At Rye, Sussex, Jane, widow of the late Dame Sands, Esq., aged 85.—In Gloucester-place, Hamlet, second daughter of J. Campbell, Esq., aged 19.—At Worcester, Mary Ann, wife of William Bourne, Esq.—At Kensington, Surrey Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Eden.—On Sunday morning, Miss Brooke, the senior sister of the late Rev. Joseph Booth, Bart.—At Bedford-place, Russell-square, Brighton, Miss Holmes, the only surviving sister of the late Rev. Lawrence Holmes, of Bishop's Stortford.—At the Manor-house, Ilminster, in her 16th year, Elizabeth Jane, the only child of Colonel Northey.—On the 11th ult. at Camberwell, Surrey, within a month of his eighty-first birthday, Nicholas Le Keux, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized subject from Normandy. Two of his sisters lived over 100 years in France; he was the eldest three years since, aged [illegible].—At Colliton House, Dorchester, John Hardy, Esq., late of the 27th Inniskilling Regiment of Light Dragoons, aged 76.—On the 12th inst. Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Allen, late Rector of Mendle Acres Lodge, Richmond Surrey, the Rev. William Allen.—On the 14th inst. at Lambeth, aged 66, Sarah, relict of the late Rev. Richard Bayley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.—On the 17th inst. Elizabeth Jane, the eldest daughter of the late William Stanley Bisco, Esq., of Liverpool.—On the 11th inst. aged 101 years at Lambeth, Rachel [illegible] Negress from Jamaica. She [illegible] Mrs. Bisco, relict of the late Captain [illegible] in her 80th year.—At Dunscaid, Robert, youngest son of the late Right Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.—At Bath,

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND. [illegible] The Public [illegible] tion will TAKE [illegible] The President, His Royal Highness The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE [illegible] The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the Direction of Mr. [illegible] generously granted his gratuitous services on the occasion. TRUSTEES.—Sir Edmund Antrobus Bart., G. Macgillivray, Esq., and G. Hartley, Esq. HONORARY TREASURER.—E. Hartley, Esq. HONORARY SUPERVISOR—H. Liston, Esq. COMMITTEE FOR 1846.—C. Dubber, G. Farley, W. Harris, R. Keeley, F. Matthews, D. Meadows, C. Parkins, C. Taylor, and C. Young. Acting-Manager—Mr. Drinkwater Meadows Offices—Stage Door, Covent-Garden Theatre

GENERAL TOM THUMB will shortly CLOSE his FARE-WELL LEVEES at the Egyptian Hall. His weight is only 15 lbs. and he is the most diminutive man ever walking into having visited. He has had the distinguished honour of appearing three times before her Majesty, and has performed before all the principal Courts of Europe. The little General may be seen at his performances every day and evening, and also on Saturday morning at 12 to 2; half-past 3 to 5, half-past 7 to 9. Admission, 1s. Children under ten, half-price.—His own carriage at the Lyceum Theatre does not interfere with his Evening Levees, which are at the Egyptian Hall, at 9 o'clock

LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST. Change of [illegible] ENTERTAINMENT. A VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—CHRISTY HALL [illegible] On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, and FRIDAY, MARCH 27, Mr. LOVE will present an Historical, and Philosophical Lecture on the Ancient Powers of the Human Voice and the Combination of Musical Instruments, entitled "Love, the Polyphonist; or, the Welsh Harpist; Love's Labours Lost, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Tickets, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. On THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at the INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE On MONDAY, MARCH 23, at BY [illegible] On MONDAY, MARCH 30 at the WHITE HART HOTEL, BRENTWOOD. On MONDAY, APRIL 6, at the MASONIC HALL, WINDSOR.

THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION PORTRAITS of the most distinguished MEN both in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT at LAHORE, taken by a Lady of rank, Lately resident in the Punjaub, during her residence in India. Also, Portraits of Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Sale, &c. By means of the DYAGUE MICROSCOPE these paintings are thrown on a screen of magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half-past Four o'Clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The Lectures, Chemical Experiments, &c. from the Laboratory, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays; COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL Ascending and Descending Inclined Planes, &c. &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

THE CRUSADERS.—BENEDICT'S GRAND OPERA written by [illegible] Esq., and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, is published by [illegible] No. 20, Regent-street, this day. Illustrated with a Portrait of [illegible] two performers on the Pianoforte, arranged by Benedict, Burrowes, and Watts

THE CRUSADERS.—"I am thine, oh! thine," sung by Miss Rainforth; "Ill-gifted ring," and "The heart's first dream of love," sung by Mr. Harrison: "The ties of friendship," sung by Miss Romer and Miss Rainforth, are among the most favourite pieces in Benedict's new opera of "The Crusaders," written by A. Bunn, Esq., and performed every night at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. Chappell, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

"THOU MAY'ST LOVE:" MISS COSTELLO'S beautiful Song is answer to the Hon Mrs. Norton's "Love Not." Music by MARIAN J. JAMES. Second Edition, Price 2s.; or sent post free, by enclosing 30 stamps, addressed "Publisher," Post-office, Fleet-street (one door from Chancellor's.—"This song tells a tale of love of actual concernment in high life."—Court Journal. "The Song is the property of the fashionable world."—Morning Post. "This is the Song of the Season."—Literary Gazette. This popular Song may also be had at AUDISON'S, CRAMER'S, and CHAPPELL'S

PERCY ANECDOTES at HALF-PRICE.—A New Edition of the celebrated Percy Anecdotes, uniform with the First Edition, of which 400,000 copies were sold, and containing the same Engravings and Letter-press, in Half the Price. Vol. 1, price 2s., handsomely bound, and Parts 1 and 11, price 1s. 6d. each, are now ready. G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers

THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for APRIL, price 1s., post-free, 1s. 6d., contains a superb Extra Plate, and Spring Fashions in every fascinating and unprecedented variety, amounting to double the number given in any other Work. 4 large Plates, 70 Figures, Patterns of 30 Walking Dresses, 50 Bonnets, Pelisses of Lord [illegible]'s Dresses, and endless Novelties. Dorett [illegible] Poetry. C. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SONGS WITH THE MUSIC FOR 2s.—JUST PUBLISHED in FLOWERS OF SCOTLAND and MELODY, A selection of Popular Scottish Songs, the Music by Eminent Composers. Arranged for the Voice, Flute, Violin, &c. London: WM. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row, and Burns and Glen, Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd, Dublin, Curry and Co., Glasgow, A. Hollingham, Belfast, J. Henderson.

THE PIANISTA, No. 67. (now ready) contains the whole Opera [illegible] complete with Words and Music. No. 56 Pianista contains the whole Opera of [illegible] Price 1s. each. Any Piece in the Pianista may be had in Quadrille Size. From engraved plates (not type) Pianista size 62 Pages [illegible] HOW TO LIVE—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID; addressed to the Nerves and the Digestion. By R. J. ULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CAWTHORN, 147, Piccadilly; and STRAT, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-street, Strand.

EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP BOOKS. — JOHNSON'S [illegible] with Mason's Grammar and Key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, Prosody Parse Names, &c., and the whole comprised in one [illegible] size, neatly bound, 1s.; Johnson's Diamond Dictionary, the smallest edition, 1s.; The Lord's Prayer, engraved Sonnet, Grace, and 84 Christian Sentiments, in a Gold Locket, 1s.; Bible, 1s.; Prayers, 9d.; Testaments, 6d.; Church [illegible] All 10 LD'S Cheap Miscellaneous Publications, 2s. King William-street, London-bridge

REDUNDANT COPIES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS. Just published, GRATIS A CATALOGUE, consisting of the Surplus Copies of Valuable Modern Works, from the Libraries of the [illegible] Country, Literary Institutions, Book Societies, &c., and offered at very [illegible] per word (about 1d. per stamp.—Address the [illegible] Foreign Library, Cornhill-street, Hanover-square.

On the 30th March, in a handsome volume, super-royal 8vo., Price 18s., cloth lettered, THE ANALYSIS OF NATURE, or, A Critical and Descriptive Tour Lenzgh Creation, Illustrative of the Wonders of Art [illegible] Physical Geography and Geology By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER, [illegible] Author of "The Gallery of Nature," "The Year Book of the Stars, exhibiting the Aspect of the Heavens throughout the Year; a Planosphere of the Solar System; the Phases of the Moon, and a Map of the Stars," &c. &c. Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court. And may be had of all Booksellers, and Hagerman on Wood, engraved in the first style of Art

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Amen Corner; JAMES M'GLASHAN, 21, D'Olier-street, Dublin: and sold by all Booksellers.

On Saturday, the 4th of April, will be issued, and continued weekly, 16 pages foolscap 8vo THE TOPIC: an entirely Original Periodical; each Number being an article by an eminent writer upon the prevailing topic of the day. THE TOPIC will consist of the same [illegible] Quarterly Reviews; and authors, whose talents have already been acknowledged in such [illegible] will alternately provide the requisite supply. The Topic of the time will thus be analysed and expounded to the fullest extent, as the precise moment of its greatest interest to the public

No. I. The INDIAN WAR; its State, Objects, and Results

No. II. THE ORDER OF CHIVALRY.

Published for the Proprietors, by C. MITCHELL, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street; and to be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE NEW NOVELS Now Ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols., CONFESSIONS OF A PRETTY WOMAN. By MISS PARDOE, Authoress of "The City of the Sultan," &c. PEERS AND PARVENUS. By Mrs. GORE. In the Press. THE ROBERTENS ON THEIR TRAVELS. By Mrs. TROLLOPE, 3 vols HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS from 5s. 6d. each.—Encouraged by the great and increasing patronage this Parasol continues to receive from the Public, the Patentees have made arrangements, by which they be procured this season of all Dragers and Linendrapers in the Kingdom at 5s. 6d upwards. The Sylphide (admitted to be the most Elegant Parasol of the day) is made in every variety of shape and colour, and the success has given rise to numerous imitations, but as the genuine Sylphide, Patent "Wand and Self-Acting Stick," can only be obtained at 10, Ryland-street, Birmingham.

TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—G. and J. DEANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES and Machinery in the newly constructed, together with their extensive Premises TOOLE of every kind. G. and J. DEANE, having established a factory, under the superintendence of artists who have devoted much time and capital to the improvement of Lathes, beg [illegible] their determination to supply only such articles as may be confidently relied [illegible] construction and finish. Chucks of every description, Slide rests, Foot motions, Drills, and apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machinery built to order.—DEANE'S, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London bridge

MONS. DEVIE'S TINTOGENIC LIQUID HAIR DYE, for restoring the natural colour of the Hair, or changing it when of a Gray or Red hue, to Brown, Auburn, or Black, in the space of three or four minutes. Preserving its original elasticity, lustre, and softness, without the aid of any unpleasant process. The TINTOGENIC HAIR DYE is the most effective preparation ever discovered, having been used by the principal Court of the fashionable world for many years, with the most singular success, as it never fades or acquires any unsightly tint, and the simple means employed to effect the object, must render it one of the most valuable patronage. Mons. DEVIE, M.R.P.S., attends daily at his residence, 46, Berners-str et, Oxford street, London, from 10 til 8, and applies the Tintogenic Liquid Dye personally, or forwards it to any part of the world.

FINE ARTS.—Pure Cumberland Lead.—S. MORDAN and Co. respectfully inform the Public that they have the exclusive means of supplying a really PURE CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCIL, wanting a particle of grit or any other foreign substance. S. M. and Co. have no hesitation in asserting that such excellent pencils in every respect have never yet been produced, and, in confirmation of this, the highest testimonials have been received from all the principal architects, engineers, and artists, and from among those—

Charles Barry, Esq., R.A.	Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.
C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A.	Copley Fielding, Esq., P.W.C.S.
J. K. Brunel, Esq., F.R.S.	W. Wyon, Esq., R.A.
Clarkson Stanfield, Esq., R.A.	David Roberts, Esq., R.A.
Colonel Colby, R.E.	J. C. Wilmore, Esq., A.R.A.
Richard Westmacott, Jun., Esq., F.R.S.	H. C. Wilson, Esq., Director of Government
Samuel Prout, Esq., F.S.A.	School of Design.

Each Pencil is stamped, "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead, S. Mordan and Co., London." To be had of all respectable vendors. Manufactory, Clipsedge, London.

ART UNION OF LONDON. IMPORTANT NOTICE. The Committee, observing with regret, that various schemes have lately been promulgated offering certain alleged advantages dependant on the distribution of the Society's prizes of Works of Art, and being determined to prevent such perversion of the principles which the Society has received from the Legislature for a great purpose, hereby give Notice, that, at the Annual Meeting, in April next, such a system of allotment will be adopted as shall effectually defeat the intentions of the above schemes, while it secures to all the subscribers the same equal advantages they have heretofore had. By Order, GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary Secretaries. LEWIS POCOCK, } [illegible] Secretary

ART-UNION of LONDON, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-Cross. [illegible] The Let for the curr [illegible] RIDGE each guinea paid, besides the [illegible] and, in addition to this, a series of [illegible] of Wrestling GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary Secretaries G. B. Hicks, Illustrative of Campbell's LEWIS POCOCK, }

DANNEKER'S ARIADNE.—Mr. TENNANT, late MAWE, 149, STRAND LONDON, has just received several small copies of this favourite STATUE; together with an extensive Assortment of Vases, Figures, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Obelisks, Groups, Medallions, and Tables. Paper-weights, Watch-stands, &c., for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.—PAPER for RUBBING, may be obtained in any quantity, of various widths, at DAPOUR'S, 17A, Great George-street, opposite Westminster Abbey; also, every article in plain and fancy STATIONERY on the lowest terms. Country Orders punctually attended to

PAPER HANGINGS.—A Stock of 50,000 Pieces always ready, in Satins, Flocks, Gold, Jamaica Oaks, Granite Hand Marbles, &c. &c., at extraordinary prices. Terms, Cash.—Paper Stainers supplied with long Elephant at MID Prices.—JOHN SCHALLER, 29, Badger-row, City, Watch-stands, &c., for the Drawing-room, Library, and Dining-room.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES.—PAPER for RUBBING, may be obtained in any quantity, of various widths, at DAPOUR'S, 17A, Great George-street, opposite Westminster Abbey; also, every article in plain and fancy STATIONERY on the lowest terms. Country Orders punctually attended to

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AIR-GUNS and AIR CANES. -An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Hocks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c. &c. from 30s. to 10 guineas.—REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

GOOD SHIRTS, at MODERATE PRICES. — Gentlemen requiring really Good Articles will find at W. WARD'S a Stock so Extensive and so to suit every fancy or taste. Therefore, combining Economy as low as are possibly [illegible] with first-rate quality. 10, Hi- [illegible] -street Within.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Directions for Gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza, and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, on application to the Manufactory, CAPPER and WATKINS, Caribee Chambers, 8, Regent-street, London. If a set be ordered, a sample will be first made, and approved.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very low prices, for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Lloudsgreen to the Queen, at their Fac-, Linen Warerooms, 28, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid, to the nearest Railway Station. John Capper and Son's General Housedrapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Grenadier-street, without change.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, with Directions for Planting, 3s per Dozen.—R. HALL begs to advise the arrival of his annual importation of the above-named Bulbs, which are this year remarkably fine, at his Gift and Bulb Warehouse 43, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, facing the Chapel. Lists and Directions sent free, on application

OUTFITS for INDIA, by Ship and Overland, including every requisite, both for Ladies and gentlemen, are SUPPLIED on the lowest reasonable terms, by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, where lists of outfits necessary for every purpose and appointment, with prices and particulars, may be had on application. N.B. The only house in London for Threshers India gauze waistcoats and the new overland trunk.

PROUT'S TOOTH BRUSHES.—These celebrated Brushes are now known in most parts of the world, and esteemed for their durability and beauty of workmanship. They retain the hair full quite even set, are made of every degree of hardness and variety of shape to the extent of nearly 100 sorts, including those recommended by the principal faculties of the day, and are sold at the usual price of 2s. each, by [illegible] Prout's Brush and Comb Manufactory, 229, Strand, London, seven houses west of Temple-bar. Established 40 years

THE PANCLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tried copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, bronzed, [illegible] gate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire work, for verandas, lawns, &c.; tower stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest [illegible] in plain figures for cash.—Address the Panclibanon Manufactory, 3, Bridge-street, Blackfriars-bridge

ELEGANT FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.—JEREMIAH EVANS and Co beg leave to call the attention of the nobility and gentry to their new, and elegant STOCK of FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, manufactured of every description, and [illegible] patterns, including the Gothic Fenders, Elizabethan, Grecian, &c. They have also just introduced several [illegible] stoves on sale.—Manufactory and Furnishing Ironmongery Show Rooms, 39, King-William-street, London-bridge

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—EVANS'S SELF-ACTING RANGES continue to maintain their superiority over all others for [illegible] boiling, steaming, and baking in the most economical manner, and [illegible] are constructed on economical principles, with open fires, [illegible] to [illegible] or extended at pleasure, and are set in the most approved manner. Every [illegible] warranted from the close shut-up range. Every article for the kitchen in copper, iron, and tin.—JEREMIAH EVANS and Co., stove grate makers and furnishing ironmongers, 39, King William-street, London-bridge

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more lovelorn in Nature, than resplendent Hair on the Face, Neck [illegible] of Beauty. For its removal HUGHES'S ROSEATE DEPILATORY is pre-eminent. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years [illegible] by HOPPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most [illegible] of two in one parcel, 7s.

BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.—THE POMMADE DEPURATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, will, in all [illegible] cases RESTORE the HAIR, or vitality remains in the bulb. Its wonderful effects are [illegible] with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its renovating power [illegible] KEARSLEY, Perfumer to the Queen Dowager, 1, Bond-street, Brighton. Price 7s., 4s., 6s., and 10s per pot

CLEAR and SOFT SKIN.—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR purify the Skin of all Eruptive Maladies. Freckles, Tan, and [illegible] producing a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an elegant [illegible] Arms, and Neck. Its pu- [illegible] and relieving pro- [illegible] to Court and Royal [illegible] of Great Britain [illegible] Parts of the Continent. Sold by the Proprietors, A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

*** The words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the wrapper of each genuine [illegible] Price 4s. and 8s. per bottle. An allowance to [illegible]

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the hair in its embryo state, [illegible] it to growth and maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour [illegible] to the latest period of human life. Genuine and [illegible] are sold by all respectable dealers in perfumery, and ensure the use of the fine comb unnecessary. [illegible] Rowland's Macassar Oil" on the wrapper. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 14s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double the size, 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

LOSS OF TEETH.—Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-Street, Oxford-street, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, without stumps or roots, on a new System of Self-Adhesion, which has proceeded him such universal approval, as to render [illegible] Physicians as being the most [illegible] system of [illegible] They adapt themselves over the most tender [illegible] the least pain, rendering the operation of [illegible] inv- [illegible] those not liking to undergo any pain- [illegible] Arms, and Neck. Its pu- [illegible] and relieving pro- [illegible] to Court and Royal [illegible] of Great Britain [illegible] Parts of the Continent. Sold by the Proprietors, A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following [illegible] accommodation. The [illegible] stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also what [illegible]

[illegible]	Inches	TROUSERS	Inches
[illegible]		Length from top of Waistband	
Jar, to flip Buttons		from under the Legs to bottom of	
From Hip Buttons to		Ditto	
Skirt		Ditto Hips	
From centre of [illegible]			
Round the [illegible] of Sleeve at			
Wrist			
Size round top of Arm			
Size round Chest under the Coat		HAT	
Ditto round Waistcoat [illegible]		Measure size round the Head	

READY MADE. £ s. d. MADE TO MEASURE. £ s. d.

Beaver Tarpaulin Hats	0	5	6	Winter Cloaks in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed	1 0 0
Beaver Chesterfields or Codringtons	0	10	6	Military Great Coats, Vent Cloth	1 5 0
D'Orsay, Albert, or Wellington Hats	0	12	6	Ditto Cassimere	1 1 0
A superior description of Winter Coats	1	5	0	Ditto Fancy Vests	0 12 0
Boys Winter Coats in every style, from	0	8	6	Ditto Silk	0 16 0
Winter Trousers, Ruled	0	4	6	Tweed Trousers	0 9 6
Winter double ditto	0	10	6	Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns	0 12 0
Dress Coats, edged	1	0	0	Doeskin Trousers	1 1 0
Frock Coats, edged	1	2	0	Beat or Dress Trousers	1 6 0
Roll Collar Vest	0	7	6	Dress Coats	1 10 0
Double Breasted Vest	0	9	6	Best Quality Made	1 15 0
Boys Hussar and Tunic Suits	0	15	6	Frock Coats	1 15 0
Waistcoats	0	3	6	Best Quality Made	2 2 0
Winter Vests	0	6	6	Cashmere Vests	0 8 6
				Satin, Plush, or Fancy Vests	0 15 0
				Boys Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 5 0
				Boys Great Coats	0 15 0

MOURNING to any extent at Five Minutes' Notice

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the unfortunate man late falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same persons, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine Clothing, should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at, or send to, 154, Minories, or at Aldgate opposite the Church.

SPECIAL PUBLIC NOTICE.—At precisely Ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 31, 1846, the entire range of E. MOSES and SONS new premises, Minories and Aldgate, City, will open for the transaction of business.

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Drapers, Clothiers, Hosiers, Hatters, and General Outfitters. March 18, 1846.

HOME.—To a young Lady who wishes a comfortable Home, a very desirable opportunity offers in a respectable private family residing in the Country [illegible] Apply by letter to R. T. Z., care of B. Blundell, Esq., 1 and 3, Mark-lane, Tower, London The fullest references given and required

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.—A Pamphlet is published, containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent post-paid to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank)

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufactories or any other maker.—Send Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, and post free for a 9d. stamp

PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy these Instruments is H. TOLKIEN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge, near the Statue. H. T.'s much-admired cabinets, for quality of touch, beauty of make, and tone, unequalled by any maker. Cash price, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant cottages and cabinets at a moderate price, being 50 per cent under the charges of other makers

COTTAGE ORNEE.—This splendid PIANOFORTE is submitted to the Public, and Purchasers in particular, as obviating the objections formerly urged against instruments of this description, by a graceful improvement in the form, but more elegant and modern ornaments, and a much more [illegible] tone—specially—N.B. it has been decided to introduce these novel and excellent instruments on terms extraordinarily advantageous, for Cash, by JOHN GREEN, 53, Rupert-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—Amateurs of Instrumental Chamber Music eligible to become Members of this Society, are requested to send their names to the Treasurers, Messrs CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street. The FIRST MEETING will take place on TUESDAY, the 31st MARCH, in Half-past Three o'Clock precisely. Subscription, One Guinea. Tickets not transferable. The Tickets are strictly sent to [illegible] ARTHUR HILL, Director.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most Fashionable Style, by Mr. WILLIS, 43, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Gentlemen and Ladies. A Juvenile Academy on Monday and Friday. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. LIDWELL, 324, Regent-street, two doors from Mortimer-street, sole Inventress of teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of [illegible] capacity a complete knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Dress-making, in the most [illegible] in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully [illegible] by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices Taught. MLlle. Dubois

INDIA OUTFITS.—OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN proceeding to India or the Colonies, will effect an immense saving by purchasing the [illegible] at Mary &c, they require, of WM. E. WHITELOCK, 195, Strand (established 23 years) the principle of business is to supply such articles only as he can guarantee for durability, both of materials and sewing, at the lowest possible prices consistent with those qualities The Shirts recommended are Long Cloth, with Best French Fronts, Collars, and Wristbands, 30s. per dozen, [illegible] washing and marking included. Every size kept ready, and in any quantity. Hosiery, Outfitting Warehouse, 195, Strand.

"WE ALL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD" TEA AT HALF-A-CROWN A POUND.—The prostrated [illegible] Merchants are compe- [illegible] to sell their Teas at [illegible] the [illegible] operations may last becomes a question [illegible] of the [illegible] the wealth of R. Twe G.h. bag of Black Tea for twelve shillings, [illegible] Hall India Tea Company's Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-Keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash. Black ... 2s. 8d. ... 3s. 0d. ... 3s. 4d. ... 3s. 8d. ... 4s. 0d. ... 4s. 8d. ... 5s. 8d. ... 6s. Green ... 3s. 4d. ... 3s. 8d. ... 4s. 0d. ... 4s. 4d. ... 4s. 8d. ... 5s. 0d. ... 6s. 0d. ... 8s. Coffee ... 9d. ... 10d. ... 1s. 0d. ... 1s. 2d. ... 1s. 4d. ... 1s. 6d. ... 1s. 8d. One pound and upwards sent to any part of town. MANSELL and Co., 3, Bucklersbury, Cheapside. Country orders for 6lb. of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—There is no Agent now in Regent-street or neighbourhood for PIDDING and Co'S ROYAL HOWQUA'S MIXTURE TEA. This year's importations are equal to those of the year 1837, when this Tea was first patronised by Royalty, and noted for its superiority to all other Teas. A Copy of the Royal order is on every genuine [illegible] Walker, 2, Berners- [illegible] Wright, 2, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square; Tottenham-court-road, 135, St. Alban's place, Regent-street, 1, Strand; J. Terry, 74, Leadenhall-street; J. Prentice, 28, High-street, Islington; I. West, Stockwell-street, Greenwich, and Mrs. Peel, 1, Montpelier-row, Blackheath

THE ALTERATIONS IN ST. PAUL'S BAILEY, No. 77, St. Paul's Church-yard, begs to inform [illegible] Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, and Silks, exchanged for Sp- [illegible] wear, at the reduced prices. Also a large stock of Lennes, Hosiery, Gloves [illegible] and French Goods. The premises have been remodelled, and furnished [illegible] for the Sale of Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Ribbons, &c. [illegible] Observe—By [illegible] and retail, warehouse, 77, St. Paul's Church-yard.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT.—The London and Westminster Bank issues CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and [illegible] to the Bearer. They are issued [illegible] no expense is incurred, except the price of the stamp, and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. These notes may be had at the Chief Office in Lothbury, and at the following Branches:—No. 1, Argyle-street; 440, Strand; 54, Stratford-place; 29, Kensington-road; 7, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico; and 37, High-street, Whitechapel. By order of the Board WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further portion of the Stock of the late Mr. John Bohn, Bookseller, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

MR. FLETCHER will SELL by AUCTION, with the approbation of William Broughton, Esq., one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order of the said Court, at his Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of April, the entire, precisely as removed from the residence and valuable [illegible] of the late Mr. JOHN BOHN, consisting of miscellaneous BOOKS. May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had of the Auctioneer, 191, Piccadilly.

Library of John Rett, Esq., F.S.A., Paintings, Miniatures, Autograph Letters, &c.

MR. FLETCHER will SELL by AUCTION at his Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on FRIDAY, April 3, and Seven following Days (Sunday excepted), at half-past One precisely, the Library of the late JOHN RETT, Esq., F.S.A., [illegible] comprising an extensive [illegible] books of antiquities, [illegible] topography, [illegible] the arts, and other classes of literature, many of which are illustrated and enriched with drawings, prints, and MSS.; also theology, early biblical, &c., together with several fine paintings, miniatures, autograph letters, drawings, illuminated missals, and a collection of prints in proofs and etchings also engraved copp- [illegible] &c.

May be viewed two days, and had catalogues [illegible] ten days, before the sale

LITHOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. MACLURE, MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographers, beg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of conducting business; namely, that in having a large and permanent staff of artists in all the varied departments of the art, they [illegible] PREMISES, which empowers them to immediate production instantaneously of other means, [illegible] those who may require their services, [illegible] their work.—London Seal Engravers, Stencil Plate Cutters, &c. Liverpool Establishment, 18, Fenwick-street: Glasgow Establishment, [illegible] VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS, one in the W

BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, guaranteed to exclude any rain or [illegible] The established reputation of these [illegible] has been so long and universally admired [illegible] attempting thus to notice them is only necessary to state that their well-known [illegible] ease to the wearer, [illegible] attempts to imitate. For quality and style, [illegible] accuracy, respectability, and economy, these Garments are [illegible] unrivalled. Every variety of the most fashionable and approved garments are [illegible] manufactured exclusively for W. BERDOE, [illegible] 4, Lamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B., for the [illegible] Waterproofed, 69, Cornhill (North Side). A particular style

GOOD FURNITURE at Moderate Prices. THOMAS FOX, 33, PIS- [illegible] PORGATE, [illegible] Manufacturer of every description of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture [illegible] respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, to his [illegible] to be surpassed; and offered at prices scarcely exceeding the [illegible] commonly charged for inferior and ill-constructed furniture. Also a large and beautiful [illegible] of Chairs, Pier, and Console Glasses, decorative painting, paper-hangings, and other ornamental [illegible] at the most moderate and reasonable prices. Parties requiring a good article will find at THOMAS FOX'S a stock so extensive and various, as to afford every [illegible] selection as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate [illegible] Within

GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, HARROW-ROAD.—The NEW MONUMENTAL CHAMBERS are completely FINISHED, for the [illegible] of Statuary and Monuments, and may be viewed [illegible] during the present inclement season, when weather as if erected in a Cathedral Church. His late Royal Highness [illegible] Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many thousand members of the [illegible] The Chambers can be viewed from Ten to [illegible]

The Cemetery has an entrance to the Public Vault, contiguous to the [illegible]

	£	s.	d.
Monumental Chambers, [illegible]			
Private Catacomb under Colonnade	4	4	0
Common Interment in the Cemetery	2	10	0
Private Grave in perpetuity	1	5	0
	1	5	0

Any further information may be obtained at 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary

CHESIRE'S FAMILY PILLS, for alleviating the Wind and Pain in the Stomach and Head.—These Pills have been used in the Midland Counties for the last twenty years, and the numerous applications for them in London, induces the Proprietors to publish to the world that they are [illegible] for all Stomach Complaints, of however long standing. Persons [illegible] Liver Affections [illegible] in the Head, Depression of Spirits, they will find [illegible] Pills [illegible] Agents in every Market Town in England, where they are to be had in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each, duly signed on, by J. M. and G. CHEAH, Humberston-gate, Leicester Wholesale [illegible] Patent Medicine Warehousemen, London, and SCOTT, 185, and 186, Piccadilly, Retail. Sold in boxes at 10½d. and 1s. 9d. each

CADBURN'S OIL and PILLS, for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. Contractions, Pains in the Limbs and Joints, Spinal Affections, &c.—Extracts of Letters:—Ireland, Kin Park, Limerick.—Lord Clarina presents his compliments to

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. I.—ADDRESS.

PEN the Safety Valve! Our brains are overcharged with vapours, which we wish to get rid of for our readers' amusement. We have a high-pressure anxiety to inform him of our intentions with respect to these "Tracts;" and we challenge him, in all amity, to crack a joke with us. Here lies our gage—but, whether it be a broad or a narrow one, he must determine.

And yet a commencement is a terribly nervous piece of business; it is like the first plunge for the summer in a cold bath. Stout men even quail at it, and invent absurd delays; put in their feet only, and wait for others to go in first, on whose gasping "B—b—b—b—beautiful!" in reply to a query concerning the temperature of the water, they place great reliance. Little boys shiver on the bank, more from fear than cold, and hug their knees, until hard-hearted companions insidiously kick them in. That is just our present position. We have trembled a long time; but the information of the printer's devil that the press is waiting makes us plunge at once, whether we like it or no. Ugh! here goes!

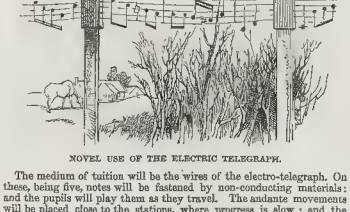
How shall we strike off first? There are several ways of doing so. "In an age like the present, &c.," is good as an opening phrase; so is, "Perhaps, at no period has the desired, &c.;" and so also is "The increasing demand for literature adapted, &c." All will do: we will take the last. The increasing demand, then, for literature adapted to particular classes renders it a matter of some surprise that none has appeared expressly devoted to railway travellers. *Bradshaw's Guide* is the only book we know of; and this, although a most valuable work in its place, cannot be said to be an amusing one when steadily read through from beginning to end, for it wants plot; its incidents are unconnected; there is no sustaining interest in its pages, and one too closely resembles the other. There are the advertisements, to be sure, some of which are illustrated, and in these the study of character and knowledge of the human heart is comprised. But even powerfully and poetically as some of them are written, their continuous perusal wearies. It is as unsatisfactory as reading a jest-book right through. We tried to do so once, but the attempt was a failure. It was a little book called "Laugh and grow fat," and it had a picture of a stout man in top-boots throwing a company into screaming convulsions of delight by the supposed reading. We began with avidity, and went on to the last joke—we never felt so depressed. But this, by the way.

Railway travelling requires something to beguile the time, in spite of its velocity. For, if you get in the middle seats, you only see your *vis-a-vis*; and, if you get by the windows, two-thirds of your journey passes in a cutting. And the very speed requires a new style of literature. People on coaches formerly took novels and newspapers. Now, such reading is preposterous; you get to the terminus before you can arrive at the end of either a chapter or leader. Or, if that does not happen, you get to a tunnel; and you might as well try the poetical impossibility of reading "by the glow-worm's light," as endeavour to see anything by the glimmer of the illuminated finger-glass, in the roof of the carriage.

We come forward to supply this void—everybody who launches a new work always does. The literature of our "Tracts for the Trains" shall be so light, that it will in itself brighten the tunnels: so short that nothing shall break its continuity. We propose to publish a tract every week: and as it is the custom to give away wonderful presents with newspapers, we shall present a copy to our readers. That is to say, following the generosity of the showman of the country fair, who says, "Now, ma'am, put sixpence into my hand, and you shall see the show for nothing:" to the great delight of the old lady addressed, we offer a "Tract"—gratuitously, to all investing a like sum in the purchase of our Journal. Remember, we have several thousands of sterling jokes to be given away!

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

An ingenious musician, who goes up and down daily, between London and a country station, proposes to establish another class on the line, besides the first and second—that for learning the cornet-à-piston, which popular instrument produces great ill-feeling between lodgers when taught indoors; indeed, to indulge in the worst pun we ever recognised, a cornet may be succeeded by a *left-tenant*.



NOVEL USE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The medium of tuition will be the wires of the electro-telegraph. On these, being five, notes will be fastened by non-conducting materials: and the pupils will play them as they travel. The andante movements will be placed close to the stations, where progress is slow; and the tunes will be so arranged as to finish at all the stoppages. These will be constantly changed, to extend the benefit to all classes; for instance, galoppes will be chosen for the Express Trains; sets of quadrilles for the stopping ones; and marches, or dirges, for the luggage-class. At the same time, the passengers generally will be diverted with agreeable harmony. The invention is registered.

CHARADE THE FIRST.

(To be answered in our next.)

Mr. Fitz Montague lives in May Fair,
And people declare
His things are so rare
They cannot conceive how the deuce they got there,
His pockets were always considered so bare.
But there they all are, there's no doubt about that,
From the *or molu* lamp to the white lama mat.
There are porcelain vases, and wonderful clocks,
And Pompeii bronzes, and old Roman crocks;
And "warranted" paintings, by every old master,
And Towers of Pisa in white alabaster,
And carvings, and closets, and *escritoires* old,
And china from Sevres, all flowers and gold,
And glasses from Venice, that flew into bits,
And frightened the poisoners out of their wits,
By shewing the presence of arsenic grits:
(So some folks receive it
But I don't believe it,
Nor, you, so I hope, if you're still in your wits.)
Indeed his whole house may be properly stated
To be Essence of Wardour-street much concentrated.
How did he get all his wonderful things?
Silk velvet dressing-gowns, shirt-studs and rings.
Never for cash to the Bank he had been
Never his name on a railway was seen.

FIRST VIEW OF LONDON.

Still he was plausible, highly connected;
Had certain relatives, widely respected;
They might have paid: but his treasures, if not,
Only by means of *my first* could be got.

There's an ancient public school,
Little famed for dunce or fool;
Whence, some time, a valiant wight
Stole its flogging-block one night.
There's a poet, every day
Winning, more and more, his way;
Painting, with a genius strange,
"Lockaby Hall" or "Moated Grange;"
Though the Timon christen'd "New"
Vows that nothing he can do.
Now the two initials take,
And *my second* they will make.
A Latin word stands forth to you,
Perchance the first you ever knew.

There's tumult at the terminus: the train's about to start;
And omnibuses, cabs, and vans, arrive from every part;
And, on the platform, up and down, the luggage-barrows rumble,
And, in the locomotives' tubes, the steam begins to grumble;
Or, puffing from the chimney, falls condens'd like misty rain;
And guards pull open lockers, and then bang them to again.
At last, the word is given, and the engine goes along,
And to the welkin, fields, and hills, pours forth its shrieking song.

A RIVER PHENOMENON.

The passengers soon settle down; some talk, some silent keep;
And some get out, and some come in, and others go to sleep:
But woe betide the luckless one, who, getting to the goal,
Finds out, to his confusion, that he hasn't got MY WHOLE.

LAYS OF THE LINE.—No. I.

THE PASSENGER TO HIS CARPET-BAG.

One struggle more, and thou art free.
Ho, guards! undo the door.
Our carriage is the last of all,
And crowds leap out before.
There's but one buss—on, on, they press;
Come, come, we must not lag;
Squeeze through the door—the struggle's o'er,
My own—my carpet-bag!

My carpet-bag—my beautiful!
The box-seat we have won;
Twelve stalwart forms to gain it strove,
But we have not been done.
From underneath the hindmost seat
This arm thy form did drag,
And bore thee bravely to the buss,
My own—my carpet-bag!

Let others of portmanteaus boast,
And hair-trunks leather'd o'er,
They but enrage the struggling host,
By blocking up the door.
I better love thy yielding form,
Which ne'er too full was known,
With thee again the buss I'll storm,
My carpet-bag—my own.

CON. PICKED UP IN THE TRAIN.

Q. What was Joan of Arc made of?
A. "Maid" of Orleans.
N.B. Better adapted for the ear than the eye.

IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL,

Formed during a ten minutes' journey through London, by a stranger arriving by the Blackwall, and departing directly by the Dover Line.

The principal productions of London are chimney-pots and third-pair-back bed-rooms.

The approach to this great city is not imposing. For some time ships and houses are so confused that the Indiamen seem to have got into the gardens, behind the dwellings, during one of the high tides we read of, and there left. I witnessed a similar phenomenon from the river, before I landed, where, at times, I appeared to see large steamers going along the fields. This optical delusion, so a gentleman told me, was owing to the windings of the river.

The poorer inhabitants of London all live underground, so that the roofs of their houses barely reach to the level of the rail; and you see traffic in subterranean streets, far below you. Hence, these are generally called low neighbourhoods, and are frequently flooded by the high tides. These do some damage, which is usually covered by the quantity of eels and flounders left in the beds upon the falling of the waters. The loss of life is small, as the beds are all waterproof; and warming is generally given by the nose of the sleeper grating against the ceiling as he is floated up. I am told that many inhabitants of the more patrician districts find the difficulty of keeping their heads above water, far greater than in these poor ones. I had an opportunity, at Blackwall, of seeing whitebait. It is a curious delicacy, made of light paste pinched into the form of a fish, and fried in lard. Sometimes minnows are added in small proportions. Its chief use is to provoke the eating of brown bread and butter, and drinking of punch.

GRAND CONTEST OF THE OMNIBUS AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

ASSEMBLAGE OF THE GROUPS.

The substantial Railway Committee business of the Session was commenced on Monday, the Committees or Railway Groups having then assembled.

The appearances of the avenues leading to the Committee Rooms was varied by the presence of numerous barristers, with their gowns, wigs, and briefs, hurrying to and fro; and the wretchedly small Committee Rooms proved quite inadequate to accommodate the crowds that were striving to squeeze into them. Of the three groups, one consists of eight competing railways in Kent; another of the railways through Sussex and Kent; and the third of railways for the south-western district of Scotland.

The most important classification of lines is comprised in the Kentish and South-Eastern Group, where the contest is to be renewed between the South-Eastern and North Kent. In this Group, the preamble of the bill of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Deviations, and Eastbourne, &c., Branches Railway, was declared to have been proved.

In Group 14, Mr. Daniel O'Connell presided as chairman; for, though exempt, as an "aged member," from serving on committees, he had no wish to accept that privilege of age. His appearance when presiding was generally very sedate, and his actions and words remarkably deliberate; nor could an ordinary observer be able to discover in the person of the grave, aged-looking man before him, the burly agitator of the Dublin Corn Exchange and of the Covent-Garden Anti-Corn-law League.

On Tuesday, two of the Committees on Railway Groups were accommodated in the Chancery Courts, and the business proceeded with more comfort. In the North Kent Railway not much progress was made, beyond stating the case and the examination of a few witnesses, and a considerable time was wasted by their examination and cross-examination on points that had been stated by the Committee not to be material. In the Group over which Mr. O'Connell presides (15), there was much more progress made, and the preamble of the South Eastern (Tunbridge Wells to Hastings and Rye) was declared to be proved. A similar decision was given in regard to the Brighton and Chichester Railway (Steyning branch).

It being St. Patrick's Day, Mr. O'Connell appeared with an immense bunch of shamrock, resembling a good-sized cabbage, in his hat, with which he sat in the Court all day, looking most grotesque. The hon. and learned Chairman, in a very quiet way, decided very promptly against some of the propositions of counsel, at which the latter expressed themselves much dissatisfied, and one of them (Mr. Hill) spoke in a manner not over respectful to the tribunal he addressed.

In Group IX. (Glasgow District) the Committee decided that "The preamble, so far as those portions of the scheme went, which propose to make the deviation from the original line, and the branch to Queensferry, was duly proved, but that that part of the preamble relating to the branch from the main line to Port Dundas was not proved."

The chief object of interest on Wednesday, among the Railway groups, was Group 14, the North Kent Railway, and the opposition to it on the part of the South Eastern Railway Company. The whole of the day was occupied in the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Vignoles, the engineer. One of the main points of contention between the two Companies is, which first projected the line through Canterbury to Dover.

On Thursday, in Group 16, the preamble of the London and Brighton (Kent Grinstead) Branch Bill was declared proved, and the several clauses of the bill were then read and passed.—The Committee adjourned till Monday.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. G. P. Elliott, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Henry, at the Lambeth Police-court, on the promotion of the latter to Bow-street, *vice* Mr. Twyford. We understand that Mr. Grove, of the Greenwich Police-court, has tendered his resignation.

WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?—The *Chronicle* contains the following intimation of the probable course of the Houses of Lords in regard to the Corn-laws:—"We rejoice that recent circumstances strongly confirm the belief which we have, on various occasions, more or less confidently expressed, that the House of Lords will adopt that course which patriotism and prudence alike recommend—the course indicated at once by an enlarged view of national policy, and by that deference to an unequivocally declared public opinion which is an essential element of all rational and practical Conservatism. It is with much satisfaction that we have learned, that a meeting of Peers favourable to Protectionist principles, held a few days ago, for the purpose of organising a Parliamentary opposition to the Ministerial measure, was so thinly attended—*twenty-five* was, we believe, the outside number of noble Lords present—that it was judged advisable to separate without coming to any definite resolution. The obvious inference is, that, whatever may have been, or may yet be, the predilections of a considerable portion of the aristocracy in favour of agriculture Protectionist Cabinet."

IMPORTERS OF CORN.—It appears from a return, on Saturday, issued by the order of the House of Commons, that, on the 12th of February, 1846, there were 617 importers of foreign grain, then in bond, in Great Britain and Ireland. The same return gives the quantities imported by each individual. The totals are as follow:—Wheat, 1,117,971 quarters, 6 bushels: barley, 8912 quarters: oats, 88,327 quarters: peas, 4805 quarters: beans, 9455 quarters: Indian corn, 13,748 quarters, wheaten flour, 703,961 quarters: and oatmeal, 666 quarters.

THE CONVICT WICKS.—We understand that no facts sufficiently favourable to the cause of the convict (now under sentence of death in Newgate, for the murder of Mr. Bostock, in Drury-lane) have transpired, which could induce the proper authorities to recommend the Crown to remit the capital punishment, and, therefore, if nothing intervene within the next fortnight, the wretched youth will undergo the last sentence of the law on Monday, the 30th instant.

FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY AT LEICESTER.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at the extensive factory belonging to Messrs Harris and Hemel, cotton and India-rubber web manufacturers, Leicester. In the course of a few minutes the fire obtained such an ascendancy that the flames burst out in a large body from the different windows, and shortly afterwards extended to the second, third, and fourth storeys of the building, each of which contained a large quantity of cotton in a raw state, bobbins and spindles for winding, webbing, &c. In one room there were several bales of goods, packed ready for exportation, to the value of £3000, but by the exertions of the police, firemen, and others, a great portion of them, as well as the stock, was saved; nevertheless, from the combustible nature of the articles, the flames spread so rapidly that the whole of the building, exceeding to a frontage of between 300 and 400 feet, was completely gutted. The damage is estimated at a rough calculation at between £4000 and £5000. The property is insured to the amount of £10,000; but still from the stoppage of the works, and the consequent inability of the firm to complete a number of orders they have on hand, they will be very severe losers.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 204.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Those nations are the happiest, says the sage Knickerbocker, which make the least figure in history, and give to its pages neither "brilliant" chapters, nor "calamitous" periods, nor any of those events in which the interest of history is said to consist. And thus the countries we hear least about at the present time, are those where the people are most prosperous. What nation has been more comfortable and contented than Holland since what may be called her greatness in history ceased? What people could be more miserable than when they were furnishing "interest" to the period of the bloody-minded Alba and his tyrannical master? One of their own canals flows not more peacefully now than the course of their present history; and the "fat weed" of Lethe's wharf is not a better type of comfortable, though perhaps inglorious ease, than a well-fed citizen of the Seven United Provinces. From how many other lands goes up a voice of perpetual lament, the expression of unrest and suffering? Poland is one of them; she is a fountain of bitter waters, closely sealed and kept down by the stamp of military power, yet ever and anon bursting out with dangerous effervescence; and there is another nation sadly prominent in the rank of kingdoms, nearer to ourselves, and for whose condition we are deeply responsible: Ireland is one wide stream of discontent, dark and turbid, perpetually flowing, and deepening the longer it runs. The space it occupies in the debates of Parliament is an unhealthy symptom; like a prominent place in history, it is purchased by great suffering and calamity; we wish the inevitable discussions which are forced on the Legislature were more likely to be fruitful of result.

Earl Grey brought forward the State of Ireland, on Monday evening, in the House of Lords; but, except that he expounded the evils that afflict it in stronger language and with freer views than those usually urged in that placid and exalted atmosphere, little or no advantage has been gained by it. And, even in reading the able speech of Earl Grey himself, we are driven to lament the tardy wisdom of statesmen; they seem, indeed, to be "slowly wise." They never possess the will to do good and the power of effecting it at the same time. There is not an element in the present social condition of Ireland that was not equally in operation when the noble Earl was one of its rulers; but it is not till all power has ceased, that the wish and will to do good is acquired. The political wisdom that should inspire the policy of a Government is reserved till it can serve as a weapon against political rivals; the miserable condition of Ireland is mounted as a *cheval de bataille*, and ridden with great effect against the ranks of the Conservative Government; but it was quietly stabled when the Whigs were in Downing-street. All that they urge upon the Peel Ministry was then urged by others upon them, but no heed was taken of the warnings. Office seems to paralyse effort, and the knowledge of evils is not accompanied by any bold or effectual attempt to redress them. "Coercion and money," Earl Grey complains, are the only remedies that have yet been tried in Ireland. Did the Whigs ever suggest any other? And of these they applied the first much more unsparingly than the last. We think it high time that this bandying of charges between the two great political parties should cease; they have each neglected their duty grievously. The question is getting beyond them both; and, if not attended to better than it has been hitherto, will, as many other neglected questions have done, settle itself.

In the present state of things, an immediate danger must be provided against. Famine and fever are the two active enemies that must be met at all hazards: like a breach in the walls of a besieged town, our strength must be concentrated there till the danger is lessened or has gone by. But there still remain to be settled the far wider questions of the internal government and regulation of the town itself, which is so estranged and disaffected as to be kept to its allegiance by little save the presence of a strong garrison.

It is acknowledged by a Minister of the Crown that our rule in Ireland is a military occupation rather than a civil government. After six or seven centuries of dominion, a greater condemnation of our policy could not be pronounced by our most violent enemies.

Measures have been taken to meet the evil, which, it is to be fervently hoped, is only temporary. The Government has done much—more, indeed, than most previous Governments have ventured to do. But of permanent measures we see none. By some extraordinary perversity, for which it is impossible to account, no measure for Ireland is made complete and efficient. The Poor-law there, instead of, as in England, giving the destitute man a claim upon the land for support, is altogether inoperative. No relief whatever is permitted out of the workhouses, though it is well known that to build enough of them to give the necessary relief in, would be utterly impossible. Thus, at the very time a Poor-law is most necessary, it is a dead letter, and a parcel of Fever Bills and temporary acts are required to supply the deficiency.

The amount of Poor-rate, and the allowances given in relief in Ireland, are perfectly absurd: there is all the parade of a law; all the machinery of an enactment and none of its advantages. Even the Bill under which the Grand Juries are empowered to raise money to be spent in employing the poor at the present moment, throws all the burden on the occupiers of the land, already overburdened, while the owners of the soil, who exact and receive rents higher than in any part of Europe, go untouched. The Irish landlords escape all imposts: all is thrown on the occupier. The Government "hopes" they will come forward liberally at such a time; but it is a crisis that requires certainties, not hopes—why not compel them? There is a very general impression abroad that the money England has sent over to Ireland in former famines, has, by some means or other, found its way into the pockets of the landlords. There is as general a fear that the same thing may occur again. In the present enactments, the rates for expenses are all paid by the occupiers; the rents of land are such as no man would dare ask in England: where the most barbarous system of cultivation prevails, rents are higher than in the most favoured counties of England. The Marquis of Westmeath doubts if so much as £18 per acre is received for land let on "conacre;" but, on the other hand, he admits £12 and £13 per acre, where there is no crop but the worst kind of potatoes! Does any country in Europe present such an anomaly? Yet there is no Income-tax, no Absentee-tax, no Poor-rate, no contribution insisted upon from the receivers of such rents, for meeting famine and disease; the English Treasury and the poor occupier must do it all. In dealing with Ireland the English standard of justice and fair play seems always lost sight of; hence the countless anomalies that Ireland presents.

The debate, independently of the speech of Earl Grey, which imported into the House of Lords opinions that have been entertained by large numbers without it for many years, presented some curious points; the most curious, perhaps, is the display of Lord Brougham's peculiar Liberalism, as extraordinary in its way as the Duke of Newcastle's Toryism; both are of an antique and decaying school. Lord Brougham says all attempts to deal with the evils of Ireland are "impossible;" the Church cannot be disturbed; the rights of private property are sacred, and Coercion Bills are necessary to make the people respect them. The only remedy he can suggest is that England should pay the Catholic priests! He is equally unhappy in what he proposes to do and in what he says cannot be done; we do not believe that England will ever consent to the payment of the Catholic Church, and we do not believe that the rights of property are so sacred as not to be interfered with when they are converted into a public injury. Certainly we show grievous disregard of these "sacred rights" in England; at the present moment, Parliament is daily taking from individuals all control over the disposal of their own lands and tenements, and compelling them to be sold, however reluctantly, for public purposes, the owner having no voice in the matter. In London a man cannot build a stable or a coach-house without the law controlling him, and through a district surveyor saying it shall be done this way and that, and no

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

otherwise. The law of England does not recognise this total exemption of property from all interference; the law in a thousand ways checks the "doing as we like with our own," and wisely too, or the power of property would become, as it has become in Ireland, an oppression. And most strange it is to hear this doctrine of the total exemption of property from control, asserted by a man who has presided over the great Court of Equity of the kingdom, and must, officially, have ordered masses of property to be dealt with according to the rules of the law he administered, totally regardless of the interests of individuals. Can he not recognise some kindred power in that body—the Legislature—which should regulate the equity of nations?

The Land Tenure in Ireland must be interfered with; amendment is not confiscation, and a change in the system would benefit both landlord and tenant. The Irish landlords are exactly what bad laws have made them; what they have had the power to do, that they have done. They are the sole possessors of the means of life to the people, and, in the universal struggle to obtain it, they receive a competition price far above the intrinsic value. If we suppose the captain of a ship becalmed in the tropics, seizing the whole stock of water on board, and selling it to the passengers at double the price of wine, we see a principle at work fully understood by the middle-men of Ireland; and the law abets him, by giving him powers of ejecting and distraining unknown in England. It is not a mere preference of an agricultural life that makes the Irish peasant cling to his acre of ground so fiercely; it is the grasp of the wrecked seaman on the plank that stands between him and death. Nearly all the crime of Ireland is agrarian; the assassinations, against which the Coercion Bill is directed, are all to be traced to the land and its holdings. The law gives no remedy to the peasant, and he takes one himself; it would be the same in England in similar circumstances; have we not seen agricultural labourers dancing and shouting with horrid glee round burning ricks, and refusing all aid to quench the flames? In Ireland, we see Catholic and Protestant, Repealer and Orangeman, Landlord and Peasant, falling alike under the sentence of that terrible code which has grown up in the absence of legislative "interference with property." It is not a war of sects and castes: it is that total recklessness of others' sufferings, that desperate and frightful selfishness, which are exhibited in all times of overwhelming peril. In the Black Hole of Calcutta, men and officers crushed each other down to get at the pool in the struggle for air; in shipwrecks, men have torn each other to pieces for a footing on the raft. At such times, the nature of man is changed, and he becomes as ferocious as a beast. And it is when such passions are aroused, and are covering a land with murders, that what is called a great man, a leader, a statesman, is found saying that property cannot be controlled; that there are evils for which remedy is impossible! We have conquered the empire of the Moguls; we have colonised half the world; we cover the whole of it with our fabrics; we have made the elements our vassals; and we cannot establish peace and contentment within our own bounds, or correct the errors of past legislation in the matters of leases and tenures! What a satire has Lord Brougham pronounced on the wisdom and power of those to whom the destinies of England are entrusted! It is a dangerous creed, that of inaction; it is only the wise man who sees the "Lion in the path," to determined men, in perilous times, with honest purposes, there are no "impossibilities."

SIR HUGH GOUGH.

Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, is the fourth son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, in the county of Limerick. He entered the Army in 1794, and after serving in the south of Ireland, was present at the campaign of the West Indies and the Brigand War, obtained his majority in the 87th (Irish) Regiment, which he commanded at Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Tarifa; for his services in these actions he had an honourable augmentation of his arms granted him.

He became Major-General in 1830; and, in 1837, proceeded to India in command of a division of the Indian Army; from thence he was ordered to China to take the command of the British troops during the hostilities with that empire; this post he held in the attack of Canton, and during the whole series of operations, which concluded with the signing the treaty; for these services he received his Baronetcy, and the thanks of both houses of Parliament. He has, since that period, been made Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and has conducted the whole of the difficult operations on the Sutlej (the details of which are given in the recent official despatches; he has again received the thanks of Parliament for his distinguished services.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Fashion rules every where in Paris—a thought of diversion mixes with everything the most serious—and nothing succeeds unless fashion be its tutelary deity. The ladies of the highest fashion the *merveilleuses*, the *incroyables*, *les femmes*—have been of late days so eagerly flocking to St. Roch, and to the Pelian discussion in the Chamber of Peers, as at the new comedy of M. Empis, or at the Floral Ball of the Duchess de Cazes. The *conférences* and sermons of the Abbé Lacordaire and Ravignan are attended by a crowd of belles in the most elegant of costumes: a certain modification being made, however, in allusion to the circumstances, from the *casaka* mantle of finest cassimere and the garland of marjordons, and the *pleureuses* on the bonnet, to the magnificently embroidered handkerchiefs—the supposed lachrymatories of the fair Magdalens of fashion. At the discussion on the Polish question in the Chamber of Peers the crowd was immense, and the struggles of the ladies for places incessant. All the fair Parisians of note were there, from Mdlle. Rachel, the tragic muse of France, in the Privileged Box, to the noble Duchess of [illegible]mart, and her fair relatives, helplessly rolling in the crowd on the stairs. [illegible]rain de peuple *literateurs* of France, had already shown in his splendid speech, that his mental aberration only regris in hours of exhaustion; but this day, Victor Hugo, the Duke d'Harcourt and the Count de Montalembert, the first representing the genius of fraternity, the next the secular church, the latter the Jesuitic principle pervading all ranks of society—each in his turn advocated the cause of Poland, as being that of France. All the orators distinguished themselves on this occasion, except Victor Hugo, who forgot several important and connecting parts of his speech; but "ce qui est remis n'est pas perdu," says the French proverb, and nothing was lost, for they resumed their place when his oration found its way into the official journal, the *Moniteur*, the following day

As I descended from the spectator's tome I heard a eccentric Lord say to a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, "The last of the Polish [illegible]ors is dead," and, like the money subscribed, are only destined to the burial of the dead."

One of the most agreeable balls of the season was that just given at the Luxembourg, by the Duchess de Cazes. The occasion was not merely due to the courtesy of the fair hostess. An association of ladies has been formed in Paris for encouragement of the cultivation of the Camelia. The Duchess is President; the Baroness de Mackau, wife of the Minister of the Navy, Secretary; the Committee consisting of the Marchioness de Bourne, the Countesses de Castellane, de Rumbuteau, the Baronesses de Rothschild, de Jacqueminot, &c. The exhibition for prizes took place in the Duchess' grand apartments, at the Palace of the Luxembourg. How the seamless, cold-loving plants liked the heated impure atmosphere, how far the emulous proprietors were pleased, I cannot tell; but the diplomacy of the Duchess in turning them into ball-room ornaments, was most triumphant—all Paris was there, from the highest dignitary of the land to the humblest pretender to a pictorial or musical name.

FRANCE

The Paris papers are void of domestic news of interest, but they seem to attach some importance to a division in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, in which the Ministers had a narrow escape of being outvoted on the amendment moved to General Jacqueminot's proposition for increasing the number of officers in the Paris National Guards.

Algiers Journals to the 18th had been received at Paris. The following is from the *Akhbar* of the 17th:—"Just as we were going to press, we learnt that General Yusuf has made himself master of the camp of Abd-el-Kader, near Boussada. The Emir fled with a few ragmans, but before he retired he had given orders for the massacre of two French prisoners, M. Lacroze, the Chargé d'Affaires for the Arabs, at Tanet, and M. Courby, the interpreter, taken in the affair of Sidi-Brahim. This barbarous order was on the point of being executed, when our troops came up and prevented it. General Yusuf took the tents, cattle, &c., abandoned by the Emir in his flight." The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Algiers on the evening of the 17th. Their arrival had just been preceded by the return of Marshal Bugeaud, whom they visited immediately after landing. A violent storm had been raging on the coast, and in some parts of the interior of Algeria, for two days, when these accounts left.

Madame de Salvandy, mother of the Minister of Public Instruction, died on Monday at Paris, after a long and painful illness.

We find by the Paris papers that the bill for granting to the secret police services an additional sum of 1,000,000 francs, has passed the Chamber of Peers, by the majority of 109 to 2.

A sad accident happened on the Paris and Rouen Railway on Saturday last. A special train, which left Paris with the Government Commissioners sent to inspect the fortifications at Havre, ran against a diligence mounted on a truck, which, contrary to orders, was carelessly left on the rails. The effect of the collision was the immediate destruction of the diligence.

The special train by which the collision was caused was not intended to stop at the station of Bonnières, and every precaution had been ordered on the previous day to prevent accident. On emerging out of the small, covered station immediately preceding the station the red signal was seen, and the breaks were put on, and the train came up to the station at a diminished speed. The Rouen train, which left Rouen at six o'clock, was then in sight, and they were about to pass on it a diligence, which was upon the down line at the entrance of it. Switch that was to remove it to the tail of the up train. The motion of the down train was almost stopped when the buffers of the engine struck those of the truck on which the diligence had been placed, and overturned it. In the coupé [illegible]ce were two gentlemen and a lady, all of whom were thrown out. [illegible]mmanded was killed, and the other and the lady had their legs broken by the Rouen train, which came up at the moment at a rapid pace, and [illegible]ved only a few minutes. Two persons were also injured seriously by the same train: one while picking up his hat had both his hands and legs crushed. The cries uttered by the sufferers being heard, the special train stopped, and the deputies who were in it ran to their assistance, and did all in their power to relieve them. Thirteen other passengers more or less seriously wounded.

BELGIUM

We find by the latest Brussels papers that the Ministerial crisis is at length at an end. The following is the list of the Ministry formed by M. Rogier, all the members of which are of liberal opinions:

M. Rogier, Minister of the Interior.
M. De Brouckere, Foreign Affairs.
M. De Haveay, Justice.
M. Delfosse, Finance.
M. D'Hoffschmidt, Public Works; and
M. Chazal, War Department.

SPAIN.

The *Journal des Débats* has received an express from Madrid announcing the formation of the new Ministry. General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, is appointed President of the Council and Minister of War. The *Madrid Gazette*, of a subsequent date, has reached us. It officially states that M. Xavier Burgos is Minister of the Interior; M. Egaña, Minister of Justice; M. Orlando, Minister of Finances; and General Pezuela, Minister of Marine. It was believed that either M. Gonzalez Bravo, or the Marquis de Pidal, Intendant of Madrid (Duke de Soto Mayor) would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. A very extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst. After the approval of the acts of the previous sitting, some un important notes were read, and the Minister of Grace and Justice announced that the Queen had sanctioned the new electoral law, which was received with marks of satisfaction. Senor Zozaya, deputy for Alava, then stated that he wished to ask a question. The President asked on what subject, and he was answered that it was regarding himself. Though unusual, the President, from a feeling of delicacy, allowed Senor Zozaya to proceed upon which, after reading several articles of the Constitution, and complaining of the Chamber having been called together without the order of the day having been previously fixed, he said that he had risen with the object of protesting against the acts of this day, as being totally illegal, but an attack on a prerogative of the Crown. This gave rise to a scene of uproar and confusion quite unparalleled among the deputies. General Pezuela, inspector of cavalry, and brother of the Marquis de Viluma, having, from his elevated seat, demanded to be allowed to speak, which the President refused until it came to his turn, he went into the centre of the Chamber, in front of the President, loudly protesting against the sitting, which, he said, attacked the prerogatives of the Crown, and usurped its rights, on which account he would leave the Congress. Loud cries of "Out, out," from the deputies here followed, and Senor Pezuela proceeded towards the door. The President, who had by this time commanded, and several orators had been heard, the proposition was approved by 111 white balls against 41 black.

San Gonzales Romero then called upon the Government to inform the Chamber, as far as their position would allow, what was the present state of the Ministerial crisis so much talked of recently. The Marquis de Mafiores observed that the Queen had given no direct or indirect indication of want of confidence in the Cabinet

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 17th, and a considerable crowd again gathered in the hall, in expectation of another tumultuous scene; but the President adjourned the sitting, which had scarcely commenced, on receiving a note from the Marquis de Miraflores to the effect that a new Cabinet was formed, and another from General Narvaez, ordering, in the Queen's name, the sitting to be suspended

Accounts have been received, stating that the state of the Ministerial crisis so much talked of recently. The Marquis de Mirafl

in which revenue to the extent of £400,000 per annum was actually sacrificed, and in which a much larger amount was risked.

Mr CHILDERS supported the second reading

The debate was adjourned. The House sat till a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Fever (Ireland) Bill, and the Metropolis Building Act Amendment Bill.

The Print Works Bill was read a third time and passed; and, after the presentation of some petitions, the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

ART-UNIONS. Mr. WYSE obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise Art-Unions

IRISH RELIEF BILL.—Mr. P. SCROPE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of life in Ireland, by means of the better relief of the destitute poor therein

POSTPONEMENT OF BILLS Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, till after Easter, the Friendly Societies Bill, and intimated that Mr. Fielden would likewise postpone the Factories Bill.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill was resumed by Lord FORDINGTON, who reached up opposed it. He distrusted the measure. He had deep apprehension and doubts as to the means by which it had been promoted, and no political prejudices, no deference to any men, would induce him to support it.

Mr. PLUMPTRE likewise opposed the bill, from the firm conviction that, if carried, it would inevitably produce the degradation and ruin of the working population, and the impoverishment of the empire at large.

Mr. HAWES spoke in favour of the bill.

Sir J. TROLLOPE contended that the opinion of the country was in favour of Protection, and he asserted that, while other countries were eager enough to take advantage of our free imports, they gave no indication of following our example.

Sir J. HANMER spoke in support of the measure

Lord HARDINGE expressed his regret that the Government had thought fit to postpone for three years the complete development of the measure before the House. Referring to the subject of agricultural compensation, he enumerated the heavy means of transfer as one of the chief burdens upon landed property a burden which Government, by simplifying tenure, might remove. The present measure ought to have been accompanied by such an alteration.

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Mr HARRISON wished to know from the other countries were eager enough to take advantage of our free imports, they gave no indication of following our example. He saw the right hon. Baronet (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) smile, but the right hon. Baronet should not smile during the discussion of a great question (Laughter.) Gentlemen opposite might smile, but he was not to be put down by the smiles of the hon. member for Stockport and all the crew behind him. (Laughter, and cries of "Order.") The right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, was now the leader of that party, but he (Mr. Rashleigh) would read the sentiments expressed by that right hon. gentleman so late as 1844. The hon. member proceeded to read an extract from a speech delivered by Sir R. Peel in 1844, deprecating the removal of protection, and predicting the ruin of the agriculturists from the change then proposed in the Corn-laws. Such were the opinions expressed by the right hon. Baronet in 1844, and the House had a right to know what had caused his tergiversation. What was it that had caused such a change? Formerly, the motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton was met with silent contempt, and defeated with large majorities. In his opinion, that was the constitutional way to beat such motions. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Bolton also smiled, but let him take care this was no smiling question. (Loud laughter.) The sooner the hon. member got up that peculiar grimace, the better for himself. (Loud laughter.) The right hon. Baronet had spoken of the prosperity of the manufacturing districts; but it should be recollected that there was no truck system there, and that they had thriven under Protection. He had that day received a letter from a gentleman employing 3000 persons, who apprehended the greatest danger from the right hon. Baronet's measures.

Mr F. T. BARING promised his best and most cordial support to the measures proposed by Sir R. Peel. The right hon. gentleman complimented the Protection party for the spirit, the intelligence, and the ability with which they had fought their battle, when thrown upon their own resources, under very disadvantageous circumstances, but he thought that as they undertook to form a new party, they were bound to make known their schemes of legislation, and make a declaration of their principles.

Mr SHAW carried the attention of the House to the Irish element of the question He intimated his continued favorability in the remarks which had reached Government of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, reading a variety of letters to confirm his statement of the cheapness of potatoes in various districts of the country

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his apprehensions of famine and disease, and said that every successive account from Ireland became more alarming. He accounted for the present prices of potatoes in Ireland by supposing that those who were about to emigrate in consequence of their potatoes rushed to the markets, and sold them for what they could get.

The Earl of MARCH made a speech in favour of Protection.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Various petitions were presented in reference to railway bills.

Ferguson's Naturalisation Bill was read a third time and passed.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. Lord DUNCAN moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Scottish Central Railways Junction Bill.

Mr. FOX MAULE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that the second reading should be postponed for six weeks. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. CLERK said, as the House had agreed to the appointment of an Amalgamation Committee, it ought to suspend all bills to which amalgamation was aimed, until that committee had made its report. He therefore thought it the bill ought to be postponed. Ultimately, Mr. FOX MAULE altered his amendment to the effect that the bill in question should be suspended till the Amalgamation Committee had made their report. Some further discussion took place, and the House then divided. The numbers were—

For the second reading	.. .. ..	40
For Mr. F. Maule's amendment	.. .. ..	34
Majority for the second reading	.. ..	6

When the gallery was re-opened, another discussion ensued; but ultimately the bill was read a second time.

The second readings of the Election Notices (Ireland) Bill, of the County Elections (Ireland) Bill, and of the Factories Bill were postponed in consequence of the illness of Sir J. Graham.

The motion to go into Committee on the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill was carried, on a division, by 30 to 18; but in Committee, its principal clause, relative to the sale of spirituous liquors by toll-bar keepers, was lost upon a division. The bill, consequently, may be regarded as thrown out.

On the motion of Col. WOOD, a bill to amend the laws relative to the settlement of the poor, brought in by him in 1833, was ordered to be re-printed.

Mr. W. PATTEN's Committee on the Amalgamation of Railroads was nominated as follows:—Sir George Clerk, Sir George Grey, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Mr George Hope, Mr. Gibson Craig, and Mr. Wilson Patten.

The House adjourned at half-past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on Tuesday the 7th of April, he should move the adjournment of the House till the 21st of April. The Duke of RICHMOND: I should wish to know from the noble Duke, when it is probable that the Corn-bill will be proceeded with. Is it probable that it will be before the 27th? The Duke of WELLINGTON: I should not think it at all probable; it is not out of the Commons yet. Lord RICHMOND: I should suggest to the noble Duke that it is not at all probable that the bill will come up before that time. They are going on with the Coercion Bill next week

Some petitions respecting Railway Bills were then presented.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS. Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that soon after the holidays he should call the attention of the House to the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners in Wales, by Mr. Henry Walter Parker.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the operatives of the Tower Hamlets against Free Trade. He was happy to see that the operatives were manifesting their attachment in favour of the principles of the good old times

The Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Insolvent Debtors' Bill (India) were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

AMALGAMATION BILLS.—Mr. WILSON PATTEN brought up the 9th Report of the Railway Classification Committee, and moved, that in conformity with the recommendations contained in the Report, no Amalgamation Bill be proceeded with before the 1st of May—Agreed to.

THE COERCION BILL. Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE gave notice that he would, when the order of the day for proceeding with the Irish Coercion bill was moved, move that the other orders of the day should be read first.

THE ADJOURNMENT. —Sir R. PEEL said that, in answer to a question put to him the other night, he would move the adjournment over Easter for eleven days, that is, from the 8th to the 20th of April. The right hon. Baronet added that he would propose that the Irish Coercion Bill be read a first time on Monday next. He had said he would not proceed with any other measure until the Corn Bill were disposed of, but he thought the Coercion Bill should be made an exception.—Mr. O'CONNELL said that however reluctant he was to impede the progress of the Corn Bill he should feel bound to oppose the progress of the Coercion Bill in every stage.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT Mr. BANKES rose to propose the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the present law with respect to settlement under the Poor-laws. Mr. BROOKES seconded the motion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the motion —After some discussion the motion was withdrawn

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The adjourned debate was then resumed.—The principal speakers were Mr. C. BULLER and Lord G. BENTINCK.—The debate was again adjourned, and the House rose shortly after one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

Lord BEAUCHAMP presented a petition from Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., complaining that a petition had been presented to their Lordships, containing certain false and slanderous imputations on his character, and praying their Lordships to adopt some means to enable him to prove, on oath, the falsehood of those allegations.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Lord BROUGHAM suggested the propriety of postponing the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill until after the Easter recess, for the purpose of making certain amendments. The Lord CHANCELLOR said that the provisions of the bill were precisely the same in those of the bill of last Session, with one or two exceptions. He had no objection to postpone the second reading, and refer the bill to a Select Committee, if it should be thought advisable. (Hear, hear.) After some discussion it was agreed to postpone the bill till after Easter. The House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

THE WINDOW DUTY. Lord DUNCAN said that, in consequence of the representations of his constituents of the inconveniences arising from the protracted debate upon the Corn-law Bill, he should postpone his motion for the repeal of the Window Tax till after Easter

THE CORN-LAW IMPORTATION BILL.—On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon this bill, Mr. COBDEN presented a petition from some tenant farmers praying the House to pass the bill as speedily as possible.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate on the Corn Importation Bill was resumed by

Sir J. GRAHAM, who said he was unwilling to protract the debate, as he was certain that the country was sincerely anxious to have the measures passed as soon as possible (hear), but he felt is his duty to state his opinions upon the subject. He then said that he had not used any influence with his tenants to induce them to support this measure, and that, regardless of taunts as to changes of opinion, he should feel it his duty to meet the emergency (hear), convinced as he was that, by voting for this bill, he should advance the public good. (Hear.) The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to animadvert upon the arguments which had been used in the debate, and to reply to them. One reason other countries were eager enough to take advantage of our free imports, they gave no indication of following our example.

The right honourable Baronet then entered into the question of the price of corn, and contended that an alteration of the present sliding-scale had become absolutely necessary. He then particularly addressed himself to the arguments of Lord George Bentinck, and denied that the farmers looked with consternation upon this bill, as the noble Lord had contended. He did not believe that either landlords or tenants out of the atmosphere of that noble gentleman's residence, and of Newmarket, would be found to support the present law, which would protect the public from the extravagant rise on the price of corn to which they were subjected under the present law. The right honourable Baronet then remarked upon the variation in the price of corn during the last year

ENVIRONS OF CRACOW.

determine the people to become instruments for the execution of their plans; and they at the same time supposed that when the governors should be overthrown, and the Utopia of the Polish Kingdom established, they would be able to turn the storm raised by them in any manner which might appear most convenient to them; but it is easy to perceive, particularly in Gallicia, that such projects were insane, and could not be executed. The country has been under the sovereignty of Austria for eighty-three years, and when it passed over to Austria it was in the most miserable state of political organization. Our laws and good institutions have been introduced into Gallicia. At present the effect of those institutions has been appreciated, and the mass of the people is persuaded that it is the Throne which protects them as well as all their existence. This is what the Polish emigrants who brought about the movement have misunderstood or forgotten. They thought to find the people of the same feelings as themselves, but they were mistaken. The peasantry of Gallicia do not understand communal phrases, and they detest the Polish system, reminding them as it does of their misery; the great majority of the preachers of liberty are with them the oppressors of their peasantry. When the nobles persuaded the peasantry to revolt, and the insurgents, who had assembled in vast numbers in different parts, wished to compel the peasants, by harsh treatment, to participate in the revolt, the movement which they wished to foment turned against the instigators themselves. Many of the latter fell victims to the rage of the people, and the rest were delivered by them to their natural protectors. Peace has now been restored in Gallicia, and the movement no longer deserves the name of revolution, but rather of counter-revolution, now that the fire of the revolution has been extinguished at Cracow, where it was all-powerful, and that the mass of the revolutionists of Gallicia, whose projects have miscarried, is incapable any longer of disturbing the peace of the country. It is evident, however, that time will be necessary after such violent shocks to calm the public mind, and that the task of the Government is no easy one. The Government has given its first attention to this task, and it will proceed with the greater confidence in that necessary work, being persuaded of the faithful attachment of the generality of the population to it.

"Be pleased to communicate this despatch to the Cabinet to which you are accredited, and which we wish should be informed as soon and as correctly as possible of the precise state of things.

"Vienna, March 7."

SHIPWRECK IN TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

The bark flew fast
On her outward course,
And strain'd the mast
To the wild winds force.
They are clearing the waves
Of the Table Bay,
Where the tempest raves
With furious sway.

The bark flew fast
Neath Heaven's dark cope,
They'd soon have gained
The Cape of Good Hope!
All orders rings along the deck,
The bark has struck;
'Tis now a wreck!

The boat! the boat!
'Tis now afloat,
By numbers crowded,
In darkness shrouded.

Fly! ply the oar
To the looming shore.

In vain! 'tis lost!
Mid the breakers tost,
Each struggling wretch's desp'rate cry
Proclaims the dark waves victory.

Oh! Heaven! it is a dreadful thing
The terror of the tempest's wing;
The waves have gulphed their hapless prey,
As the winds swept over the Table Bay.

On Wednesday morning, the 7th of January, about half-past eight, the barque, *Francis Speight*, parted from her anchors, in Table Bay, and, in attempting to beat out, grounded, broadside on the beach, near where the ill-fated ship, *Waterloo*, with nearly 500 souls, was lost, in August, 1842. The gale, at the time the *Francis Speight* struck, was at its height: the surf was tremendous, making a clean breach over the vessel, carrying away the bulwarks, long boat, main hatch, and part of the deck, with one of the crew. Meanwhile, the shore was thronged with people, and the utmost anxiety prevailed for the fate of the unfortunate crew. A signal from land to the wreck to send a rope was attended to, but, unfortunately, it broke. Rockets were then fired, with lines attached; and one was thrown across the fore-topmast stay, but remained there, probably, from the impossibility of any of the crew getting it: as the vessel was fast breaking up, and, from the fearful rolling, the masts were every moment expected to go over.

After some extraordinary delay, a whale-boat was brought from the town, on a waggon, and manned with a volunteer crew of six brave fellows, who, with difficulty, launched the boat and dashed through the surf, and were speedily alongside. All except the carpenter, fifteen in number, got into the boat; and, in pushing off, got astern of the vessel, to leeward. At this moment, a terrific sea upset the boat, and twenty-one poor souls were struggling in the angry surf for life. Anxious spectators on the beach were horror stricken; men on horseback were seen plunging in the water to save the lives of their fellow-creatures at the risk of their own; but eighteen sank to rise no more!

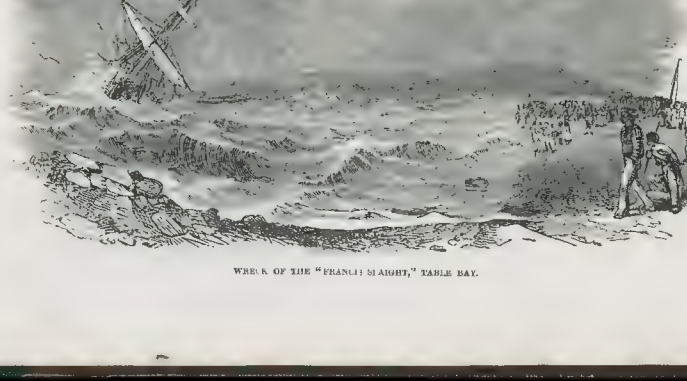
After this a large surf-boat, towed by a smaller boat, was seen approaching from the North Jetty. One boat was capsized by the other being thrown over it, and two lives were thus lost.

Shortly after the accident with the whale-boat, the man who had refused to go in it was seen standing on the foreyard, holding on by the stay; he then came down, and was seen to enter the forecastle; just after this the foremast came down with a tremendous crash: all was anxiety for the fate of the poor fellow, but, after the gale, about five o'clock, he was seen on the broken timbers of the wreck; a boat put off, and he was landed in safety. This man (James Robertson), and John M'Leod, seaman, were all of the crew that reached the shore.

The names of the persons drowned are, Hen. Patterson, master; Thomas Haydan, first mate; Magnus Smith, second mate; Henry Hiatt, Steward; William Symes, cook; George Hutchings, John Smith of Leith, John Smith of Edinburgh, William Widdee, Edward M'Donald, David Evans, seaman; John Mitten, Thomas Beddoe, William Hall, Richard Parker, apprentices; and six men belonging to Cape Town.

The ill-fated vessel, *Francis Speight*, arrived from Manilla on the 3rd of Jan., and put into Table Bay for refreshments; she was to have sailed on the day of her wreck; the captain was the last to get into the boat. The cargo was valued at £50,000, and was all damaged.

The great loss of life by the wreck of the *Water*oo, being occasioned mainly by there being no safe-boat, the inhabitants of Cape Town, before noon the next day, subscribed a sum sufficient to procure a life-boat; and a large one, with air-tight lockers, was built, and handed over to the *Humane* Society! Why this boat was not on the spot at the time of the above catastrophe remains to be explained.



WRECK OF THE "FRANCIS SPEIGHT," TABLE BAY.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS

ST. MICHAEL'S, CORNHILL.

"This Church," says Mr. Godwin, "is one of the seven in the city of London, which are dedicated to the Archangel Michael, the patron saint of France; and, as its distinguishing name implies, formerly stood in Cornhill. In the reign of Edward VI., however, it was excluded from the street so called, by the erection of four houses; so that it must now be described as standing on the east side of St. Michael's Alley." The site of the present fabric is inferred to have been occupied by a church during the Saxon dynasty, but no record of it remains; and the earliest statement with regard to a church here occurs in the 12th century, in 1303, it was conveyed by the Abbot and Convent of Evesham to the Drapers' Company, in whom the right of presentation is still vested.

In the year 1421, was commenced a new tower, or steeple. In this year it appears that the old tower was burned down; for, in the present Robing-Room there is an engraving from a curious pen-and-ink drawing, purporting to be a representation of the tower "before the fire of 1421." In the church rested the remains of Robert Fabian, the Chronicler, and Alderman of London: he was Sheriff in 1493, and died in 1511. And, in the Churchyard, Thomas Stow, grandfather of the antiquary, John Stow, was buried in the year 1526. From his will there appear to have been at its date no fewer than seven altars in St. Michael's.

This old Church, with the exception of the tower, (with a celebrated set of ten bells,) was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666; and the present building was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in 1672. Fifty years afterwards, the tower was rebuilt also by Wren.

The body of the Church, 87 feet long, 60 feet in breadth, and 30 feet high, is in the Italian style of architecture: it is divided into nave and aisles, by Doric columns and arches, which support a plain groined ceiling. There is an organ at the west end; and a handsome altar-piece opposite to it, adorned by two paintings of Moses and Aaron.

The tower is by far the most attractive portion of the design: it is bold and lofty, and, as our Engraving shows, is of a totally different character from that of the body; being of the florid, or perpendicular style—the last period of pointed architecture in England. Upon this, Mr. Godwin (*Churches of London*, vol. I.) sensibly observes: "One cannot well understand the motives which induced Wren to build the church entirely different in style to the tower, which was standing; or why, having built the church, he did not afterwards, when called on to erect the tower, design that in conformity with it."

The tower rises to the height of 180 feet, and forms one of the most prominent ornaments of the City when viewed at a distance. It is an imitation of the splendid "Chapel Tower" at Magdalen College, Oxford, (145 feet high), completed in 1505.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CORNHILL.

Ralph describes St. Michael's Tower as "a very magnificent building," and deserving "very justly to be esteemed the first thing of that sort in London." Wren has, however, so Italianized his design in the mouldings, and circular-headed windows, as to render Ralph's praise very questionable. Nevertheless, the upper portion is beautiful in outline. The body of the church is surrounded by houses; and this may have induced Wren to bestow greater attention upon the tower, and greater still upon the upper portion which is most seen.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE COERCION BILL.—A meeting of the Irish members was held at the Reform Club on Wednesday evening. We understand it was determined that upon the motion being made for reading the Coercion Bill a first time, an amendment will be moved to postpone the first stage of the bill until after the passing of the Corn Bill.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUT.-GEN. LORD BLOOMFIELD, K.C.B., G.C.H.—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield is about to retire from the command of the garrison of Woolwich. He will be succeeded by Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.H., an old and highly-distinguished officer. The cause of the resignation is ascribed to ill-health.

A NOVEL ORNAMENT FOR FLOWERS.—A novel ornament for flowers is to be seen at the Soho Bazaar, and which is worth notice at this season. It is called a *cracowenne*, and is made of pasteboard. It is beautifully ornamented, and forms a very handsome addition to a flower vase. The inventor, Mr. Henry, executes the drawings.

WILL OF THE LATE DOWAGER LADY HOLLAND. Probate of the will and four codicils of the late Right Honourable Elizabeth Vassall, Baroness Dowager Holland, was granted, on the 19th of March, to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Benjamin Currey, Esq. (Old Palace-yard), and W. A. Loch, Esq. (of Edinburgh), the executors. The personalty in England was sworn under £80,000. The will is dated the 31st of August, 1845, and the last codicil on the 20th of October—a month before her death. Her first bequest is to the Queen, if her Majesty will condescend to accept it, of the picture of his Royal Highness the Duke of York surrounded by the British residents and other English gentlemen when his Royal Highness was at Florence. To Lord John Russell, the portrait of his grandfather, John Duke of Bedford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the vase of French china, with the portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, painted upon it in Paris by her order: and bequeaths to his Lordship the net proceeds of the Kensington estate for life, and the residue of her property not specially disposed of. To the Speaker of the House of Commons, to complete his set of portraits, that of the Hon James Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline. To the Earl of Carlisle, the portrait of the Duke of Devonshire. To the Earl of Aberdeen, certain specific bequests, in token of gratitude for his kindness towards her. Also bequests to the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, and many other of her personal friends. All her property, real and personal, in the Island of Jamaica, she leaves to her son, Lord Holland, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Tuscany, for his use absolutely; also an annuity of £500, and should Lord Holland die in the lifetime of Lord John Russell, to continue the annuity to her dauter, Lady Lilford, to whom she has left some specific bequests. In her Ladyship's disposition of the Kennington estate in favour of Lord John Russell, she says she has expressed it as entirely emanating from her sincere affection for his Lordship, and that it was also an intention formerly entertained by the late Lord Holland, to make a similar disposition of the reversion of the Amphill estate in his favour, and hopes his Lordship will accept the gift as a token of affection from both. She has empowered his Lordship to charge the estate at Kennington with a sum of £7000, for the benefit of his children, Georgiana Adelaide, Victoria, and John, as his Lordship may direct, the estate, after his Lordship's death, to be held in trust for Lord Lilford, and, at his decease, for such three of eight persons named in the first codicil as may become entitled thereto, being six of the children of Lady Lilford, and the two daughters of Lord John Russell. To the British Museum she bequeaths a box given to her by Napoleon; the bequest forms the principal part of her second codicil, and is to the following effect:—"Amongst the things which I chiefly value, is the box bequeathed to me by the Emperor Napoleon, and a card originally enclosed in it, bearing, on one side, a memorandum, from which it appears that the cameo which forms the lid of the box was presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI., at Tolentino, in 1797, and on the other side are these words, in the Emperor's own handwriting, 'l'Empereur Napoleon à Lady Holland témoignage de satisfaction et d'estime.'"

GRAND MILITARY LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASES.

SADDLING AT THE BETTING GROUND

SCENES FROM THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASES AT LEAMINGTON.

Last week, the fashionable town and neighbourhood of Leamington was the scene of what is well termed, in the *Royal Leamington Spa Courier*, a "Sporting Carnival." Wednesday was the Warwick Spring Meeting, and, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th, took place the Grand Military Steeple Chases. Our Artist has sketched the animated scene of Saddling at the Betting-ground.

"In order to give the reader some faint idea of the interest created by this meeting" (says the journal already quoted), "among the members of the service, we may state that there were nearly four hundred officers congregated here from their different regiments stationed at the dépôts in London, Woolwich, Windsor, Nottingham, Exeter, Ipswich, Dublin, Glasgow, Brighton, Manchester, Nenagh, Newbridge, Hounslow, Birmingham, Coventry, Longford, Cahir, &c. &c."

The ground was about four miles in extent, contained twenty-five leaps, and was described by Lieut.-Col. Hankey (the Acting Steward), as far superior to any line which had previously been found at Northampton—no small fact in commendation of the fine steeple-chase country round Leamington.

The scene of our Artist's second sketch is from the first Race on Thursday. The honour of supremacy had been, according to the *Courier*, assigned to Capt. Powell (Old Peralta) in favour of Marengo. This brought the lot within one fence of the second brook, where Lord Glamis unfortunately went on the wrong side of a flag, and, in turning back to remedy the mistake, caused Capt. Wyndham's horse to fall at a gap, and thus to be shut out from all future chance; whilst to a similar cause was attributed the ill-success of "Knee"-plus-ultra. In crossing the brook Marengo and Cinderella were well up to each other; the former continuing to lead over the two succeeding fences, and topping in gallant style the first flight of hurdles placed at the entrance upon the course, whence there was a beautiful piece of straight running homewards. The mare then was skilfully called upon, and slightly passing Marengo, she cleared the last fence excellently, and opposite the Stand was evidently gaining more ground with much ease, and was declared the victor by half-a-length; Marengo being second. These were the only two telegraphed from the judge's chair; but we are inclined to place Brenda third; Regalia fourth; and Wiverton fifth. The race was by no means a fast one, and was commenced amidst a slight renewal of the fall of snow which gave so wintry an appearance to the day at its dawning.

The second Race, too, was run, from beginning to end, in a pitiless snow-storm, which rendered it impossible for any one to distinguish, beyond a trifling distance, either horses or riders, or the red flags that marked the ground.

We have prepared some striking Engravings of the past and present state of the Town of Leamington, considering the above as the fittest occasion for illustrating alike the humble village and the gay resort of high fashion. The arrival of very important intelligence from the Seat of War in India has, however, compelled us to defer the Leamington Views until next week, in order to give place to the Series of Eastern Sketches, by Mr. Vigne, Captain Thomas, and other Artists.

CLEARING THE LAST BROOK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 29 Fifth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 30 Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.
TUESDAY, 31.—Mercury sets at 8 h. 26m. P.
WEDNESDAY, April 1.—All Fools' Day.
THURSDAY, 2. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
FRIDAY, 3.—Anniversary of the actual Crucifixion, A.D. 33.
SATURDAY, 4.—Game Certificates expire.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge for the Week ending April 4

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 56	1 17	2 34	2 55	3 14	3 32	3 53	4 14	4 36	4 57	5 17	5 37

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*X. Z. Z.*"—*Domesday Book (so called, either from there being no appeal from its authority, or from the place of its preservation—Domus Dei—at Westminster,) is a Survey of the Lands of England made by William the Conqueror, consisting of*
two volumes, written in Latin and completed in 1086, *and still remains in excellent preservation in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. A printed copy may be consulted in the Library of the British Museum.* THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY *was a record of the names of the principal Norman soldiers in Duke William's army, kept by the Monks of the Monastery which was founded on the spot where Harold fell. The original Roll is lost; two ancient manuscript copies are in the British Museum; and printed transcripts may be found in the Old Chroniclers, in "Fuller's Church History," and "Burke's Extinct Peerage."*

"*W. J. B. W.*" *is thanked for his note informing, from Scriptural authority, that plain and unwrought stones were not the first objects of idolatry. (See page* 188, *col.* 3, *of our last Number.)*

"*E. F. K.*" *The anecdote shall appear.*

"*H. L., a Subscriber.*"—*There are twenty-one theatres in the metropolis, exclusive of taverns licensed for theatrical performances.*

"*G. W.*"—*Dr. John Leland, author of "The Divine Authority," &c., died in* 1766.

"*H. S.*" *A newspaper with the leaves cut open cannot be sent post free.*

"*A Devonian.*"—*We have not room for the Lydford Rhyme.*

"*A. N.*"—*The use of the word "fond" for "foolish" is by no means a provincialism: it occurs in our best authors.*

"*S. C. A.*" *The work is reputable.*

"*R. P. C.*"—*Declined.*

"*P. R. G. H.*"—*We have not heard of any feasible project for opening Covent-Garden Theatre with success*

"*C. G. N.*"—*Apply to Mr. Charlwood, Seedsman, Southampton-row, Covent-Garden.*

"*Lurre,*" *Mitcheltown. The Alsaces carry heavy rings, which they throw with great force and dexterity at the enemy.*

M. S. L."—*Beethoven died March* 31, 1827. *(See the Memoir in No.* 173 *of our Journal.)*

"*Investigator.*"—*The matter has been already explained.*

"*M. B.,*" *Dublin.*—*The solution to the Charade is ingenious, but we have not room to print it.*

"*Horatius.*" *Address, Edinburgh.*

"*C. M. H.*" *Leicester, should you go to the East India Company.*

"*A. D.*" *and "C. S. N. S.,*" *Birmingham. The large Picture of Dublin is in a forward state: due notice will be given of the day of presentation.*

"*H. E. F.*" *Hereford.*—*Mr. Macaulay's eloquent fragment of "The Armada" first appeared in "Friendship's Offering for* 1833."

"*Philadelphia,*" *Sheffield.*—*The custom of decorating churches with evergreens at Christmas is symbolical of the victory gained over the powers of darkness by the coming of Christ*

"*Letter.*"—*Scotland, with its islands, contains about* 30,000 *square miles; Ireland,* 32,000 *square miles.*

"*G. H. W.*" *The latter description will be correct.*

"*A Stranger in London*" *should advertise.*

"*Columbus*" *is in what the Americans call "a fix," and the expedient he suggests will be a dangerous one.*

"*D. T.,*" *Dublin.*—*The Annual Subscription to the London Art Union is One Guinea.*

"*A. D.,*" *Edinburgh; "B. S.,*" *and "F. B.,*" *York. The solution is correct.*

"*W. B.,*" *Nottingham, cannot reasonably expect the time of the Accountant-General to be at his (W. B.'s) command.*

"*An Amateur Subscriber*" *should apply at Lieut. Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's-park.*

"*S*" *The technical term for the study of Egypt is Ology.*

"*R. R.*" *Highworth.*—"*Cobbett's English Grammar.*"

"*John William*" *is thanked for the hints.*

"*Alpha,*" *Grantham, is recommended to watch the announcements of Sales of Natural History Collections, at Messrs. Stevens's, Kings-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Tintinnabulum.*"—*The charge for searching for a will at Doctor's Commons is* 1*s.*

"*J. S.,*" *Glasgow. Charlton Nesbit, Engraver on Wood, died at Brampton, November* 11, 1838, *aged sixty-three; Luke Clennell died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, February* 9, 1840, *aged forty-nine. Our Correspondent will find a notice of the Life of Clennell in* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *No.* 107, *May* 18, 1844.

"*Ellen Rachel.*"—*Parliamentary Returns may be purchased at the Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.*

"*L. A. K.,*" *Norwich, will find an ingenious mode of reading the inscriptions on coins in "Brewster's Natural Magic,*" p. 113.

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *The story of Dido and Virginia is believed to be a mere fiction, although tombs of the hero and heroine have been erected "for the nonce" on the Mauritius. No.* 23 *of our Journal contains an Engraving of Shakspeare's Tomb.*

"*J. S.,*" *Warsaw. Consult "Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics"*

"*E. J. B.,*" *Stowbridge. The address of Mr. John Murray, the chemist, is, if we mistake not, Hull.*

"*T. H.,*" *Uberston, should purchase "Wade's History of the Working Classes."*

"*A Subscriber, E. E.*"—*The marriage would be illegal.*

"*M. G.*"—*The Song, by Maud Marsh, is not here received.*

"*D. D.*"—*Consult Dr. Kitto's little work on the Lost Senses, in "Knight's Weekly Volume"*

"*E. J. V.,*" *Neotchurch.*—*We regret that we have not room for our Correspondent's ingenious amplifications*

"*Major.*" *Interest with the Commander-in-Chief, or Lord Fitzroy Somerset, is very necessary in obtaining a Commission in the Army. Our Correspondent should, however, address Lord Fitzroy on the subject, stating the length of time the name of the applicant has been on the Commander-in-Chief's list, and adding that all the required Regulations—the payment of the purchase-money, &c.—can be fulfilled.*

"*W. H.,*" *Falmouth.*—*The regulation price of an Ensigncy in the Line is, as we have before stated,* £450; *and it cannot be purchased for less*

"*A. Z.*" *Mr. Laporte, of Regent-street, and Mr. Thomas, of Finch-lane, will supply French Musical Works.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Leeds.*—*No.* 117 *of our Journal contains an Engraving of the City of London Aberdeen steam-ship.*

"*T. H. W.*" *should address the letter addressed to the Reverend Gentleman, care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street.*

"*N. D. N.,*" *Birmingham.*—*Captain Johnstone will be confined in the Ward for Criminal Lunatics, at Bethlem Hospital, during her Majesty's pleasure. We do not know that the steam-engine in question is stationed*

"*F. H. L.*" *The line "Off with his head, so much for Buckingham," is Cibber's, not Shakspeare's*

"*A. B. A.,*" *Berkshire, will find the gates of the New Royal Exchange engraved in No* 198 *of our Journal.*

"*W. F.,*" *Loughton. The Julian Period, in chronology, signifies a revolution of* 7980 *years. (See "Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury.")*

"*A. M. L.*" *Yes.*

"*Ignoramus,*" *Chelsea, must obtain the marriage license at Warwick: the expense is trifling.*

INELIGIBLE.—"*The Wish.*"

A few Replies are unavoidably deferred.

"Tracts for the Trains" will be resumed next week.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Fourteen Designs in Outline, Illustrative of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," by G. E. Hicks, to be presented to the Subscribers to the Art-Union of London for the current year (1846), in addition to an impression of the Engraving of "Jephtha's Daughter."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

A ROYAL COMMISSION is to issue, charged with the duty of inquiring into the merits and consequences of those Railroads which are proposed to be carried through and into the Metropolis. The Committee before which those schemes came in the ordinary course of business found the question too vast for it to deal with. We are not surprised at the reluctance to undertake so gigantic an inquiry by a body that had also numerous other schemes to dispose of. It is calculated that the property affected by these Metropolitan lines, or continuations of old lines farther into the Metropolis, amounts to fifteen millions. It is an inevitable stage in the development of the Railway system; the London termini of most of the great lines are in the suburbs, distant and comparatively difficult to reach; bringing them nearer the great centres will be a great public improvement, and will render necessary alterations in other respects that are obviously required. London is no longer a city, but an assemblage of cities, and those large ones; it is a nation of pavement and brickwork, and the old channels of communication that were wide enough for the traffic of our ancestors are fast becoming insufficient. The waters of a river turned into the channel of a brook would find as much chance of a free and unimpeded passage as the traffic of modern London compelled to flow through the Cheapside and Fleet-street as they were built after the Great Fire. The Corporation of that day was not blessed with absolute wisdom, and Whitehall was too careless of anything but the amusements of its Royal occupant, to do much to correct the errors of Guildhall; the Government had no money to spend usefully, and what the City had, it laid out on no plan or principle whatever. Wren had the eye of a prophet as well as that of the artist; his scheme for the rebuilding of London was a magnificent one, but was unhappily not appreciated; it was, perhaps, too perfect, too much like the metropolis of some visionary Utopia or Atlantis—for little men are easily frightened by the grand conceptions of superior minds; with sufficient means it would have been perfectly practicable; but had it been less comprehensive, more would probably have been effected. The main and leading points of it might at least have been followed out, but no attempt of the kind was made, and we are now paying the penalties of past ignorance and neglect. A new era, however, is opening, and we hope the opportunities it will afford, will be turned to good account. With lines of railway crossing the river and connecting the centre of the City with the most distant parts of the kingdom, and probably lines again connecting all the termini with each other, London will become a metropolis of marvels, with nothing like it on the face of the earth.

THE Corn-law Debate proceeds slowly, and excites less interest than could have been expected from so great a question. The Protectionists have full opportunity afforded them of making a stand; but they seem impressed with the assurance of defeat—a feeling that is always disheartening, and goes far to produce the defeat it anticipates. As the result approaches in the Commons, the public begin to speculate more actively on what may be the course of proceedings in the Peers. It is evident that the Protectionists will make that their battle field; Lord Stanley has already evinced an eagerness for the conflict; the *gaudia certaminis* is very strong in him, whatever the question may be in which he engages; the "Rupert of debate" will lead the force that, strong as it is, would be ruined by the zeal, without discretion, which has so often been displayed by a Richmond. On the other hand, various rumours are in circulation as to the probable tactics of the Government: one report affirms that Lord Ashley and Lord Lincoln are to be raised to the Peerage, to assist in passing the measure. Some counterpoise to Lord Stanley will be much wanted if he "means mischief." The Duke of Wellington may give all the weight of his character and position to the question; but he is no longer fit for the Guerilla warfare of debate.

IT would work a great improvement in the conduct of public works, and the management of railways, if the Directors were compelled by law to pay a compensation to the families of any person killed by their proved neglect or misconduct. A bodily injury can be estimated and assessed at a money value, and the amount recovered; but if the injury causes death, the widow or family, whose loss is irreparable, can claim nothing. The Scotch law, in this respect, is very much superior to our own; a case has just occurred, strikingly illustrative of the principle:—

The widow and children of a man named M'Cauly, a miner in Airdrie, who was precipitated down a coal-pit, and killed, in consequence of the insufficiency of the machinery used by the Company, have been awarded the sum of £400, as a compensation for their claims. They have sustained by the death of their natural protector.

Mine Proprietors and Railway Directors in England, in the same, or similar cases, would have certainly to pay a slight deodand, which would go to the Crown, and would, perhaps, also give some trifle to the family; but it would be a matter of favour, not a right, and would, in all probability, be withheld, as soon as public attention was withdrawn from the case. Unless it was a very fatal one, no attention would be paid to it at all, and the parties might do just as they pleased. A few cases like that of Airdrie would be very efficacious; trains would arrive and depart with exceeding regularity, and Companies would discover it to be to their interest to employ intelligent, careful, and well-trained officers, and to pay them liberally for their services. At present, dividends are increased at the cost of life and limb to the community.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge was celebrated to-day with the usual rejoicings. The bells of St. George's Chapel were rung at intervals throughout the day, and a Royal salute was fired at twelve o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF SAXE MEININGEN. His Serene Highness Prince George of Saxe Meiningen (the Prince Hereditary) arrived from Germany on Tuesday, on a visit to the Queen Dowager, and shortly afterwards went to pay Sir Robert Peel a visit. The Earl Howe accompanied the illustrious Prince, and had the honour to introduce his Serene Highness to the Premier. We understand his Serene Highness contemplates a sojourn of from six weeks to two months in this country. His Serene Highness is only son of his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and, consequently, nephew of the Queen Dowager and the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, and is on the eve of completing his twentieth year.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has returned from Witley Court, Worcestershire. On Sunday last, her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. The Queen, her Royal Consort, and the Royal Family remain at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, went to Astley's Theatre. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before four o'clock, and returned shortly before six o'clock.

DINNER OF THE LORD MAYOR TO THE CABINET MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Peel and the Cabinet Ministers have accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the 22nd of April. The guests are invited to bring their ladies.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. March 21.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

R. Williams, M.A., King's College | B. W. Beatson, M.A., Pembroke College
W. G. Humphry, M.A., Trinity College | J. A. Frere, M.A., Trinity College.

FIRST CLASS

Lushington,	Trin	Grignon,	Trin	Hallam,	Trin
Brown	Pemb	Markby,	Trin	Simpson,	Jesus
De Winton,	Trin	Norris,	Trin	Wright,	Trin
Wood,	Joh	Romanis,	Emman	Ferm,	Trin

SECOND CLASS

Wilson,	Christ's	Hastings,	Trin	Pendered,	Joh
Glover,	Trin	Holmes,	Joh	Hobroyd,	Trin
Wruth,	Joh				

THIRD CLASS.

Ainslie,	Trin	Bell,	Joh	Rigg,	Joh
Clarke,	Joh	Holt,	Joh	Standen,	Trin
Eastwood,	Joh	Knight,	Trin	Hamill,	Pemb

OXFORD. March 24.

The Venerable Archdeacon Clerke was this day installed as one of the Canons of Christ Church, and was afterwards instituted to the Deanery of Westminster. The bells rang a joyous peal on the occasion.

DEATH OF THE HON. WILLIAM N. RIDLEY COLBORNE, M.P.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. William Nicholas Ridley Colborne, M.P., who expired on Monday afternoon, at Lord Colborne's residence, in Hill-street, in the thirty-second year of his age. The hon. gentleman ruptured a blood-vessel on the previous Tuesday, and having subsequently caught cold, it terminated with inflammation on the chest. Dr. Chambers and Mr. Powell were in attendance on the hon. member, but all their medical skill was of no avail. The deceased was only son of Lord Colborne, and was born 24th July, 18.4. He was elected a member for Richmond at the last general election, which by his death becomes vacant.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

BRIGHTON SPRING RACES.—FRIDAY

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft, and 50 added.

Mr. E. Hawden's John Davis .. .. .. (T. Brown, jun.)	1
Mr. C. Dorrien's Sensation	2

The Innkeepers' Stakes, of 3 sovs. each, and 40 added. Heats

Mr. Brewer nd Jack .. .. (Mr. E. Haworth)	1
Mr. Coppard's Agility .. .. (owner)	2

The Handicap Stakes of 2 sovs each and 20 added.

Mr. Hornby's Donald Caird .. .. .. (Mr. Haworth)	1
Lord A. Lennox's Barnaby Rudge (Lord Gamis)	2

DEATH OF MRS. JOHNSON.—We have to announce the death of Mrs. Johnson, the mother of the Lord Mayor. The deceased lady was in the 86th year of her age.

TWO LIVES LOST NEAR NOTTINGHAM BY LIGHTNING. On Thursday evening the village of Ratcliffe, 8 miles from Nottingham, was visited with a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a sacrifice of human life. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning was extremely vivid, and the peals of thunder unusually heavy. At half past three o'clock Mr. Edward Brewster was in his father's field, adjoining the Trent, in the parish of Ratcliffe, where he left two men at work, who had on their waterboots, clearing a drain. It is supposed during the storm, which came on in an hour afterwards, the two men sheltered themselves in a barn in the field, and that, while there, the electric fluid caught them both, and they fell lifeless to the ground. No injury was done to the barn, and no person being near, their situation was not discovered till ten o'clock, when, as they did not return, and no tidings of them could be heard in the village, search was made, and Mr. Brewster found dead in the barn. A cow on the Radcliffe side of the Trent was also struck and killed, belonging to Mr. Brewster; the two men were in the field on the other side of the Trent. There were several other beasts in the fields, but they sustained no injury. The storm extended for miles, and passed off in an easterly direction, and at Tuxhby set fire to a barn.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. We have received the Paris papers of Thursday. They are unimportant as far as politics are concerned. The Orleans an. Tours Railway was opened on Thursday; and a very large party assembled at Tours to witness the ceremony.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—The *Warsaw Courier* has the following:—"The undermentioned is the result of the investigation set on foot owing to the events at Sedice, and the arrests of various persons: 1. That a conspiracy took place with ramifications in the Polish provinces. 2. That at the head of the conspiracy, Bronislas Dombrowski, sent from Posen, was chosen leader of the conspiracy on the right bank of the Vistula. 3. That the principal abettors were Pantaleon Potocki, Stanislas Kosikowski, Jadislas Zarski, Adolph Mirecki, Michel Mirecki, and Anthony Deskiewicz. The agents and accomplices of Dombrowski were Stanislas Dobrisch and Charles Ruprecht. All these individuals, brought before a council of war, have been found guilty of rebellion and sedition. According to the powers intrusted by his Majesty the Emperor, the Prince Governor, after sentence of death was pronounced, has ordered Potocki, Kosicsakwski, and Zarski to be hung, the first at Sedice, the other two at Warsaw. As regards Dobrisch and Ruprecht, their sentence is to be commuted on the scaffold to banishment to Siberia, a loss of all their rights. Mirecki and Deskiz are deprived of all their and share the same fate as Dobrisch and Ruprecht. Lyniecki, who showed a true repentance, is equally banished to Siberia, with the loss of all his rights, after receiving 500 stripes. The law to enter into full force, as regards the confiscation of their property, according to Art. 71, book 1st, of the Military Criminal Code. As regards any property falling to them by inheritance, it will be adjudged according to Polish law. This sentence was fulfilled the following day, at ten o'clock, a.m., in front of the Citadel, with the exception of Potocki."

THE UNITED STATES.—We have received New York papers to the 5th instant, by the *Hermann*, but they contain nothing of importance. The debate upon the notice of giving notice relative to Oregon was not concluded. We do not notice any more violent speeches or manifestations, but the military and naval preparations appear to be continued. By this arrival we learn that the screw steamer, *Great Britain*, reached New York safely on the 4th instant, having been forty-two days at sea, and during the whole of this time could use her screw propeller only on two or three days. The following is an extract of a letter dated Montreal, February 23rd: Great excitement has been created in the commercial circles here by the recent news from England of the contemplated withdrawal and diminution of the protective duties Well informed persons here, however, do not contemplate any serious or lasting injury to colonial interests, as the proposed measures will necessitate the introduction of improvements which, otherwise, would not have been thought of.—The death of Mr Pessants, one of the parties engaged in the late duel, has excited a great sensation at Washington The snow-storms had stopped several of the mails.—Commercial reports from New York were favourable.

FIRE IN CRAWFORD-STREET.—FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

On Monday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire, attended with fatal consequences to four persons (Mr. Butters and his three children), and serious results to several other parties, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Tompson, chemist, situate at No. 71, Crawford-street. The house occupied by the first floor. Upon the ground floor there was also sleeping a youth named Thomas Hughes, an assistant to Mr Tompson, a surgeon and accoucheur. The last named party did not sleep upon the premises, but he ran up to the house, and informed the inmates there that the place was on fire. He then made an attempt to return back to his room, to get his clothes, but he had not descended more than three or four stairs, when he was met by a large volume of smoke, which prevented him. He, however, succeeded in escaping by the balcony of the next house. His example was quickly followed by the four persons in the room. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskings were both severely injured by the descent, but no other two escaped uninjured.

At this time the fire had got complete possession of the staircase, and any attempt made by the parties in the second floor to descend by that means could not be accomplished with the least success.

In the space of three or four minutes the inhabitants were alarmed at hearing violent shrieks proceeding from the top floor front, and shortly afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Butters were to be seen at the front attic window, wringing their hands, and beckoning to the crowd to render them assistance. Some of the people in the street went and procured a ladder, but that not being sufficiently high to reach the attic, it could not be made any use of.

All of a sudden, a cry of "the escape is coming" was raised, which, however, was hardly done when Mrs. Butters got upon the window-sill, and precipitated herself into the street. She was picked up insensible. Her husband still kept his position at the window, when the conductor, a young man named Henry Parker, mounted the same, and had just got hold of Mr. Butters's hand, to help him into the machine, when several of the bottles of tincture in the shop burst, and the spirits becoming ignited, a flame rushed into the machine, and such violence as to resemble an explosion of gunpowder. The vapour arising from the ignition of the spirits ascended, and nearly suffocated the conductor of the escape, who, to save his own life, jumped into the machine, but the former became burnt by the fire rushing out of the shop, he fell through. For some time it was feared that he would lose his life, but strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The engines of the brigade, parish and county stations, were all upon the spot very soon; but before the fire was extinguished, Mr. Butters and his three children were suffocated. Their names were as follows:—Robert Butters, the father, aged 37; his son Robert, aged six years and a half, and William, aged one year and a half, and his daughter Jane, aged four years and a half. The whole four deceased parties were got out by the firemen, and were taken to Mr. Baienam's surgery opposite. Several other persons received injuries by the falling of the plate of the machine, and by catching some of the inmates; but, happily, they were not seriously hurt. In order to guard against a similar casualty, it is intended to have the canvass of the escape, covered with wire gauze, which will render them fireproof.

Mrs. Butters, who has lost her husband and three children, has communicated the following:—She says that she retired to bed on Sunday night between ten and eleven o'clock. Her husband, at the time, was from home. Shortly before twelve o'clock she was awakened by the return of her husband, who immediately undressed himself and retired to bed. They had not been in bed many minutes when they were aroused by a loud knocking at the street-door. Her husband got out of bed, and, on opening the window, heard a cry of "Fire!" raised. So positive was he that the cry was, that the fire had not occurred in his premises, that he called out to the men in the street that all was right. He then went down stairs, and opened one of the shop-doors that leads into the passage, when flames burst forth with such violence as quite overcame him down. He then returned to try to save her and the children. He got a small ladder, which he placed under the trap-door on the roof, but he was unable to get the bolts drawn back. Finding no other means of escaping, that the fire was no escape there, they all returned to the front room, in the hope of being rescued by the escape, which they knew was kept at Baker-street. Whilst standing at the window, the mob in the street set up a shouting, and the fire that she could not tell, on account of her children screaming so dreadfully. The smoke entering the room at last in such dense bodies, she jumped out of the window, and she expected that her husband would have dropped the children out, and then have come himself. She could not form any idea as to how the fire originated.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., and a Jury of 14 inhabitants of the district of St. Mary, Mary-lebone, assembled at the workhouse of that parish, for the purpose of commencing an inquiry as to the origin of the fire. After the bodies had been identified, evidence was given confirmatory of the above statement, and the proceedings were adjourned until Monday next.

INDIA.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS.

On Thursday, the Government received official despatches from India, announcing another victory obtained over the Sikhs by the British troops at Aliwal. This engagement took place on the 28th of January, when a complete victory was gained by the troops under the immediate command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majeethea.

The first despatch consists of a General Order by the Governor-General, dated Camp Ferozepore, Feb. 2, in which he announces the fact of the victory and the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors. The despatch adds:

"These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories."

The despatch concludes with a strong eulogy upon the troops engaged, and says

"The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East India Company's Service engaged in the Battle of Aliwal; and it requests, through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose."

These despatches were not brought by the regular Overland Mail, but by the *Oriental* steamer. The Mail was to have come by the *Virago* steamer, but it was delayed, and some apprehensions at first existed upon the subject; but our latest accounts from Paris state that the Indian Mail had arrived there, and, consequently, the *Virago* was safe at Malta.

EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1846.

The Upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war, that the enemy pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jagheer states on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurrumkote, which were filled with grain, he had in the second week in January a small garrison of mercenaries Rohillas, Kussufzies, and Afghans. Major General Sir Harry Smith was on the 16th sent against this place with a single brigade of his division and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion after a few cannon shots. But whilst he was yet in march I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Runjoor Singh Majeethea had crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej, not only threatening the city of Loodianah with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Russian and Reeköe.

The wealth of the rich and populous town of Loodiana had been, in some measure, provided for by the presence of three battalions of Native Infantry, under Brigadier Godby, and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was another her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee Brigade, near Russian, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjoor Singh and his apparent views, Major General Sir Harry Smith, with the Brigade at Dhurrumkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodiana, and his 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army of guarding the frontier from Roopur down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodiana, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavored to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre, and when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round the wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retiring wit. the steadiness of a field-day by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodiana, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong, but his manœuvres had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Buddiwal, supporting himself on his left to fort, but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their position, and occupied the abandoned position of Buddiwal; the Shekawattee Brigade and her Majesty's 53rd Regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But, on the 20th, Runjoor Singh was reinforced from the right bank with 4000 regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a signal victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Aliwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannons and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the river even on the bridge of boats which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery

I have the honour now to forward the Major-General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous that I might, perhaps, have spared some of the duties now before admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

It only now remains for me to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved, and to record my opinion, that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of the able commander. Most strongly and most earnestly at the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Hon. the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY

Camp, Field of the Battle of Aliwal, Jan. 30, 1846.

Sir—My despatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd inst will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops of Loodiana, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjoor Singh and the Sajah of Lahore. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Buddiwal by brustworks and "abattis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant (retiring, as it were, upon the fort of Tulwun), having crossed all the boats which were opposite Philour to that Gnat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable *détour*, placed himself at a distance of 10 miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry as soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I accepted immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwun (being cut off from that of Philour by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodiana), for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of 18 guns and 4000 of the Regular or Avein Troops, called Avitable's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from 40 to 50 guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable additional to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 28th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary to organise and bring them so to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier Mac Dowal, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st Division, as it stood, two brigades; her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the lester corps; the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, Wilson, of the lester corps; the 36th Native Infantry and Nusseree Battalion, under Brigadier Godby; and the Shekawattee Brigade, under Major Forster. The Sirmoor Battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's Brigade of the 1st Division, the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At daylight on the 28th, my order of advance was—the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons; two troops of Horse Artillery in the centre of the cavalry; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades, at an interval of brigades; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodiana, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Army Commissariat Department, and the Shekawattee Brigade, which I had marched out from Loodiana the previous evening, on the right, the Shekawattee Infantry on the left, the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawattee Cavalry in reserve in the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the river rendah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodiana, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Buddiwal.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of [illegible] miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master of Cavalry; Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry, my

LAHORE, THE CAPITAL OF THE PUNJAUB, FROM THE PARADE GROUND.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

PHULLOOR, AT THE FERRY OF THE SUTLEJ, OPPOSITE LOODIANAH.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.

SIKH SOLDIERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.)

populous; containing about 100,000 inhabitants, consisting of Mohammedans, Hindoos, and Sikhs, the former most numerous. The houses are in general brick, and five stories high; but many are in a very crazy condition. It is surrounded by a strong brick wall and ditch, which may be flooded from the river.

The Bazaar follows the direction of the city wall, and is not far distant from it. The street is narrow; and this inconvenience is aggravated by platforms in front of the shops, in which the goods are displayed, under projecting pent-houses of straw, to protect them from the sun and rain. Through the centre of the remaining contracted space runs a deep and dirty drain, the smell from which is very offensive. There is no public building of any size or magnificence, except the Mosque of the Nawab Wazir Khan.

There are twelve gates to the city, and as many semicircular outworks. Lahore could oppose no effectual resistance to European assailants.

FERRY OVER THE SUTLEJ AT LODIANAH.

Phulloor or Filor—a town on the right bank of the Sutlej, in which one division of the Sikh troops entrenched themselves subsequent to their defeat at Ferozeshah on the 22nd December last; it lays on the direct route from Amritsin to Loodianah, and is about six miles from the latter place. It is defended by a fort, built on the high steep rising from the river. The fort, constructed in 1809, is small, accommodating only 150 men, but it is rendered conspicuous by its large barbican.

The Sutlej, in inundation, forms extensive sheets of water round the town, and these remain after the river has retired to the confines of its usual channel. Baron Hugel states that the Maharajah Runjeet Singh was highly delighted when Mr. Vigne's sketch—of which the above is a copy—was shown to him, immediately recognising the Fort of Phulloor on the one side, and Loodianah on the other.

LOODIANAH.

This Engraving is from a sketch by Captain G. P. Thomas. It shows part of the Cantonment of Loodianah, with the Fort, and a portion of the City. The foreground is the parade, with the huts of the Sepoys' lines; the depositaries of the arms of companies, called "Bells of Arms." In the left distance are shown two officers' bungalows, or thatched houses; next, a terrace-roofed house, with portico, verandah, &c.; the Fort of Phulloor, on the Punjaub side of the Sutlej. The large house on the opposite side was successively tenanted by Shah Shoojah, Dost Mohammed, and Shoojahoolmoolk; it has a beautiful garden of cypresses and fruit trees. To the right is the Fort of Loodianah; it has a drawbridge to the gate, and a glacis and ditch surround it: the range of barracks rising above the rest, has bomb-proof roofs. The hills on the opposite bank of the Sutlej are between 60 and 70 miles distant; and, on a very clear day, beyond them are seen the snowy peaks of the higher Himalayas.

SIKH SOLDIERS.

The group of Sikh Soldiers upon the same page with the last described Engraving, is from a sketch by Lieut. G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

The dress of the Sikh soldiers is composed of a *chupkun*, or coat, made of various stuffs, and of any colour, well quilted, so as to resist sword cuts; and many have often withstood the point of a lance. The pyjamas or pantaloons are almost always yellow, loose about the hips, and from the knee downwards, perfectly tight; the head dress is either a turban or steel helmet, fitting close to the head, with chains, &c. The arms of each are a matchlock, spear, dagger, pistols, sword and shield. The regiments under the instruction of French officers have been drilled in every respect like our own.

LOODIANAH, ON THE SUTLEJ.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN G. P. THOMAS.)

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Each time we hear "Nina," is the observation forced upon us, how much such music as this grows upon the ear, till it finishes by taking a strong hold upon the imagination. Besides the gratification of the sense of hearing, there is an intellectual pleasure in observing the construction of fine concerted pieces, and in investigating the development of combinations of the voices or instruments. On the other hand, if our minds are not disposed for such esthetical scrutiny, we have only to give the reins to our imagination, and the effect produced is marvellous. The pieces in this opera which more than any others illustrate these remarks, are the terzettino "Io l'amava," and the magnificent finale of the first act. These *morceaux* are invariably encored, and almost invariably produce a stronger effect upon the repetition than at first.

The changes of melody and rhythm in the *finale* are constant. The passages introduced for *Ingadi* (Mdlle. Sanchioli) bear a totally different character to the strains kept up by the other singers; they have a force and decision which bespeak the spirit of the part, and are altogether peculiar in their construction, while the full, powerful voice of the *prima donna*, gives to them the most admirable effect. The *finale* must cause great exertion to the voice, but yet that of Mdlle. Sanchioli never loses its due predominance; it is heard above all the others, and she gives forth sometimes a burst of sound which is quite thrilling in effect. In this and in the famous duet, Sanchioli is truly admirable. We do not like her performance of the terzettino so well; there is, we think, an exaggerated use of the *tremolo* now so much in fashion with Italian artists, but which appears to us, except in very remarkable situations, to impair rather than increase the effect. In this last-mentioned *morceau*, La Corbari gave out a few notes which surprised us. This young artist certainly improves as she gains more confidence: her voice is so fresh and sweet, and there is so much *nouveté*, youthfulness, and natural taste in her style of singing, that it enlists all the sympathies of her hearers, and allays the severity of the most critical. We shall be glad, however, when we see symptoms of that improvement in motion and gesture which a greater habit of the stage will not fail to bestow. We cannot praise Formasari too much for the part he takes in this opera. We scarcely see this gifted artist in any character in which he does not represents violence of passion or comic humour, that, if we had not witnessed his performance in "Belisario" and in this opera, we should have had no idea of the theme pathos of which he was capable. In the duet, "Donna che sei," he modulates his voice to the utmost sweetness and tenderness, and it is difficult to imagine that the proud *Assur*, or the mercurial *Figaro*, can be identical with the suffering old man before us. His gestures are worthy of much attention: they are always appropriate, expressive, graceful, and never exaggerated as those of actors of an inferior order of merit are often apt to be. With them there is always the extreme of coldness and indifference, or an abuse of gesticulation which equally serve to destroy the illusion. Formasari always steers clear of these two extremes, and this alone is an unmistakable mark of genius.

The lively brilliancy of "Caterina" presents an admirable contrast to the tragical character of the opera which has just preceded it. There is something exhilarating in the music itself of this ballet, and, when combined with the sight of so many bright-coloured forms, flying backwards and forwards in constant motion, the sensation produced is full of gaiety and charm.

The Opera Season is now beginning to resume its full splendour. The first extra night at her Majesty's Theatre will take place next Thursday, when for an extra night, the performances will be brilliant beyond measure. "Belisario," the opera in which that great actor and pathetic singer, Formasari, first earned his laurels here, will be revived on that night. Our new favourite, Sanchioli, and our charming *prima donna* of last season, Castel-an, will fill the parts of *Antonina* and *Irene*. After the opera Lucile Grahn and Louise Taglioni will enact the *Grand Monarque* and *Mdlle. de la Vallière*, in the charming divertissement "Un Bal sous Louis XIV." Then will follow the last scene of the "Somnambula," in which our ears will be again charmed by Castellan, not her ghost, under which form some report had led us to suppose that her re-appearance amongst us, but her living self, much improved; and, to conclude the whole, that most poetical of ballets, "Esline," with the new beautiful corps de ballet of this year impersonating the *Dryads*.

PRINCESS'.

A piece of trifling merit, called "The Dreamer," evidently translated from the French, was produced here on Saturday evening, and achieved a calm success, unmarred by any great exertion and unpuffed by any great praise. *Lord George Lormer* (Mr. C. Mathews) is in love with *Lady Clara Bolton* (Mrs Stirling), and he has a rival in the person of the *Count de Florville* (Mr. James Vining). They wish a wager as to which of the two shall gain her. *Lord George* is the most ardent man in the world. *Lady Clara* is, somehow or another, carried to *Florville's* house, and the waking "dreamer," of *Lord George*, takes it for his own. Upon this circumstance the whole of the piece hangs, which plays under three quarters of an hour, and is, therefore, worthy of some commendation

It is to be regretted that some plays of greater *calibre* are not produced during the engagement of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews than many vaudevilles, some of which have been worn out many seasons ago. The theatre has been moderately well attended.

Mr. Bunn is in Paris, endeavouring, as we hear, to conclude an engagement with Carlotta Grisi. He will return with Madame Thillon, who appears in the Crown Diamonds." The Easter piece, at DRURY LANE, will be a revival of the ballet-pantomime, "La Perouse." A new drama is also in rehearsal.

Peter Williams will form the subject of the burlesque, by Messrs. Lemon and Bleckett, at the ADELPHI. It has been some time in hand. A new drama is also about to be produced.

In consequence of a disagreement between the management of the LYCEUM and Messrs. Smith and Taylor, the burlesque of "Esmeralda" will not be produced.

ROYAL VISIT TO ASTLEY'S.—On Tuesday, pursuant to "Royal Command," a grand equestrian performance took place at Astley's Amphitheatre, which was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. Mr. W. Batty, the lessee, had superbly fitted up for the Royal party a box in the centre of the dress-circle, and the theatre was tastefully decorated. The visit was strictly private. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious children, and attendants, arrived soon after four o'clock, and were immediately ushered into the Royal box by Mr Batty, and Mr. Thompson, the stage manager, to whom, at the close of the entertainments, the Queen and Prince Albert expressed their entire approval of the general arrangements. Her Majesty left the house soon after six o'clock, after which the doors were opened to the public, and the rush was terrific. The box and other decorations will remain for some time, and will, doubtless, be very attractive. We shall, next week, present to our readers a fine Engraving of this interesting Royal Visit, with additional details. We should add here, that the Programme of the Entertainments was very tastefully printed by Messrs. Miller and Field, of Westminster Bridge-road.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POLISH CAUSE.

On Wednesday evening a numerously-attended meeting of the friends of Poland was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by Mr. Philip M Grath, a working-man.

Mr. Harney, the secretary, then read letters from the following gentlemen, who were severally requested to take the chair: General Evans, M.P.; Dr Bowring, M.P.; Joseph Hume, M.P.; and Lord Dudley Stuart, declining on the ground of previous engagements, and expressing a belief that any demonstration in favour of the Poles at this moment would not benefit their cause.

Mr. Clarke moved the first resolution, denouncing the partitions of Poland and the acts of the Congress of Vienna, relative to that country, as crimes of the blackest dye, justifying the present insurrection, and invoking the sympathy and support of the British people.

Mr. Wheeler seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. George Julian Harney then moved, "That this meeting, being convinced that a state of society which recognises privileged and unprivileged classes—the former enjoying the advantages of the social state, and the latter suffering its burthens is the great cause of the calamities afflicting the mass of mankind—while demanding the complete restoration of the nationality and independent sovereignty of Poland, regards the present democratic reformation of Polish society to be indispensable for the freedom and happiness of the Polish people. And as the Cracow manifesto of the 23rd of February, 1846, proclaiming the abolition of all class distinctions and the commencement of the equal political and social brotherhood of all the Poles, embodies our views of political and social justice, this meeting recognises the said manifesto as the basis of Polish action, and entitled to the support of the people of all nations.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ridley then proposed—"That a petition be addressed to the British Parliament, requesting the immediate interference of the British Government in support of the restoration of Polish nationality and freedom."

This resolution was also adopted unanimously.

Mr. Haines then moved—"That this meeting, recognising the brotherhood of the human race, express their grateful thanks to the people of France and Germany for the noble sympathy shown by them in behalf of the Polish people. And this meeting appeals to their fellow men of the entire civilised world to give their generous aid to the cause of Poland's regeneration."

Mr. Cuffey seconded the resolution, and it was cordially agreed to. It was then resolved, "That a committee be now formed, to be entitled 'Poland's Regeneration Committee,' for the purpose of guarding the interests of the Polish cause, and promoting, by every available means, the restoration of Poland."

FANCY FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A Fancy Fair has been held during the week in the Tunnel under the Thames. Both arches were illuminated with variegated lamps, and decorated with flags and evergreens. Each recess between the eastern and western arches of the "great hall" was occupied by a stall for the sale of fancy goods. On Monday no less than 12,994 persons visited the fair, being 5000 more than on the first day of last year's fair. The booths and other attractions exhibit nearly the same as on the part of the tunnel.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—During the week which ended on the 21st March, there were registered in the metropolis 880 deaths; being 66 less than the average of the corresponding weeks of the last five years. The mean temperature of the week was 38 2 m.n., the lowest for the year, except that of the week which ended on the 14th February, and which was only two degrees less. Indeed, the cold was, for the time of year, remarkably intense, being more so than has been known for a quarter of a century. It appears to have had no effect on the mortality, as the deaths in the above week were fewer by 22 than those of the week preceding. The births registered during the week ending 21st March were 1,349, being an excess over the deaths of 469.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The second Concert, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, Sir H. R. Bishop Conductor, given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was honoured by the presence of H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donro, the Earl and Countess Howe, the Ear. of Cawdor, Viscount and Viscountess Maidon, the Earl of Wilton, Viscount and Viscountess Currie, Lord Courtenay, Lord C. Wellesley, Lady E. Falk, Lady E. Marsham, Lady Heathcote, the Speaker and Family, Sir T. Acland, Sir W. Curtis, Sir J. Campbell, Lady E. Repton, Lady Webster, Lady Johnstone, Mr. Palmer, M.P., &c.

There was but one novelty in the scheme—a Glee, "Blow on, ye winds," by the Earl of Mornington (father of the Field Marshal), a graceful piece of harmony, smoothly sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Bennett, Peck, and Bradbury, who, with the addition of Mrs Sunderland, gave also Webbe's queen of Glees, "When winds breathe soft." The programme opened with Handel's Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," which was sung at the Chapel Royal on the news of the Dettingen victory, but must not be confounded with the "Te Deum" executed at St. Paul's for the same event. Of Handel's Choruses there were also "The Lord shall reign" and the "Hallelujah," from the "Israel in Egypt;" the "Gird on thy sword," from "Saul." The singers did not shout quite so much as at the first Concert, but still require to be softened down. Cherubini's magnificent Overture in "Les Deux Journées," and Graetrex's Movement from Handel's Ode, introducing the "Harmonious Blacksmith," were the instrumental pieces. Madame Caradori Allan sang the lovely melody of "Charmante Gabrielle," ceremonially accredited to "sister Dan," most effectively. She gave this romance without accompaniment. Her singing of Zingarelli's "Vengo a voi," from the "Gerusalemme Liberata," was remarkable for refinement and expression. If Mrs. Sunderland's style were at all equal to the beauty of her voice, she would, indeed, be a great singer; but she has yet much to learn. She gave Handel's air, "What though I trace," and Haydn's "On Mighty pens." Miss Birch's prizes were severally taxed in Handel's "Sing ye to the Lord," the air "Sweet Bird," with Blagrove's effective violin obligato, and in Beethoven's great scena from the "Mount of Olives." Her intonation is at times at fault, and downrights pain for physical effect; one glissando of intellectual reading is worth a myriad of roulades. Mrs. Shaw has been badly advised to re-appear, until her voice has been re-established. It gave infinite pain to the audience to witness her failure in Handel's air "Oh! had I Jubal's lyre" of Gluck most perseveringly and distressingly out of tune. Signor F. Lablache sang Handel's bass song, "O, rol dell' Erebo," in superb style. There were some fine gleamings from Sir Henry Bishop's "Idomeneo," and items by Paisiello, Nasolin., and Avison, of no great moment.

The third Concert will be on the 22nd of April, under the direction of Prince Albert, when her Majesty is expected to be present.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The first Concert of the pupils, last Saturday morning, took place just after the extraordinary change in the weather, and the students were all labouring more or less from colds; but, despite of every drawback, the scheme was most creditably executed, opening with Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," the solo by Miss A. Romer, Miss Ransford, Miss Chapman, Mr. Garsia, and Mr. Kingsbury. After Hummel's Military Septett, well executed by Messrs. H. Wylde (Piano), Watson (Violin), H. Chipp (Violoncello), Howell (Double Bass), Wells (Flute), J. Wilson (Clarionet), and Mr. Harper (Trumpet), a miscellaneous selection was given for the second part from Spohr's "Last Judgment," the "Benedictus," the "Gloria," from one of Haydn's "Masses," Handel, Cherubini, Hummell, and Paisiello. Mr Wilkinson performed the Adagio and Rondo from Beethoven's Concerto in E flat very effectively. Of the voices we have no turn out very readily to enumerate those of Miss A. Romer, Miss Ransford, Miss Graham, Miss Stewart, and Miss Salmon. But it is not merely necessary to have fine organs—style, intonation, and expression must be assiduously cultivated. The instrumentalists displayed some excellent qualities. The chief defect in the programme was, that the masters had over-taxed the powers of their pupils with compositions impossible for them to execute in such an early period of their studies.

The Academy has given to the world, honourable and distinguished artists, and is entitled to better support than it receives from merely private liberality. The Earl of Westmoreland, Sir George Clerk, Sir W. Curtis, Sir J. Campbell, &c., are unceasing in their exertions on behalf of this truly national institution. Mr. Lucas is an admirable Conductor, and M. Salston's accession, as First Violin, has been of infinite advantage. We are told that the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, the Chaplain to the Academy, is unbefriended in his duties to uphold and promote the interests of the pupils. What is much required is the introduction of clever and experienced lecturers, and of national *conversazioni*.

The Bishop of London, the Earl of Falmouth, Sir G. Clerk, Sir W. Curtis, Sir J. Campbell, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Ladies Murray, &c., were present.

MR. G. MANGOLD'S CONCERT.

A Morning Concert was given on Monday last at the Princess' Room, in Castle-street, one of the prettiest and best adapted for sound in London, by Mr. Mangold, who, if not a first-rate pianist, possesses considerable ability. He deserves the highest praise for the selection of his pieces, and for the taste of his entire entertainment. He was assisted by M Sainton, violin; Herr Viereck, violoncello; Mr. Baumann, bassoon; Mr. Lazarus, clarionet; Mr Clinton, flute; Mr. Jarrett, horn; and Mr Harper, trumpet. Mr. H. J. Wylde, the Director of the Concert, was the accompanyist; and the vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Lincoln, Miss S. Flower, Mdlle. Goldberg, and Herr Goldberg. Mdlle. Goldberg made her first appearance in this country as a singer of the *bravura* school, known in Italy. It is a pity that the new-comer has been prematurely taken from her *noviciate*, for she has a magnificent voice, both in compass and quality. From the dramatic feeling she evinced, we judge she is peculiarly destined for the stage, but she must learn to control her power and refine her style. Her brother, Herr Goodberg, has fire also, but he is terribly rough and uncultivated. Miss S. Flower came after these German artists, and sang Verdi's Duo from "Nabucco," and achieved a great triumph. She has improved beyond measure by her sojourn in Italy. She has acquired delicacy and style, and, as she has a superb contralto, the effect that she produced in Verdi's "Non gli di dorri" was immense. Miss Lincoln is a charming singer, without the slightest pretension; it was delightful to listen to her warbling of "Bid the faithful Arial fly," of Linley. Miss Birch gave Beethoven's ballads from the "Canadians," "I am thine, only thine," and "The gifted ring." The instrumental gleanings were from Beethoven, Spohr, Onslow, and Mendelssohn.

AMPHONIC SOCIETY.

This excellent society of artisans, who cultivate the science of "sweet sounds" in preference to pothouse scurrilities, met on Monday evening at the Music Hall, in Store-street, and, under Mr Jacob Mainzer's direction, sang, in very creditable style, choral works of Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, &c. A symphony and fugue on the organ between the parts, and some *solo*, duets, &c., were included in the programme.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Much gratification has been expressed at the announcement that her Majesty has commanded the second Concert for Monday next. The programme is in three acts: in the first, Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," a duet by Madame Caradori Allan, and Beethoven's Pastorale Symphony; in the second, Mozart's overture to "Zauberflöte," a duet by Madame Caradori and Mr. Joseph Calkan, and Weber's "Oberon;" and in the third part, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony solely. The selection reflects the highest credit on the taste of the Royal amateurs.

MELODISTS.

This club, which was established in 1825, for the encouragement of melody and ballad composition, dined on Thursday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, when several songs and glees were sung by a host of vocalists, and solos on the pianoforte and concertina, by Mr. W. H. Holmes and Signor Regondi.

The Earl of Westmorland having offered a prize of ten pounds for the best *serenade*, and H. W. Smith, Esq., five guineas for the second best, five candidates appeared on the list, whose compositions were sung by Mr. Hobbs, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Horn. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Parry, the Hon. Secretary; and the second to Mr Blewitt. The Duke of Cambridge will give a prize for a Pastoral Ballad, which will be awarded on the 7th of May, when his Royal Highness will dine with the Club.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has met with great success in Berlin. He is engaged for the Musical Union, and will be here next month. Jenny Lind has injured her foot—an accident, although slight, that threw the amateurs in the Prussian capital into consternation, and assured that her absence from the stage would be but short. Spohr's "Faust" had been played at the Berlin Opera. The Duchess Amily had performed with success in Berlin. Cerito, the *danseuse*, was engaged at the Berlin Grand Opera. The Paris letters state that Madame Oury, the *pianiste*, had been received with enthusiasm at the Court of St. Petersburgh. The Duchess Hall had been giving pianoforte *matinées*. Mario's benefit, at the Italian Opera House had been quite a bumper: he appeared in "Otello." Russell's "Szabat Mater" was played on Tuesday, by Mr. Hill, Grisi, Ronzolla, Mario, and Lablache. The latter was not re-engaged for the season 1846-7; but Coletti, Rovconi, Labiache, Mario, Grisi, and Persiani, were included in the company. Duprez, in "Lucia," and Carlotta Grisi, in the "Diable à Quatre," were still the stars of the Academie Royale. The *Siècle* intimates that David's new work, "Moise au Sinai," was a failure. Adèle Dumilâtre had returned to Paris, and was to appear in a new ballet. Advices from Gotha announce the continued success of the Duke of Coburg's new opera of "Zaire." The finale of the second and third acts were mightily *encored*, and the two cavatinas of *Zaire*, the duo between *Zaire* and *Fatima*, and the air of *Orosmane*, were equally appreciated by the connoisseurs.

CHIT-CHAT.

The Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose papers, contain notices of Mr. Wilson's brilliant successes. He will be in town, and open his season at the Music Hall, on the 27th of April. The veteran Dragonetti, the patriarch of the double bass, is severely indisposed. Mrs. Tolmiin, better known as Miss Fanny Woodham, was about to resume her musical career. The musical engagements for next week are numerous: on Monday, the Lindley Serenaders give their second Morning Concert, at the St. James's Theatre; in the evening, the second Philharmonic Concert, Mr. Lavenu's Monster Concert at Covent Garden, and Mr. Russell's Entertainment Miss Kelly's Theatre. On Tuesday morning, First Meeting of the "Musical Union;" in the evening, Mr. May's Concert, and Mrs. Philips's Irish Minstrelsy. On Wednesday night, "Joshua," at Exeter Hall; the Hutchinson Family, at the Eastern Institution; and Mr M Litchfield's second Pianoforte *Soirée*. On Thursday, Benedict's benefit, at Drury Lane Theatre; and the Irish Choral Meeting, at Exeter Hall. On Friday, the Hutchinson Family, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Ethiopian Serenaders, on the off nights of the French Plays. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Her Majesty's Theatre; and Opera at Drury Lane every night. Here is variety enough, in all conscience, for one week.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Benedict's opera of "The Crusaders" increases nightly in attraction; and at an early hour last evening the theatre was crowded in every part to witness the twenty-fourth representation of this highly popular production. The "Crown Diamonds" is in rehearsal for Madame Anna Thillon.

ADELPHI-HALL.—Mr. HENNESSEY.—Mr. H. Lawrent, the pianist, gave a concert last Monday evening, assisted by Mr. Ribas (flute); Mr. G Cooke, oboe. Mr. Laurent, jun., cornet-à-piston; and the Misses Williams, Miss Rafter, Messrs. G. Cooke, Bodda, and Rafter, as vocalists. Mr. Louis Emanuel acted as conductor. Mr. H. Laurent performed on the new invented geometrical piano-forte.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary talk goes on as per last. We cannot find in our heart to joke about it. Matters are too critical. Starvation and fever in Ireland, partial stagnation of trade in England. Yet nothing can be done till the county members have got their say.

We really should have something analagous to a sumptuary law for Parliamentary speakers—a statute of limitations for the orators of St. Stephen's.

However, we must pass from this topic, and on to others more important and less serious.

What of the theatres? Mr. Webster has vindicated his title to the Conservatism of English comedy, by the production of the "Beggar on Horseback." This is really and truly a comedy—possessing, if not a peculiar finish in the dialogue, real merit and force in the conception of its characters. Just now, thanks to the panic, most of the beggars whom the stagging system had mounted, have toppled down in their gallop, or already reached their proverbial destination; but there are enough left to profit by the lesson of the Haymarket comedy. To all purse-proud "snobs" we recommend it.

The civil war in the City has ended; but, by way of compensation, a fearful and bloody one has broken out in that peaceful community which vegetates on the banks of Cam. What was the spark which kindled the train of rivalry and ill-feeling between town and gown we do not know, but there seems to have been an internecine war of undergraduates, inhabitants, and police, which literally raged for some days. The staves of the police made acquaintance, more close than pleasant, with the heads of the gownsmen. A trial at the assizes, which came on just after the war, in which Freestone, a policeman, was found guilty of assault and battery, and imprisoned for a week in consequence, gives a vivid picture of the horrors of town-and-gown warfare, which we have ventured to versify, after the style of Campbell's "Battle of the Baltic."

THE BATTLE OF THE CANTABS.

Of Freestone and the Force,
Sing the glorious renown,
When in battle went to "dorse"
Many a flower of town and gown!
Vain the voice both of Proctor and of Don,
When the gownsmen's gallant band,
With a bludgeon in each hand,
Laugh'd at Freestone's stern command
To "move on."

In glazed hats and coats of blue,
Stood the Peelers in a line,
Headed by their sergeant true,
Ready to kick up a row!
It was just gone two by St. Mary's chim
As they ranged along the path—
Thro' the silence, deep as death,
Freestone said, beneath his breath,
"Now's your time!"

The shindy, no doubt, crushed
Much sooner might have been,
If the Peelers had not rushed
The townsmen and the gown between.
"Keep the peace!" Mr. Proctor cried; scarce he'd done,
When his staff forth Freestone whips,
And a rap the Proctor tips
So heavy, down he slips
In a stun!

To it they went amain,
Staves and bludgeons, whack, whack, whack!
Heads are broke, tho' none are slain,
And the gown at last gave back!
For a mill in such a crowd they had'nt room;
So tho' loath in fight to quail,
The gownsmen must turn tail,
Ergo, the town prevail,
I presume!

Out spake the Proctor then
To the Inspector, mighty grave,
"I've been bored, Sir, by your men,
While the town I tried to save
From a row, which about you helped to bring;
With your deserts you'll meet,
For this indecent feat,
A Proctor, Sir, to beat
An't the thing!"

Now, joy, O Cambridge! raise
For the finish of the fight!
And thy faithful Peelers praise,
For they're always in the right!
Now the gown have got a verdict—all the more—
On Freetone's head they seek
Their vengeance fierce to wreak,
He's imprisoned for a week,
What a bore!

Brave Blues! 'gainst gownsmen's pride
To the town so staunch and true!
Tho' Freestone may be tried,
Yea, tried and sentenced too—
Still 'tis in a good cause! there's comfort for the brave,
So let townsmen all condole
With Freestone, gallant soul!
As I do: and that's the whole
Of my stave.

THE PEERS AND FREE TRADE.—A meeting of Peers, very numerously attended, took place on Wednesday, at the Clarendon Hotel, at which it was unanimously resolved to oppose, by every constitutional means, the progress of the Government Free-Trade measures in the House of Lords.

THE PROTECTMENT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A public meeting has been held in Glasgow for the purpose of adopting such resolutions as might be considered expedient to obtain the postponement or withdrawal of the great mass of railway projects now seeking the sanction of Parliament. The feeling of this meeting was unanimous. The persons who spoke on the occasion admitted to the fullest extent the advantage of railways to the country, and the impropriety, in most cases, of restricting the spirit of enterprise; but they also declared that the diversion of capital it to this one channel would seriously endanger the commercial and agricultural interest of the country, and that the call for so many additional millions as the projected railways would require could not be made without causing serious embarrassment. The resolutions, which were passed without a dissentient voice, were to the effect that the Government should be addressed on the subject. The meeting was most respectably attended.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Henricus,*" *Derby.—Have the goodness to forward the Problem mentioned. The arrangements of the department of our paper have been entirely changed since the period when "No. 19" could have appeared.*

"*S. B. E. S.*"*—A Pawn moving two steps, as you describe, may be taken, in passing, by an adverse Pawn, but not by any superior piece.*

"*T. A. B.*," *Chesopiside.—Your Problem is very ingenious, and shall have a diagram.*

"*Giuseppe*" *The Problem No. 7, page 295, of "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess," is incorrectly described. As there given, it is impossible to effect the mate in three moves, against the best defence.*

"*C. C.*"*—The only perfect Collection of the Games between McDonnell and La Bourdonnais, accompanied by explanatory notes, is that of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," Volumes 1 and 2. Apply to the Publisher—Hurst, of King William-street, Strand.*

"*Salvio.*" *If the Rook is moved, White mates in two, evidently.*

"*Marazion*" *—You are quite right respecting Mr. Bone's position in the "Chess-Players' Chronicle."*

"*Q. R. T.*," *Feltham.—The problems shall be duly examined.*

"*Jonathan.*"*—The pamphlet containing the complete Games in the Staunton and Boucourt Match is already published in America, and may be expected in London immediately.*

"*A Lady.*" *By an advertisement to another part of our Paper, you will perceive that the proprietors of the "Chess Magazine" have given a splendid selection of original problems in their April Number.*

"*W. P.*" *The games, problems, &c., in this department of the Paper are obtained expressly for* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*M. T.*" *Black cannot prolong the game in Problem No. 110 by moving as you suggest.*

"*D. C.*"*, Huntley.—Mr. B—— is an excellent player, but his opportunities for practice are too rare to admit of his ever becoming first-rate. The New Treatise you speak of is anything but sound. Get Jaenisch, or Heydebrant, or Lewis.*

"*Bishop.*" *We purpose, whenever we have space, to give a few problems of the description desired, but the interest excited by the contest now pending renders the publication of those games paramount. Mr. Lewis's last Treatise is published by Bailey, Publisher, Strand: yes, we believe, 18s.*

"*Lector*" *will find all his questions satisfactorily answered in any rudimentary work upon the game. Our very limited space, we are sorry to say, prevents our replying to his querries individually.*

"*Pawn,*" *Guildford.—The position shall be examined.*

"*M. P.*"*, House of Commons.—The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum; and this trifling payment entitles you to the use of a splendid reading-room, precisely with the best Chess players in Europe, and free admission to the celebrated Polytechnic Institution.*

"*H.*" *Paris, recusant.—Many thanks for the welcome communication, to which a reply shall be dispatched immediately.*

Solutions by "Nicodemus," "A Veteran," "H. P.," "Guseppe," "Marazion," "G. P. P.," "P. S.," "F. H.," "H. E.," "S. G.," "Amateur," "Becky," "Subscriber," "A Lady," "Dr. Primrose," "W. M." Ravestone; "W. M.," Hillsborough; "S. T. W.," Pembroke; "Automaton," "P. W." "Cantab," "Chapel Street," "A Germaner," "D. G.," "Alpha," "J. G." "G. F. R." "M." and "L. C. M." Aylesbury, are right. Those by "Old Ben," "J. J.," "Miles," "Etona," "Frank," "X. Y. Z.," "The C——n," "Kentucky," "G. R.," and "A. B." Rugby, are wrong

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 113.

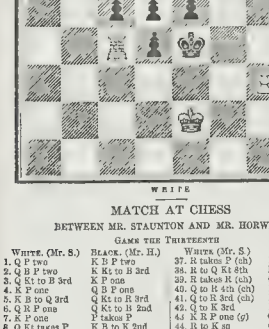
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes B (ch)	R takes Q
2. B takes R (ch)	K to Q B 4th
3. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
4. B to K's 5th (ch)	K to his 3rd or *
5. K to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
6. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
7. Kt from Kt 5th to K 6th—mate	

* 4. K to Q 2nd
5. Kt to Q sq
6. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd
7. Kt from Q's 3rd to Q B's 8th mate

PROBLEM No. 114.

BY M. KLING.

White to play and mate in four moves.



WHITE

MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE THIRTEENTH

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	37. R takes P (ch)	K to his sq
2. Q B P two	K Kt to B 3rd	38. R to Q R 8th	K R to K Kt 2nd (*f*)
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	39. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
4. K P one	Q B P one	40. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to B sq
5. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to R 3rd	41. Q to R 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
6. Q Kt P one	Q Kt to B 2nd	42. Q to K 3rd	K to B 4th
7. K P one	P takes P	43. K R P one (*g*)	Q to her R 2nd
8. Q Kt takes P	K B to K 2nd	44. R to K sq	Q to her B 5th
9. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt	45. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
10. Q to K 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	46. Q to her Kt 8th	Q to B 4th (ch)
11. Q to K R 6th	Q to K 2nd	47. K to R 2nd	Q to K B sq
12. K to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd (*a*)	48. Q to her B 8th	Q to K B 4th
13. Castles	Q B to Q 2nd	49. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to K B 2nd
14. Q Kt P two	Castles on Q side	50. Q to K B 2nd	Q to her B 5th
15. Q B to Q Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2nd	51. K to R 3rd	K to B 5th
16. Q to K 3rd	Q P one	52. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 3rd
17. Q B P one	K R to K sq	53. Q to her Kt 8th	K Kt P one
18. Kt to K 4th	B takes Kt	54. P takes P	R takes P
19. P takes B	Q R P one	55. R to K B sq	R to K B 5th
20. Q R P one	K R to K 2nd	56. R to K sq	K to Kt 4th
21. K to Q Kt sq (*b*)	B to K sq	57. Q to K 6th	K to Kt 5th
22. Q to Q 4th (*a*)	K P one	58. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 4th
23. Q R to K B 3rd	K to Q sq	59. Q to Q R 7th	R to K 8th
24. Q to K R 6th	K to Q B sq	60. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	Q to K 4th
25. P takes P	P takes P	61. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
26. Q to K 3rd	Q to her B 2nd	62. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
27. Q to K 6th	K B P one	63. P to B 3rd	K to Q 3rd
28. Q to K 3rd	Q to her B 4th	64. P one (ch)	K to Q 4th
29. Q to K 6th	K B to K 2nd	65. K to his 3rd	K to Q 5th
30. Q to K 3rd	Q to her B 4th	66. K to his 2nd	K to Q 6th
31. Q to K 6th	K B to Q 3rd	67. P one	P to K 6th
32. Q to K 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	68. P one	K to his 6th
33. Q to K 6th	K B to Q 3rd	69. K takes P	K to B 4th
34. R takes B	K to Q 4th	70. P one	K takes P
35. Q B P one (ch)	Q takes Q B P	71. K to his 4th	
36. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Q B sq (*c*)	Drawn game.	

(*a*) White has so far won an attack on the adverse K's entrenchment that he hesitates to divert it. He might else have played Q to K Kt 3rd, then B to K Kt 5th, and have finally succeeded in planting his Q at K B's 6th.

(*b*) He would have gained a most important move by playing the Rook to Kt sq instead of to K's.

(*c*) This shows that the [illegible] Rook here is [illegible] playing the Rook to B's 4th or to Kt 6th [illegible]

(*f*) The defence of Black throughout this game is masterly.

(*g*) R to Q R sq would have lost in time.

(*h*) To prevent Black taking the K's P with his Rook, as he now threatens

GAME THE FOURTEENTH

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to Q 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q takes K Kt	Q takes Q
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. K takes Q	R takes B
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th (*a*)	21. Q B P one	R to Q B 7th
5. K Kt to Q 2nd (*b*)	Q takes P (ch) (*c*)	22. K B P one	K Kt P one
6. B to K 3rd	Q to K 4th (*d*)	23. K R to Q sq	Kt to A 4th
7. K B P two	Q to her B 4th	24. Q R to Q 2nd	R takes K Kt P
8. K Kt P one	Q to her B 4th		(ch)
9. K takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq	25. Q R takes R	Kt takes K R
10. K takes R	K Kt to B 3rd	26. R to K 2nd	Q Kt P one
11. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B to R 3rd	27. R to K sq	Q Kt P one
12. Q to her 2nd	R to K sq	28. Q Kt to B 6th	Kt takes Q Kt P
13. Q to Q R 4th	Q to K B 4th	29. R to K 7th	P one
14. Castles.	Kt to K 6th	30. Kt to Kt 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
15. Q to her 3rd	Q to K 3rd	31. R takes B	Kt to Q B 5th
16. B P one	Q to K B 3rd	32. R takes K B P	Kt to K 4th
17. Q B to K B 4th	K B to Q 3rd	34. R takes Q R P,	
18. B takes B	Kt takes B	and wins.	

(*a*) This move, which was introduced by a brilliant amateur of the London Chess Club [illegible] so, has been acknowledged by the best authors Hoyhdbrant, Lewis, Jaenisch, &c., even through modes of weaning [illegible] attacks from the opening player. But an [illegible] ion of the high ingenious rejoinder devised by Mr. Horwitz will serve to quash [illegible] and to introduce entertained of this variation

(*b*) This is the counter move alluded to. It is the result of a careful investigation at quarts of Black's 4th move, and is highly creditable to Mr. Horwitz's analytical powers. The following moves exhibit the consequences of Black's adopting the obvious moves in reply.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	5. Q takes P (ch)	8. K takes Q	P takes Q
6. B to K 2nd	K B to Q 3rd, or *	9. Kt to B 7th (ch)	
7. Q takes K B	Q takes K B (ch) best	Winning the Rook	

(*c*) Black plays in evident unconsciousness of the snares and pitfalls his adversary's novel game has spread for him.

(*d*) Losing the game at once.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
	* 6 K to Q sq	12. Q to K B 4th	Q to her 4th
7. Castles	Q R P one	13. Q B takes P (ch)	K to his sq
8. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K 4th (ch)	14. B to K Kt 5th	
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	P takes Kt		

** Since the above were in type, another remarkably well contested game was played, and won by Mr. S., the English player, leaving the score—

STAUNTON	9	HORWITZ	4
		Drawn	2

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXECUTION AT READING.—On Friday (last week), William Spicer was hanged at Reading, for the murder of his wife.—The evening before his execution, Spicer went to bed, and rose at the usual time, and ate a hearty breakfast. With a firm step Spicer mounted the scaffold. The executioner adjusted the cord, and Spicer at that moment moved towards the governor, and said, looking very pale indeed, "I should like to shake hands with you, sir." Lieut. Hackett of course assented, and the poor culprit then observed, "Give my love to your family, sir," and then, with the same imperturbable calmness as before, took his place on the drop, Calcraft pulling the rope round his neck. These were his last words, and everything being arranged, the bolt was withdrawn. The crowd in the meadow opposite consisted of from five to six thousand persons, many of whom came from a long distance to witness the execution. The *Berkshire Chronicle* says—"It will probably be shortly in our power to lay before the public the full and complete confession which we know that Spicer has made. Unless we are misinformed, it will contain the particulars of one of the most atrocious and deliberate murders it was possible to perpetrate. It is worthy of remark that at a meeting held some time ago, in Reading, in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, Spicer, who attended it, subsequently told a person that he did not agree with what he had heard there, for he thought that murder ought to be punished with death. He was well known to be a very clever and ingenious workman, and sent to the Queen a hundred baskets, which went under a thimble. He was employed, on the basket-maker at Sonning, and, we believe, was a native of Gloucestershire"

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which did not, fortunately, cause loss of life or limb to any one. Everything went on well until the train had passed the Cuddington station, but, on entering a deep cutting about two miles from Tring, the train came in violent collision with three luggage waggons, which were most unaccountably left standing on the rails. Most of the passengers were thrown off their seats, and, as soon as they recovered from the shock, some of them came out of the basket-maker at Sonning, and, we believe, was a native of Gloucestershire"

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, and the stands to-day were scarcely filled with samples, the demand for the article was in a very sluggish state and a clearance was not effected, without giving way [illegible] price. There was very little demand for foreign wheat, free or bonded, for [illegible] tions were pretty generally supported. The supply of barley was small, [illegible] the sale for it was steady, at full currencies. In malt a fair average amount of business was done, and [illegible] well supported. Oats were very scarce, and good dry qualities produced a [illegible] y. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2190; barley, 1990, oats, 2150. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, ——. Foreign: wheat, 5090; barley, ——; oats, ——. Flour, 580 sacks and [illegible] quarters.

[illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, [illegible] to 52s, ditto white, 52s to 56s; grinding barley, 22s to 25s; [illegible] and Norfolk malt, 44s to 46s; brewing ditto, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 50s to 52s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire potato ditto, 46s to 50s; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, white, 25s to 26s; Sligo, 24s to 25s; ditto, oats, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 38s to 42s; boilers, 44s to 45s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s; Essex, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free [illegible] Dantzig, red, 52s to 53s; white, 56s to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 26s to 28s, [illegible] 27s; grinding ditto, 22s to 24s; beans, 32s to 34s; peas, 40s to 42s, per quarter.

[illegible], American, 34s to 38s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel

The Seed Market. Both red and white clover seed is in good request, at very full prices. In all other seeds next to nothing is doing

LINSEED.—Hull, sowing, due to 30s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 11s; white ditto 5s to 9s. Tares 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £20 per last; £26 per last of 12 quarters. Foreign cakes, Engl.-sh, £19 5s to £19 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £9 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 50s to 54s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; white, 48s to 56s; trefoil, 30s to 32s; cutch, up to 65s. Foreign, red, 40s to 43s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8d; per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average. Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 35s 10d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 38s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 9d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 33s 4d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 38s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d

FLOUR.—Privately, only a limited business is doing in this article, and prices are with difficulty supported. The stock is now considerably larger than at the corresponding period in 1845 Several vessels have been sold on passage.

Sugar.—The show of West India sugar being small, only a moderate business has been doing in it, at late rates. All other kinds of raw sugar have sold at very full prices. Refined goods are selling at higher figures

Coffee.—At the supply of coffee is fully adequate to the wants of the trade, the demand, privately, is in a sluggish state, yet prices are generally supported

Tea.—The article is very dull, on somewhat lower terms

Provisions.—Fair average supplies of Irish butter have come to hand this week. The [illegible] qualities have been in good request, and prices have ruled [illegible] for Friesland: the [illegible] 104s for inferior to 108s per cwt. Foreign has been in moderate request, at 98s to 104s for Belgian and Friesland, and 74s to 84s for Carlow, Cork, and Waterford. English continues in good request, and prices have [illegible] per firkin. Carlow Bacon [illegible] and 44s to 46s per cwt. The arrivals of bacon being large the quotations have fallen to [illegible] per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, due to 60s landed for forward delivery. Town Bacon, at 42s per cwt. Hams are in fair request, [illegible] dale sell at 48s to 60s per cwt. The former, and 44s to 54s for the latter. Hams and all other kinds of provisions dull.

Tallow. This market is steady, at 43s 3d [illegible] 6d for prime Y. C. on the spot, and 41s 9d to 42s 3d for forward delivery. Town Tallow 39s, at 4—8d to 40s per cwt., net cash

[illegible] and very steady, and prices are somewhat higher. In other oils a steady business is doing.

Hops.—[illegible] low hop, £3 3s to £4 8s; clover ditto, £4 8s to £6; ont straw, £1 12s to £1 16s. wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 18s per load.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of wood on offer, in the private market, is by no means large, the demand is in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices.

[illegible] potatoes are selling steadily, at from 80s to 145s per ton. In other qualities, exceedingly little is doing.

Hops.—Neither an active demand has been experienced during the present week for the best hops, in points of last year's growth, yet we can notice no alteration in their quotations. In all other sorts of hops, comparatively little is doing, at late rates. The pockets, at 55s to 67s 6d; Weald of Kent ditto, 48s to 57s; Mid Kent ditto, 47s to 52s 6d; East Kent ditto, 42s to £10 10s; Sussex ditto, 42s to 47s; Farnham, £4 4s to £5 5s; East Kent bags, 45s to 50s; Sussex ditto, 42s to 45s per cwt.

[illegible] Haswell 17s; Hetton, [illegible] Lambton, 16s 9d; Adelaide, [illegible]

[illegible] —?

[illegible] was in a very inactive state, at some instances, a decline in the quotations of [illegible] There were on offer 90 beasts and 50 sheep from Holland, together with [illegible] from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were by no means large, yet the demand for them was [illegible] heavy, at barely Monday's prices. From the Isle of Wight 30 lambs came to hand, which [illegible] Mark cows moved off heavily, at from [illegible] per head.

Pigs in a [illegible] Mark cows moved off heavily, at from £4 per head.

Pork in a slow state. Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; middling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d. Large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lambs, 7s 6d to 7s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 20s each. Beasts, 1,760; sheep, 11,200; calves, 140; pigs, 200.

Newcastle and Leadenhall Markets.—We find a very dull trade this morning, and prices had a downward tend—

For Silk by the cargoe.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d, prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d, middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

MONEY, HARBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There appeared some promise at the opening of the market on Monday, that an improved tone, arising from the success of the army in India, would animate business, and enhance prices. Consols quoted 95¾ for Money, and 96⅛ ⅜ for Account. The position of the Oregon question, and the certainty that the Indian war must yet exist for an indefinite period, soon, however, brought down Consols to the prices of the previous week. A belief exists that the despatches daily anticipated from America will not be so pacific as many contingent, consequently large sales of Stock continue to be made for the fall. These sales, and the purchases on behalf of the Savings' Banks, and National Debt, have constituted the principal business of the market during the week. The price of Consols since Monday has been 95¾ to 96 for Money, and 96 to ⅛ for Account, with the exception of a slight depression on Tuesday. A rally towards the close, however, again restored prices, and the closing quotations are 95⅞ to 96 for money, and 96⅛ to ⅜ for Account. Exchequer Bills have been heavy during the week, quoting on Monday only 22 24 pm. They close a point better, viz., 24 28 25 pm. Bank Stock is 210 for the Opening, and Terminable Annuities, 10¼. The other Stock open for transfer early in April.

[illegible] incident that occurred to relieve the dulness of the Foreign Market during the week was the Spanish Coup d'Etat. As it became known but a short time before the close of business, the effect on the Market was of course very slight. Some anticipations of speculation were, however, indulged in for the following day, but no such result followed. The public seem to care very little what becomes the Misery of Spain. Each Finance Minister has his pet stock, and the only interest excited is to procure early information upon that particular point, and await the development of his financial proposition to secure the profit. The Stock on Monday quoted 26 for the Five per Cents., receded to 25¾ on Tuesday, and has since gradually fallen to 25⅜, at which it closes. The Three per Cents. on Monday were 97, and close at 96⅞ to ⅞; Reduces at 96⅝. Mexican has ranged between 29 and 30, Portuguese Four per Cents. are steady at 57¾. Dutch have scarcely varied, closing at 59¾ to ⅞ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents.; Four per Cents, 99¾ to 99⅝. Grenada Bonds are 22, and Russian at 106.

The Share Market continues in a most depressed condition, and registered lines of the highest character are gradually receding to a discount. Of this class, Jodoin can quote ½ to ¾ discount; Chester and Holyhead, 3 to 2 discount; Leeds and York Shares have also receded to ¾ ⅛ discount, and Direct Northern, ¾ discount. The dealers are, in many instances, sellers, and a feeling that the Government should interfere to prevent any new bills from passing this session, is growing daily. A reference to the subjoined list will display the extent of depression:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 12½; Bristol and Exeter, New, 9½; Bucking hamshire, 6 dis.; Caledonian, 7½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 1½; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), 3½; Direct Northern, 1½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 5½; Dublin and Galway, 1½; Eastern Counties, 1½; Ditto, New, 5½ pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; Ditto, Lincolnshire, ½; East and West of England, ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow 7½; Ditto Half Shares, 12; Ditto Quarter Shares, 18; East and Suffolk, ½; Goole, Don, and Sheffi, &c., 5½; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), ½; Great Eastern and Western, —; Great South, and West, (Ireland) 16½; Ditto, Extension; Great North of England, 21½; New, —; Great Western, 14½; Ditto, Half Shares, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14; Ditto Fifths, —; Hull and Selby, 99; Ditto, Half Shares, 24; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 20; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, —; Irish North Midland, [illegible] Ditto New, 6; Leicester and Bedford, [illegible] Ditto, Leicester, Nottingham, Boston, &c., ½; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 1½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, ½; London and Birmingham, 216; Ditto Thirds, 49½; Ditto Quarters, 26; Ditto Fifths, 20½; London and Blackwall, 7½; Ditto New, 3½; London and Brighton, 61; Ditto ditto, Fifths, 20½; London and Croydon, 19½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., —; London and Greenwich, 9½; London and South-Western, 7½; London and York, 4½; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 1½; Manchester and Leeds Fifths, 10½; Manchester and Birmingham, 75; Ditto Quarter Shares (A), 11; Ditto ditto (B), 8½; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 14½; Ditto, New, 27; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 112; Newcastle and Berwick, 16; North British, 23; Ditto, Half Shares, 7; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1½; North East and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 1½ pm.; Norwich and Brandon, 2½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Perth and Inverness, 1½; Portsmouth Direct, 2½; Rugby and Huntingdon, ½; Scottish Central, 13; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½; South Midland, ½ discount; South Staffordshire, ½ pm.; South Wales, 1½; South Eastern and Dover, 9½; Do. New, 9, 10½; Do, New, No. 4, 1½; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 1½ pm; Yarmouth and Norwich, 2½; York and North Midland, 9½; Ditto, Selby, 12½; Ditto, Extension, 20; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½, Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Mackenzie), 2½; Ditto, (Esperete), 2; Dutch Rhenish, 5¾; East Indian, —, Great North of France Continental, 10½; Luxembourg, 4½; Namur and Liege, 2½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Over Yssel, 3 dis.; Sambre and Meuse, 3¾, Tours and Nantes Constituted, 7.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The American arrival, and official details of the Indian success, did not vary prices yesterday. Consols closing at the previous day's quotations. The Foreign Market was flat; and Shares continued in the most depressed condition.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

BANKRUPTS.—J. GIRO, Moorgate-street, City merchant [illegible] H. WATERS, Queen's-row, Pimlico, dealer in [illegible] J. [illegible] WORTHEY, Newmarket, Kent, draper. J. PERKINS, North-place, Gray's Inn-lane, Jeweller. T. PEIRSON, Warwick-court, Holborn, money scrivener. J. SHARPE, Staffordshire, sheep salesman. R. ELLIS, Rochester-street, Soho, carpenter. ANN ABIGAIL INNELL, and A. COOKES, Little Queen-street, Holborn, wealth manufacturers. H. CURTIS, High Holborn, builder [illegible] Lambeth, victualler. W. BULL, Leeds, cloth merchant. W. [illegible] Mill, Lancashire, cotton spinner. J. LOIS, Manchester, veterinary surgeon. J. H. [illegible] Lancashire, varnish maker. [illegible] H. Oxford, grocer. E. SMITH, [illegible] Leicester, draper. P. CRISP, Liverpool, currier. J. and J. ADAMS, Northop, Flintshire, [illegible] Liverpool, commission agent.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 27.—[illegible] W. Cooper Delacombe, Rochfort, Cornet F. H. [illegible]

1st Lord Dragoons. Lieut. A. [illegible] Captain, vice Jenkinson [illegible] J. P. Nasmith, Cornet, vice Lindsay. John Cornet G. S. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Leigh; I. N. Fellowes to be Cornet, vice Williams.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards. Capt. H. Hendall to be Captain and Lieutenant, vice Brevet Major Somerset; Ensign and Lieut. C. L. B. Maitland to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Hendall. J. Peyton to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Maitland.

2nd Foot. [illegible] and Lieut. J. E. Wigram to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Cracklow. Lieut. C. C. [illegible] Lindsaine to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Bell.

3rd Foot Capt. A. J. Camp [illegible] to be Captain, vice Hamilton [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Speedy. Ens. Second Lieut. J. King [illegible] to be First Lieutenant, vice [illegible] H. Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kemp. 8th Lieut. G. G. Wellington [illegible] Mills, to be Lieut. W. B. Browne to be Captain, vice H. D. Fitzgerald [illegible] to be Lieut. vice Browne. 9th Capt. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Lieut. C. F. H. Buckmaster [illegible] Captain, vice Lord Beyond; Surgeon J. C. D. Tice to be surgeon, vice Gardiner. 12th Foot. Lieut. [illegible] H. Quade to be Lieutenant, vice S. Read. 38th Lieut. J. G. R. Aplin to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Hunter, Ensign F. H. Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Aplin. 50th Assistant Surgeon C. F. Stephenson, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hemmond. 54th Regiment. A. Gillespie, from half-pay 3rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Lamont. 61st Captain J. B. Taomas to be Major, vice Varnier; Lieutenant T. W. Hudson to be Captain, vice Thomas; Ensign A. Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Hudson. 84th Lieut. the Hon. G. F. W. Talbot to be Captain, vice Stirling; Ensign J. B. Burne to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot. 87th Lieut. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Harris. 88th Lieut. F. Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible] 98th Surgeon W. Sandilee to be Surgeon, vice Tice. 70th Ensign F. W. Bowes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lieut. [illegible] Lieut. W. Lamb to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. [illegible] Kellett to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald. 72nd Lieut. W. C. O'Brien to be Lieutenant, vice D'Arcy. 87th, Second Lieut. J. K. G. Cloutor to be First Lieutenant, vice Robertson [illegible] to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lieut. W. Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice R. Petley; Ensign A. W. Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander. Gentleman Cadet J. Cumberlege, of the 30th Inst., to be Ensign, vice Cameron.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment Capt. G. V. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Campbell.

Brevet. Major Gen. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B., to be Colonel in the Army; Capt. C. F. Smith, R.A., to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—H. C. Martin to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hardie

BANKRUPTS.—J. BARKLAY, carver, &c., 30, KING-STREET, SOUTH-SIDE, MARYLEBONE. J. THEBERGE, Wardrobe, and dealer, 30, Bedford-row, Holborn. H. CLIFTON, Brandon, Suffolk, brewer. J. EMMINS, Caynham, Shropshire, brick-maker. R. M. MCDOUGALL, Liverpool, commission agent. J. ARKELL, Basingstoke, Southampton, tallow chandler. F. EDMOND, Liverpool, merchant. J. FEATHERSTONE and R. KIRKPATRICK, Manchester, iron-founders. D. HALL, Rochdale, Lancashire, share-broker

BIRTHS

At the Cove of Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burton, of a daughter.—At Canterbury, the [illegible] Lancers, of a daughter.—The lady of Captain J. W. Morrison, R.N., of a son.—At Wilton, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Hawkins, M.A., of a son.—At [illegible] Walpole, Esq., of a daughter.—At [illegible] guerville, the Countess of Aldborough, of a daughter.—On Monday, the lady of Edwin Lankester, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.—In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Hanbo. Gwynne, of a daughter.—In Stanhope-street, the Countess Cowper, of a daughter.—In Paris, the lady of Captain Smith, R.N., of a son.—On the 24th inst., in Portman-square, the wife of J. Jeaffreson, Esq., of a son.—At 4, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs. Henry Washman, of a daughter.—At Cambridge, on the 20th inst., the lady of J. C. Bowlatt, Esq., of Emmanuel College, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Hove, near Brighton, the Hon. Arthur Schomberg Kerr, to Agnes Stuart [illegible] daughter of J. H. Frankland, Esq.—At Paris, Henry Alexander O'Donel Cuppin, second son of Colonel Sir Wm. Robert Cuppin, Bart., to Augusta, daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.—At St. Mary Bourne, Peter Hamilton, eldest son of Admiral Sir Byam Martin, to Anne, daughter of the late Henry Glover Moore, Esq.—At Lenham, Isle of Wight, Captain S. Jeffrey Chrisstie, to Frances Esther, daughter of J. Harrison, Esq.—At Hammersmith, George B. Newton, Esq., to Amelia Anne, daughter of Joseph Bloomfield, John Thomas Graves, Esq., to Amelia Anne, daughter of William Locke, Esq.—At St. Botolph, the Rev. [illegible] Barnes, to Jane Anne, daughter of the late Rev. [illegible] Rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent.—At [illegible] of the late Alexander Cockburn, Esq., [illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible] on the shore of Lake Erie, in Upper Canada, Lieut.-Col. J. Johnson, [illegible] Knickerbacker.—At Hemingford-cottage, Norfolk, Peter Furst [illegible] aged 77.—At Exeter, Captain [illegible]

[illegible] Thatcher Hooker, aged 17.—At Paris, Henry Hugh O'Donel Cuppin, second son of Colonel Sir Wm. Robert Cuppin, Bart., to Augusta, daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.—At St. Mary Bourne, Peter Hamilton, eldest son of Admiral Sir Byam Martin, to Anne, daughter of the late Henry Glover Moore, Esq.—At Lenham, Isle of Wight, Captain S. Jeffrey Chrisstie, to Frances Esther, daughter of J. Harrison, Esq.—At Hammersmith, George B. Newton, Esq., to Amelia Anne, daughter of Joseph Bloomfield, John Thomas Graves, Esq., to Amel

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—LAMBING.

AGRICULTURAL SCENES.—LAMBING.

This interesting scene has been chosen by our Artist as illustrative of the Agricultural business of the month of March. The care of newly-dropped lambs should call forth the best feelings of the shepherd. "If any of the lambs," says the Rev. W. L. Rham, in his valuable *Dictionary of the Farm*, "are weak, or scarcely able to stand, he must give them a little of the milk, which at these times he should carry about him, or he must place them in some sheltered warm place; in the course of a little while, the young one will, probably, be able to join its dam. The lambing field often presents, at this period, a strange spectacle. Some of the younger ewes, in the pain and confusion and fright of their first parturition, abandon their lambs. Many of them, when the udder begins to fill, will search out their offspring with unerring precision; others will search in vain for it in every part of the field, with incessant and piteous bleating; others, again, will hang over their dead offspring, from which nothing can separate them; while a few, strangely forgetting that they are mothers, will graze unconcernedly with the rest of the stock!"

Bloomfield, the Poet of the Farm, sings:—

> Say, ye that know, ye who have felt and seen,
> Spring's morning smiles, and soul-enlivening green,
> Say, did you the thrilling transport way?
> Did your eye brighten, when young lambs at play
> Lead'd o'er your path with animated pride,
> Or gaz'd in merry clusters by your side?
> * * * * *
> A few begin the short but vigorous race,
> And Indolence shash'd soon flies the place;
> Thus challeng'd forth, see thither, one by one,
> From ev'ry side assembling playmates run;
> A thousand wily antics mark their stay,
> A starting crowd, impatient of delay.
> Away they scour, impetuous, ardent, strong,
> The green turf trembling as they bound a ong
> Adown the slope, then up the hillock climb,
> Where every hillock is a bed of thyme.
> There panting stop; yet scarcely can refra n
> A bird, a leaf, will set them off again
> Or, if a gale with strength unusual blow,
> Scatt'ring the wild-briar roses into snow,
> Their little limbs increasing efforts try,
> Like the torn flower, the fair assemblage fly.

Thomson, too, sings of the shepherd, who

> Around him feeds his many-bleating flock
> Of various cadence; and his sportive lambs,
> This way, and that, convolv'd in frisk'ful glee,
> Their little frolics play. And now the race
> Invites them forth; when swift, the signal given,
> They start away, and sweep the mazy mound
> That runs around the hill

Lastly:—

> Ay! 'tis a sweet and blessed sight,
> Ye types of innocence, when spring
> Beholds you in your wild delight
> And all your playful gambolling.
> Now racing gaily with each other,
> Unmindful of your bleating mother;
> And now in mimic fight, with brow
> High raised to deal the harmless blow;
> Then wheeling, skipping high in air—
> Oh! no! no sight is half so fair.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

As the Angling season may be considered to have fairly commenced, we propose to give, from time to time during its course, a series of Notes and Reminiscences of "the Gentle Art" in all its branches—from the lowest depth of bottom-fishing for eels to the sublimity of fly-fishing for salmon.

ANGLING!—there is magic in the very word. It is a spell that calls up visions of past pleasures, and that cheers "without intoxicating" the imagination with hopes of future sport. Its practice is delightful, and the remembrance of it scarcely less pleasing; and we may say of it what Goethe says of love—

> Erinnerung der Liebe ist wie Liebe, Glück
> The pleasures of Angling contain no alloy;
> Like Angling itself is its memory—a joy

The love of Angling appears to be innate: the boy seems to take to the rod and line as naturally as the girl does to her doll. By the time that he is breeched, or even before, he finds his way to the stream, if there be one within a mile of his home; and there, with a pack-thread, and a pin-hook, baited with a worm, he stands, the type and "father of the man: scheming himself in the exercise of patience, and encouraged to persevere by the hope of catching a minnow. A year or two after—when he has cast his pin-a-fore, and has become the owner of a knife—he applies his more ample means and more developed faculties to the improvement of his tackle. He makes for himself a rod proper, of no less than three pieces, the top being of real whalebone; by means of his hat and a crooked pin he spins a hair line, taking special care not to make it too thin; and, after a great deal of paring and burning, he converts a large cork into a float, which, notwithstanding all his pains to give it a handsome form, is more like a miniature cone in than a dwarf pear. His baits now are more varied and select, he scours his fish-worms before using them; collects grubs and brandlings, worms in old dung hills, and for cod-bait in the sandy bottoms of shallow streams; and, to the great annoyance of the whole family, he "breeds his own crew."

THE TROUT.

Thus he goes on from year to year, his love of the art increasing as his skill in its practice improves; till, having passed through all the intermediate degrees of sniggling, bobbing, daping, whipping, trolling, &c., &c., he goes to the river with an eighteen feet rod, and fishes fly for salmon. Having fairly killed and landed, "off his own hook," without any aid, a vigorous twelve-pounder, he feels that he is justly entitled to the degree of M.A.—a Master in the Art of Angling and, in consequence, accordingly, he tries, the next Sunday morning, the edge of his father's razor on the down of his upper lip; and imagines that at church the eyes of all the congregation will be fixed on him because he has killed a salmon and tried his hand at shaving himself. Having attended the Angler thus far in his progress, we shall, for the present, leave him, and look after the fish.

The cut of a Trout appended to the present article is an indication that this fish is one of the most likely to afford sport to the Angler for the month to come. The season, however, in which trout rise most freely and are in the best condition, is from about the first week in May to the middle of June. It may be observed, as a general rule, that trout fishing is at the best while the lilac is in flower, and that after the elder has come into flower it begins to decline: this holds good in all latitudes where the trout is to be found, and where the lilac and elder bloom. But of this more anon, in its due season.

During the month of April, trout may be angled for at all times of the day, from sunrise to sunset, with nearly the same chances of success; but, as the season advances, and the heat and brightness of the sun's rays become more intense, while the water gradually becomes smaller and clearer, the best time is from dawn till about nine in the morning, and from four in the afternoon till sunset. He who is wishful to catch large trout, and does not mind being called a "poacher," will be most likely to succeed by continuing to angle for an hour after sunset.

By far the most pleasant mode of angling for trout is with the fly; and we may here observe that the fly which will tempt trout to rise in April loses none of its seductive properties as the season advances. That there may be a proper fly for every month, and even for every particular stream, we shall not here deny; but shall content ourselves with observing, that since we first commenced fly-fishing, "a long time ago," we have taken trout in many different streams and in different months with the same kind of fly, to wit, with a fly of a dun colour when viewed in the pocket-book or lying on the hand, but displaying no positive colour when seen in the water. Even when quite new and the gloss still on its wings, it would puzzle an entomologist to declare the species which had formed its original type; and, after it has been drawn a dozen times through a rippling stream, it is about as like "a flying thing of life" as a scarecrow is like "a gallant hussar" in his new uniform.

Most anglers have some favourite fly, which, they tell you—and tell you truly—that they kill most with, though not for the reason which they frequently assign, namely, that there is something peculiarly attractive in the shape and colour of the fly, but merely because it is in reality an "indifferent good" fly, and because they fish most with it. A different kind of fly is preferred by others, and, as they use it most frequently, they find it killing too. Two friends, equally skilful in the management of the rod and line, go out to the water in a morning, and both fish for the same time, and with the same kind of fly, without success; one of them changes his fly once, twice, thrice, and at length he hooks a fish, and then another, and another; and thus he goes on filling his pannier, and ascribing his success to the *lucky* qualities of his fly. The other, however, who has not changed his fly, finds the fish begin to take it about the same time; and concludes that his want of success, in the first instance, was not owing to any defect in his fly, but to the indisposition of the fish to feed. At present, we shall not enter into any detail respecting the different kinds of flies; but shall merely observe that, in Angling for large trout in still water, we consider it best to use only one; and that, when we use two or three for small trout in streamy places, we are very indifferent about having them of different kinds or colours, seeing that the stretcher, or fly at the end of the line, whatever be its colour, is more frequently taken than either of the droppers. Towards evening, it is advisable to use a rather large and light coloured fly.

It is generally observed that trout do not take the fly freely either in gloomy weather, or when the sun shines bright. April weather—an alternation of sunshine and cloud, with a moderate south-west breeze gently rippling the surface of the stream—is the most favourable for the Fly-fisher "at all seasons of the year." In April, and in early spring generally, trouts are more disposed to rise at the fly about mid-day, than when the season is more advanced. At the latter period, they are more inclined to take the worm about mid-day, more especially in streamy places, just above the head of a pool, when the water is clearing after a fall of rain.

X.

A PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY. Some time after the passengers of the unfortunate steamer, the *Great Liverpool*, had been safely landed, it occurred to the late Captain M'Leod that it was possible to save from the wreck a box which had been specially consigned to his care, containing a present to Her Majesty from a wealthy native merchant of Bombay. Captain M'Leod, accompanied by the chief officer, Mr. Lauchlan, and two of the crew, got on board the steamer, and cut through the deck to the place where the box was deposited, and with great danger and difficulty got it to shore, and from thence it was conveyed with the usual boxes to Cornhill, and delivered to the care of the Consul, who, fearing it might have been damaged by being so long under water, unpacked the box in the presence of the captain and officers. Although it was indeed in many cases, the water had penetrated through them to the morocco case, which was richly ornamented with the Royal Arms of England. The present consisted of a large sized and richly-wrought gold box, an exquisite specimen of Eastern workmanship, worthy of Benvenuto Cellini; the box was supported by four stands in the form of snakes, and it contained several dresses of the most elegant and costly fabric, worked by the needle, and of cobweb texture, but the salt water had penetrated, and the Consul's wife and them carefully washed and repacked, and they were transmitted with the mails to Southampton. Just before Captain M'Leod committed suicide, he gave into the charge of the Consul a handkerchief containing gold, with which he had been intrusted, to deliver to a merchant in London, with a special recommendation that it should be forwarded to its destination.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

PONTEFRACT CASTLE

This fine specimen of the Norman Keep is a relic of the massive structure, built by Ilbert de Lacy, at Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the tenth year after the Conquest. Ilbert was a great favourite with William, and received from him a grant of the place; and soon after his vast possessions had been confirmed to him, he began to build this Castle, which partook of the features of castle, fortress, and palace. It was placed on an elevated rock, and had a most extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country. It was not commanded by any particular hill, and could only be taken by blockade. The wall of the Castle was high, and flanked by seven towers. A deep moat was cut on the western side, where also were the barbican and draw-bridge; there were other gates which might be used as watch-towers, and some of them were protected by draw-bridges. The dungeons were frightfully deep and gloomy. The area covered and inclosed by this immense building was about seven acres.

In the times when it was erected, it served as a protection to the retainers of the family of the Lacies, as well as to other persons who came to settle here from a less protected district, and thus gradually would rise the village, town, church, and market. The town was named from the Castle, which Ilbert called *Pontifract*, from, some fancied, to a place so called in Normandy, where he was born.

The Castle remained in the Lacy family until 1310, when Henry de Lacy, having no male children, left his estates to his daughter Alice, who was married to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, uncle to Edward II. In the quarrels between that weak-minded Prince and his Nobles, the Earl of Lancaster acted a conspicuous part. He was taken prisoner with many other Barons, and brought to Pontefract Castle, which had fallen into the hands of the Royal army. Here he was imprisoned, condemned without being heard in his defence, and executed.

Pontefract Castle was afterwards the scene of imprisonment and death:—

> I have been studying how I may compare
> This prison, where I live, unto the world.
> SHAKSPEARE'S *Richard II*, Act V. Sc. V.

Here, too, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., shed the blood of several victims, in order to make more easy his accession to the throne. In the reign of Henry VIII., the fortress surrendered to the famous Robert Aske, Captain-general of the Pilgrims of Grace; and during the Civil Wars, between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, the Castle was frequently besieged and defended by both parties. It was subsequently dismantled by order of Parliament, after being, for 600 years, the ornament and terror of the surrounding country.

RUINS OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

At the present day, but few of its ruins remain; and the area is chiefly occupied by gardens and a quarry of filtering-stones, which are in great request in all parts of the Kingdom.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"A Beggar on Horseback" is the significant name of a comedy produced at this house, with complete success, last Saturday evening. It is written by Mr Sullivan, a gentleman not altogether unknown in literary and dramatic circles. He has contributed to the Annuals and works of a similar class for some time; and a few years ago he wrote a drama for this theatre called "The Philosophers of Berlin." He also produced the five-act play of "The King's Friend," at Sadler's Wells, last April, of which we wrote a notice in the number of the Illustrated London News for May 2nd. The comedy, however, is his greatest achievement.

This is the plot: *Cyprian Foxall* (Mr. Webster) is a low, cunning vagabond, the nephew of a rich old money-lender, who has died intestate. Previous to his death he had discarded his nephew; but *Cyprian*, with an eye to the future, had recommended to his uncle a confidential servant, *Morecraft* (Mr. W. Farren), and had also contrived to possess himself of the affections of *Emmeline* (Mrs. Seymour). But finding himself unexpectedly heir to a large property on the death of the old man, he determines to marry some lady highly connected, to give him a position; and to advance these projects he turns *Emmeline* out of his house. *Sir John Coverdale* (Mr Tilbury), an old Baronet much embarrassed, is deeply indebted to *Cyprian's* estate. He has a proud, beautiful daughter, *Selina* (Miss Julia Bennett); and *Cyprian* informs *Sir John* and *Lady Coverdale* (Mrs. Glover) that he will forego the mortgage, provided he marries the daughter. The Baronet agrees very readily to the proposal, and *Cyprian* is left to press his suit with *Selina*. But the young lady is already in love with her cousin *Horace* (Mr. Hudson); and, in this dilemma, they determine to apply to her brother *Ernest* (Mr. H. Holl), for his advice. Meanwhile, *Emmeline*, who has been turned out of *Cyprian's* house, wanders to the park, where she encounters *Ernest*, who has, for some time, paid her attentions, arising from a chance meeting when she was walking in that locality, attended by her servant. There is a love scene between *Ernest* and *Emmeline*, in which she refuses his hand, and they are about to part, when *Horace* and *Selina* arrive. The four combine to assist each other. *Cyprian* is seen approaching, on which the ladies retire, and the upstart is soundly "badgered" by *Ernest* and *Horace*. He puts down their taunts, however, by alluding to the mortgage. *Selina* returns, and tells *Cyprian* his own story, which she has just learned from *Emmeline*. He is immediately discarded, and goes away vowing vengeance upon all of them. *Morecraft*, who has been seeking *Emmeline*, now appears, and somewhat comforts the quartette by telling them that, as soon as their troubles are at their height, he will assist them, having been turned away by *Cyprian*.

We next find the parties re-assembled at *Cyprian's* lawyer's, to arrange the marriage contracts. *Ernest* and *Horace* attend to see everything fairly arranged; *Selina* is very nearly sacrificed, when *Morecraft* arrives, and proves that old *Foxall* did not die intestate, but left certain papers by which *Emmeline* comes into possession of all his property. This entirely alters the position of the parties. *Cyprian* hastens back to *Emmeline* to renew his suit; it is rejected with utter contempt. His bullies, threatens, and abuses, but is met at every point by *Morecraft* and *Emmeline* now gives her hand to *Horace*. She makes *Sir John* a present of his mortgage, portions *Selina*, and amply provides for *Morecraft*, whilst *Cyprian Foxall* is alone saved from prison by her generosity.

Excellent as this comedy certainly is, we do not altogether accord to it the unqualified praise awarded by some of our contemporaries. But we must be understood as not wishing to detract from its merits in any way; merely to put them in their proper light. Believing the true aim of comedy to be a delineation of the motives and manners of the day, "A Beggar on Horseback" does not appear "London Assurance," in our opinion, the very best modern comedy: we mean no exception. The dialogue is, at times, very smart, but never brilliant; there more upon the interest of situation than the sparkle of epigram, and the points in it spring from the progress of the action rather than the sharpness of its wit. This proves, however, that the piece is admirably constructed, and, indeed, through out the five acts, the interest never flags. Mr. Sullivan's dramatic tact is evidently of no ordinary kind.

It was admirably performed down to the most insignificant characters. *Cyprian Foxall* was the part of the piece, and we never saw Mr. Webster to greater advantage. His "make up" was very clever: and his acting of the first order His overbearing, vulgar assurance, at the commencement of the piece, and his low, brutal rage and fawning servility at the end, when renewing his suit to *Emmeline*, were powerful delineations. Mr. Farren's *Morecraft* was played with more nerve than we have lately been accustomed to look for in the gentleman's impersonations; at the same time it was quiet, although intensely significant. He made every one of his replies tell. Mr. Tilbury played *Sir John Coverdale* with care and judgment; and Mrs. Glover, as his lady, was delicious: but the part was not one of great importance. Messrs. Hudson and H. Holl had little more to do than support the characters of two superior walking gentlemen, and this they did effectively. Miss Julia Bennett was an interesting *Selina;* and Mrs. Seymour, towards the end of the piece, acted with much earnestness: we were less pleased with her in the earlier scenes, but the manner in which she gave her heart to *Ernest* elicited a round of applause. Of the minor parts, Mr. J. Bland's German tailor and Messrs. Brindall and Carle's livery servants were capitally sustained.

The applause throughout the comedy was very great, and at the end enthusiastic. All the principal performers re-appeared upon the stage, and Mr. Sullivan, in acknowledging a loud call for the author, bowed from his private box. We prophesy a long ride for the "Beggar on Horseback," who did not, on this occasion, reach his proverbial destination.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE LATE JOHN LISTON, ESQ.

Death, with his ever-restless hand, has seized upon the prompter's bell, and, by his deadly touch, changed its light and tinkling sound into the sad and heavy tolling of a funeral knell; the sable curtain of the life's drama has fallen, and shut out for ever from mortal view, one of the brightest stars that ever shone upon the British stage. Liston, the incomparable Liston, is no more. For how many years have we not been accustomed to smile even at his name! Alas, poor Yorick, where be your gibes now? The death of Liston cannot fail to cause a heavy sigh to all who have felt the slightest love for the drama; he was "himself alone," unlike all before him, and we "never shall look up on his like again." One of the greatest proofs of his thorough originality may be pointed out in the fact that, whilst there have been your twenties and fifties who could mimic the action and the voice of a Kemble or a Kean, and of every other actor they attempted, there has never been *one* successful imitation given of Liston.

John Liston was born 1776, and was, consequently, at his decease, seventy years of age.

His father lived in Norris-street, Haymarket, and young John Liston, having received a superior education at Dr. Barrow's, Soho School, became, in 1793, Second Master at the Grammar, or Library School, Castle-street, Leicester-square, under Archdeacon Tennyson. The turn for study and extensive reading he imbibed at this period never again forsook him: there have been few persons greater readers than Liston.

It appears, that thus early, Fame, in a theatric form, had waved her seductive banner before his mind's eye; for we find young Liston actually being turned out of the school for acting plays with the big boys. He was, after this, for some time in the office of the father to the present Sir George Carroll. It has been stated that Mr. Liston and Mr. Mathews both acted, in early days, at the Sans Pareil. This we must beg to doubt. Elliston, Lovegrove, and some others,

THE LATE MR. LISTON.

whose names afterwards became well known, did act there, but only in private, in the first floor, or Bins Room. The Sans Pareil, at that time, was the property and residence of Mr. John Scott, of blue-dye notoriety, and father to Miss Scott, a well-known actress and authoress, to show off whose talents Mr Scott had his premises converted into a temple of Thespis, which, in 1819, was purchased by Rodwell and Jones, and then opened as the Adelphi Theatre.

¶The really first time Mr. Liston performed in London is known but to few. It was at the Haymarket, not during the regular season, but at one of the benefit which frequently took place there, by permission of the Lord Chamberlain; the benefit was for Mr. Charles Kemble, and the character supported by Mr. Liston was *Bombelio* in the "Iron Chest."

Mr. Liston now began to think seriously of the drama as a profession, for, feeling, with Lord Chesterfield, that "a well-conducted stage is an ornament to society," he could not comprehend how any one could object to his becoming a member of a stage so conducted; he, therefore, made application to two of his relations for pecuniary assistance to enable him to prosecute his fondly-cherished design, but was refused. His application in another quarter meeting more successful, he obtained forty pounds, which he spent in theatrical properties. He had an engagement for a very short period in Lee's company, at Taunton; he then went to Manager Hughes at Exeter; and, afterwards, to the theatre at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then under the management of Mr. Stephen Kemble, the celebrated *Falstaff*. He went by sea, for cheapness, but was beaten about by adverse winds for a fortnight. Provisions at last so short that Liston was reduced to his last luck of dry cheese.

We may imagine Mr. Liston's look of horror and despair, when, one morning, opening the scene, what should he see but a large raw animal being cut through a hole in his berth, bearing away the last hoarded morsel of his provisions. Fortunately, on that morning, they made the port, and he hurried at once to the theatre. When he arrived there, he found Stephen Kemble sitting in full state in the centre of the stage, directing a rehearsal. Mr. Kemble eyed him several times before he spoke; at last he growled out, "Well, young man, you are come." Mr Liston bowed. "Then now you may go back again!—you have spoken your engagement by being too late." "It's very easy to say go back," replied Liston, with one of his peculiar looks, "but here I am, and here I must stay, for I have not a farthing left in the world." Whether it was Master's originality of manner in saying this, or whether a little pity touching Stephen Kemble caused him to forget his ill-humour very quickly, we know not, but certain it is, Mr. Liston remained at Newcastle until he came for good to London.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MR. LISTON, AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

The first comic part Mr. Liston ever performed, was the very subordinate one of *Diggory*, in "She Stoops to Conquer." He took a great fancy to the character, and kept his intentions as to the manner he meant to play it in, and the style of dress he should wear, a profound secret until the last moment. When he made his appearance, so original was his whole conception of the thing, that not an actor on the stage could speak a word for laughing: thus, in such a trifle as *Diggory*, commenced the vein of comic humour which, at last, rendered him one of the greatest comic actors that has ever trodden the boards. When he came off the stage, Mr. Kemble said, "Young man, it strikes me you have mistaken your *forte*; there's something comic about you." "I've not mistaken my *forte*," replied Mr Liston; "there never before allowed me to play it: I don't think, myself, I was made for the heavy Barons!" Liston was, in after years, a prodigious favourite in Newcastle. He lodged in a narrow lane turning out of Pilgrim-street, in a house, now no more, bearing the sign of the "Black Bull." It was a very humble abode; but for many years after he became the great Liston, he always went to the same house to lodge, when visiting Newcastle.

On the 10th of June, 1805, Mr. Liston made his first acknowledged appearance in London. It was at the Haymarket Theatre—the following was the bill of that night:

"THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, THE MOUTAINEERS, *Octavian*, Mr. Elliston; *Baltazin Muley*, Mr. Cambell (his first appearance on this stage); *Agnes*, Miss Tyrer (her first appearance these three years). After which, THE VILLAGE LAWYER. *Sampson*, Mr. Liston (from the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, being his first appearance on this stage)."

It is curious to remark that the young lady announced as making "her first appearance these three years," on the same night that Mr. Liston made *his* first appearance, was the pretty little Miss Tyrer, soon destined to become his household idol—the solace of his declining life—the honour and the comfort of his home for nearly forty years. Mr. Liston did not make any great sensation on his first night, for we do not even find him repeating the character for some time. His second part in London was *Zekiel Homespun*, Friday, June 14. When he first came to London, he generally wore a pea-green coat, and was everywhere accompanied by an ugly little pug-dog. This dog, like his master, soon made him himself a favourite, go where he would, and seemed exceedingly proud that he could make almost as many laugh as the comic man. This pug-dog acted as Mr. Liston's *second courier*, always trotting on before, to announce his friend and master. The frequenters of the Orange Coffee House, Cockspur-street, where Liston resided, always began laughing as they said "Oh, Liston, will be here in a moment, for here's his beautiful pug."

On the 15th of October, 1805, Mr. Liston made his first appearance at Covent-Garden Theatre, as *Jacob Gawky*, in "The Chapter of Accidents;" in this he was highly successful: he also made a great stand in a new character, called *Gaby Grim*, in "We Fly by Night." But the earliest epoch of his *great* success may be looked upon as the night on which he first performed *Lord Grizzle*, in "Tom Thumb," Saturday, June 20th, 1807; he then introduced the dancing-song, in which his elegant and symmetrical form was shewn off to great advantage: this song he generally sung three times. Upon this occasion there was another person, closely connected with him, who made a sensation scarcely less powerful than his own; this was the late Miss Tyrer, now Mrs Liston—she was the inimitable *Dame Dollalolla*; they had been married on the 22nd of March, at St. Martin's Church. Their mutual friend Charles Taylor, the celebrated *Rosalind* in "Tom Thumb," with his amiable wife, gave them their wedding-breakfast at Mrs. Liston's present residence, Fife House, No. 1, Knightsbridge, at the time a *box*, who entered the army in 1839, and is now Senior Captain of the 8th King's Own—and a daughter, who married Rodwell, the well-known composer and author.

That Mr. Liston did really imagine he could be a tragic actor, is partly borne out by his actually having attempted *Octavian*, in "The Mountaineers," on the 17th of May 1809. Now, although he could not sustain a whole tragic character, there were touches of pathos in his acting at times that seldom failed to draw tears from the feeling heart—witness, his *Domestic Sampson*, when he is told he must leave his benefactor's child, *Lucy Sterman*. And, for fine sterling acting, what could surpass his *Adam Brook*, in Plan-le's charming drama of "Charles the Twelfth," produced at Drury-lane, Nov. 11th, 1828?

At the time, Mr. Abbot had an English company in Paris. Mr. Liston performed there for one or two nights, but he made no great impression upon the Parisians. At this we cannot wonder, for they discovered that Mr. Chapman was a better *Richard the Third*, the great Kean, and, in their eyes, Miss Smithson was the *beau ideal* of a fine actress.

In 1823, January 28th, Mr. Liston commenced an engagement, at £50 per week, at Drury-Lane, in the character of *Tony Lumpkin*, in "She Stoops to Conquer." In the following year, Friday, May 21st, 1824, King George the Fourth honoured him in a signal manner by commanding the "Hypocrite," and with his own hands encircling him in *Moneyed* mock sermon. This sermon was always encored afterwards. The next year, 1825, was to be the climax of Mr. Liston's popularity. On the 13th September, in this year, Mr. Poole's celebrated comedy of "Paul Pry" was produced; the character of *Paul Pry*, Mr. Liston. The *furor* for this piece was immense. Mr. Liston was now to be seen mimicked in all conceivable materials—plaster, clay, china, butter; he gave signs to public-houses and pauses to coaches; even in the centre of pocket-handkerchiefs then was Liston to be found as *Paul Pry*: he was everywhere.

The next marked portion of his theatrical career may be looked upon as the first step into the seventh age of his histrionic life: it was his joining Madame Vestris, at the Olympic, in 1831. He appeared on the first night of the season as *Dominique*, in Mr. Charles Dance's piece of "Talk of the Devil." At this theatre he received £60 per week, and continued to perform there with unabated attraction until the end of the season 1837. He never took a formal farewell of the stage, and the last night he ever performed was for the benefit of Mr. James Vining, at the Lyceum, in Mr Planché's admired drama, "A Peculiar Position," the character of *Monsieur Champignon*, Mr. Liston

Thus ended the theatrical existence of one of the drama's most brilliant stars.

Were we asked what made Liston the great actor he was, we should answer, the three qualities, without which no actor can be great—NATURE, TRUTHFULNESS, and STUDY. Nature, in her comic mood, had certainly lavished her gifts upon him; his upper lip, which was very deep, possessed a most extraordinary power of expression. He was always of the superior class. For some years past, he half grew old in society but little. His attention to religion was always marked by no ostentation, but by a devout sincerity; his knowledge of the Scriptures was very extensive.

The illness, which ultimately ended in death, first attacked him about four years since, in the form of apoplexy, from such attacks he was relieved from time to time by the usual means. The last took place, without the slightest warning, on the after dinner, on Monday, March 16, from which time he never spoke again. His usual medical attendant, Dr. Cumming, of Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, assisted by Dr. Mackintyre and Mr. R bert Liston, the eminent surgeon, did all that science could do, to save his life, but in vain. On Sunday morning last, March 22nd, at a quarter to eleven, he breathed his last in the arms of Mrs. Liston; who, for many years of the most happy, 39 years before, had sworn to love and cherish him till death, and thus, to the latter, she fulfilled her vow.

The mortal remains of this great actor will be interred very early on Monday morning, in the grounds of the Cemetery, at Kensal-green.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MORE RAILWAY LITIGATION.—At the Assizes at Liverpool, on Tuesday, a case was tried, Marsden *v.* Newmarsh and others, involving an important point respecting the sale of Railway shares. The plaintiff, Mr. Marsden, sued Mr. Thomas Marsden, against Francis Newmarsh and John H. Waddington, the defendants, for the recove ry of certain losses which the plaintiff had sustained by reason of the defendants having agreed, according to order, certain shares in various lines of railway. The defendants denied the contract, and put the plaintiff to prove the averments in the declaration. Witnesses having been called on the part of the defendants, and the plaintiff and his Lordship summed up. The Jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant as to the issues on the Leeds and Thirsk, and for the plaintiff on the Shrewsbury and Herefordshire, for the difference between the price of the shares on the 7th October and to-day £100, with liberty to the Court to reduce damages by altering dates and referring to share-lists.

LIABILITIES OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.—At the Exeter Assizes, on Friday (last week) an action was tried in which the Committee of Management of the defunct "Direct Exeter and Plymouth Railway Company" sought to recover from Mr. Toby, an attorney, of Exeter, the sum of £105, being the amount of deposits on 40 shares which had been allotted to him on his application. The shares were not allotted till a ter the panic; and it appeared that very few of the allottees had paid any deposits, as of 1 aid let the Committee of Management to order certain shares in the survey", &c. Sergeant Kinglake, for the defendant, contended that there had been a change in the provisional directors after the application and before the allotment had been made, and that therefore there could be no contract between the defendant and them. The Committee of Management itself was changed, and that the defendant was only bound to take shares in the Company as it was when he applied. Sergeant Kinglake further contended there had been no allotment of shares, as shares could only exist after the Act of Parliament had been obtained, whereas this must be treated as an abandoned scheme, in which the projectors could not recover at all. He contended that if the law should be of opinion the allotment was properly made to the defendant, the damages should be £3, the proportion of 3s. per share for the expenses, and not £105. The Judge said he would reserve the point for Sergeant Kinglake to argue in banc on a case to be set in the Court above. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

A MAN CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE. At Leicester, on Monday, *William Hubbard* was tried for the murder of his wife, Hannah Hubbard, in that town, on the 11th of August last. The circumstances were stated at the time. A quarrel had arisen between the prisoner and his wife, and the former had struck her such violent blows with a bellows, as to cause her death. Mr Macaulay, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the act was one of manslaughter, and not murder, inasmuch as it was evident, from the evidence, that no malice of any kind existed. It was, according to the evidence, the result of sudden passion, occasioned by great provocation. The Jury having found the prisoner G. ., Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to death, without hope of mercy.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICE CONSTABLE AT DEPTFORD.—On Monday, the adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Jeffery, Police-constable, who was murdered on the morning of Saturday, the 21st ult., in Tinder-box alley, Deptford, was resumed before Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sullivan, Brown, alias O'Keefe, Collins, and M'Carthy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Thursday (last week), a man, named John Elmor, residing in a small house at Cotmer Farm, Derbyshire, murdered his daughter ten years of age, while in bed, and then hung himself. He had long been in a state of semi-derangement, and used to say, that if he were to die and leave his daughter behind him, she might be exposed to want and misery.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Nassau opened the session of the States of the Duchy, on the 14th, at Wiesbaden. In his opening speech, the Duke announced that the extraordinary grants made in consequence of the bad state of the last harvest, have been taken from the excess of the receipts of 1845, and will not, therefore, prevent a reduction of the taxes for 1846.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 17th inst., publishes a letter from Toulon of the 15th, announcing that the Grand Duke Constantine would positively arrive in that harbour in the beginning of April, with the small Russian squadron which was then at Civita Vecchia, awaiting the return of the Prince from Rome. Orders had been forwarded from Paris to give him a brilliant reception, and the Prince de Joinville, it was said, would meet him at Toulon.

A lady, named Myddleton Bowers, receives a pension of £218 4s. from the city of London, on the ground that she is a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Myddleton.

Advices have been received from Cape Town to the 24th January inclusive. They contain accounts of continued depredations by the Kaffirs, on the frontier, and a communication from Colesberg mentions four more murders. One of the victims is an Irishman named James Bourke, a deserter from the army of St. Petersburgh, who had settled in Graaf Reinet. Dutch, and not English, is the language of the Boers. Hereditary Grand Duke will not leave the capital, but during the absence of the Emperor will have the direction of the internal affairs of the empire.

The *Studien Journal* announces, that in consequence of the massacres in Gallicia 150 estates are without proprietors. The majority of the land stewards were murdered. The distress is so great in Gallicia that the Government will be obliged to afford assistance.

The *Frankfort Journal* quotes a letter from Berlin, which would seem to indicate that the question of a constitution for Prussia was not abandoned. It appears, on the contrary, that the special committee charged with preparing the draught of that constitution has coincided in a portion of its task, and prepared a memorial on the subject to the King. It is the general belief in Berlin, that in the month of January, 1847, the period fixed for the meeting of the provincial states, a Royal decree will appear, convoking the body proposed.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes letters from Macao of the 29th of December. The French mission to China had returned to Macao on the 6th of December, after having visited the four northern ports. The *Alcmene* was to have sailed on the 8th of January from Macao, to bring back the commercial delegates to France. All the persons attached to the mission were to have quitted China in a few days after the departure of the Alcmene. The Emperor intimated an intention of going next week to Moscow, and that he will not return until the time when it shall be necessary for him to go into Italy to accompany the Empress back. It is said that the Hereditary Grand Duke will not leave the capital, but during the absence of the Emperor will have the direction of the internal affairs of the empire.

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Brazilian papers to the 7th of February state that a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded on the 11th of November, between the Governments of Paraguay and Corrientes, in which they mutually pledge themselves not to lay down their arms until they have secured freedom for the navigation of the rivers the Parana, and rendered themselves entirely independent of the Government of Buenos Ayres. They express friendly and respectful feelings for the Argentine Confederation, but a settled determination to resist to the utmost the usurpations of General Rosas.

According to accounts from Stockholm, the coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway will take place in the cathedral church at Frondheim (Norway), if the alterations and repairs now in progress in the Frondheim Cathedral can be completed within that period. Their Majesties purpose leaving the greater part of the ensuing winter in the Peninsula. The navigation makes frequent excursions to see his two sons, who are at the Upsala University. His Excellency the Swedish Minister of Justice, Baron Von Nordenfalk, died on the 10th inst. in his forty-ninth year.

At a general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, a vote of £20 towards its testimonial to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., to record the sense entertained by the subscribers of the important services rendered to the mercantile interest by the regular and early receipt of the shipping intelligence from India, effected by the energetic and persevering exertions of Mr. Waghorn, in originating and establishing the overland communication with that extensive portion of the British empire, was unanimously carried.

The funeral of General Balmaseda, one of the most firm adherents of Don Carlos, took place in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Petersburgh, at the beginning of this month. The General had taken up his residence in the Russian capital during the last seven or eight years.

According to late accounts from Italy, disturbances have taken place at Imola, but of a local nature. At Spoleto the prisoners attempted to revolt, and seven of them were killed and many wounded. Great indignation was felt at Rome on hearing that the name of the Pope had been abused in the late insurrection at Poland, saying that his Holiness had excited the insurrection against the Governments; whilst, on the contrary, the Holy Father had issued a brief to the Bishops of Prussian Poland, Posen, and Cracow, enjoining them to exhort the clergy of their respective dioceses to abstain from taking any part whatsoever in the insurrection.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Augsburgh Gazette* writes, on the 14th, that the reports of the contract of a new loan are not confirmed, the Government not having need of such means of raising money, notwithstanding the expenses occasioned by the disturbances in Poland. It is added, the National Bank is in a flourishing state, having in hand 93,000,000 florins in specie, and 39,500,000 florins in bills. The amount of its advances upon security is 42,000,000 florins.

A letter from Berlin, dated March 18, says—"It is generally believed here that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will pay a visit to this court in May or June, at which time her Majesty will return from Italy."

The *Moniteur* contains a notice of the Ministry of Commerce, announcing, on the authority of a despatch, dated Tangier, the 26th ult., that the emperor of Morocco has abolished the monopoly of steel, and subjected that article to an entrance duty of eight piastres per quintal (or £3 10s. 8d. per 200lb.), with a reduction of one-fourth on payment in ready money.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that AN EXTRA NIGHT not included in the Subscription, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, being the last Night but One before Easter, when will be performed (for this occasion only) Donizetti's celebrated Opera, entitled ROLLSARIO: Belsarie, Sig Fornasari; Ginstiniano, Sig F Lablache; Alamiro Sig. Corelli; Irene, Madame Grisi; Adalgisa, Madlle. Sandoni. To be followed by the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Madlle Lucile Grahn will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance with Madlle Louise Taglioni in costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte in the course of the Evening will be introduced the following DANCES:—New Pas de Deux by Mdlle. Louise Taglioni and Madame Petit Stephan; and a Favorite Pas de Caractère, by Madlle. Lucile Grahn. After which, the LAST SCENE of LA SONNAMBULA: Amina by Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi. With other Entertainments in which Mdlle. Cerrito will appear. To conclude with for the First Time this Season BALINE, OU, LA DRYADE Arranged by Mr. Perrot. In Three Tableaux the Music by Sig Pugni; the Scenery by Mr. Marshall Principal Characters—Baline (introduced to Count Edgar, Madlle Lucile Grahn Rubini (a Gnome), M. Perrot; Comte Edgar, Madame Petit Stephan; Prince of Silnia (the Father) M Di Mattia. In the course of the Ballet—Watzo Sinestenne, by the Corypheus of the Corps de Ballet, Pas de la Reine, Madlle Lucile Grahn, supported by Madlle Nolandi and Madlle. Cassan. Mazurka Di Extase, Madlle Lucile Grahn and M Perrot. Grand Pas de Trois, Madlle. Lucile Grahn, and the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, March 30th, Mr. LAVENU'S GRAND CONCERT, at which the following Distinguished Artists will appear:—Madame Albertazzi, Madame Balfe, Mdlle Schloss, Mrs Alfred Shaw, Miss Lucombe, Miss Messent, Miss Cubitt, Miss Miss M. O'Connor, Miss A. Hill, the Misses Williams, Miss Sara Flower, and Miss Dolby; Messrs. Harrison, Braham, H. Phillips, Borrani, Bottger, Rafter, Bodda, Ferrari, Archer, W. Crouch, and Henry Russell, the Hutchinson Family, the American Vocalists, Instrumental Solo Performers:—Madame Dulcken, Signor Sivori, Mr Parish Alvars, Messrs. Richardson, Keating, Case, Lazarus, Baumann, Platt, and Pregazzi. Leader, M. Tolbecque; Conductors, Messrs Benedict Negri, and Lavenu. Box Tickets, 8s.; Pit, 5s., Galleries, 3s., and 2s; Particulars to be had at all the Musicsellers. Places and Private Boxes to be had only at the Box-office, Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO. and Messrs ADDISON and HOLLIER, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. ANDREW ROBERT ASTLEY.—This Establishment will be open during the Easter Holidays. Immense Novelties, consisting of the Attractive Entertainments expressly prepared BY ROYAL COMMAND, on the occasion of the VISIT of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESSES ROYAL to the Amphitheatre, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Last Representations of THE ELEPHANTS OF THE PAGODA. On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and five following Evenings, the highly popular Spectacle of the RAJAH OF SAGPORE. Brilliant SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, in which Mr HAYDY will have the honour of appearing. Madame GABRIELLA DUCROW, with her celebrated Horse SEBIA, whose performances Royalty has been pleased to bestow the most marked encouragement. The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with a New Olio upon from 11 to 5. Equestrian Exercises.

BY COMMAND.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SECOND CONCERT will take place on Monday Evening, the 30th inst., in honour of Beethoven's Birthday. Overture to St. Mendelssohn's Overture Holyrood Concert, Mr. Mitchell, 33, Charing Cross.

THOMAS BREWER, 21a Soho-square, announces that the commencement of a new Quarter, a favourable opportunity exists for persons to become Subscribers, who are requested to apply at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday next, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock, or to Mr Bowley, 53, Charing-cross, to whom all communications for the Library and Reading Room are to be addressed. Terms for Subscription, One Guinea per annum, and during the past year the Subscription Concerts amounted to eleven.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 1st, 1846 will be performed HANDEL'S ORATORIO, JUDITHA." Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, Mr Brahem, and Mr Phillips. The Band will consist of above 200 Performers. Tickets, 5s. each, Reserved Seats, 8s., may be obtained of the principal Music Sellers, of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross; Mr. Ella, 6, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Charing Cross and at the Institution in the Evening, or by Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery. Two Guineas per annum, and during the past year the Subscription Concerts amounted to eleven.

COLOSSEUM. SACRED MUSIC during LENT, and Concerts every Day, by Evening Parties, in the Grand Saloon under Parts, in Madame Sainton, Miss Lanton, Children, &c. Sacred Music only on Wednesday and Friday, and the most Fashionable Concerts on the Grand Orchestra. Organ the remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past. 6

DAY EXHIBITION.—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Saloons, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Alpine Rocks, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent.—Open from 10 till 5.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c. open from 7 till 10.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—The Last Three Nights of Lent.—Changes of Entertainments.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, and FRIDAY, APRIL 3, Mr. LOVE will present an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice and its Corresponding Organs, which, Love in all Shapes. Sonnets, he Welsh Harpist. A Traveller's Reminiscences, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Tickets, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 2, at the INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE

On MONDAY, MARCH 30 at BRENTWOOD

On TUESDAY, APRIL 6, at the ROOMS, KENSINGTON.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will SHORTLY CLOSE HIS FAREWELL LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—Many persons having presumed tickets, without being able to gain admittance, those Tickets will continue to be received, but the Public is respectfully informed that it is impossible more than a few minutes can be conceded to any one during the little General's stay. He appears Every Day and Evening, in all the Costumes and Characters in which he had the honour of appearing before Royalty and the Nobility at Buckingham Palace and Windsor, and before all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours, from Half-past Two to Five; Half-past Seven to Ten. Morning Levees at Eleven o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Children under ten, Half-price. After Nine o'Clock on each Evening, he appears in his New Play, at the Lyceum Theatre.

EXHIBITION OF TABLEAUX, OIL PAINTED and in RELIEF, 209, REGENT-STREET.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that the above Exhibition was OPENED on THURSDAY last, the 26th inst., and will continue open Daily, from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening. These Tableaux have already attracted much attention on the Continent, as well from the intrinsic beauty of the subjects arranging and painting, as from overcoming the difficult question of giving the combined distant perspective on a flat surface with a foreground modelled in relief, preserving at the same time the beauty of composition.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Anatomical Museum, open from 1 till 5.

A COURSE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, containing upwards of One Thousand Models—Cast from and Coloured after Nature—Open every day at the Galleries of the Human Frame in every state of Disease.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Gallery of Tableaux, open from 10 till 5.

Daily, at Half-past Four o'Clock and in the Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten, the LECTURES (which these on Artificial Impregnation, Wet Nurses, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL Ascending and Descending Inclined Plane, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Children under ten, Half-price.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.

The Patrons of the Fund are respectfully informed that the ANNIVERSARY MEETING will TAKE PLACE on MONDAY, APRIL 6th, at FREEMASONS HALL

The President, His Royal Highness The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, in the Chair.

The names of the very many eminent Performers, who have generously already promised their gratuitous services on the occasion, will be published in a few days.

HONORARY TREASURERS will be kindly undertaken by Mr. W. COOKE, who, with Mr MUHLENFELDT, will preside at the Grand Piano-forte, those gentlemen most kindly undertaking their gratuitous services.

TRUSTEES.—Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., G. Marjoribanks, Esq., and G. Bartley, Esq.

STEWARDS.

HONORARY SURGEON—R. Liston, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR 1846.—C. Dibdin, C. Farley, W. Harrison, E. Keeley, F. Matthews, D. Meadows, C. Perkins, C. Taylor, and C. Young.

Secretary—Mr. Brinkwater Mead.

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FOR NOTHING.—A Pamphlet on NERVOUS, or MIND COMPLAINTS, with Cases and Testimonials.—The NERVOUS are invited to send to the Rev. DR. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, for a small Pamphlet but published, on his new and most successful TREATMENT of NERVOUS, or MIND COMPLAINTS, by which he now cures those diseases as certainly as water quenches thirst, and the Pamphlet will be returned free, if one stamp is sent. Means of Cure sent to all parts.

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THE PIANISTA, No. 67, (now ready) containing the whole Opera (without curtailment) of "NINO," or "SARDEGNONOSON," now performing at Her Majesty's Theatre. Price 2s. No. 59 Pianista contains the whole opera of "Sonnambula," for 2s. No. 57, "Fra Diavolo," 2s. All in folio, on the finest paper from engraved plates (not type). Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row; one door from Cheapside.

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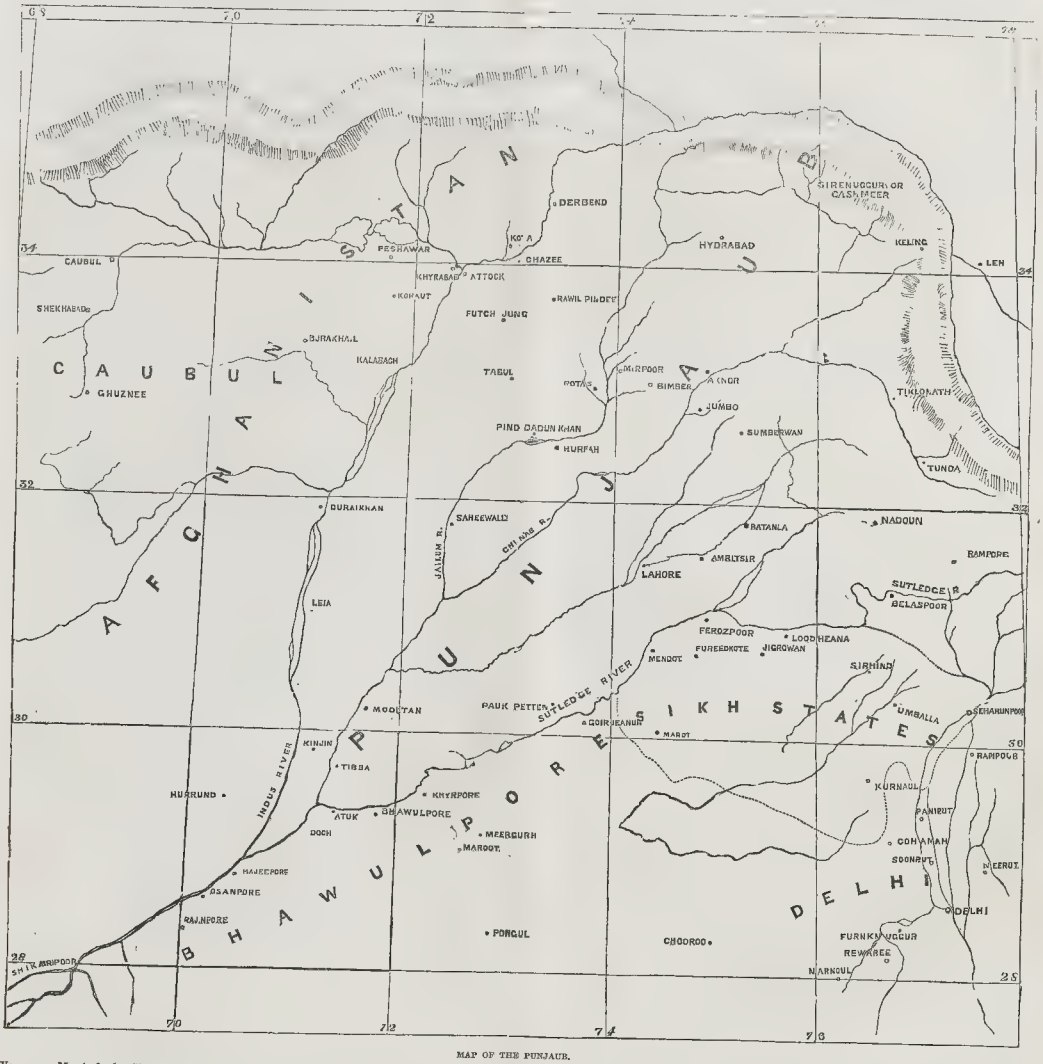
SEAT OF THE WAR IN INDIA.



MAP OF THE PUNJAUB.

We annex a Map in further illustration of the recent important events on the Sutlej river. It shows the great theatre of the war; the Sikh states, and the Punjaub; the outline of the extreme territory of the latter being almost completely formed by the course of the Indus, and that of the Sutlej and its prolongation. Mr. E. Thornton, in his valuable Gazetteer, gives a minute survey of this territory; but, better adapted to our present purpose, is the following *précis*, which we quote from Lieut-Colonel Steinbach's recently published volume, entitled, "The Punjaub; being a brief account of the Country of the Sikhs, &c."

The extensive country in the north-west of India, known by the name of the Punjaub, derives its appellation from two Persian words—*panj*, five, and *aub*, water, from the five rivers which flow through the territory. These rivers are, the Indus or Attock, the Jylum, the Chenab, the Ravee, and the Sutlej, the first and last forming the geographical boundaries of a space extending from latitude 29 degrees 15 minutes to 34 degrees north, longitude 70 degrees 46 minutes to 76 degrees east. The political limits of the country, however, extend somewhat beyond the banks of the two principal rivers, and may be reckoned, including Peshawur and the countries west of the Indus, Iskardoh, Ladakh, and other hill states north, at 600 miles in length from east to west, and 350 miles in breadth from north to south. In the immediate north and north-east of the territory lie the chains of mountains known as the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayan range, the latter divided from the former by the extensive valley of the Indus.

The plain of the Punjaub, to use the words of Thornton, the Gazetteer, "is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *doab*, signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers." The rivers are all, in a great measure, navigable, not less than 1960 miles of the five principal streams, with their four tributaries, the Punjund, Trinab, Bess, and Epara, being available for purposes of inland traffic. Irrigation, to an almost unparalleled extent, is likewise carried on, without much assistance from artificial means, the great plain being extremely level, or sloping so gradually from north-east to south-west, that the highest elevation above the level of the sea does not exceed 1600 feet, descending to about 200. In fact, the exceeding smoothness of the country has the effect of causing the rivers to frequently change their courses, not one of them runs within several miles of the great towns whose walls they washed twenty years ago. Scattered over the territory, but chiefly near the rivers, are numerous towns, fortresses, and villages. The principal towns are Lahore (the capital and seat of Government), Umritzur, Moultan, Vuzeerabad, Muzaffernhud, Kashmir or Sirinuggur, and Peshawur. The fortresses are Umritzur, formerly the depositary of the Royal treasury, a place of no particular strength; Rotas, on the high-road from Lahore to Peshawur, strikingly situated upon an eminence, but now suffered to fall into decay; and the castle on the banks of the Attock, which commands the passage of the river. Most of the towns, however, are surrounded by a mud or brick wall of frail quality: Lahore itself is so defended, with the addition of a dry moat, which, on emergency, could be filled with water from the neighbouring Ravee. But the mud walls would afford no protection against artillery.

Lahore, the capital, is a town of considerable dimensions; the circuit of fortification exceeds seven miles. Originally occupied by the Mussulman invaders, it contains many remnants of spacious and handsome mosques, serais, and monuments.

Umritzur, situated between the rivers Beas and Ravee, is of somewhat larger extent than Lahore, and from having been the capital when Runjeet Singh exercised dominion over the Punjaub, is now a place of great commercial importance.

But the most striking edifice, upreared by Runjeet Singh, is the lofty fortress of Govindgur, which formerly held all the wealth of the Government for the time being.

Moultan, the third town in order of importance, stands upon a mound three miles east of the river Chenab. In form it is an irregular sexagon, with its longest side, which measures six hundred yards to the north-west. Its modern consequence arises from the great extent of commerce of which it is the seat, the banking transactions particularly giving it a pre-eminence over all other towns in Western India. Although within its own walls, which are forty feet in height, seen from without, but few buildings of any importance are contained, the neighbourhood is crowded with the débris of mosques, tombs, serais, &c., attesting the ancient grandeur of the place.

Vuzeerabad likewise stands to the east of the Chenab, but two or three hundred miles higher up than the town previously mentioned. In point of architecture, Vuzeerabad may take precedence of any other town in the Punjaub. This is owing to the exertions of General Avitabile, an European officer, lately in the service of the Sikh Government, who spent much of his accumulated wealth in decorating and improving the locality of his residence. The streets are broad, and the bazaars exceedingly commodious.

Muzaffarabad, at the confluence of the Jeylum and the Kishengunga, has nothing to recommend it beyond its position. It commands the entrance of the Barramala Pass into Kashmir.

Kashmir, or Cashmere—better known to English readers under the latter orthography—is beyond the geographical limits of the Punjaub, properly so called, but has been included in the territory by conquest since 1819.

Peshawur, like Kashmir, is a conquest from the Affghans; it fell to the arms of Runjeet Singh about twenty years since, and is now annexed to the dominions of the Punjaub. Separated from Affghanistan Proper by the far-famed Khyber Pass, a tolerable fortification has enabled the Sikhs to retain it; but, excepting these defences, there is nothing in the town to distinguish it from the shapeless masses of decayed brickwork which are found in and about all the other towns in the Punjaub.

Ladakh, or Middle Thibet, and Iskardoh, completes, in the north, the possessions of the Sikhs, as Mittun Khote may be said to terminate them in the south. The former are situated respectively in 32 deg. and 35 deg. of north latitude, longitude 79 deg. and 76 deg., in the mountain regions which close in the east and north of the Punjaub.

This Map will be interesting in connexion with the recent events in the Sikh country, as well as the contemplated conquest of the Punjaub by the British. Upon this topic we find the following observations, concluding a well-timed paper in "Bentley's Miscellany" for April, entitled "The Seat of War:—The Punjaub and its Inhabitants:" a contribution distinguished by the full acquaintance of the author with his subject, and his power of rendering it acceptable to the largest class of readers:

Since the death of Heera Singh, there has not been a vestige of stable government in the Punjaub. The Queen Regent has displayed an excess of profligacy such as surpasses the fabulous extravagances of Semiramis; the pusillanimous Maharajah displays symptoms of hopeless incapacity; and the multitudinous Ministers who "come like shadows, so depart," have rendered confusion worse confounded.

But the Sikh soldiery have got for their dominant notion that which constituted the strength and the weakness of the Mahrattas, that they are predestined to be the conquerors of India; and a multitude of false prophets, most of them Akalees, has sprung up in the Punjaub, preaching the duties of a holy war, and confidently predicting success.

It is the general opinion that the Punjaub must be annexed to the British territories because there are not materials for constructing a permanent native Government. This was strongly felt and expressed by the gallant and lamented Sir R. Sale, who has prematurely fallen in the first conflict. Had he survived, the conquest of the Punjaub might have been facilitated by the respect which the Sikhs universally had for his valour, and the confidence they reposed in his integrity. The task now will be one of some difficulty and danger, nor will security be immediately obtained on the completion of the conquest. Too large a proportion of the population has been trained to arms for quiet to be the result of victory, and the Akalees will raise insurrections whenever they are beyond the musket-range of sentries.

If the Punjaub were placed under the immediate dominion of the British Crown, and its administration confided to persons unfettered by the cumbrous routine of Leadenhall-street, it might become a most valuable acquisition. It possesses great mineral wealth; its agricultural produce might be almost indefinitely multiplied by a judicious system of irrigation, and the transit trade on the five rivers, if subjected to moderate tolls, would furnish a revenue nearly adequate to the ordinary expenses of the government. The climate in many districts—as, for instance, in the valley of Kashmir, and other spots at the foot of the mountains—is the finest in the world; and, when viewed in connection with the productiveness of the soil, offers many advantages to settlers. Chance, or rather Providence, has placed in our power an opportunity of making our country the civiliser of Asia, and we may be permitted to hope that in this enlightened age the crimes and blunders perpetrated on the banks of the Ganges will not be repeated on the banks of the Indus.

To such of our readers as wish to consult a topographical illustration of this country more in detail, we specially recommend the small, but very full map of the Punjaub, recently published by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-Cross.

RELIGION OF THE SIKHS. The Sikh religion does not boast of a very high antiquity. Previous to the close of the fifteenth century, the whole of the people inhabiting the Punjaub were either the followers of Hindoeism, devoutly believing in the mythology which, to the present moment, is held in reverence by the millions spread over British India, or disciples of Mahomed, from conviction, or the proselyting influence of Persian and Affghan conquerors. But in the early part of the sixteenth century arose a religious teacher, Nanach Shah, the son of a salt merchant, who, becoming a fakir, practised great austerity, and parted with all his property to the poor. The result was a very extensive conversion of his countrymen from the Brahminical and Mahomedan religions to a belief in pure Deism. The new disciples of Nanach called themselves *Sikz*—a term derived from the Sanscrit, and applicable to the followers of any particular teacher. It has remained with the people to this moment.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid. SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 205.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846. [Sixpence.

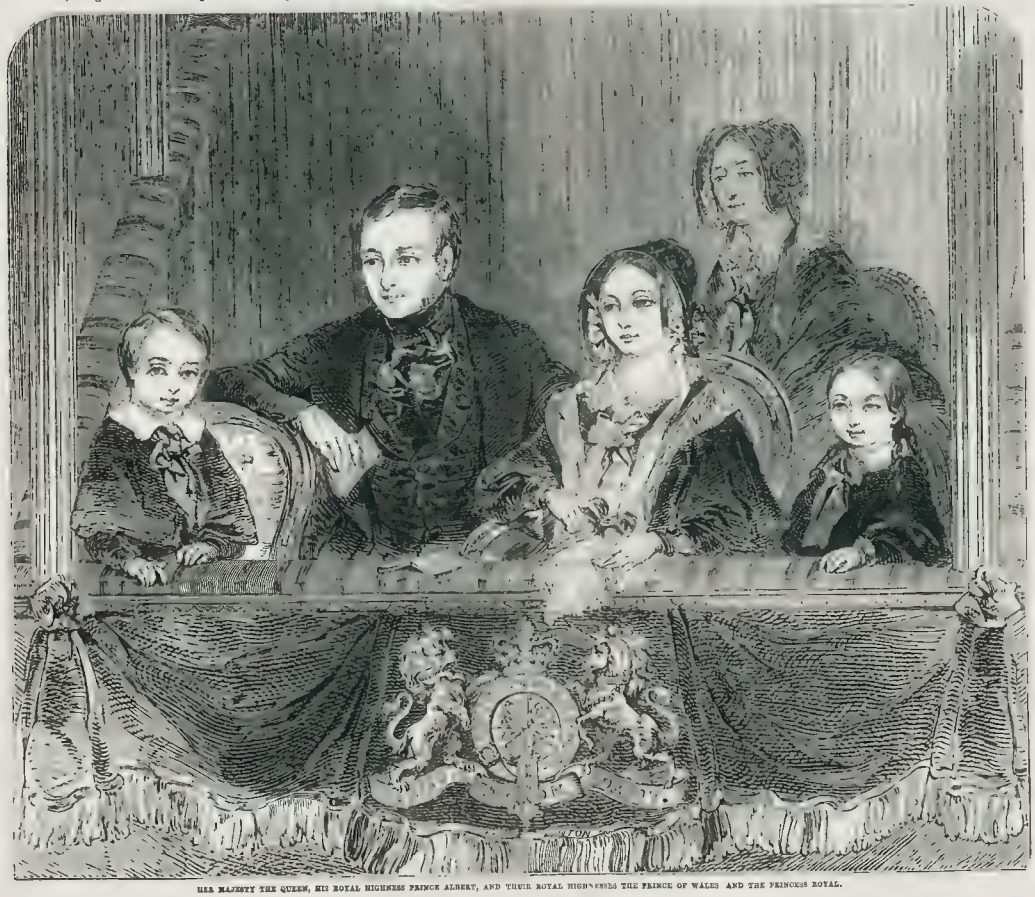
MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The proceedings of Parliament are somewhat inexplicable; the whole of Monday evening was spent in debating a point of etiquette and precedence, namely, whether the Coercion Bill for Ireland should be proceeded with, or whether the Corn Bill should be taken first. Much was said of the value of time, and much of the precious article spent in the discussion upon it, the debate being closed, at last, by a decision that decided nothing, as it was farther adjourned. On Tuesday, so much having been said of the value of time, it might naturally be supposed that the debate would have been resumed; but, to the astonishment of everybody, no House was made, and the important discussion on a measure that suspends the Constitution, was necessarily postponed for a day or two; the point of etiquette and precedence between the Corn Bill and the Curfew Act—between food and force—remaining unsettled, a vote of thanks to the Indian Army, and an incidental discussion of the Irish Poor-law, filling up the interval.

As it is well known the Government can always make a House when it wishes, though it cannot so well prevent one being made if its opponents are determined there shall be one, this omission, interpreted as a wilful avoiding of a disagreeable debate, has given rise to various reports as to the stability of the Ministry, which have not been without their effect on the funds, though this is by no means a proof that such reports are well founded. A certain degree of credit is, however, lent to them; there is a general impression that difficulties are gathering round the Government, which it must possess more than ordinary vitality to outlive,—of course, in the official meaning of the phrase. The speech of Sir Robert Peel on Friday last, though it preceded a triumphant division, was by no means confident in its tone; he spoke of "falling" more than once, and of how and why he should descend from the high position he holds: it was not such an oration as might be expected from a Minister with a majority of a hundred supporting him. The mere contemplation of "falling" as a possibility, suggests the idea that the occurrence is not far off. Sir Robert's peroration was, in some degree, the gathering round him of his Legislator's robe, that the last act might be performed with decorum.

Then, there have been heard and seen other symptoms of weakness and uncertainty. Sir James Graham says, "It would be in vain for me to attempt to dissemble, and, at all events, I shall not attempt to dissemble, the extreme difficulties of the Government at this particular moment." On all sides, there is little but despondency; the victories in India are almost the only events which throw a gleam of brightness on Ministerial prospects, and they will not aid the Government out of what has been, still is, and will long remain the "great difficulty."

The stumbling-block of all English Ministries is Ireland and its condition; the Whigs could suggest nothing but a Coercion Bill, and admitting a few Catholics to legal offices; the first measure irritated the people; the second did not do what was most wanted —feed them. All Ministries seem to think they can succeed by working from the highest classes downwards; the Whigs admitted wealthy Catholics, or those who had legal talent and political influence, to office and patronage; but, for the bulk of the nation, the immense mass of pauperism and discontent, there was nothing but Coercion Bills. When the Conservatives, under Sir Robert Peel, took the helm, they dispensed theological and academical education; in itself, the policy was commendable enough, but, again



Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal.

ROYAL VISIT TO ASTLEY'S.

only the higher, or, at least, the comfortably-circumstanced classes, are affected by it.

The millions of potatoe-fed Irishmen do not send their sons to Maynooth; and giving the means of obtaining an academical education to the children of the merchants and rich traders and farmers, does not lessen or remove one of the physical evils that Ireland labours under. The millions want food and occupation—wages, and some degree of security; but the Government gives the hundreds Latin and Greek, and thinks it has done something for the pacification of Ireland. Everything seems to be tried, but the real, plain, common-sense remedy: that is avoided, as if there were some strange reluctance to grapple with the real facts of the case. In the meantime, the people, left to sink from bad to worse—abandoned to the arbitrary will of those whom the law protects even in the most cruel exercise of the rights of property—blind, ignorant, and revengeful—rush into crimes that justly render Ireland the reproach of our rule throughout the world.

As if to prove what Landowners in Ireland dare do, while the country is on the brink of famine, the people revenging destitution by murder, the Government embarrassed between the necessity of feeding and fettering them, of establishing corn-sales and courts-martial, we read of a whole village being razed to the ground, and sixty or seventy families turned out to starve and die on the highway, at the mere caprice of one individual, and that one, we are sorry to say it, a woman! Such a thing occurring at such a crisis must compel the Legislature to act: Englishmen cannot see such barbarities practised at the very moment they are paying enormous sums out of the taxes to support those whom the Landowners thus plunge into destitution. Let any one imagine a peaceful English village of three hundred inhabitants destroyed under the superintendence—we blush while we write it—of an English Lieutenant, officer, and a guard of English soldiers, the people having no resources whatever but robbery or death by famine! Such a deed would be impossible in England: the landowner would be restrained by this simple fact—that every being so turned adrift would be able to demand support out of the Poor-rate; if the landlord makes paupers, he must also maintain them, and this acts as a restraint on the exercise of a strictly legal power. Why, in the name of justice, humanity, and common sense, cannot an equal protection be extended to the destitute in Ireland? We have introduced a Poor-law into that country; it appears to be a benefit; if it was the English Poor-law it would be; but that dark, malignant influence which has always marred the fair and honest intentions of the mass of the English people towards their Irish fellow-subjects has been at work here also. The Irish Poor-law is a mere mockery. It strictly prohibits all out-door relief; yet, in Ireland, if any relief is to be given at all, it must be in the nature of out-door relief; no other is possible; the bulk of the population can never be driven into the Union houses. The Poor-law in Ireland is utterly inefficient; it has been spoiled, as most other Irish measures are spoiled, by an unwise deference to the landed interest of that country. In England it is a protection to the destitute; it assures him that, at least, he shall not starve: in Ireland, men may and do starve; and the people, feeling that the law gives them neither protection nor security, combine against it in a dreadful spirit of revenge. The deeds of blood are horrible to read of; but can any one imagine what would take place in England, if the people were driven to such extremities? It would not be single murders, but one general rebellion, that would shake society to its foundations.

Mr. Scrope, on Wednesday, ably pointed out the defects of the Irish Poor-law, and suggested the remedies—suggestions both wise and practical. They would amply make the Irish Poor-law what it pretends to be. But Sir James Graham is actually kindled into rage by the mere proposal of what is evidently just; he will not hear of the two people being put on the same footing; Ireland may be united to England, but governed like England it must not be; those who have local knowledge "are of a contrary opinion" to Mr. Scrope. Of course they are, and will be to the end of time; the remedy touches their pockets; the land is theirs; the land is the only thing that can be made to pay in Ireland, and payment they will resist to the death. But how long, we ask, will England permit this, and go on paying an army, and constabulary, as a body-guard of rate-repudiating landlordism, and as helpers when a village is to be uprooted, with every now and then a famine-subsidy into the bargain, and allow those who hold the wealth of the kingdom to exact more, and pay less, and work a degree of oppression that no man dares name in England—oppression that, by driving the people into secret associations and inhuman violence, compels us to retrograde to the legislation of the Conqueror, and sullies our name in all other lands with disgrace and infamy?

Let us have a Coercion Bill for the land, and compel some of the enormous sums that leave Ireland in the shape of rents to remain behind in the form of Poor-rates; give every man a clear security against death on the highway; and then we shall see that those who must be supported will be employed; villages will be built instead of being pulled down, and there will be a chance of Ireland ceasing to be an exception to every other nation of the earth. We have great faith in the effect of just measures, and great doubts of the success of coercive ones; to try the last without the first is mere legislative insanity. The temporary measures of the Government to meet the famine and its consequences are good, and are working well. Can they not do more? Let us grapple with this and thus try and lessen the "great difficulty," which seems likely to bear down every Ministry, save that one which, at a future day, will grapple with it boldly and thoroughly.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ASTLEY'S.

IN our Journal of last week, we briefly chronicled the event of a grand hippo-dramatic entertainment at Astley's Amphitheatre, on Tuesday week, "by Royal Command." The performance was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a brilliant suite.

Mr. William Batty, the spirited lessee of the Theatre, appreciating the honour of the Royal visit, had tastefully decorated the theatre for the occasion; the passages and lobbies were covered with crimson cloth; and the box for the Royal visitors, in the centre of the first circle, was fitted up with silk tabaret, the prevailing colour being crimson and the general fittings of the box (from Gunter's) were superbly emblazoned the Royal Arms. The auditory of the theatre was likewise gorgeously embellished.

The Foot Guards lined the passages of the theatre, sentries were placed at the private-door, and detachments in the stable-yard and at the principal entrance in the Westminster-road. The visit was strictly private. Shortly after four o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious children and attendants, arrived in three close carriages, and were immediately ushered into the Royal box by Mr. Batty and Mr. T. Thompson, the stage-manager.

The performances then commenced. They are termed in the Programme, "A Grand Equestrian Day Representation;" the Riding-Masters being Mr. R. Smith and Mr. Widdicombe. There were a variety of graceful feats by Mons. Mdlle. Dumas, Miss Isabella M. Hime, and the Brothers Cardeno; besides, a Lilliputian Equestrian Scene of 1754. Mr. R. Smith introduced the spotted steeds, Beauty and Selim; and Mr. Batty led out his admired steed Beda. The whole terminated with a grand tableau from "The Rajah of Nagpore," and the performances of the celebrated Elephants.

At the conclusion, Her Majesty and Prince Albert expressed to Mr. Batty and Mr. Thompson their entire approval of the arrangements. The whole of the performances evidently gave high satisfaction to the Royal party, whom our Artist has sketched with excellent effect upon the preceding page.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night, smoke was seen to issue in large quantities from No. 33, Marshall-street, Golden-square, when the door was burst open, and it was ascertained that the back parlour, which was occupied by Mrs. Trenterburn, an elderly lady, was in flames. The engines commenced playing upon the fire, which was soon extinguished. On examining the room, Mrs. Trenterburn, who was left only a few minutes previously reading her Bible, was found lying on the floor greatly burned, and quite insensible. Dr. G. Johnson was immediately called in, and used every possible exertion to restore the unfortunate lady, but in vain, as she expired before he left the house. Mrs. Trenterburn had had two fits of apoplexy within the last six months, and the supposition is, that she was seized with another fit while reading, and that the candle ignited her dress.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

EVICTIONS OF TENANTRY IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for a return of the ejectments actually carried into effect in Ireland on the tenants and occupiers of land, during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, specifying the numbers in each barony and county respectively, and showing the total number in each year. The noble Marquis entered into some particulars connected with the recent evictions of tenantry in Roscommon and Galway. [Our readers will find, under the head of Ireland, an excellent narrative upon the subject.] The noble Marquis proceeded to make a cursory allusion to the present condition of the Irish people consequent on the potato disease, and said he had much pleasure in informing their lordships that he had received authentic advices from Ireland, stating that, in the counties of Down and Cavan, no want, either of food or employment, had been experienced. The Earl of ST. GERMANS did not oppose the motion, but he must confess the difficulty of making up

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news of the last great victory in India was known in Paris on Monday, and created a great sensation. The Paris papers, generally speaking, do justice to the prowess and firmness of England.

The provincial French papers state that in several parts of France riotous proceedings have occurred, ostensibly to express sympathy with the Poles, in some instances disgraced by cries of "Down with the King!" "Down with Guizot!"

M Garnier, a Conservative candidate, has been elected deputy at Avallon, in room of the late M. Philippe Dupin.

The papers contain long reports of the trial of M. Beauvallon, at Rouen, for killing M. Dujarrier, the director of the *Presse*, about a year ago. The proceedings commenced on Friday (last week), when several witnesses were called, and, amongst others, Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated novelist, employed for support or injury the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sudej, on our left, two bri-
Siècle, *Spectateur*, *Charivari*, *Pilote*, *Ere des Comercio* and *Universal* (in fact, all the leading journals opposed to Narvaez), are to be prosecuted for having pronounced the late *coup d'état* of the Government "unconstitutional."

BELGIUM.

Our advices from Brussels inform us of the complete arrangement of the new Ministry, which is thus composed:—

M. Le Comte de Theux, Interior
M. Decbamps, Foreign Affairs
M. Malou, Finance.
M. Le Baron d'Anethan, Justice.
M. De Bavay, Public Works.
M. Le General Prince, War.

The important changes are the substitution of Count de Theux and M. De Bavay for M. Van de Weyer and M. D'Hoffschmidt.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The latest accounts from Poland state that the executions which have taken place there have produced great consternation. At Posen great excitement prevails. The number of prisoners amount to 800. An officer in the Belgian service has been arrested. The persons who were arrested on the 14th have been sent to Solemburg, near Kustrin. Count Dzialynski has been set at liberty.

The following is a list of the persons of rank arrested at Posen:—The Counts Constantine and Ignatz Brunicki, Wadislas Lonski, Severin Malczynski, M. Ignatz Pruss Arnold, Alphouse de Beaukowsky, de Bulos Korski, Retired Lieutenant in the Prussian service; Stanislas de Biesekierski, formerly Colonel in the Polish service; Dobrowski, Alex. de Dembrowski, Arthur Beverwski, author (these two latter were arrested in Austria); Bronislas de Dombrowski, de Gonsiorowski (physician), Alex. de Gutrsy, the brothers Andreas Valesnin and Stanislas de Jelowicski; Jankowski, and Wladislas Kondrawski, Retired Lieutenant in the Prussian service. The ecclesiastics belonging to the Archi-Episcopal Seminary have been released.

In a letter from Warsaw, dated March 18, the following animated account is given of these executions

"The executions which took place on the 16th form a bloody wreath round the crown of Russia. This festival of the Russian Government took place at a late hour in the day; generally the condemned were executed at eight in the morning, at times even at four. Two Polish Nobles, two citizens, Stanislas Kosciszewsk. and Zarski, were erected at ten in the morning of the 16th. They died on the gallows. The sentence for civil criminals in Poland is decapitation; military criminals are shot. The ignominious death on the gallows strikes horror into the public mind. It is to cast this ignominy on the martyrs of the 16th, that they were ordered to be hung. They were mistaken. The gallows has been honoured by the death of Zarski and Kosciszewski. All the towns in Poland are to witness similar executions. The people of Warsaw showed themselves worthy of the trial on the 16th. 20,000 men were under arms.

"Before nine o'clock scarcely a soul was in the streets. Suddenly the streets of the noble city crowded by dense masses, proceeding solemnly towards the place of the execution. The space which separates the Citadel of Warsaw from Marimont and Belany is an immense barren field. This place was filled by an immense multitude, who came to bid a last farewell to the martyrs of their country, and whisper hope to them in their dying hour. At the execution of Konarski, at Wilna, the Russian soldiers wept. This was a scandal in the eyes of the Government. To prevent the renewal of shedding tears, instead of having them shot like Konski, the conspirators were ordered to be hung. The regiments on duty in the streets, and on the place of execution, were terror-struck at the aspect of the population of Warsaw. The traces of recent tears were on the faces of thousands, but at the solemn moment not a tear was shed—they denied such a gratification to their enemies.

"At the hour of ten struck, an extraordinary movement was visible in the assembled multitude; and, when the fatal noose was passed round the necks of the noble victims, the men uncovered their heads, and the whole populace knelt as one man. The day had been overcast all the morning, but at the fatal moment the sun burst forth in its glory, and then vanished behind the darkening clouds. At the execution of Zarski and Kosciszewski, the sentence of Litynski followed immediately. The latter was a man of property at Warsaw, and for him suffering degradation under the gallows with his fellow-prisoners, likewise condemned to liberty, received his stripes by passing through two files of soldiers His fellow-sufferers are nobleman; and, in Russia, noblemen may not receive the stripes. The generous-minded and patriotic Litynski is of humble extraction; he was, therefore, flagellated. When a soldier is sentenced to receive any number of stripes, a non-commissioned officer takes the building a bayonet against his breast, so that he may not advance too quickly, and thus avoid a few stripes. The Russian Government, fearing lest Litynski should rush upon the bayonet, and thus put an end to his sufferings, ordered two non-commissioned officers to precede him with the butt-ends of their muskets turned against his noble breast.

"The penal code in Poland makes no distinction of class. Even in Russia this is solely a military punishment. The Government have made the distinction of class in the case of Litynski, and sentenced him to a military punishment."

INDIA.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS, AND TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

The monthly Overland Mail has brought more than usually important news. On the 10th of February, the Commander-in-Chief, with a force of about 20,000 men, attacked the Sikhs on our side of the Sutlej, at a place called Sobraon, opposite to Hurreekee, and after a hard fought and bloody engagement totally defeated them at all points, and drove them across the river with the loss of sixty-seven pieces of artillery, and ten thousand men in killed and wounded.

Not only was this brilliant victory obtained, but the Sikhs have been compelled to submit, and to pay a million and a half sterling, to defray the expenses of the war.

The full particulars of this glorious achievement, and the results of it, will be found in the following

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

[This first official document is a Proclamation from Sir Henry Hardinge, in which he announces the total defeat of the Sikh army, and that the British army had entered the Sutlej and entered the Punjaub. It then states that no extension of territory was desired by the Government of India, and proceeds to describe the steps which will be taken to provide indemnity for the past and security for the future; but, as the exact terms of the arrangement are given in a subsequent despatch of the Governor-General, it is not necessary to recapitulate them now. Then follows a General Order from Sir Henry Hardinge, dated Camp, Kussoor, Feb 14, in which he announces the victory of Sobraon, and gives a minute description of the circumstances attending upon it, founding his narrative upon the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough, which we give below.]

DESPATCH FROM SIR HUGH GOUGH, ANNOUNCING THE DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS AT SOBRAON.

Head-quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp Kussoor, February 13, 1846.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.

Right Honourable Sir, It is the duty and the pleasure which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign, by the Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing me to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs, and our counteractions since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy constituted his position on the left bank, and his formidable *tête de pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the bridge of boats.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's pickets at the post of observation in front of Koderwalla, and at the little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred, owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances, until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both therefore possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposed field artillery and the 9-pounder Brigade under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 4th Brigade, under Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodeswalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or injury its right resting on and in the village of the little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the bend. Brigadier Curetons Cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurrekee and the enemy's horse, under Rajah Lall Singh Mirr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major-General Gilbert's right and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of 9-pounders, enlarged into twelves, opened near the little Sobraon, with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries, and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day-break. The effect of the cannonade before the wire of our artillery fire was developed It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, the admirable practice, or the severity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of 70 pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops covered either by redoubts or epaulments, or within a trebly line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was felt by the enemy since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to the determinant of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock Brigadier Stacy's Brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horseford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns vied each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until, at length, within 300 yards of the cannon's mouths, they unlimbered their guns, unlimbered numbercuks, kept up the fire of grape until it was found, for some moments, impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it; but soon persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them, within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of her Majesty's 53rd Foot was as gallant and effective. The 63rd and 50th Native infantry, brigaded with them, sustained both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support; and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease; but at one time the destructive fire of our artillery caused the enemy to push in mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej, and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the left, my brigades that had passed the trenches became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with unconquerable fury from right to left The Sikhs, even when all their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict, even in their flight. Nor was it unto the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, that I could have looked for the opening in the entrenchments made by our Sappers, in single file, and reformed as they issued so that the 3rd Dragoons, when no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to have held, had on this day, as at Ferozeshah, gallop over and sabre down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of the divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, their victory could not be decisive. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened and then nearly ceased, and the artillery fire was directed upon the enemy's reserves, which, in dense masses, were pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise in the river had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, hundreds were drowned, while those artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were seen attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, been guilty of the most unoffending and barbarously mangling every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of war, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to express the confident hardihood and steady order with which the battalions of Ghoork...as, the Sirmoor and Nusseeree, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature but indomitable spirit, they vied in valour courage in the charge with the Grenadiers of our own army, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great action.

Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of two hundred camel-swivels (zumboorahs), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning, and, in the forenoon, I caused our engineers to construct a part and sink a part of the vaunted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boastfully come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss severe in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, C.B., a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape shot wound which he received close to the Sikh entrenchments while personally animating, by his noble example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble conquest. Major-General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and successful exertions I have been indebted, in every battle, whose services have been conspicuous throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the leader of the Brigade that bore and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would not cause many men to retire from the field, but they did attempt for a moment the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier M'Laren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Affghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has had two badly wounded horses killed under him. Brigadier Taylor, C.B., one of the most gallant and intelligent officers of the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade of his encounter with the enemy, and was severely bruised by a round shot. Brigadier Pearly, of the Nusseeree Battalion, commanding the Second Brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He has received a wound from a grape shot, which, by the inflammation now becoming general, will deprive the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is with the greatest satisfaction I can announce that Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, of the 80th Foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, Commandant of the Sirmoor Battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, received two severe wounds, and is doing well.

I have now to make the attempt—difficult, may, impracticable as I deem it—of expressing, in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their counsels and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sobraon

First, Right Honourable Sir, you must permit me to speak of

Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having, in all its details, met your hearty approbation. When a soldier of high judgment and matured experience as your Excellency assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours.

Nor did your assistance stop here. Though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the heat of the fire, finding all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration the intrepidity that prompted it, and anxiety for your personal safety, involving so deep a in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge also my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with the general operation and success, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozepore.

Our prompt appearance on this bank of the river, after victory, and advance to the place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of the invaluable assistance

The Majors-General of Divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a despatch, to bestow.

Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In this attack on the enemy's left, Major General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in the great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his distinguished enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since I came in which our leading divisions moved out of Ballahi, I found in Major General an officer who has not merely carried out all my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact accordance with my wishes. I feel implicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duties to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C.B., I must commend to your special protection and favour. In him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and, to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold the first place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with the reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C.B., in consequence of the only regiment under his command that was engaged in the action being with Brigadier Stacy's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and encomiums.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works.

Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham manœuvred with great coolness and success, as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigade-

Brigadier Taylor, her Majesty's 80th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise, but it my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall, and that his regiment, for many years with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier M'Laren, C.B., in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers of the force, sustained in this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation: I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion, which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-Gesers' Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both to the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available, for distinguished exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's Brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left, by the 9th Lancers, towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order, under a skilful commander.

Brigadier Gowan, C.B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the calms of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, where it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Dennys supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign

The effective practice of our rockets on the wing, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were to the last degree judicious, and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th inst., Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history—the capture of Bourtpore arrived at my camp. The command, of course, have devolved on him, but with generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he decided to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. Fully entitled himself, Brigadier Irvine sought the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the General Staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieut.-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of the Quartermaster-General's and Adjutant-General's departments, ever so laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelmed. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Major Arthur Seymer, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, Assistant Adjutants-General, have been most satisfactory to their chief, and to me.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, has evinced the most successful perseverance in its important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably assisted at head-quarters by Mr. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon in the face of every danger. I have, in the course of this campaign, had occasion to commend the intelligence and the same activity and bravery in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, both as regards departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained in Lieut.-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieut. Sandys, 45th Regiment Native Infantry, Postmaster of the Force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every importunate and responsible situation. I cannot too highly, or too sincerely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the depôt of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. C. R. Sackville West, her Majesty's 21st Foot, officiating secretary (Captain Hakes, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieut. Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., her Majesty's 80th Foot, Persian interpreter; Lieut. Bagot, 10th Native Infantry; Lieut. Edwards, 1st European, Light Infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th Lancers, my aides-de-camp. And Assistant-Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted

I have to acknowledge the services of the staff of regimental troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, at the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—Major F. Abbott, who led the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjaub, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker, and Lieut. John Becher, Engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column; both of these was wounded; Lieut.-Col. Wood, Artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrenson, commanding the 18-pounder battery. Lieut.-Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, Horse Artillery; Capt. G. R. Swindley, Capt. E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. D. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Capt. J. Fordyce, Capt. H. Horsford, and Lieut. C. Collingwood, commanding troops and batteries; Major R. Reilly, commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Col. White, C.B., commanding 3d Light Dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; Major Smyth, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain Christie, 7th Irregular Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Pulliarm, 9th Lancers; Captain Leeson, 2d Irregular Cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th Irregular Cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers; Brevet Captain Gunn, Governor-General's Body Guard; Brevet-Major Angelo, 3d Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st Foot; Captain Corfield, 47th Native Infantry; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, and Brevet-Colonel Pett, and Captain Lond, 50th Foot; Major Powlets, 2d Regiment Native Infantry; Captain O'Brien and Lieut. Travers, Nusseeree battalion; Captain Stepney, 29th Foot; Major Sabald, 41st Regiment Native Infantry; Major Birrei and Brevet Captain beaten 1st European Light Infantry; Brevet-Major Graves, 16th Grenadiers; Lieut. Reed, Sirmoor battalion; Lieut.-Col. Davis, 9th Foot; Major Handscombe, 26th Regiment Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, 80th Foot; Capt. Hogan, 1st Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Sanderson, 3d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Franks, 10th Foot; Brigadier-Lieut.-Col. Nash, 43d Regiment Native Infantry; Major Col-Thompson, 98th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Philips, 53d Foot; Major Starr, 62d Foot; Brevet-Major Marshall, 56th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Short, 40th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, that their good services may be favourably remembered, and its survivors duly rewarded, viz

Captain R. Christie, deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Wood, deputy assistant quartermaster-general of artillery; Captain Pidcock, and Brevet-Captain W. K. Warner, commissaries of ordnance; Brevet Major Mackenzie, and Brevet-Captain C. G. Austen, and First-Lieutenant Artillery, majors of brigade; Captain R. Napier, major of brigade of Engineers; Captain Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Captain E. Roche, 3rd Dragoons, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell; and officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general of cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th Foot, who was present in the field, but unable, from the effects of a wound, to discharge the duties of his office; Captain E. Lugard, 50th Foot, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3rd Light Cavalry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Lieutenant E. A. Hodgson, 60th Foot, aide de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith: Lieutenant McD. Gilbert, 2nd Grenadiers, acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Gilbert,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.

Capt. R. Haughton, 53rd Regiment N.I., officiating assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Rawson, deputy assistant quarter-master-general, killed; Lieut. R. Bates, 2nd Foot, aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick; Capt. J. R. Pond, 1st European Light Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieut J. Paton, 14th Regiment N.I., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general; Bt. Captain Harrington, 9th Light Cavalry; Captain A. Spottiswoode, 9th Lancers; Lieut. R. Patenson, 16th Lancers; Captain J. Garrock, 31st Foot; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, 29th Foot; Captain L. J. Taylor, 26th Light Infantry; Lieut. H. F. Durnford, 59th Regiment N.I.; Majors of Brigade Capt. Combe, 1st European Light Infantry, major of brigade, 2nd Brigade; Captain Gordon, 11th Native Infantry, major of brigade, 6th Brigade; Captain A. G. Warde, 68th N.I., major of brigade; and Lieut. P. Hay, major of brigade, killed.

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the officers of your personal staff, as well by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But, as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in the battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Orlola and Grenben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but throughout it were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense. an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics where their interest leads them to magnify numbers; but our own observation on the river banks and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8000 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Singh, Attareewalla, Generals Gholab Singh Koopta, and Heera Singh Topee, Sirdar Kishen Singh, son of the late Jemadar Koohal Singh, Generals Mobarack Ally and Illahee Bokah, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futten-ood-deen Khan of Kussoor. The body of Sham Singh was sought for in the captured camp by his followers; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forbade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has at least, in God's providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards in the soil of the Punjaub. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had perhaps mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary material, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederic Guillaume Waldemar of Prussia, who is now travelling in Asia, under the title of Count Ravensburgh, is the first cousin to the King of Prussia. The Prince was born Aug. 2, 1817; his father being Prince Frederic Guillaume Charles, the brother of the late King of Prussia; who married, in 1804, the Princess Amelie Marie Anne, daughter of the late Louis Guillaume, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburgh. The Prince's name has recently been brought into notice in this country by the painful details of the official despatches from India, in which he is honourably mentioned by the Governor-General for the gallantry he displayed in the severe engagements our troops sustained with the Sikhs.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

His Highness had been for some time travelling in the East, under the name of Count Ravensburg. He is a Colonel of Dragoons in the Prussian service; but, tired probably of the great parade-ground of Prussia, where all the nation is under drill, he wished to see some of the realities of soldiership, and therefore proceeded to our Indian empire, on the borders and frontiers of which peace is rarely a dweller. His wish has been fully, even terribly gratified; a fiercer field has not been fought since Prussian and English officers stood side by side on the plain of Waterloo.

In the second day's action, the Prince was requested to quit the field, the English Commander being unwilling to allow him to peril his life, when he had no duty to discharge. The caution was by no means unnecessary, for the Prince's medical attendant, Dr. Hoffmeister, was killed by his side; the occurrence is thus described by the Governor-General: "I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Orlola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen. The Prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The Prince's humanity was unavailing; death had already closed the surgeon's career. I am aware of the respectful regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency." It is impossible to avoid pitying the poor physician, who, probably, did not sympathise with his master's enthusiasm in the art of war: the amusements of Princes are as dangerous to share as their secrets. The occurrence reminds us of a similar one narrated by Colonel Mitchell in his "Life of Wallenstein"—"Among those who fell at Lützen, was an Abbot of Fulda, who had come to witness the battle; in the request he presented to Wallenstein to be allowed to join the army, this very Christian prelate, who was killed, not in administering consolation to the dying, but in galloping about the field with a German Prince, says he is willing to put up 'with the fare of the humblest soldier;' and the levelling hand of war kept him to the very letter of his bargain."

In the despatch of the Governor-General, from the Camp at Kussoor, of February 14th, detailing the last signal defeat of the Sikh army, the Prince and his companions are thanked for their offers of service in the battle-field. Sir Henry Hardinge says the Prince has won the admiration of the whole army.

Our sketch is from a portrait of Prince Waldemar, just published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, Regent-street.

BENGAL SEPOYS.

The uniform of the Bengal Sepoys is almost exactly similar to that of the regiments of the line in her Majesty's service—the difference being in the shacos, which are edged with brass, and the shacos having brass buckles, in lieu of a leather stock a necklace of white beads is worn by the privates, and of gold by the native officers. The muskets have percussion locks. It is difficult at a short distance to distinguish a regiment of her Majesty's Foot from a native corps, the appointments being similar: and the natives equalling, and even, in some instances, excelling the Europeans in the steadiness of their manœuvres under arms. The Bengal Sepoys are a fine body of men—the Grenadier companies seldom having men under six feet high, and the Battalion companies have a higher average than the Europeans. On service, a white cover is worn on the shacos, as a protection from the sun.

Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

RAJAH GHOLAB SINGH.

This chief has occupied a distinguished position in the recent Despatches detailing "The Course of Events at Lahore," the capital of the Sikhs. Thus, on January 25, we find his arrival in the vicinity, with 20,000 men, and accompanied by Mesan Punnoea, Mesan Buttoo, and Mesan Juwaheer Singh, brother of the late Rajah Heera Singh, besides about twenty of his most confidential and trustworthy chiefs and kinsmen. On January 27, we find the Rajah ordered by the Ranee to send his men towards Phulloor, and to come unattended to Phulloor, where the house of the late Rajah Dhean Singh was prepared for his reception. On January 28, having quitted his camp, the Rajah proceeded, first, to visit the Samad of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, where he offered 51 gold mohurs. He then proceeded to the palace to pay his respects to the Ranee, but declined to stay at Lahore, and returned to his camp; it is said on account of his having discovered a plot by the Ranee and the Sirdars of the Durbar to murder him. The following from the last received Despatches is very characteristic:—

Orders were issued by the Ranee to fire a salute in honour of the arrival of Rajah Gholab Singh, but the Rajah sent word to the gunners that he did not wish any such compliment just now, and that when he did he would say so. The Rajah has issued orders for raising new troops, and engages only such men as present themselves from the country. No Sikhs are enlisted by him. He did not attend the Durbar this day. Seven hundred Sikhs have arrived as a deputation from the camp at Seepra, to wait on Rajah Gholab Singh, being one and two from each company. Their object is said to be to conduct the Rajah to the camp. Gholab Singh told them that so numerous a body, equal to a full battalion, ought not to have absented themselves from the camp at such a time; that he required no messengers to conduct him to the camp, that he was not like themselves, who called out they would fight in the name of Goroojee ka Khalsa, and when the time came, fled, eight men out of ten; but that he had declared his determination to conquer the enemy or die in the attempt. He concluded the conference by stating that as soon as the whole of his men were collected, many being still in the rear, he would march on Ferozepore. He gave 100 rupees to the Punches, and desired them to return to the camp; but they in their turn said they should not stir without him, and remained in his camp.

Next we find the Ranee appointing the Rajah Wuzeer. Purwannahs were at the same time sent off to all the Governors, Subahdars, Jagheerdars, Chiefs, and Eilkars, informing them that Rajah Gholab Singh has this day been appointed Wuzeer, with full power to conduct the affairs of the state, and desiring them to obey the Rajah accordingly, and to forward their respective Nuzzurs to him. Orders were sent to the Artillery to fire a salute on the occasion, and they continued firing for a long while.

We then find the Rajah getting very anxious to negotiate matters with the British, sending presents of elephants, restoring property to Europeans, &c. The Brahmins having predicted for many days that the British would rule in the Punjaub, and then the Khalsas again, it

SEPOYS.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

NEWSPAPER

SKETCHES OF THE SIKHS.—(FROM DRAWINGS BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)

SIKH PREACHER.

AKALI CHIEF.

was suggested to-day by some people that the prophecy should be accomplished by placing one of these four Sahebs on the guddee for one day, proclaiming him Sovereign of all the land, and then the next day to expel him, and replace the Maharajah in all due form. The proposition made Rajah Gholab Singh smile, and say that, before this, the Sikhs had become so proud, that they had placed their Punt before God, but that their minds had now undergone such a change, that they heeded none but Brahmins and astrologers.

From the *Delhi Gazette Extra*, of Feb. 23:—

The Wuzeer, Rajah Gholab Singh, arrived at Kussoor, where the camp of the Governor-General has been pitched since the 14th, on the 16th, and was, in consequence of being four hours later than arranged, received as haughtily as he deserved. He brought Nuzzurs to a considerable amount, which were refused, and having commenced to discuss the business of his visit, was referred to Major Lawrence and Mr. Currie.

These gentlemen met the Rajah, and were engaged with him, as also with Dewan Deena Nath, and Fukeer Noorood-deen, till one o'clock at night. The outlines of a treaty were proposed, which embraced the voluntary cession of the territory specified by the Governor-General in his proclamation, the payment of an indemnity of one core and a half of rupees (50 lacs down, and the remainder in two years, by instalments of 50 lacs each), and other matters which will be known in due time.

On the 17th another lenghtened interview of ten hours took place, when, the preliminaries being finally settled, and the State Seal applied by Dewan Deena Nath, the Rajah agreed to bring the Maha Rajah Dulleep Singh to the camp. His Highness and the Ranee were received on the 18th.

Gholab Singh appears to have been a prime mover in the recent intrigues at Lahore; as well as in the negotiations with the British; and his subsequent position was, doubtless, a very critical one.

The authentic Portrait of the Rajah, at page 224 is from a drawing by a native artist.

THE SIKH PREACHER.

Gúrú Govind inculcated his tenets upon his followers by his preaching, his actions, and his works; among the latter is "Das'ama Pádsháh Ka Gurunth," or Book of the Tenth King, he being the tenth ruler from Nánac, the founder of the religion. This work, together with the "Adi-Gurunth" of Nánac—their only other sacred book—is held in great veneration by the Sikhs.

Sir John Malcolm, while in the Punjaub in 1805, succeeded in procuring a copy of the "Adi-Gurunth" from a Chief, who sent it to him at night, after having obtained a promise that he would treat the sacred volume with great respect. A Mr. Colebrook, with persevering assiduity, was also able to procure not only the "Adi-Gurunth," but the "Das'ama Pádsháh Ka Gurunth"—the two most sacred books of the Sikhs. The illustration represents one of the native Preachers.

THE CHIEF OF THE AKALIS.

The Akalis (immortals), or Sikh fanatic priests, though considerably reduced in number, are much respected by the people. Their residence is at Akaligurgh—which was built by them—a large town a little south of the route from Ramnuggur to Lahore: here they live in a state of desperate independence of the Sikh Government, but they are tolerated on account of their ferocious valour in foreign wars. Runjeet Singh tried, though unsuccessfully, to incorporate them with the Goracheras.

SIKH LANCERS.

The Sikhs possess several regiments of Lancers; in fact all the cavalry regiments, excepting the Heavy Dragoons—not even excepting the regiment with chain armour, than which nothing can be more formidable—carry, and are very expert with, the lance, a favourite game among them being, to drive a tent peg into the ground and ride at it with a spear at full gallop, often succeeding in striking it from the ground.

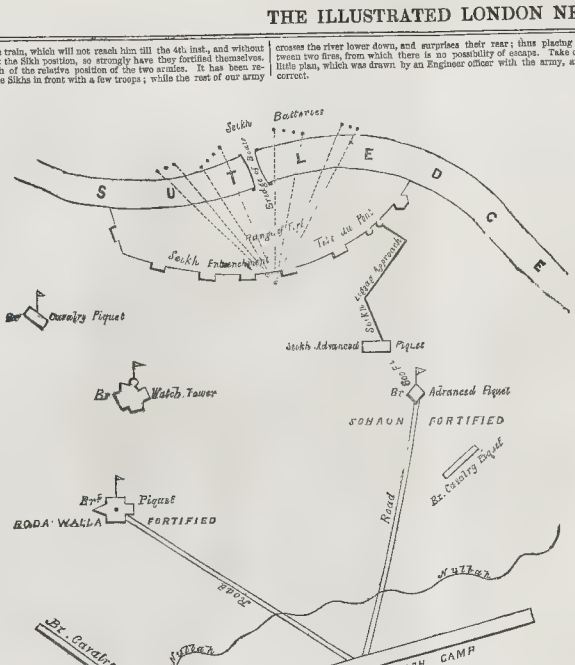
THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Plan, accompanied by the following extract from a letter dated Feb. 1:—

In the meantime, the Governor-General at Ferozepore, is quietly waiting the

SIKH LANCERS.

arrival of the siege train, which will not reach him till the 4th inst., and without it he cannot attack the Sikh position, so strongly have they fortified themselves. I send you a sketch of the relative position of the two armies. It has been resolved to attack the Sikhs in front with a few troops; while the rest of our army crosses the river lower down, and surprises their rear; thus placing them between two fires, from which there is no possibility of escape. Take care of the little plan, which was drawn by an Engineer officer with the army, and is quite correct.



POSITION OF THE FORCES PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.—(BY AN ENGINEER OFFICER.)

ABSTRACT OF RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTION AT SOBHAON, ON FEB. 10, 1846.

Staff.—3 European officers wounded.
Artillery Division.—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 Syces drivers and 17 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 3 Lascars, 3 Syces, and 32 horses wounded, 6 horses missing.
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.—3 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 Native officer, and 16 rank and file wounded.
Cavalry Division.—8 rank and file and 18 horses killed; 4 European officers, 8 trumpeters, 76 rank and file, and 52 horses wounded.—24 horses missing.
1st Infantry Division.—3 European officers, 1 native officer, and 97 rank and file killed; 28 European officers, 18 Native officers, and 466 rank and file wounded.
2nd Duty Division.—3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 6 sergeants, 109 rank and file, and 4 horses killed; 36 European officers, 18 Native officers, 46 sergeants, 3 trumpets, 683 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.
3rd Divis Duty.—3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 3 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 73 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 25 European officers, 13 Native officers, 37 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 573 rank and file, and 6 horses wounded.
Total.—51 European officers, 32 Native officers, 8 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 269 rank and file, 3 Syces, and 36 horses killed; 193 European officers, 39 Native officers, 74 sergeants, 7 trumpeters, 831 rank and file, 3 Lascars, 5 Syces, and 83 horses wounded, 29 horses missing.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
European officers	13	193	0
Native officers	3	39	0
Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file	321	1913	6
Lascars, Syces drivers, Syces, &c.	3	10	0
Total	329	2055	0

Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2383

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed

ARTILLERY DIVISION
1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithful.

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.
Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade
Her Majesty's 80th Foot.—Lieutenant C. B. Grimes

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION
Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant J. S. Rewson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Brigade Staff.—Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C.B., Brigadier—1st European Light Infantry, Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth, and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.
Sirmoor Battalion.—Captain J. Fisher.

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION
Divisional Staff.—Major-General, Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B., and A.C.H.
Her Majesty's 62nd Foot.—Lieut. W. T. Bayley
53rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. W. D. Playfair
Her Majesty's 19th Foot. Lieut. W. S. Beale
Her Majesty's 53rd Foot. Captain C. E. D Warren

Wounded.

General Staff.—Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gough, C.B. Offg. Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's forces very severely, and Lieut.-Col. M. Barr, Offg. Adjutant-General to her Majesty's forces, severely and dangerously.

ARTILLERY DIVISION.
2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Brevet-Major C. Grant, slightly.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
Brevet-Captain W. Abercrombie, contused First Lieut. J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieut. G. P. Herbert, slightly

CAVALRY DIVISION
Her Majesty 3rd Light Dragoons.—Lieut. J. B. Hawkes, slightly, Lieut. H. W. White, ditto, Cornet Kaunzer, severely; and Quartermaster A Crabtree, slightly

FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.
Divisional Staff.—Lieut. E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., severely.
Brigade Staff.—Lieut.-Col. N. Penny, Brigadier; and Capt. J. Garrock, Major of Brigade, severely.
Her Majesty's 31st Foot.—Lieut. B. Law, severely; Lieut. G. Elmslie, severely; Lieut. S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both flight Brokes; Lieut. F. Gaisford, slightly; Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieut. and Adjutant Bolton, severely.
47th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. and Adjutant R. Penny, severely; Lieut. H. C. James, 26 N.I., slightly; Ensign W. H. Wa.cot, slightly; and Ensign J. D. Ogston, slightly.
Her Majesty's 50th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ryall, K.H., dangerously; Brevet Col. F. J. Pett, dangerously; Capt. G. M'L. Tew, dangerously; Capt. J. R. Bonham, dangerously; Captain Beaumont, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilkie, very severely; Lieut. H. W. Brough, severely; Lieut. J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieut. C. A. Mount, severely, Ensign C. H Sleeper, slightly; and Lieut. G. H. Tottenham, slightly.
4th Light Infantry.—Major T. Polwhele, slightly; and Lieut. A. Macqueen, severely.
Nusseree Battalion.—Capt. C. O'Brien, severely

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION
Divisional Staff.—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly, Lieut. F. McD Gilbert, A.D.C; slightly
Brigade Staff.—Lieut.-Col. J. M'Leren, C.B., Brigad.er, dangerously; Lieut. G. H. M Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely—right arm amputated
1st European Light Infantry.—Brevet-Captain E. Magney, severely; Lieut. J Patullo, severely; Lieut. J. Lambert, severely, Lieut. G. A. Dempsey severely, Lieut. A. A. Hume, severely, Lieut. T. Staples, slightly, Ensign C. O B. Palmer, slightly, Ensign G. H. Davidson, severely; Ensign Mowbray, slightly; Lieut. G. P. Nicholl, slightly, and Lieut. D. C. Easton, severely.
56th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers.—Lieut. A. Anderson, severely and Ensign W. S. R Hodson, slightly

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.
Her Majesty's 9th Foot.—Lieut. R. Daunt, slightly
56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. F. Macnaghten, severely, and Ensign R. T. White, slightly
Her Majesty's 62nd Foot.—Lieut. H. H. Haviland, severely
Her Majesty's 80th Foot.—Captain W Cookson slightly; Lieut R. Crawley, severely; Lieut. F. W. F Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesford, severely
33rd Regiment, N.I.—Lieut. T. Culloh, severely.
53rd Regiment, N I. Captain W C Ormsby, severely, Lieut H. A. Morrison, slightly; and Ensign R T H. Barber, slightly.
Her Majesty's 10th Foot. Lieut. R. H. Evans, slightly; and Lieut. C. J. Sindham, severely
33rd Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain H Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely
56th Regiment N I. Lieut. H E Lumsden, severely
Her Majesty's 53rd Foot.—Capts. A Charlton severely Lieut J Chester, severely Lieut Her Majesty's 53rd Foot.—Capts. A Charlton severely Lieut J Chester, severely Lieut A B O Stokes, severely; Ensign W Shannon, severely Lieut. Colonel W G Cell, slightly, Lieut. J Benton, slightly; Lieut. R. N. Clarke severely and Ensign H Lucas, slightly

PAT GRANT, Deputy Assistant General of the Army.
(Signed.)
(True Copies.)
F. CURRIE, Sec. to Government of India with Governor-General.
(Signed.)
F CURRIE, Secretary

N.B.—This return was received by the Governor-General on the afternoon of the 18th.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters, Camp, Kussoor, Feb. 18, 1846.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* of Wednesday night, contains the following interesting despatch from Sir Henry Hardinge, in which the gallant Governor-General details the particulars of the amicable arrangement with the Sikh Chiefs.

India Board, April 1.

The Secret Committee of the East India Company has this day received, from the Governor-General of India, a despatch, from which the following is an extract.—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.
Camp, Kanha Cuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

(EXTRACT.)

The immediate result of the victory of Aliwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts, hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government.

The Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and though on the first intelligence of the victory of Aliwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the battle field to the Bridge of Boats at Sobraon, they seemed much alarmed and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their entrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the river.

The Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Aliwal, by an attack on his entrenched position at Sobraon, until the troops under Major General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and the siege train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. Therefore came the proclamation, a copy of which is inclosed, to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maha Rajah, and assuring them of our protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place (Kanha Cuchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments), heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honour of the result of the Maha Rajah's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP "POTTINGER."

The launch of the splendid iron steam-ship *Pottinger*, of 1925 tons burden, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and built for the purpose of carrying the mails in the Indian and China seas, took place at the builders, Messrs. Fairbairn and Co.'s, Millwall, on Saturday. The interesting ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Shepherd, daughter of Captain Shepherd, in the absence of Lady Campbell, when the vessel glided beautifully off the stocks into her destined element, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

She is the largest iron steam-ship ever built on the Thames.

EXECUTION OF WICKS FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MASTER.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, the awful penalty of the law was carried into effect against James William Wicks, aged 20, for the wilful murder of James Bostock, his master, on the 16th of February. During the interval which has elapsed since the exertions were made in the culprit's behalf, Wicks was desired by the Sheriffs not to entertain a hope that they would be successful, and, in consequence of this, when informed that his fate was inevitable, early last week, he betrayed but slight emotion, and very shortly after that period, rallied, and maintained his firmness to the last. On Sunday the last day allowed for the unfortunate relatives to visit and take leave, his father and mother visited their unhappy child, and the final parting was most distressing, the wretched parents feeling acutely the misfortune that they were thus separated, as they had not seen each other for years. On Sunday the convict attended the chapel, but as the preaching of condemned sermons, as they were called, is done away with, the Rev. Ordinary, in the course of his discourse, but slightly alluded to the crime for which he was about to suffer, Wicks's demeanour was throughout firm but respectful, and, from the attention which he paid to the service, and to the previous instruction of the Rev. Ordinary in his mind had undergone a change, and while he admitted the justice of his case, he fully relied on the divine pardon.

Precisely as the hour of eight struck, the chapel bell was heard to toll, being the signal that the fatal and melancholy procession was approaching, and a rumbling and cries of "Hats off, hats off," ensued. In less than a minute the authorities approached, and took their station near the scaffold; the prisoner then mounted, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Lee, the chaplain, with a firm step, and wholly unassisted, taking up his position under the fatal beam. The prisoner's pale and youthful appearance, being under twenty years of age, excited the utmost commiseration, and was the signal for loud and continued yelling of execrations against the authorities, mingled with cries of "Shame, shame!" "Where's Johnson?" which continued during the whole time the fatal preparations were being made. In a very short time, the cap being drawn over, and the rope adjusted, the bolt was drawn, and in a few seconds the culprit ceased to exist. His struggles, although of a spare and light stature, did not appear to be great.

As a proof of the utter carelessness and apathy of the culprit, it may be mentioned that he wrote, during Sunday, on the frontispiece of one of the religious books supplied to him, the following words:—"Thomas Wicks hung." The date was not filled up, but the words quoted were written in a firm bold hand.

From all that can be ascertained, previous to the fatal day, Wicks appears to have been one of those hardened criminals ever confined within the walls of Newgate. It may be satisfactory to those persons who might conscientiously have desired to spare the wretched man's life, under the impression that he was not master of his own actions when he committed the murder of which he was found guilty, to know that, prior to his execution, he made a full confession of his guilt—not only of the actual murder, by shooting his master with a pistol, but also of having long premeditated the crime, and of having purchased, some weeks previously, a knife, for the express purpose of cutting his master's throat. His determination he subsequently changed to that of shooting him.

It has also transpired that, even a few days previous to his execution, he contemplated, and laid a deep scheme for carrying into effect, the murder of the young woman with whom he was intimate for some time past.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 5 Palm Sunday
Monday, 6 [illegible]
Tuesday, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
Wednesday, 8. Mercury sets at 21m. p.m.
Thursday, 9 Maundy Thursday.
Friday, 10 Good Friday
Saturday, 11 Napoleon abdicated, 1814

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April .

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h. m. 10 0	A. h. m. 10 38	M. h. m. 11 13	A. h. m. 11 46	M. h. m. 0 19	A. h. m. 0 39	M. h. m. 1 0	A. h. m. 1 16	M. h. m. 1 33	A. h. m. 1 51	M. h. m. 2 8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S. C. H.*—*Shottische* (German for Scottish) is pronounced as spelt. We have not room for the Report.

"*Blackburn*" is wrong in his inferences.

"*D. P.*" *Thurnley.* The Indian pronunciation is irregular; but the generally received mode is Sik

"*Verax*," *Sheffield*, is thanked. The idea has not been altogether abandoned

"*A Constant Reader*" should consult the work on Liebig's Discoveries and their Applications.

"*A Three Years' Subscriber.*"—*It is not lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister; it is, nevertheless, not very unusual.*

"*G. C.*"—*Less than forty Members of Parliament do not make a House. Phonetique is writing from the sound, instead of the construction, of words*

"*W. T.*" *Speedley. The height of Salisbury Cathedral Tower and Spire is* 404 *feet*

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow.*—*The address of Mr. J. Jackson, Wood Engraver, is No.* 12, *Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.*

"*J. S. F.*" *Camden Town. Mr. Wells, Dealer in Box-wood, 6, Bowerie-street, Fleet-street.*

"*W. H.*" *Glasgow.*—*Thomas Stothard, R. A., died in* 1834.

"*W. S.*" *is thanked for his letter.*

"*Oxoniensis*" *is thanked for the hint, but we have not room for the illustration suggested.*

"*H. C. B.*" *Tunbridge Wells. Declined.*

"*A Friend,*" *Thrustington.*—*Apply to an East India Agent. The publication of the Vase of Dublin will be speedily announced.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Weekly Lodge.*—*See the last reply.*

"*F. A. S.*" *City. Illustrations of Costume are mostly described in our Journal as closely as circumstances will permit.*

"*S. B. F.*" *Liverpool.*—*The Bank of England occupies an area of* 365*ft. on the south or front;* 440*ft., west side;* 4.0*ft., north;* and 245*ft., east. The river front of the new Houses of Parliament will exceed* 800*ft. in length.*

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"*G. C.*" *corrects a reply in our Journal of March* 21, *as to the Bisphead of Wine, by stating that the capacity varies with the wine. Thus, a Hhd. of Port is* 57½ *gall.; Sherry,* 54 *gall.; Madeira,* 46 *gall.; Marsala,* 46½ *gall.; French Wines,* 46 *gall.; Cider,* 54 *gall.*

"*W. G.*," *Bromley, and* "*A Regular Subscriber,*" *had better consult a Solicitor.*

"*Norwich.*"—*The St. Clement's Clock (Strand), plays the old* 104*th Psalm.*

"*C.*" *Inverness.*—*We do not see how the enquiries as to the French Military Schools can be accurately replied to but by application at the Establishments in question.*

"*G. P. C.*" *Winterton.*—*Interest with the Postmaster-General, and the testimony of substantial householders.*

"*Memor Benefici*" *may study at Oxford or Cambridge at so small an expense as* £80 *per annum.*

"*J. B. D.*" *is thanked; but the matter has already been explained.*

"*X. X. X.*"—*A noun substantive*

"*J. S.*" *Bury, is thanked, but the subject has been too recently engraved.*

"*F. D. W.*," *Lincoln. See* "*Smeaton,*" *by Crompull, in No.* 96 *of the* Illustrated London News.

"*Paul Pardon's Flight of Fancy,*" *though smart, does not otherwise reach our standard of Love.*

"*Mars*" = "*Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.*"

"*J. H.*," *Ripley Rectory, is thanked.*

"*Lizard, Exeter.*—*Baron Cuvier regarded alligators, not as a distinct genus, but merely as forming a sub-genus of crocodiles, differing from these animals in their habitat, but agreeing with them in all the essential points of their structure and economy.*

"*W. F.*"—*Admiral Lord Collingwood was born Sept.* 26, 1750, *at Newcastle-upon-Tyne*

"*Enfield*," "*Reginald Dallon,*" *and* "*F. M.,*" *Norwich. To answer such enquiries as those of these Correspondents would be a misapplication of time and space.*

"*J. W.*" *The adjutant of the* 66*th B. N. I., who is reported severely wounded at the Battle of Aliwal, is a son of the late General Sir C. Wade, K.C.B. He was in the four actions, and had two horses killed under him.*

"*A Lecturer.*" *The late Duke of Athol married twice: his first wife was Jane Mitchell daughter of Capt. Smith Dalzel Cathcart; and his second, Marjory, eldest daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, and widow of John, Lord Macleod.*

*** A fine Portrait of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, from an original painting, will appear in our Journal of next week.

Books Received.—Mechelet's Life of Luther, (European Library.)—The Archæological Journal, No. 9.—The Topic, No. 1. The Indian War. Our Own Times, No. 1. Sharpe's London Magazine, Vol. 1. Works of G. P. R. James like Robbers, Vol. 8

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

The controversies of English Journalists are generally bloodless; they fight for their parties, and in the conflict it is impossible but self-love and vanity must now and then be wounded; individual rancour and personal jealousies are as strong here, perhaps, as in other countries, but the almost perfect incognito of the writers diminishes the chance of those personal conflicts which are so frequent in France and America, that Editors of Newspapers may be called a fighting as well as a writing class. Objections have been frequently urged against the system which in England conceals the Conductors of the Press behind the "Anonymous:" in a few cases, of course, concealment is impossible, but, as a general rule, the genius of public opinion are guided by those who, as far as personal responsibility is concerned, might as well be myths or shadows. That many an able writer is thus defrauded of what might amount to fame is true, but, as a general system, we firmly believe it is the best. It is evidently a fallacy to suppose that when the writers are known their writings will be less personal; the contrary is the case.

In France, politics are entirely personal: M. A., of the *Presse* looks on a smart article from M. B., in the *National*, as a personal insult and pistols are the consequence. In America, though the literary talent of the Newspaper Press is far below that of France, the same causes produce the same results—duels between rival writers are of common occurrence; two Editors, the other day, cut each other to pieces with bowie knives; still more recently, we have read of a duel two other gentlemen fought at thirty paces with rifles, happily without bloodshed. We do not believe that political writers are less sincere in their opinions—less bold in expressing them, than where they are liable to this vulgar and common-place test of courage. Nor do we find that they abuse their incognito, and make it a shield for personal attacks, either on a "contemporary," or leading Statesman of the party they oppose. Here the objects of attack are arguments, not persons; against arguments bullets are useless, and the spilling of ink more efficacious than the shedding a more precious fluid.

When we see the miserable enmities and heartburnings that attend the "individual responsibility" forced upon journalists in other countries, we cannot wish success to the few who have advocated the introduction of the system here: the Press is a power not capable of being wielded by any one party, but acting with something of its effect. We know that it is conducted by individuals, as we do that the Law is administered by Judges, who are but men and lawyers; but it would be ruinous to subject the members of the Judicial Bench to defiance to mortal combat, or foster a state of things that would make Lord Denman's decisions liable to the check of a challenge from some injured plaintiff or defendant whom that decision may have aggrieved in goods or reputation. Powers that are essentially impersonal, are not to be reduced to individuality and all its accidents what is the value of a "moral influence," that can have its brain blown out? Yet there are countries where society makes the casualty very usual—for all the "influence" an individual may possess would vanish there, if he refused to convert himself, at the caprice or passion of a rival, into a human target.

To this idea of the personal responsibility of the Journalists, for his publicly expressed opinions, many valuable lives have been sacrificed, both in France and America. The death of Armand Carrel in his duél with Girardin was felt as a loss throughout Europe. More remote and more disgraceful to the age and nation, was the death of Courtier, who fell by the hand of an assassin, but from the same spirit; the effect of his public writings were revenged upon the man. That spirit still survives; within the present week has appeared the account of the trial in Paris, of M. Beauvallon for the murder of M. Dujarrier—both Journalists. Truly the life of a French Editor is "a warfare upon earth;" the laws of the Camp have there been imported into the Republic of Letters: it can be but a lower kind of civilization that is thus controlled, for after all the decision of weapons is a barbarous one.

The survivor in this case has been acquitted of murder; but the French law is, in one respect, superior to our own: it gives pecuniary damages to the family of the deceased, perhaps left destitute by the loss. The mother and nephew of the murdered Editor are awarded 20,000 francs; a wretched compensation for what is priceless—human life,—but something in the way of fine on the survivor. We might adopt this provision to advantage; but we have no wish to see our "anonymous" system of journalism exchanged for one that would let loose the vile and petty passions of men to mingle in the grander conflict of principles and opinions; we see how often these convert the field of argument into the field of death.

The success of the Anti-Corn-law League is too decided not to encourage imitations of it. The principle of co-operation is destined to be extended: every objectionable tax we are subjected to will be in turn attacked by a separate society. There will be a brotherhood leagued against every head of the Hydra. The agriculturists are setting the example of this development of the might that slumbers in a Committee, Chairman, and Treasurers. An Association for obtaining the total repeal of the Malt-tax has been formed—has, in fact, an Anti-Malt-tax League. If it has a fair share of the energy of its half-namesake, it is very probable it will succeed; it will find many sympathisers; the "cheap pot" seems almost a natural addition to the cheap loaf. Beer, Bread, and Beef, should be the motto of the Society: the last is liberated; bread is going through the process; is beer alone, the drink of Britons, to remain subjected to a heavy and an ignominious tax?

Even the heavy Bavarians rose as one man, when their Government intruded itself into vat and tankard; and shall Englishmen be less quickly moved than the phlegmatic Germans? Seriously, however, the Malt-tax is a direct and serious grievance; it is an Excise impost, and does injury beyond the mere amount of the revenue it raises from the enhanced price of a necessary of life. We believe that the exceeding productiveness of the tax, is the greatest obstacle in the way of its remission; in point of principle, it is difficult to defend it; we have no doubt it acts injuriously to the Farmer, by limiting the cultivation of barley. He has a fair right to claim relief from it; and we have no doubt that the movement against it will increase in strength, if the question is discreetly managed.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED MATCH.

Yesterday (Friday), the second annual grand aquatic trial of strength between the two Universities was decided over the course lying between Putney and Mortlake, the rowing being, however, the reverse of last year, downwards. The crews were:—

OXFORD	CAMBRIDGE.
1. Mr. Pochampton, Pembroke	1. Mr. M'rdoch, St. John's
2. Burton, Christ Church	2. Horroyd, Trinity
3. Heygate, Merton	3. ——Cassell, ditto
4. Penfold, St. John's	4. Cloves, ditto
5. [illegible]	5. Wider, Magdalen
6. [illegible]	6. Harkness, St. John's
7. Stapylton, Merton	7. —Woolstanholme, Trinity
Midman, stroke, Christ Church	Hill, stroke, ditto
Soames, coxswain, St. John's	Lloyd, coxswain, St. John's

In the last match our readers may recollect the Cantabs were victorious; and, on the present occasion, they left nothing whatever undone to sustain the reputation they so justly acquired, while the Oxonians underwent some sharp practice with the view of retrieving their former losses, and, if possible, recovering their position in the aquatic world they have occupied for years. Every preparation suit able to the occasion was made at the Swan Stairs, Southwark, and the Union Jacks and flags, bearing various nautical emblems, contrasted most appropriately with the distinguishing colours of the two Universities—the Oxonians sporting a dark blue on purple, and the Cantabs a sky-blue. The boats were the subject of some examination that of the Cambridge University in particular. The ours were painted light blue, to correspond with the lining. Neither the Oxford boat nor its oars were painted—the latter, however, were neatly varnished.

The Cantabs were the favourites, at long odds, owing, no doubt, to the advantages which they possessed in point of size and muscular form over their opponents.

The start took place exactly at the appointed time, half-past eleven, the Oxonians having a slight advantage in the stand; both crews, however, were shortly together, amidst the cheers and exclamations of their respective friends; from whom, at every moment, and on every side, might be heard the enthusiastic cries of "Bravo, Oxford!" "Bravo Cambridge!" &c

The Cantabs, however, after a few strokes, took the first place, being about half a boat's length in advance, and on this they continued to improve, passing Fawsley Ait, where the Oxonians made a hard struggle, first! Technically speaking, the contest was a neck-and-neck one to the Vice-Chancellor's, where the Cantabs went to work apparently in right earnest; and, ere a few seconds elapsed, they had the race in their hands. The Oxonians, however, nothing daunted, continued the struggle, without, however, again coming near their opponents, who arrived at Putney Bridge about three lengths in advance, having accomplished the distance (about four miles and a half) in twenty-one minutes. The Cantabs were warmly congratulated on the victory, and were loudly cheered. A sympathising cheer was also given on the approach of the defeated crew, and to which the Cambridge gentlemen heartily responded.

Peers [illegible] on Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge. It is the intention of the Government to raise Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough to the Peerage.

The alleged Murder in Golden-lane.—*Martin Jennings*, the man accused of having murdered a woman named Mary Murray, in George-yard, Golden-lane, was tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, and found guilty of "Manslaughter." The Common Sergeant sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Execution at Leicester.—William Hubbard, who was convicted at the Leicester Assizes for the murder of his wife, explained his offence in front of the County Bridewell, at Leicester, on Wednesday morning. He maintained the most sullen obstinacy to the last, refusing to have any communication with the Reverend Gentleman who frequently called upon him.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday, announce that a collision had taken place at St. Etienne, between the workmen and the troops, in consequence of which several of the former had been killed. The intimation, which was conveyed by the [illegible] Spanish, gives no particulars.

The French Government has just received some rather important news from Algiers. It is contained in the following official despatch, dated Algiers, March [illegible]:—

"FROM M. LE MARSHAL DUKE D'ISLY, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGIERS, TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Algiers, March 23.

"Monsieur le Ministre, Since [illegible] events which have occurred, but the consequences of the battles of the 7th and [illegible] as well as the continuation of the defensive measures taken in the desert, are daily developing themselves.

"The Djebel Dira has submitted itself to Colonel Pelissier.

"Nearly all the tribes of Zeal, from the province of Medeah, have regained their territory. Those belonging to the desert are asking permission to do the same.

"Djedid and Ben Aouada, the two great chiefs of the desert of Mascara are [illegible] for pardon. They have adopted the Kabbah of Laghouat as their intermediator. Those who have remained faithful to us have made three razzias on our enemies, and have fired their cannon to celebrate our victories of the 7th and 11th.

"Travellers arriving from Bou-Sada say that the greatest calm is established in that quarter since Abd-el-Kader has been so vigorously pursued.

"Tranquillity is complete in the government of our Kalifah of Bon-Mahiddin. Relations with the Kabyles of the Jurgura have been re-established [illegible]

[illegible] province of Oran; but the rumours of the checks experienced by Abd-el-Kader cannot fail to have improved its situation, which was very good when the last courier left.

"His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale has left to command the troops which are assembled under Milianah

"Bou-Maza had an arm broken by a ball in the battle of the 7th, where he had produced a more considerable corps than was supposed. He had 400 horse, 800 infantry. He withdrew personally towards the low Cheiff, and his Lieutenant, Bou-Alem, took the command

"It is not until the month of May, that we can terminate this petty revolt.

"Confidence is restored everywhere in the province of Algiers. Commerce has resumed its former activity; and the markets are again frequented by the Arabs as heretofore.

(Signed) "Duc D'Isly."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court.—The Queen had an evening party on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, when the reception of the company, her Majesty and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, and followed by the distinguished visitors, passed from the saloon into the ball-room, where a concert was performed. The Court is expected to remain at Buckingham Palace during the Easter recess, and it is stated in Court circles that there is no intention on the part of the Sovereign of delegating the holding of drawing-rooms during her Majesty's retirement to her illustrious relatives.

Windsor, Thursday Evening, (from our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who is expected to leave Clarence House, St. James's, for Frogmore, on Tuesday or Wednesday next, where the Duchess will remain during the Easter Holydays. No day has yet been fixed for the arrival of the Court at the Castle

Visit of Prince Albert to the Gallery of British Artists.—Prince Albert honoured this Institution with his presence on Tuesday

Lord Brougham, Lord Brougham, on Saturday, left town for Paris, where the noble and learned Lord will meet Lady Brougham, who has arrived there from the seat of his Lordship, as Cannes. We believe the noble Lord and Lady will return to town by the 20th of this month.

Aristocratic Marriage. A matrimonial alliance is to take place in June, between Viscount Fielding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, and Miss Fermant, niece of the Earl of Cardigan, and heiress to the Downing estates and property in Flintshire. She will attain her eighteenth year in August next. Her income, real and personal, will exceed £10,000 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by all the Ministers, assembled at the Foreign Office on Monday. The Council sat for an hour and a half

Funeral of Mr. Liston, the Comedian.—On Monday forenoon, between nine and ten o'clock, the remains of this gentleman were conveyed from his residence to Kensal-green. Three mourning coaches, containing the friends of the deceased, followed the body to its resting place, and a vast assemblage of persons were congregated together, and attended the remains of the deceased to the cemetery.

Strawberries at Covent Garden Market. In Covent Garden Market on Tuesday afternoon, strawberries were sold at 5s. 6d. the ounce

The Wellington Statue at the Royal Exchange.—Workmen are at present engaged in erecting iron railings round the statue of the Duke of Wellington in front of the Royal Exchange.

The Wooden Pavement in Newgate street.—The thoroughfare of Newgate-street is now closed, in order to remove the wooden pavement and pave with granite

The New Palace at Westminster.—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the progress of the building of the Houses of Parliament has appeared. It states that "the entire system of ventilation contemplated by Dr. Reid cannot be carried into effect for some years, as it is dependent upon the completion of the Central and Victoria Towers. The Committee are satisfied, from the evidence given before them, that *the House of Lords* may without difficulty be completed, with permanent fittings, *for the opening of Parliament next year.*"

Improvements in the Tower.—In the course of a short time, upwards of 200 houses, at present the habitations of the wardens and artizans employed in the Ordnance department of the fortress, are to be demolished, to admit of the [illegible] improvements now going on within the Tower.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, 28th March, were 1,412; deaths, 1,065.

The Late Fire in Cowcross-street.—On Monday morning, pursuant to adjournment, the Jury re-assembled at Marylebone workhouse, to investigate the inquiry into the death of Robert Butters and his three children. Nothing material in addition to what came out on the first inquiry was elicited; and the evidence being concluded, Mr. Wakley said he believed the fire originated in the escape of gas, which ought always to be put out on persons going to bed; and those persons who neglect to do so should be subjected to a penalty. The following verdict was returned "That the deceased had died from suffocation, caused by fire; but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

It is at all times a disagreeable office to find fault. To the critic, especially, it is painful to condemn rather than to praise, and to the critic of pecuniary beyond all other critics. The practice of art is difficult; the knowledge of that practice hardly to be attained otherwise than practically. The connoisseur who presumes to criticize, lays himself open to the imputation of malevolence, aggravated by ignorance. The artist is dissatisfied, and no respect for the unfavourable opinion which he dissatisfaction.

But there are some degrees of badness in painting, irrespective of the object of the artist, his theory of art, his school of design, his crotchets and peculiarities, which forbid to the critic every thing except condemnation. The majority of pictures this year exhibited in Suffolk-street, reach, at least, if they do not sink below this point. We regret it sincerely, not only for our own sakes as critics, but for the sakes of the offenders themselves, and still more for that of the meritorious artists so unworthily associated, that the impression of their merits, instead of being deepened by the foil of their unhappy fellows, is completely swamped in the general deluge, not of mediocrity, bad as this may be, but of positive unredeemed worthlessness

With this preliminary and sweeping condemnation, which we feel it would be a shame to suppress and unfair to the artists themselves to soften down, we will pass on to a brief notice of the better pictures, saying no more about any single specimen of those fonts which mar the greater part of the pictures in this year's exhibition in Suffolk-street.

As a general rule, the landscapes are good, compared with the figure subjects. There are many of the former of real merit.

The most of the prominent exhibitors in Suffolk-street, are familiarly associated with the locality. Among them, in the first rank, stand Pyne, Holland, Cox, Boddington, Tennent, and the Allens, father and son. We have this year to mourn over the loss of Weehner to the list. This gentleman's landscapes, while they show much of the fancy which characterises his figure subjects, are free from that peacock-tail peculiarity of colour which reduces the latter to so many [illegible] effects.

In Portrait, besides Baxter, who sustains a rising reputation in several very pleasing and unobtrusive pictures, in which the likeness is the main thing, and [illegible] secondary, are vividly and skilfully subordinated, we have the name—T. F. Dickse—new to us, but soon to become known and popular, if he paint many such portraits as that marked 12 in the Catalogue.

Pyne sends two large and very striking landscapes, which occupy the places of honour in the Large Room. The great power and truth of his distance is shown most agreeably and effectively in both, though many may object to the lightness of the foreground as somewhat unsubordinated effect of his compositions—resembling rather the washings of a water-colour drawing than the solidity of oil. However, these are both very admirable works, and in point of aerial effect unrivalled by any pictures in this exhibition, and surpassed by few works of English painters. His sunshine may be deficient in warmth, but it informs the whole of the canvass.

The same artist has several very exquisite smaller canvasses, two especially [illegible] effects, a pair of round pictures, views in Bristol Harbour, struck us as truthful and exquisitely harmonious, though sketchy.

The richest bit of colour in the room—almost as vigorous as a Cuyp—is Holland's "Degree of Venice" (54), one of the best specimens we have seen of this powerful colourist and conscientious painter. His view of the "Lights of London," after a November fog, may be true, but we do not remember anything like it, and so cannot, in conscience, praise his fidelity, the only merit it can claim where singularity be one.

Tennent's "View off Folkestone," with a mid-day effect (30), is a still summer sea, with [illegible] striking from the top of the canvass, and a brig lying lazily on the stretch of water. It is full of truth and sentiment, and [illegible] [illegible] sun and again, from the marble smoothness of Mr. S. Stevens' [illegible] "Degree of Venice" (64

GHOLAB SINGH, HIS SON, AND BODY GUARD.—(SEE PAGE 220.)—FROM A HIGHLY FINISHED NATIVE DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

glad to see it marked "sold," a distinction which it shares with a very select few in the room.

Passing from landscape to figures, we will not pause on the waxy and meretricious smoothness of Mr. Stevens, or the odd drawing and odder colour of Mr. Hawkins, but pass to Mr. Woolmer's brilliant and showy female figures, which, dissent from his principle as we may, on the ground of utter unreality, are yet pleasing from the grace of their forms and the skilful disposition of lines. His "Wearing Lady" (31) is an illustration of what is most attractive in this eccentric artist's style. And his "Sisters of York" is equally skilful and more elaborate.

Mr. Herring has several of his admirable studies in horse-flesh. His "Cart-Horses" (318), his "Colt" (156), and his large picture of horses and sheep exhibit that knowledge of animal form and character, in which he stands second only to Landseer. Zeitter has a number of his slight and sketchy, but vigorously characteristic studies of Transylvanian character and manners. We have engraved his large picture of "Pilgrims in sight of the Shrine" (273), and subjoin the lines which accompany it in the catalogue:

[illegible] through many a day,
[illegible] were tried
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] till
[illegible]
Where once a hermit's dwelling stood;
Its loosened stones all scattered lie,
And will a resting-place supply!

Then his thee on, a few steps more,—
The shrine, the bay, the distant shore,
All hail the sight

Mr. Hurlstone's besetting sin of dirtiness seems to be growing upon him, and mars the indisputable beauty of the faces which he produces in such numbers.

In conclusion, we must notice Mr. Anthony's pictures; the largest (324), "Sunday Morning in the Last Century," viewed from a little distance, is marvellous for its force and solidity. Great as the number of figures is, there is no confusion. It is as distinct as a stage tableau, and has many theatrical defects as well as this theatrical excellence. Viewed close, it is spotty and unfinished. The effect is attained by something like the arts of the scene painter, and we cannot think that this is a defensible practice in easel painting. Still, Mr. Anthony has great and real merit, and if he abandon the more disagreeable peculiarities of his unquestionably effective method, must rise to distinction.

C.P. NICHOLLS, S.

PILGRIMS IN SIGHT OF THE SHRINE.—PAINTED BY ZEITTER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

...ING.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE FIRST WHISPER OF SPRING.

"The [illegible], though veil'd in a cloud;
And the pulse of reviving earth thaws her snow shroud.
The brave billow tosses his plume to the breeze,
As the song of the zephyr thrills over the seas.
Oh! tell me, my father, the cause that can bring
This beautiful change?" "The First Whisper of Spring."

"See! the flowers round the fountain in beauty are dight,
And the rills from the mountain leap down in delight;
The violet's fond eye to the cloudlet is cast,
Where the wild lark is singing, despite of the blast
Oh! father, dear father, why does he thus sing?"
"He has heard, my dear child, the First Whisper of Spring."

Her Whisper is heard by the wandering wave,
'Tis heard by the daisy that grows on the grave,
[illegible] the tide,
[illegible] pride.
"Dost thou hear it, father? Dost hear the wing
Of the spirit that whispers the coming of Spring?"

"I oft heard it, Harry, when I was like thee,
And *another*, too, heard it, and heard it with me.
And her face was the mirror of [illegible] pure joy—
[illegible]
"Oh! father, dear father, [illegible]
Thus [illegible] thee, [illegible] the First Whisper of Spring."

"No, bless it, my child, for it breathes through the soul
Aspirations [illegible]
Ay, [illegible]
[illegible] here,
For the [illegible] lone spirit wing,
A balm of God's boon is the Whisper of Spring!

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Second Concert, on Monday last, was by [illegible] of Her Majesty, who [illegible], accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent. There were also present on this interesting occasion, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Cowper, Lady Hume Campbell, Lady Catherine Cavendish, Lady Lennard, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, Earl of Falmouth, Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir George Cowper, Sir E. Bowater, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Hotham, Sir A. Barnard, Sir W. Curtis, Sir Giffin Wilson, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Sir W. and Lady Medlicott, Colonel Bowles, Captain Seymour, Mr G. Anson, Mrs. Anson, Dr. Prætorius, Hon. F. Cadogan, &c. Her Majesty arrived at eight o'clock, and was received by the Directors in full dress. A guard of honour had been placed at the doors. On the entrance of the Queen into the room, the band, conducted by Mr. Costa, whose entrance into the orchestra was much cheered, played the National Anthem. The programme commanded by the Royal Amateurs was a splendid instrumental treat. It consisted of [illegible]

It was [illegible] to compliment [illegible] gratification at [illegible] was published in the Illustrated London News of [illegible] was manifested [illegible] created a prodigious sensation. The third Concert will be on the 20th of April, when Sterndale Bennett will play a piano-forte piece, and Parish Alvars a Harp Concerto. Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8, and one of Spohr's Symphonies will be executed. [illegible] of obtaining them. The passages were [illegible] extra seats.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's Oratorio of [illegible] in 1747, was given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, [illegible] the composer's greatest works. [illegible] of the destruction of Jericho: "See the conqu[illegible] heartily greeted. [illegible] will be realised in course of time.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The second season of this admirable Society was opened on Tuesday afternoon, [illegible] to prevent this inconvenience at the next meeting. The selection afforded the highest gratification. It was pleasing to find so many lady amateurs following the execution with scores. Mr. Ella, the founder of the Musical Union, is a well-[illegible] The experience thus acquired of the beauties of all schools, suggested to him the formation of a Society at which the highest class of instrumental chamber music might be executed by first-rate artists, in presence of aristocratic and accomplished amateurs, men of letters, &c. This [illegible] completely successful: there are no more delightful [illegible] the titled or wealthy patron [illegible] advantage and pleasure.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Covent-Garden Theatre.—Mr. Lavenu, the composer, who has an opera [illegible] at Drury-Lane Theatre, and the violoncello player [illegible] Miss Dolby, Miss Lucombe, Miss S. Flower, Miss Cubitt, Miss Rainforth, the Misses Williams, Miss A. Hill, Miss Messent, and Miss O'Connor; Messrs. Braham, [illegible]

Mr. Henry Russell.—This vocalist concluded his series of entertainments last Monday night, at Miss Kelly's theatre, which was crowded to excess. He has left for the provinces. Although he has little or no voice, sings always in the same key, and uses [illegible] accompaniment in all his songs, the dra[illegible] his pieces effective, and sometimes [illegible]

[illegible] Concerts.—The second concert was given [illegible] at Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street. Ries's Quartet in E minor, [illegible] pianoforte, violin, tenor, and violoncello, was finely played by Mr. Mühlenfeldt, Goffrie, H. Blagrove, and Hausmann. Beethoven's Sonata in A, for the piano, and violoncello, and Mendelssohn's Second Trio in C minor, for piano, violin and violoncello, were executed with spirit and precision. Mr. Goffrie is an improving violinist, who is likely to take a high position amongst our quartet players, with whom he has been hitherto associated only as a second violin. Mr. Hausmann's talents as a violoncellist, are well known. Mr. Mühlenfeldt's playing indicates a thorough comprehension, and a conscientious interpretation of the classical masters. The vocalists, who were nicely accompanied by Mr. Charles H[illegible], were [illegible], Mr. Kroff, and Mr. [illegible] takes place on the 18th instant.

Mr May's Concert.—Mr. H. S. May, the organist of Christchurch Surrey, gave a Concert at the Southwark Institution, on Tuesday evening, and displayed his abilities as a pianoforte performer very advantageously. He was aided by the Misses Williams, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Sporle, Mr. John Parry, &c., and Mr. Case played a solo on the concertina.

The Hutchinson Family.—These popular American Minstrels have given Concerts this week in all parts of the Metropolis with great success. Their last appearance in London, prior to a tour in Scotland and the provinces, was last night at the Hanover Square Rooms.

The Ethiopian Serenaders.—[illegible] St James's Theatre, and their engagement has been renewed by Mr. M[illegible].

Mr [illegible] gave a Concert at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening.

The Choral Meetings.—A third great performance was given on Thursday night in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund, when a Motet by Mendelssohn was included in the programme.

Music for Passion Week.—On Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society give the "Messiah," at Exeter Hall with Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr Br[illegible] Miss Hawes, Mr [illegible], Mr. Lother, [illegible] Mr King, [illegible] Signor [illegible], and a host of vocal talent. On Monday night is the third Beethoven Quartet Meeting, and Dando's at Crosby Hall, as also a concert of Mrs. A Newton and Mr. G. Case. On Tuesday Mr T. Gretton has a Concert at the Mechanics' Institution.

Sussex Hall.—The concert given on Monday last, on behalf of the Institution, was quite successful. Mr. Louis Leo was the conductor. The vocalists were Miss Lucombe, Miss Dolby, Miss Susan H[illegible] and Messrs. Harrison, Phillips, and John Parry. The latter gave "The Melancholy Maiden; or, the Bride, the Breeze! and the Battle-Axe!" and was encored when he sung "The Accomplished Young Lady." Mr. Viotti Collins played one of Paganini's pieces with great success, and Mr Cohan a pianoforte fantasia.

Crosby Hall.—The concert given on behalf of the widow and family of the late Mr. Wordsworth, a professor of great literary as well as musical attainments, was quite successful in its object.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

We regret to learn that the veteran Dragonetti, the celebrated double bass player, has been given over by his physicians. Madame Anna Thillon has arrived in London, and will appear on Wednesday in the Easter week in Auber's "Crown Diamonds." "La Perouse" will be revived at Drury Lane Theatre on Easter Monday, and a new ballet with new *danseuse* is announced. Carlotta Grisi will [illegible] of the second best, by way of [illegible].

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Madame Castellan [illegible] on Saturday night, before [illegible] entrance. Last year she was, occasionally, apt to commit a fault very common to artists gifted with much flexibility of voice: her *fioriture*, always remarkable for brilliancy of execution, were sometimes introduced with too little attention to the requirements of the [illegible]

Fornasari's *Antonio* is too well known to need much comment on our part; or we could say much on the admirable artistic feeling by which his performance throughout this opera is characterised. [illegible] of this order, in "Linda." The expression, the lights and shades, are observed with a carefulness and excellence of effect, of which no votary of the Italian Opera in past years would have dreamt.

"Belisario" [illegible] we were struck by the appropriateness of the two parts to the voice and style, and even appearance of these two artists. Sanchioli's full, powerful organ, her energetic manner, is adapted to render with fine effect the character of *Belisario's* vindictive and implacable spouse, though she can hardly make herself appear old enough for the part; while Castellan [illegible] character could hardly be found. These are the novelties of the cast of "Belisario." Fornasari's impersonation of his part deserves a longer notice than we can this week bestow upon it. If it produced so great a sensation on his first appearance here, it must be still more worthy of study now [illegible]

[illegible] La Tarentule [illegible] turned the heads of half the old world and all the [illegible] fully produced under the able direction of M. Barrez, the original represen[illegible]

[illegible] Mademoiselle Neodot introduces a Cachucha with great effect. The house has been very well attended, and the impression is that Mr. Bunn has found the season, up to the present time, a very profitable one.

At the Haymarket, on Monday, Mr. Frederick Webster, the prompter, took a benefit, on which occasion "The Cabin Boy" was taken from the Adelphi, and supported by Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Mr P[illegible]

We regret to announce [illegible] comedian attached to Mr [illegible] funeral was attended by a [illegible] Theatre. His understand, of M. Plunkett, [illegible] exception, as we [illegible] This circumstance occasioned a slight *émeute* in the theatre on Monday evening, during the performance of "Tre[illegible]," when [illegible] broke forth upon the appearance of M. Plunkett. [illegible] to herself, and was [illegible] affected [illegible]. An explanation was subsequently offered.

The Ethiopian Serenaders have been giving morning performances, which have been exceedingly well patronised, at the St James's. The gem of their entertainment is certainly "Lucy Neal," which they sing with singular pathos and effect. "Old Dan Tucker" and "Lucy Long" were honoured with an *encore*; and the "Railway Overture" sent everybody away in high good humour. The gentleman with the bones is certainly our chief favourite: his by-play is wonderfully diverting, especially his fear when the "Ghost Chorus," from "Sonnambula," is commenced by his companions. General Tom Thumb appeared in one of the boxes during the performance, and the audience were not satisfied, having recognised him, until he stood upon the *lorgnette* bracket, and bowed his acknowledgments in reply to their applause.

[illegible] bill, has a most difficult [illegible] been overcome—the combination of distant perspective on a flat surface with a foreground modelled in relief, preserving, at the same time, unity of composition. In an adjoining room, are some very beautiful models pertaining to pathological anatomy. They are the most correct we have ever seen—those connected with skin diseases, especially so—and well deserving the attention of the heads of any of our [illegible]

Mr. W[illegible] They are [illegible] The music is excellent.

The Olympic Theatre [illegible] Easter Monday, for the performance [illegible] be entrusted to Mr. Walter Lacy. Mr B[illegible] has written a five act comedy and a burlesque for the opening night, but some difficulty is experienced in getting together a company.

Mozart's splendid opera "Don Giovanni," characterised more than any other Italian lyrical work by its wondrous variety and originality of melodies, and which, by its gaiety and originality throughout, contrasted so strikingly with its awful catastrophe, produces so powerful an effect [illegible] Majesty's Theatre by a *troupe* in every way worthy of the great master's *chef d'œuvre*. It will include three first-rate *prime donne*—Grisi, Castellan, and Sanchioli; the delightful tenor Mario, the highly-gifted young *basso*, Fornasari, and the irresistibly droll Lablache, &c &c. Selections from various favourite ballets will be given, in which the graceful Lucile Grahn and the fairy-footed Louise Taglioni will appear.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

[illegible] season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection. — Shakspeare

The huntsman who, in despair of scent, anathematised the stinking violets, only gave utterance in less poetical phrase to the maxim of the Bard of Nature, that if the nightingale were to sing when every goose is cackling, she would be thought

[illegible]

The [illegible] and field, we have the hurdle-race, which, although it occasionally supplies a handsome fall or so, with a cavalier rendered senseless for the nonce (if, indeed, he ever were *otherwise*), forbids reasonable hopes of a fatal catastrophe, such as its sterner type rarely denies. From the hurdle-race [illegible] the Nee[illegible] Norfolk.

Just now, the turf is in its cl[illegible] between hurdle racing and racing proper. The fox-hunter applies his pocket-handkerchief to his nose [illegible] great axiom of [illegible]

TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—The subscribers [illegible] this afternoon, and got [illegible] ordinary anxiety to back the two favourites, no decided feature in the Derby, which, in fact, but for them, would be almost a dead letter.

Thursday.—[illegible] King Charles [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible] HANDICAP.	
7 to 1 —— Satyr	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] to 1 —— Weatherbit	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 to 1 —— King Cole	[illegible]	20 to 1 —— Lord Saltoun
	NEWMARKET HANDICAP.	
16 to 1 agst Satyr	20 to 1 agst Corranna	25 to 1 agst Beaumont
16 to 1 —— Nike filly	25 to 1 —— [illegible]	
	[illegible] STAKES.	
	CHESTER CUP.	
12 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	[illegible] to 1 agst Crim Con	35 to 1 agst Vitula
20 to 1 —— Best Bower	25 to 1 —— Hope	40 to 1 —— Weatherbit
20 to 1 —— [illegible]	[illegible]	50 to 1 —— [illegible]
	DERBY.	
7 to 1 agst [illegible]	[illegible]	50 to 1 agst King Charles (t)
[illegible] to 1 —— [illegible]	[illegible]	1000 to 15 —— Pere Colet (t)
[illegible] to 1 —— Ibthorpe (t)	50 to 1 —— Tom Tulloch (t)	
	OAKS.	
8 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)		14 to 1 agst Queen Anne (t)

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—Friday.

The [illegible] Stakes of [illegible] each, with [illegible] added.
Mr [illegible] .. 1
Mr [illegible] .. 2

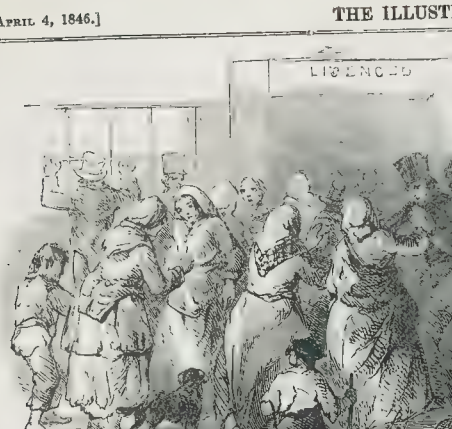
THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.
[illegible] .. 1
[illegible] .. 2

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

[illegible] SIR ROBERT DICK, K.C.B.

[illegible] the Punjaub [illegible] on the Sutlej [illegible] grape-shot wound, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of H. M. 80th Regiment in their career of noble daring, and surviving only till evening.

From an early period of life to the moment of his heroic death, Sir Robert Dick had been almost continuously employed. He entered the Army as Ensign, 75th Foot, in 1800, and attained the rank of Major [illegible]. During the Peninsular War he achieved high reputation, in command of the 42nd Regiment, especially at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca, for which engagements he received a medal and two clasps. He participated in the glory of Waterloo, and was rewarded by the Orders of Maria Theresa and St. Wladimir.



GOVERNMENT SALE OF INDIAN CORN, AT CORK.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MAHONY.)

INDIAN CORN IN CORK.

On Saturday last, the Government Sales of Indian Corn and Meal commenced in Cork. Immediately on the depôts being opened, the crowds of poor persons who gathered round them were so tumultuously inclined as to require the immediate interference of the police, who remained there throughout the day. Among the poor, who were of the humblest description, and needing charitable relief, the sales were but scanty. The occasion had become of necessity; for potatoes have risen to 11d. market price for 14lbs.; and, some of the leading commercial men in Cork have made a calculation, which shows that the Government can afford to sell the Indian Corn at a much cheaper rate. Our artist at Cork has sketched the crowd immediately on the opening of the sale.

We feel gratified to learn that a steamer has been despatched from Cork to Dublin, laden with two sacks of Indian meal.

One half, by the orders, is to be despatched by the Royal, and the other by the Grand Canal, to the interior. It must be acknowledged that her Majesty's Government are executing their duty promptly and with energy.

The *Cork Examiner* of Tuesday, contains the following account of the sale :—

"The bakers in Dublin are selling Indian meal bread in large quantities to the better classes, as well as to the poor, and all consider it more palatable than the ordinary wholemeal, or brown bread.

"The price fixed on it was one penny per pound. The result of the day's sale is sufficient to dissipate all further doubt, and to demand the most serious attention of the citizens of Cork.

"We understand that 11 sacks of the corn meal were sold on Saturday, at one penny per pound.

"The committee waited this morning on Mr. Hewitson, to grant them a further supply, they, of course, offering to pay the full price for it, but Mr. Hewitson was compelled to refuse the request, he having no orders from the Government to that effect.

"The people, supposing that the supply would be continue, assembled in hundreds round the depôts, but were informed of the fact of there being no more for sale. Consider ble ex. itement was occasioned by the announcement, and the Mayor, fearing that a disturbance might arise in consequence, published a public notice, stating that when the order, which was daily expected, should arrive, further supplies would be distributed."

IRELAND.

EVICTION OF TENANTRY IN ROSCOMMON.

A writer in *The Freeman's Journal* in Dublin paper, gives an appalling account of the evictions of tenantry in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, from the estates of a lady named Gerrard. After giving some account of the property, the writer says :—"But let us proceed to the scene of ruin. Leaving Newtown Gerrard, you pass along to the left of the new mansion on the road to Mount-Bellew, and about a mile from that pretty little town, the first sight of the recent scene of desolation presents itself to view. The village of Ballingless, parish of Kilmacloe, and barony of Kilconnell, county of Galway, was situate here, and was built on the confines of a bog, which, in a great measure, had been reclaimed by the tenants, the land, particularly at the rear of where the houses once stood, presenting an appearance of high cultivation, which was produced by the patient and hard industry of the tenants, who were in a manner over the country, without a resting-place for their weary and toil-worn limbs, save that supplied by the broad canopy of Heaven, and the charity of a few poor people in the neighbourhood and in Mount Bellew. About a quarter of a mile from the main road, the houses were clustered together in groups of three or four, and so contiguous that short distances apart; they were in number 61. Not one of those habitations is now standing, save one; and you shall presently see the reason that this solitary dwelling is still permitted to remain. I went through, or I should rather say walked over, the ruins of all; and, from what I saw and heard, I concluded that they were all substantial cabins, neat, and neatly-kept habitations, with snug kitchen gardens either before or behind them. In each room of them, I have had the evidence of Mr. Mathew Donovan, at Ballygar, by whom I was accompanied, and who afforded me most important information on this subject, and who witnessed the scene which took place on Friday, March 13, 1846, describes it as the most appalling he had ever witnessed—women, young and old, running wildly to and fro with small portions of their property, in order to save it from the wreck; the screaming of the children, and wild wailings of the mothers driven from home and shelter; their peaceful homes, hallowed by a thousand fond recollections, all combined to form a picture of human misery such as the darkest imagination alone could realise. At an early hour on the morning of Friday, the 13th ult., the Sheriff, accompanied by a large force of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captain Brown, and also by a heavy body of police, under the command of Mr. Cummings, proceeded to the place marked out for destruction. The people were then, according to the process of law, called on to render possession, and within the bailiff of Mrs Gerrard commenced the work of demolition. In the first instance the roofs and portions of the walls were thrown down; the former, in most instances, fell on the side of the road. It was not wait until the boy came out of the house, but I am happy to inform you that this is a mistake. The boy was certainly hurt, but not severely, and, it appears, he was sent to one of the bailiffs, not to a tenant, and that the transaction was purely accidental.

"Mr. Donovan and my self walked round the premises very close, and counted the number of houses about to be levelled with the ground. Upon my word I have been taken to demolish the houses, as I was told by the bailiffs, and I suspend my credit when I say, and when the inside turned up, good plaster and whitewash always appeared. Not content with throwing down the roofs and walls, the very foundations have been turned up; and here I must explain what, at present sight, I stated, namely, that only a portion of the walls were pulled down in the first instance. That is true; but, on the night of Friday, the wretched creatures pitched a few poles slantwise against the walls, covering them with the thatch, in order to procure shelter for the night; but when this was perceived next day, the bailiffs were despatched with orders to pull down all the walls, and root up the foundations, in order to prevent the 'wretches' (this, it appears, is a favourite term applied to these poor people) from daring to take shelter amid the ruins.

"When this last act had been perpetrated, the 'wretches' took to the ditches on the high road, where they slept in parties of from 10 to 15 each, huddled together before a fire, for the two succeeding nights. I saw the marks of the fires in the ditches; everybody can see them, and the temporary shelter which the 'wretches' endeavoured to raise around them. These, with the sticks rescued from their recent dwellings, the thatch and the dung, remain there as evidence from their recent dwellings, the thatch and the dung, remain there as evidence from their own statement. The whole extent of ground connected with the estate is about 600 acres. It may be upon seven acres more or less, but I believe, from village to village, that this would be found about the number of acres which the best information that this would be found about the number of acres which Mrs Gerrard has reserved, and over which her fat bullocks may now roam, with not a solitary but to interrupt them.

He writer concludes by the extent with a list of the families, and their names, ejected on the 13th of March, from which it appears that 270 persons have been sent on the world without a home or even a shelter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER AT BLACKBURN, AND LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES.

On Tuesday last, about half-past five o'clock, the boiler attached to the steam engine of the Eagle Foundry, Blackburn, exploded with a terrific noise. Several of the houses on the opposite side of the street were very much shaken, consider able portions of the wall being strewn in and all the window-frames shivered to fragments. Fragments of the building were projected as far as 500 or 600 yards. Several of the windows of the Boar's Head public-house (distant between 500 and 600 yards) were also broken. In a few minutes after the explosion an immense crowd had assembled on the spot. The first person discovered to be injured was found lying on the ground, quite insensible, and a mass of the adjacent wall. She was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, where she died about an hour after the accident occurred. The next

LEAMINGTON.—PAST AND PRESENT.

There are few passages in "strange, eventful history," better adapted for illustration in this Journal, than the rise of towns and highly-favoured localities, from obscurity to merited fame; more especially in connection with the recurrence of Festivals, by which the prosperity of these places is constantly indicated to the public. Such is the present high position of Leamington in association with the Spring Meeting, graphically recorded in our Journal of last week.

To begin with *a Great Fact*. Some thirty years ago, Leamington was *an insignificant village*, with its humble church, a roadside inn, a bowling-green, blacksmith's shop, and a few scattered cottages. Now, it is a *finely-built town*, of first-class mansions; a magnificent church; pump-rooms, and assembly rooms, town-hall, music-hall, hotels, libraries; parades, terraces, and villas; and shops of metropolitan character.

To add figures to facts:—

	Houses.	Population.
In 1801, Leamington contained	60	315
In 1811	..	543
In 1821	400	2,183
In 1841	2,000	12,500

Now, at least, the population numbers 15,000; and the houses have increased in a like ratio; thus realising Drayton's quaint couplet —

A poor thatched village once, or scarcely none at all,
That could not once have dream'd of her now stately wall

The proximate cause of this high forcing has, unquestionably, been the setting-in of the stream of wealth and fashion; but, a little further examination will show the preference to be warranted by the numerous means and appliances for healthful and luxurious enjoyment.

In picturesqueness of site, Leamington takes precedence of all other Spas of England. It forms almost the very centre of the island, and is exactly in the heart of Warwickshire, styled by Drayton, "Britain's midmost region, that shire which we the heart of England well may call" it is, therefore, "the heart of hearts," "the heart's core."

The town takes its name from the river Leam, on whose banks it is seated; and derives its affix of "Priors," from its having belonged to Kenilworth Priory. This addition name has been maintained, also, to distinguish the town from Leamington Hastang, vulgo Hastings, a village about ten miles north of Leamington Priors.

Lying in what is termed "a fine sporting country," Leamington has long been attractive to the lovers of the health-giving chase. The character of 'the Warwickshire Hunt" is of olden celebrity: and the season just closing, has produced, fields, also, which, in point of numbers and high rank, were never before equaled —about fifty brace of foxes having been killed. Indeed, in addition to its varied society, varied amusements, and gay assemblies, it boasts others, of no small importance to the lovers of hunting, viz., a country unparalleled for its sporting capabilities: its abundance of foxes: the number of excellent packs of hounds within a short distance: the extensive and well-arranged Mews and Livery Stables within its limits: with ample choice of lodgings, suitable for all grades, from the noblest patrician to the veriest plebeian helper in the stable; and, what to a genuine sportsman is no mean consideration, its numerous princely Hotels, where all the luxuries and comforts of life may be had at a lower rate than at any similar place of resort in the kingdom."

Meanwhile, the steady progression which Leamington has annually made, for the last twenty years, in the number of its residents, the increase and importance of its attractions, both to the sporting and fashionable world, as well as the conveniences requisite to the valetudinarian, and the gratification of the mere seeker of pleasure, give the Spa first position as a winter residence, place, in that happy combination of local advantages, combined with its own immediate accommodations, which makes it equally desirable as a summer resort. Nor, do we believe these advantages to be over-rated by local partiality.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

Warwick (says a topographer,) is a noble county. Its woodlands, the remains of the wide, ancient forest of Arden, are still extensive, and a great part lies in fine natural grass. The extensive plains are so diversified by hills and rivers, as to improve the picturesque aspect of the country, and harmonise with the grand objects of art which it contains.

Should the visitor be tired of the *trottoir* of the Spa, he may soon escape to delightful promenades and drives in the suburbs, whilst a single glance at the map will show him to be environed by the most famed portion of the island, rich in the "Nooks and Corners of Old England," ever and anon enshrined in our colleagiate Church, and guardian Castle, one of the very few baronial residences now remaining, which are connected with our earlier history, its clustering towers and lived walls, embosomed in wood vying with its interior feudal splendour. About five miles northwards are the roofless walls of Kenilworth Castle, once the almost regal seat of Lancaster and Dudley, but now exhibiting the feudal state in decay as Warwick shows it in full glory. Northward, too, at an easy distance, lies the city of Coventry, with its fairies lofty and beautiful spires, and its projecting storied streets of the 15th century; though a very hive of industry —for Coventry has not slumbered on its antique distinctions. In this locality, too, are the Cistercian Abbeys of Combe and Stoneleigh, with their noble parks, luxuriantly wooded; besides a host of baronial remains, moated houses, and stately mansions, the seats of the nobility and the patrician landholders of the county.

But, there is still another attraction within ten miles of Leamington—a shrine to which pilgrims of every age and clime pay homage—Stratford-on-Avon, where—

"his first infant lays sweet Shakspeare sung,'
And "the last accents faltered on his tongue."

Then, in its fine cruciform church lies the dust of him

"whose name doth deck ye tombe
Far more than cost."

In this beautiful locality, too, is the fine Elizabethan mansion of Charlecote, with its bannered hall and storied windows, and proud ancestral trees.

To return to Leamington. It lies in a country distinguished by appellations, "which make us seek, in our walks, the very foot-marks of the Roman soldier." We find it, also, among the possessions of the Saxon and British Earls of Warwick; and a Saxon palace may be traced in the neighbourhood

But, we must deal lightly with the dry-as-dust records, to get to "the sources of antiquities," Camden, who first noticed the mineral spring upon which the fame of Leamington is based. But, neither Camden, Speed, Dugdale, Fuller, Blome, or Thomas, who mentioned this spring between 1586 and 1730, appear to have been aware of its medicinal properties; and the minute Dugdale "makes pretty pork of the matter," by stating that the Leamingtonians pickled their meat in the water! Drs. Short, Rutty, and Russell arrived at a better estimate of its properties though it was more used in cases of hydrophobia than any other; a remarkable circumstance in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At length, the success of Cheltenham as a Spa, in the adjoining county, and its slow and scanty supply of water, suggested to Dr Holyoake, of Warwick, the advantages of the copious Leamington spring for saline bathing: the Doctor offered the father of the late Lord Aylesford £100 for a building-lease or grant of the site of the old cottage and spring at Leamington; but this offer Lord Aylesford nobly refused, declaring that he would not suffer the water to be locked up from the public, and more especially from the poor.

Accordingly, the popular fame of the Leamington Spa was founded by one Benjamin Satchwell, a rhyming shoemaker, who versified the cures, &c. in the Coventry and other newspapers. He had a coadjutor, one William Abbotts, who possessed a piece of ground opposite the old well, and thereupon, in 1784, discovered a second mineral spring. He then sunk a well, and raised a building, containing one hot and one cold bath, the first built in Leamington: opened June, 1786. Meanwhile, Satchwell continued to advertise the water as a nostrum; although the only accommodation for visitors was in two small inns, and three or four cottages, the rooms of which were boarded for that purpose.

The Spa now rose in character greatly by professional testimony to its efficacy. Dr. Allen is proved, (by the *Coventry Mercury*, Sept. 29, 1788,) to have

BATH-STREET.—NEW POST OFFICE, &c.

LEAMINGTON.—PAST AND PRESENT.

been the first medical man who recommended the Leamington water; and he was followed by Dr. Lambe, of Warwick, who analysed the spring, and proved it to greatly resemble the water of Cheltenham, then in the zenith of its celebrity.

Visitors now flocked in space; Satchwell established a Post-Office, which is engraved in our first illustration. Still, this is a scene of many after years—1815, when Satchwell's sister was post-mistress: the London mail then came ved Warwick, arriving at half-past twelve in the day, and leaving again at two; and there are persons who recollect the letter-bag being carried to and from Warwick by a stout yeoman, armed with a regulation sword and brace of pistols; ten or twelve letters being then an unusually large delivery.

In 1790, a third spring was discovered in the high road from Warwick to Southam and London; and baths built in a superior style. In 1805, three other springs were discovered

The public and original spring, "Lord Aylesford's Well," being on waste land, near the church, belonged to that nobleman, as Lord of the Manor; it is enclosed by a Doric stone structure, and has an extra pump, left open for the use of the poor. Abbott's spring, already mentioned, is at about 60 yards' distance from the original spring, nearly in the centre of the town: the baths were handsomely rebuilt in 1815.

Thus far, the rise of the Old Town on the south bank of the Leam. In 1808, a New Town was commenced on the opposite bank, a stone bridge thrown across the river, and a spring discovered. A magnificent suite of baths was erected here at the expense of £25,900; marble superseded the old wooden dipping-tubs; and a steam-engine did a hundredfold the work of the well-windlass. This vast establishment is named the Royal Spa, and has a lawn, gardens, and shrubberies, which, with the river Leam, separate the New from the Old Town. There were, besides, erected in the former, assembly-rooms, and hotels, upon a most costly scale, and fitted for the most luxurious accommodation

Meanwhile, the public patronage did not desert the Old Town. In 1814, a small Theatre was built here. Soon afterwards, Mr Elliston, the admirable comedian, in passing through Leamington, was so struck with the beauty of the place and its capabilities, that he settled the younger branches of his family there, and speedily became the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the town, for which his excellent taste and spirit well qualified him. He became proprietor of the Theatre, and there gave his brilliant impersonations of the master-pieces of English Comedy; besides bringing from the metropolis, Kean, Munden, &c., in the summer season. In 1821, Elliston, not to be outstripped by the New Town, completed a superb pile, from the design of his friend Beazeley; including a library and reading-rooms, assembly and card-rooms, at a cost of more than £25,000. The exterior has a handsome arcade and colonnade.

We have not space to particularise the progress of the buildings; but must sum up. Besides the Spa establishments, which have hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, and pump-rooms, there are upwards of thirty handsome hotels; also, lodging-houses and many spacious private houses; chiefly fronted with Roman cement. There are libraries and assembly-rooms; a museum and picture gallery; public gardens; several chapels; the old church, and a large new church in course of erection; schools and baths for the poor, &c. Nor is the great work of charity lost sight of amidst the expensive associations of the place.

The town has, of course, all the advantages of improved construction and provision. The streets are, generally, regularly laid out, well paved, and lit with gas. It has railway communication with the metropolis, by a branch of nine miles, to the Birmingham line at Coventry; the entire distance of Leamington from London, by railway, being 103 miles. (An account of the Opening of the Warwick and Leamington Railway, with views of the Kenilworth Station, the Melbourne Grange Viaduct, and the Leamington Terminus, appeared in No. 137 of our Journal.)

The Leamington water is of the saline aperient class, and is especially recommended for disorders of the digestive organs, scrofula, and cutaneous eruptions, paralytic affections, rheumatism and gout; or, as Dr. Middleton remarks: "to the sedentary and studious; to the man of pleasure and the man of business; to all who have suffered the current of life to stagnate for want of active exercise, or have driven it on too rapidly by indulgence and success, let me recommend an annual resort to these salubrious waters."

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Of the First Illustration—the primitive Post-office at Leamington—we have already spoken.

THE OLD CHURCH, AND FIRST PUMP-ROOM.

The Second Engraving shows Bath-street, with the New Post-office; and the contrast of its architectural pretensions with the rusticity of the thatched office, corresponds with the advance in the business itself. There are now two daily post deliveries in Leamington, with a transit of 40,000 letters and newspapers per week; and a Money-order office, averaging £2000 per month.

In the Third Illustration are seen the Tower of the Old Church, some cottages, &c., from a clever etching by O'Neill, in 1815.

In the Fourth Engraving is shown the west end of the cathedral-like church now in course of erection, inside the nave of which stood the Tower of the Old Church not two years since; and, so cleverly have the gradual removal of the ancient edifice and the building of the new one, been simultaneously proceeded with, that the service has not once been disturbed. To the present worthy Vicar, the Rev. John Craig, the town is mainly indebted for this great work, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and most beautiful parish churches, of modern construction, in the kingdom. Opposite the west end of the New Church, are some fine specimens of the luxurious hotel accommodations of the Spa, combining the splendour of town with the picturesqueness of rural scenery.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We sat down with a firm determination to be very learned as well as very amusing on the subject of the 1st of April and April Fools. But, unhappily for the former part of our intention, we find that nothing whatever is known of the origin of the custom of sending folks on "sleeveless errands" on this day; and, unluckily for the latter, the amusement to be got out of it seems limited enough.

Whatever be the source of the custom, it is certain that Folly is canonized, and Wednesday was her Saint's Day—when "cap and bells" are said to be in the ascendant.

The old jokes of sending boys for "pigeon's milk," and girls for "the picture of Eve's mother," are worn out. It is hard to raise a laugh even by the "Please, Sir, your shoe-string is untied," or "Please, Ma'am, there's a large black on your nose." We are becoming intolerant of ancestral fun. It still survives, however, in remote country-places, and we have no doubt that in pastoral and innocent Buckinghamshire and Dorsetshire, we have old gentlemen who look forward to the First of April as a day set apart for practical jokes, and the funniest outbreaks of elderly liveliness. But in London the glory of the day has departed. Polly's grin is ghastly-grave, and her "Macaste" works no wonders. The jingle of her bells is out of tune with the buzz and hum of earnest life, the ceaseless roar of the steam-engine, the snort and puff of the locomotive, the whistle of the boiler, and the half-heard voice of suffering humanity that rises from the bosom of the deafening clamour. So say those who look hopefully on the life we are living, and the day that is passing. Others are there—philosophers of more sardonic stamp—in whose eyes all is vanity, and for whom Folly reigns "sole monarch of the universal Earth"—not on each 1st of April only, but the whole year round; in whose ears her bell tinkles in every sound that belongs to human dealing, and in whose theory of life her bauble is the nucleus and rudimental form alike of the old man's staff and the king's sceptre, the lady's fan and the soldier's sword, the gravedigger's spade and the baby's pap-spoon.

Allow us to distribute our April commissions:—

Sweet sirs that would go look for wool,
And come back smoothly shorn,
We've errands that will fit you to the full,
This 1st of April morn.

Go, ragged Pat, fierce fever in thine eye,
Gaunt famine in thy cheek;
Unto thy Rent-fed Patriot apply,
Scantest relief to seek
Is thy reception cool?
Oh—April Fool!

Go, stout John Bull, whose word is as thy bond,
To unctuous Peel draw near;
Ask "if the Income Tax will stretch beyond
Its fixed fourth year?"
Believe his "No"—poor tool,
And April Fool!

Go, stout Scrip-holder in a thousand lines,
If not with panic dumb,
Ask a Director "when the shares will rise
To promised premium?"
And then go back to school,
Thou April Fool!

Go, thou that hast faith in the magic sounds,
"Promise hereby to pay;"
Ask certain journals for "the thousand pounds
They have to 'give away'"—
Then stand on "Dunce's stool"
An April Fool!

Ask Pennsylvania to pay her debt,
Polk to give up his airs,
Provisional committee men to get
The calls paid up on shares.
What's either ass or mule
To th' April Fool?

Look for six months in Spain that have not seen
Their awful revolution;
Ask Prussia's King if to his lands he mean
To give a constitution?
Bless his paternal rule,
Thou April Fool!

NEW CHURCH, PUMP-ROOM, &c.

Look for a Scotchman squand'ring a bawbee,
A beadle without brass,
A grainer by a suit in Chancery,
A knave that's not sans ass
Shorn, where thou look'st for wool,
Poor April Fool!

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat having been on the increase, the show of samples of that grain here to-day was good. Even the finest qualities met a very dull inquiry, at little, if any, late rates; while the middling and inferior kinds might have been purchased at a decline in the quotations of Is per quarter. Of foreign wheat the imports have been small. Although the quantity on show from this morning was trifling, free and bonded parcels were considered somewhat lower, and a 40s duty commanded There was a fair supply of barley on offer, and what met a dull sale at, in some instances, drooping prices. We had a fair retail demand for fine malt at prev rates. The last trade was very dull, at Monday's currency other articles as last advised

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 6,020 quarters; barley, 6,540; oats, 7,960 Irish: wheat, —; barley, 3,030 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3,05, barley, —; oats, 2410 Flour, 8830 sacks; malt, 2229 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white 5 3s to 67s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 54s to 64s, rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 25s; distilling, 32s to 38s, malting ditto, 42s to 44s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s to 74s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s, Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 58s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 25s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s, Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 24s; ditto white, 25s to 27s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 38s, grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 32s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 39s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 48s; Suffolk, 36s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat,—s to —; Dantzig, red, 54s to 56s; white, 60s to 62s; Rostock, 54s to 56s; Marianopoli, —s to —; barley, —s to —; ditto, feed, —s to —; beans, —s to —; peas, —s to —, per quarter four, American, 23s to 30s; Baltic, 23s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—On the whole, a steady business has been transacted in clover seed both red and white, and prices are well supported. Canary, trifling sale; late rates. Linseed cakes are very heavy, and somewhat lower; but rape are quite as dear.

Linseed, English, sowing, fine, 57s; fair, 54s; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 13s per cwt Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 14s; white ditto, 6s to 10s; tares, 7s 6d to 8s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 5s to 56s; extra, 57s to 62s; white, 52s to 56s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 68s, extra, 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 5d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 34s 0d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 35s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 54s 10d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 34s 4d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d

Provisions. The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at about last week's quotations; but the middling and inferior qualities may be purchased on somewhat easier terms Dutch butter is dull, at a decline of 5s per cwt. Fine Hams, 100s to 104s; Middling, 86s to 90s; and Bacon Prices and Lard, 52s to 54s per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at an abatement of 1s per cwt. Beef and pork are dull. Tallow, 37s 6d to 38s, Sale and tiered middle Ameixes, at 42s to 46s for the former, and 44s to 46s for the latter. Rums and hard heavy, but not sharper. Barrelled pork, beef and pork quiet, at late rates Tierces and hogsheads of fine sugar light American in the sale of English chees at full prices. Foreign steady, at 42s to 52s for Edam, 44s to 46s for Gouda, and 44s to 46s for Cheshire. Hops—There is a steady sale, at 4s 6d to 5s 5d for Sussex, and 5s 6d to 6s 6d per 120 for Kent. Coals, —, the dull, at from 20s to 40s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £4 8s to £5; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 16s, wheat straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Potatoes.—York reds are in good request at 90s to 140s per ton. In other kinds of potatoes, exceedingly little is doing

Coffee.—Publicity, as well as by private contract, very few sales have been concluded in this article. Low in prices we have no material alteration to report.

Rice. Rather more business has been doing in Bengal, at still prices. For export, comparatively few sales have been concluded

Spices (Friday).—The sale of really fine drops continues remarkably small, such qualities are still very full prices In all other kinds, however, no little is going that is of any account nominal; and, in the way of sales, lower rates must be accepted with. Sconce pockets, 4½ lbs to £7 6s; Weald of Kent slice, £6 5s to £7 7s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 7s to £8 5s; East Kent ditto, £9 5s to £10 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 10s to £8 5s; East Kent ditto, £7 15s to £9 5s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton, and Co., 14s 6d; Haswell, 14s 9d; Hartley, 15s 3d; Shelton, 15s 9d; Pemberton, 14s 3d; Adelaide Tees, 15s 9d; St. Helen's Tees, 15s 9d; and Liverpool Newcastle, Friday

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Monday.—The arrivals of English wheat, since last Monday, were rather large, and the show of samples of that grain here to-day was good. Even the finest qualities met a very dull inquiry, at little, if any, late rates; while the middling and inferior kinds might have been purchased at a decline in the quotations of Is per quarter. Of foreign wheat the imports have been small. Although the quantity on show from this morning was trifling, free and bonded parcels were considered somewhat lower, and a 40s duty commanded There was a fair supply of barley on offer, and what met a dull sale at, in some instances, drooping prices. We had a fair retail demand for fine malt at prev rates. The last trade was very dull, at Monday's currency other articles as last advised

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 6,020 quarters; barley, 6,540; oats, 7,960 Irish: wheat, —; barley, 3,030 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3,05, barley, —; oats, 2410 Flour, 8830 sacks; malt, 2229 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white 5 3s to 67s: Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 54s to 64s, rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 25s; distilling, 32s to 38s, malting ditto, 42s to 44s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s to 74s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s, Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Chevalier, 58s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 25s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s, Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 24s; ditto white, 25s to 27s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 32s to 38s, grey peas, 32s to 34s; maple, 32s to 35s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 39s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 48s; Suffolk, 36s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat,—s to —; Dantzig, red, 54s to 56s; white, 60s to 62s; Rostock, 54s to 56s; Marianopoli, —s to —; barley, —s to —; ditto, feed, —s to —; beans, —s to —; peas, —s to —, per quarter four, American, 23s to 30s; Baltic, 23s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—On the whole, a steady business has been transacted in clover seed both red and white, and prices are well supported. Canary, trifling sale; late rates. Linseed cakes are very heavy, and somewhat lower; but rape are quite as dear.

Linseed, English, sowing, fine, 57s; fair, 54s; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 13s per cwt Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 14s; white ditto, 6s to 10s; tares, 7s 6d to 8s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 5s to 56s; extra, 57s to 62s; white, 52s to 56s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 68s, extra, 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8d per 4 lb loaf

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 5d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 34s 0d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 35s 3d

The Six Weeks' Average. Wheat, 54s 10d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 35s 7d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 34s 4d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d

Provisions. The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at about last week's quotations; but the middling and inferior qualities may be purchased on somewhat easier terms Dutch butter is dull, at a decline of 5s per cwt. Fine Hams, 100s to 104s; Middling, 86s to 90s; and Bacon Prices and Lard, 52s to 54s per cwt. The bacon market is heavy, at an abatement of 1s per cwt. Beef and pork are dull. Tallow, 37s 6d to 38s, Sale and tiered middle Ameixes, at 42s to 46s for the former, and 44s to 46s for the latter. Rums and hard heavy, but not sharper. Barrelled pork, beef and pork quiet, at late rates Tierces and hogsheads of fine sugar light American in the sale of English chees at full prices. Foreign steady, at 42s to 52s for Edam, 44s to 46s for Gouda, and 44s to 46s for Cheshire. Hops—There is a steady sale, at 4s 6d to 5s 5d for Sussex, and 5s 6d to 6s 6d per 120 for Kent. Coals, —, the dull, at from 20s to 40s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions little is doing.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £4 8s to £5; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 16s, wheat straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Potatoes.—York reds are in good request at 90s to 140s per ton. In other kinds of potatoes, exceedingly little is doing

Coffee.—Publicity, as well as by private contract, very few sales have been concluded in this article. Low in prices we have no material alteration to report.

Rice. Rather more business has been doing in Bengal, at still prices. For export, comparatively few sales have been concluded

Spices (Friday).—The sale of really fine drops continues remarkably small, such qualities are still very full prices In all other kinds, however, no little is going that is of any account nominal; and, in the way of sales, lower rates must be accepted with. Sconce pockets, 4½ lbs to £7 6s; Weald of Kent slice, £6 5s to £7 7s; Mid Kent ditto, £7 7s to £8 5s; East Kent ditto, £9 5s to £10 10s; Mid Kent bags, £7 10s to £8 5s; East Kent ditto, £7 15s to £9 5s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Hetton, and Co., 14s 6d; Haswell, 14s 9d; Hartley, 15s 3d; Shelton, 15s 9d; Pemberton, 14s 3d; Adelaide Tees, 15s 9d; St. Helen's Tees, 15s 9d; and Liverpool Hartley, 14s 9d per ton

Smithfield, Friday

RAILWAYS.—UNIFORMITY OF GAUGE.

THE GAUGE QUESTION: Evils of Diversity of Gauge. With a Map. By WYNDHAM HARDING. Third Edition. Price 1s. "An able pamphlet"—Spectator JOHN WEALE, 59 High Holborn, to be had from all Booksellers.

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April 4th, 1846

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One pound and upwards sent to any part of town

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1 lbs Best Rewonda Arrowroot (in a Tin Case)	...	...	at 1s
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			£2 0

All Goods afterwards ordered will be sent warranted equal to those samples

CLEAR and SOFT SKIN.—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR justly the Skin of all Eruptions Blotches, Freckles Tan, Sunburn, Redness, rendering a healthy freshness and transparency of Complexion, and an unrivalled softness and delicacy of the Hands, Arms, and Neck. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and Roya... Female of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.—Price 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR and see the signature of each Genuine Bottle. Price 4s 6d and 7s 6d per bottle. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The balsamic properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL nourish the hair in the ... and ... ensure it at an early period ... and ... luxurious redundancy to the latest ... Rowland's Macassar Oil ... and ... purifying it disorders all dirt, scurf, and impurity, and renders the ... of the ... Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!! The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" on the wrapper. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 14s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 21s. and 42s. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BALDNESS REMOVED and PREVENTED.—THE POMADE DEPARATIVE, invented by a Physician of the highest celebrity, will in all instances restore the Hair so long as the fatty structure at the bulb from which it springs is not interfered with the greatest confidence and satisfaction, as no doubt of its ... ever arises. Manufactured and sold by RICHD. PIDDOCK, and RICHD. PIDDOCK, 20, Queen-st., Queen-square, Bloomsbury, and 95, Queen-st., 95, New Bond-street, London; and 5, East-street, Brighton. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s per pot.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly appreciated appendage of the British Toilet has, for nearly a century, ... rivaled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with the ... able property of a preserver and nurturer of the complexion at the most singular access, as it never fades or acquires any unsightly tint, and the simple means employed to effect a object must render it worthy of the most extensive patronage. Mons. DEVIE, M.R.S., attends daily at his residence, 43, Berners-street, Oxford street, London, from 10 till 6, and applies the Tinto genie Hair Dye personally. Private Apartments devoted to each visitor

LOSS of TEETH.—THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, Berners-Street, Oxford-street, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new System of Self Adhesion, which has procured him such universal approbation, and is pronounced by numerous Physicians as being the most legitimate system of supplying Artificial Teeth hitherto invented They adapt themselves over the most tender gums, are unfelt by the surrounding teeth, causing the least possible operation of mastering quite unnecessary He also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to adopt his painless yet effective system, as he also much can unsuccessful than others

NERVOUSNESS.—CURE for the MILLION.—Up to the ... at time the great discovery for the Cure of Nervous Complaints has been confined ... to the upper and wealthier classes. MR. HENRY NEWTON has made arrangements to extend its benefits to every suffering member of the community, by reducing the price of the Remedies to ONE-HALF of what the Public has hitherto been charged for them. Address to Mr Newton 7, Northumberland-street, Trafalgar-square, with whom personal inquiries may be made daily, from 11 to 2; and in the Evening, from 7 to 9. The means of cure forwarded to all parts, with ample directions for their use

CHESIRE'S FAMILY PILLS, for alleviating the Wind and Pain in the Stomach and Head.—The extraordinary success that has attended the use of these Pills in Lancashire and the adjoining counties, for the last twenty years, and the numerous applications for them in London, induces the proprietors to publish to the world their extraordinary virtues. In all Stomach Complaints, of however long standing Bilious and Liver Affections, Pains in the Head, Depression of Spirits, they will be found invaluable; in short, as a Family Aperient Medicine, they may always be resorted to with safety and confidence. "Prepared only by J. M. and O. THEAR, Humberston-gate, Leicester. Wholesale London agents—Sanger, Langton Buildings, and Scott, 226 and 306, Upper Thames-street. Sold in boxes at 1s 6d and 2s 9d. each

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"What's rank, or vile, stuffed, acrid, or heated,
To cast far counter work a healing health?
What's flame, or lend of fever, or worse, or meat,
If one can't rest nor sleep—nor eat—
Nor or about is comfort to be gotten?
What's all the world without a good digestion?"

Cockle's Pills will be found highly beneficial in the varied forms of indigestion, with Torpid Liver, and Inactive Bowels, also, in Gout, Bilious Attacks, Sick Head-ache, and Nervous Irritability

A ROYAL PRESENT.

Four high-bred Arab horses, recently sent to this country as a present to her Majesty by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, of Bombay, were presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, in the Riding-house, at Pimlico. The horses were equipped in a clothing of fine cashmere, bearing a floral crown, V.R., and other devices, richly embroidered in gold and silver, and also Sir Jamsetjee's arms.

They were, in the first place, led past her Majesty, Prince Albert, and several Officers of the Royal Household in attendance upon her Majesty, by two native and two English grooms; and afterwards mounted and put through their paces by Mr. Randall, riding Master of the Bombay Horse Artillery, who came home in charge of them. We understand that her Majesty and Prince Albert admired the animals very much, making particular inquiry of Mr. Randall as to their ages, tempers, and marks; and that her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her gratification at Sir Jamsetjee's present.

A massive gold box, highly ornamented, containing some dresses, the manufacture of the East, also from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, sent home by the same conveyance, under charge of Dr. Duncan, were forwarded to Her Majesty on Saturday last, having fortunately been saved from the wreck of the *Great Liverpool* steamer.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

It would be impossible to describe all the wonders which fashion prepares for us day after Easter. Silent preparations are now being made on all sides, in both Houses and Gardens, for this season. At the Easter Festival, Longchamps will be the day when all these marvels will burst into view, and it is not till after then, that they will be brought forth in London. The toilettes on that occasion, it is said, will be a splendid array of Parisian taste.

The toilettes preparing for morning wear, for visiting, for dinner-parties, for balls, or Court receptions, will, probably, mostly differ in details of trimming, &c., from those of last season. The rich silks, the velvets, the brocades; the materials in a single colour; the light ramzes and variations for evening wear; the graceful flowers to ornament the head and dress, and large bouquets: all remind us of the toilettes worn last year, the principal difference being in the style in which these articles of dress are made up—the true test of fashion and good taste.

It is said that fancy balls will be numerous this year; and it is at these occasions that our fair readers will display their imaginative taste in search of costumes appropriate to the style of beauty of each.

For the promenade another revolution in the form of Bonnets is beginning to declare itself. The Chapeau de Paméla will be replaced by those of less open form, with the exception of the Paille de riz or Leghorn, which will preserve this shape, and be still more rounded and shorter at the cheeks. The favourite trimmings will be ribbons, flowers, and feathers, and the two former will be chiefly used as strings.

Bonnets made of felt have had a great vogue at Paris this winter, and will continue to be worn until Longchamps. They are trimmed with Cascar spotted with black velvet, and gold or black ribbon.

Morning Caps are made in Guipure, lined with green sarsnet and trimmed with ribbon.

Wreaths of flowers for evening wear are made with numbers of green leaves, shaded from the lightest to the darkest colours; these are all made in wax, and are often mixed with fruit or with *filigranmes* of silver; they are now mounted rather lower on the head than the natural flowers. The Queen of Spain displays much of the attention of the *fleuristes*, and they appear every day to bestow on them increased richness of colouring and excellence of imitation

Our next number of Fashions will present the principal toilettes brought to light at Longchamps. We subjoin a description of the Plates. The first represents a Ball Costume, consisting of a pink silk dress, striped with white; six flounces of pink ribbon, edged with white *effets*, the two upper ones being looped and fixed on front with three bouquets of flowers. The berthe is composed of ribbon resembling the flounces. A clara of jewels on the head, with flowers on each side. The hair is dressed in bands of light, and opening over an embroidered chemisette, with a double trimming of the same material down the front of the dress, and increasing in width towards the bottom. Short sleeves, and *coiffure* of lace and ribbon.

The figure in the second plate also represents an Evening Costume, consisting of a grey silk dress, with trimming of black lace and pink ribbon, en *Tablier*, down the front, rounded off at the corners, with a large bow of pink ribbon. A black lace berthe, and head-dress of black velvet and gold, with pink flowers. A white silk dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of white lace, which is headed with white and gold ribbon, and a trimming of the same down the front of the skirt. A Coiffure of green velvet and gold

ST. JOHN'S, HOLLOWAY.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REVEREND HENRY VENN, B.D.

In January last, the Rev. Henry Venn, who for upwards of eleven years had been Minister of this District Church, resigned the office he had held with so much advantage to the parishioners, in consequence of his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Church Missionary Society. Immediately on this announcement being made, a Meeting was held, which was most numerously attended, and presided over by one of the churchwardens, H. F. Richardson, Esq.; when it was resolved to open a subscription for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Gentleman with a Testimonial of their appreciation of his high character as a Christian Minister, and his goodness as a Man.

The subscription was prompt and large; and on Tuesday last, a Meeting was held at the National School Rooms, to present to the Rev. Gentleman the Testi-

THE QUEEN VIEWING THE ARABIAN HORSES PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE RIDING-HOUSE, AT PIMLICO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

monial. At seven o'clock, the School Room was crowded to excess by the most opulent residents of the district, as well as by the poorer members of the flock all anxious to participate in the gratifying ceremony.

Mr. Richardson, the churchwarden, having been unanimously called to the chair, and having explained the business of the Meeting, proceeded to describe the Testimonial, a handsome silver Candelabra; and asked the Meeting whether the figure of Charity, so beautiful a portion of the design, did not truly illustrate the character of the Rev. Divine—"One who had cheered the lonely home of virtuous poverty, lightened the pressure of old age, soothed the complaints of grief, and furnished to the death-bed a cordial more grateful than any other which could be afforded." The worthy Chairman then justly eulogised the Rev. Gentleman's qualities as a public teacher; and his high character in private life. The Chairman next stated that the armorial insignia of the Rev. Gentleman occupied another portion of the base—an escutcheon which had been handed down to him for many generations, without stain, and had been borne by the immediate ancestry of Mr. Venn, who had been benefiecd Clergymen in an uninterrupted line since the Reformation.

The Chairman then read the inscription, and called attention to the beautiful engraving of the Church on the remaining portion of the pedesal; that church

CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO THE REV. H. VENN.

in which, said the Chairman, Mr. Venn had preached the Word of God for eleven years; that church in which, on Sunday week last, he implored aid to the fund for building another consecration to the Deity in the district of Tollington Park; and thus parted with his flock without any ostentatious display of eloquence, but with an effort for the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

The Chairman then referred to the munificence of Mr. Venn in giving up his time gratuitously to the Church Missionary Society, as well as numerous other acts of benevolence; and detailed and concluded with a feeling address to Mr. Venn on presenting him with the superb Testimonial.

The Reverend Gentleman returned thanks in a speech full of feeling and Christian love; and the meeting separated after having voted thanks to William Nicholson, Esq., the Treasurer; the Secretary, T. W. Mann, Esq.; and the Chairman.

The Testimonial consists of a centre piece for the table, executed by Messrs Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street; it represents the figure of Charity, with her attributes, in frosted silver, and upon a tree arising therefrom rests a basket for fruit or flowers, the whole being elaborately chased. On the base is engraved the following inscription, together with the arms of the recipient, and a view of St. John's Church:—

PRESENTED TO
THE REVEREND HENRY VENN, B.D.
OF ST. JOHN'S, HOLLOWAY,
BY HIS MUCH ATTACHED CONGREGATION,
To mark their grateful sense of his useful services, and to record that exemplary piety, regard for the poor, and munificent liberality which, during eleven years, have characterised him in his high calling as a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE PAYNE TESTIMONIAL DINNER.

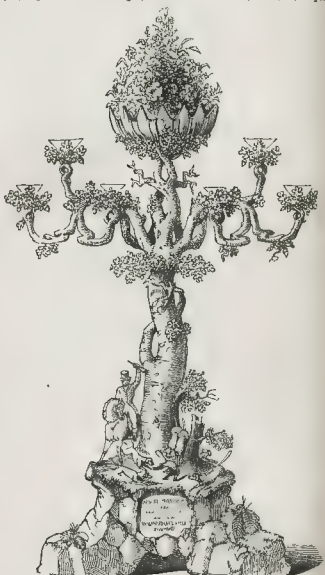
On Tuesday, the George Inn, at Northampton, was the scene of elegant hospitality, promoted by a purely English feeling, which it affords us great pleasure [illegible]

The occasion of this "Higher Law" welcome was the presentation of a superb piece of plate, manufactured by Mr. B Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and highly creditable to that tasteful establishment. Indeed, the design is novel, and more than usually characteristic; consisting of a stalwart oak-tree, in the branches of which are cups for waxlights, thus forming a very elegant candelabra. Around the bole of the oak are cleverly-modelled figures, emblematic of the chase and other sports; and upon a panel is inscribed:—

PRESENTED TO
GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ,
OF SILBY HALL, SILBY,
By upwards of six hundred Farmers, Tradesmen and others, of Northamptonshire, as a Testimonial of their high Esteem for him, and of their Gratitude for his unceasing efforts to promote the manly and healthful Sports of the County.
March 31, 1846.

The whole is beautifully executed in bright and frosted silver, exquisitely chased; the height is 42 inches; weight, 600 ounces.

The magnificent room at the George Inn was most appropriately and ingeniously decorated for the occasion. Over the Chairman were suspended scarlet banners, bearing Mr. Payne's crest; and above the Vice-Chairman, a scarlet banner, inscribed "Success to the Pytchley Hunt" Among the other embellishments were "Welcome," in fuzee' brushes, surmounted with a bust of the Queen, union jacks, Royal standard; emblems of cricket, hunting, racing, coursing, &c. Upon the walls, too, were suspended paintings of sporting life; and Portraits of George Payne, Esq.; the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Southampton,



CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ.

A. Isted, Esq.; E. Bouverie, Esq., &c. This characteristic decoration was carried throughout the table appointments, some of which were exquisite specimens of confectionery, representing "breaking cover," "full cry," and other veritable "*pieces montées*."

About four hundred guests sat down to an excellent dinner; with Mr. Canning in the chair; and Mr. Weston, as Vice-Chairman. Among the company were Lord Bateman, Lord Henley, Sir C. Knightley, Bart., M.P., Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Cartwright, W. Payne, Esq., H. H. Hungerford, Esq., Dr. Robertson, J. Cartwright, Esq., J. Nethercoat, Esq., H. Nethercoat, Esq., B Reeper, Esq., W. Smyth, Esq., W. G. Duncan, Esq., H. Whitworth, Esq., J. Snelling, Esq., H. Harris, Esq.; — Sutton, Esq., 12th Lancers; Maurice, Esq., ditto; C. Maunsel., Esq., ditto; Hon. — Gaze, A. Isted, Esq., E. Mead, Esq., Hon. F. Villiers, E. B. Vyse, Esq., Herbert Langham, Esq., Quintus Vivian, Esq., Captain Isham, F. Roh, Esq., C. Markham, Esq., W. Gates, Esq., Dr. Pritchard, &c. &c.

A Portrait of Mr. Payne, as Steward of the Goodwood Meeting, in 1844, will be found engraved in No. 118 of our Journal.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 206 – Vol. VIII. | FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846. | [SIXPENCE.

THE RECESS.

In the short recess of the Legislature, the brief "curtain drop" between the acts of the political drama, there will be no lack of subjects for reflection. They are many and suggestive; and, as if to provide a topic for general consideration, the Government, at the very eve of the holidays, have put forward their proposition—for it is not yet definite enough to call it a plan—for enabling the affairs of Railway Companies to be wound up and concluded at the will of a majority of the shareholders. At last the Government has moved, and everybody is left to wonder why it did not take some such step before. At the beginning of the session, hopes were raised that it would assume some directing and controlling power over the enormous mass of railway speculation. Among so many hundreds of schemes, some must have been better than others. over these some kind of power of selection might have been exercised; but they were all thrown alike into the great lottery of Parliament, to be gained or lost on the technicalities of standing orders—the accuracy of sections and plans, and the compliance with minute regulations, not essential to the merit of the schemes themselves, but fatal to them if found not complied with, though the project might be ever so sound and advantageous.

This is the great defect of our present system; the carrying of railway bills depends not on the merit of the scheme so much as the tact of the agents and lawyers; a kind of legal jockeying is called into operation, by the aid of which the worst of the lot may get pushed past the post. A bad scheme, that has attended to all the absurd minutiæ of the orders, will "pull through;" while a far better one, by overlooking some petty error, omitting to give a notice, making a slight error in a plan, or even by such a casualty as the shrinking or stretching of a parchment, may find itself among the rejected. The great importance attached to these minor details, opens a field for chicanery and juggling; and the most perfect compliance with every order and regulation no more proves a scheme to be a good one, than a slight error should condemn another as a bad one. Then the amount of money wasted in the legal contest is frightful; and, after all, the chances are equal that the worst line of two or three is carried, and, if made, is inflicted on all future generations.

In selecting what lines should be formed and what rejected, the Government might have done great service; but the opportunity was lost: as all schemes had the same chance of succeeding, speculation increased to a dangerous extent; the collapse has arrived—all trades and occupations are suffering from the tightness in the Money Market; thousands have incurred a responsibility that they can scarcely calculate, and from which they would be glad to be relieved; Provisional Committee-men are being hunted by surveyors and tradesmen, and the Committees in their turn are pursuing allottees for the deposits on shares applied for but not received, till these same Committees found they could get nothing by keeping them themselves; while the announcement that a Company has got its Bill, is sure to cause a depression in its Shares in the Market, if depression can be said to be possible. It gives the power of making a call; and the parting with money now, upon any scheme, is almost deemed a flinging of good money after bad. This state of things has existed for some time, and it is a matter of regret that the Government did not earlier do something to extricate the community from the net of Railway difficulties in which it has become enmeshed. But a step has been taken at last; and, during the Recess, the Railway world may contemplate the outlines of a measure which will enable the shareholders in the lines which are brought to a stand-still, by the reluctance every one seems to feel to touch, in any way, anything connected with Railroad paper, to put an end to their miserable existence as a Company, rescue so much of their deposits as may remain after the payment of expenses, and place themselves as they were before, minus what they may have lost by buying at a premium what they cannot now sell even at a discount. The proposition of the Government will be readily accepted; the announcement will infuse a little hope and activity into the market and men will be glad to see something which may be considered the beginning of the end of their embarrassments.

Another matter we may ponder on during the Recess, is the failure of the well-meant haste in passing the Irish Railway Bills, to furnish any employment, as it was hoped they would, to the people of that country. Even for those lines whose bills have long been carried, not a spade has been put into the ground; no money is to be got for the purpose; this is, of itself, a sufficient reason for passing no more acts at present.

SITTING OF A JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Political affairs are little less embarrassed than Railway matters. The Corn Bill, that seemed, a short time ago, scudding gallantly before the wind, has got under the lee of the Coercion Act and there lies becalmed, like a gay yacht deprived of the breeze in the vicinity of a huge and chilling iceberg: it cannot get on. From a rather excessive deference to precedent and etiquette Robert Peel insists on the Coercion Bill being read a first time, out of respect to the Peers. Most of the Irish, and many of the English members are strongly opposed to that bill, and the debate on the first reading, begun, but broke off in the middle, promises to be of appalling length. The Protectionists are glad of anything that puts off the evil day—the passing the repeal of the Corn-laws, and stoutly back up Sir Robert Peel once more, in giving precedence to force over food; and thus the recess finds all parties dissatisfied, business at a dead lock, and the public beginning to wonder by what singular mismanagement it has been possible to create so much embarrassment, where all seemed so smooth before.

In the meantime the Premier, with a "fixity of tenure" as far as the Coercion Bill is concerned, has little resource, save a plea to the forbearance of the Irish members, begging them to consent to suspend the English Constitution in Ireland, in order that corn may be got out of bond in England; but they cannot see that the end justifies the means, and positively refuse to do evil that good may come. They are perfectly willing to suppose the Corn Bill if it is proceeded with at once, but they will not relax or suspend their opposition to coercion, to hasten the liberation of corn. The more the determination of the Government is considered the more inexplicable appears their self created difficulty. It is the problem of the recess.

The coercion policy itself does not appear more likely to succeed, as it is more maturely considered; and recent accounts from Ireland are the reverse of favourable to the case of the Irish landowners. Confining the people of a whole district to their houses during the night is not likely to prevent outrages, the most remarkable peculiarity of which is that they are committed boldly, openly, and in the light of day; a simple increase of constabulary and military in the disturbed districts, in the nature of a preventive force would seem to be a better precaution. After having tried coercion acts sixteen times without success, it is impossible to attach any value to the present measure, which will do just as much as its predecessors, and no more. To postpone to it all other legislation, to suspend Imperial measures for such a police regulation as the suppression of outrage in a few remote Irish counties, is neither wise nor politic; but it has been done, and the Ministry must bear the consequences. While all this is pending, the accounts of the scarcity of food grow darker and darker; and yet, in the face of all the want and suffering, the Grand Juries in Ireland refuse to put in operation the late act, which enables them to employ the poor in draining and other improvements. The money that is appropriated for public works by England is eagerly accepted; but to put themselves to any positive expense they will not. The act of Sir James Graham was well meant, but it will be a dead letter: it is discretionary only when it ought to have been compulsory. It is in this direction that some degree of coercion seems required. Altogether, the Recess is likely to prove an anxious one.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AND ITS JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The hearing of an important appeal by a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Saturday and Wednesday last, has suggested the present as a fit opportunity for introducing to our readers the history of this ancient Court, together with its modern judicial enlargement; premising that our Illustration does not represent any special sitting; but the usual form of procedure on such occasions.

We shall first briefly describe the Court generally.

The Privy Council is the principal council belonging to the Queen; her will is the sole constituent of a Privy Councillor; and this also regulates their number, which of ancient time was twelve, or thereabout; but the number has since been much augmented, and is now consequently indefinite. Privy Councillors are made by the Queen's nomination without either patent or grant. Any natural born subject may be a member, taking the proper oaths; but no person born out of the dominions of the Crown of England, unless denizen of English parents, even though naturalized by Parliament, shall be capable of being of the Privy Council. All Privy Councillors are styled Right Honourable.

The duty of a Privy Councillor appears, from the oath of office, which consists of seven articles, 1st, to advise the Queen according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2nd, to advise for the Queen's honour and good of the public, without partiality, through affection, love, need, doubt, or dread; 3rd, to keep the Queen's counsel secret; 4th, to avoid corruption; 5th, to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6th, to withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; 7th, and lastly, in general, to observe, keep, and do, all that a good and true counsellor ought to do to his Sovereign Lady the Queen.

The Court of Privy Council is of great antiquity; and, during earlier periods of our history, appears not always to have confined itself to the entertainment of mere matters of State. It had always and still has power to inquire into all offences against the Government, and to commit the offenders for the purpose of their trial in some of the courts of law; but, it often assumed the cognizance of questions merely affecting the property and liberties of individuals, as is evident from complaints and recognisances very frequently recorded. During the existence of the Star-Chamber, the members of the Privy Council were also members of that court.

The encroachments of the Privy Council were finally checked in the reign of Charles I.; nevertheless, in matters arising out of the jurisdiction of the courts of the kingdom, as in Colonial and Admiralty causes, and also in other matters, where the appeal was to the Sovereign himself in Council, the Privy Council continued to have cognisance, even though the questions related merely to the property of individuals. By 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 92, the powers of the High Courts of Delegates, both in ecclesiastical and maritime causes, were transferred to the King in Council. The decision of these matters being purely legal, it was found expedient to make some alterations in the Court, for the purpose of better adapting it to the discharge of this branch of its duties.

By the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, the jurisdiction of the Privy Council is further enlarged; and there is added to it a body, entitled "the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," composed of the actual, and, if any, the retired Lord-President of the Council, and Lord Chancellor; such members of the Council as hold, or have held, the offices of Lord Keeper, or First Commissioner of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, a Vice-Chancellor, a Judge of the three Superior Courts, and a Judge of the Prerogative, Admiralty, or Bankruptcy Courts. To these are added two retired East Indian, or Colonial Judges, who each, while acting in the Privy Council, have £400 a year, above their retiring pensions.

Besides the matters above mentioned, her Majesty, under the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, may refer any other matter she thinks proper to the consideration of the Judicial Committee; but no matter can be entered upon, unless in the presence of four members.

The Judicial Committee hold their sittings at the Council Office in Whitehall, a portion of the splendid Roman Corinthian pile erected from the designs of Sir John Soane, in 1824—26; and now being enlarged for Mr. Barry, so as to provide for the increased business of the Board of Trade.

The Illustration shows the Court in session, during a sitting; and, consequently, represents the official state of the occasion. The spacious Chamber, which is on the first floor, at the west end of the building, is a noble room, with a lofty ceiling, and has the appearance of a vaulted roof, the walls being divided into bays by coupled Corinthian pilasters, with capitals of gilt bronze, and the ceiling is coved, and in the centre is an elegant lantern. Altogether, this is, perhaps, the most tastefully decorated apartment of our Government offices: it is seen but by a few persons, whereas the exterior of the edifice, which is, certainly, faulty in composition, is exposed to the view and criticism of every passenger.

THE MURDER OF A PARSEE AT BOMBAY.

There have been, during the week, two sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to consider the petition of Eduljee Byramjee, of Bombay, now a prisoner at Surat, on behalf of himself and eight other Parsee natives of India, praying for the admission of an appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, sentencing them to transportation to Singapore, for the wilful murder of Munchurjee [illegible], and Mr. L. Wigram, Q. C., for the Attorney-General, appeared to oppose the petition. The question of the jurisdiction of the Queen in Council to entertain an appeal from the Court of Judicature, at Bombay, in criminal case in which the Court had not granted an appeal, Mr Hill proceeded with his address, and said he would endeavour to satisfy their Lordships of the propriety of exercising the power, which there could be no doubt the [illegible] following an appeal. The circumstances of the case were these. It appeared that in the town of Bombay the population was divided into political parties, a person of the name of Muncherjee was a workman in the office of a newspaper, called the *Chabook*. It appeared he was a person of great [illegible] and had frequently been imprisoned several times imprisoned on charges for assault. On the 31st of April, 1844, a person named Burjorjee, with whom Muncherjee had frequently fought, accompanied by a body of his friends, came into the street in which the newspaper office was. Muncherjee, who anticipated their visit, was also provided with a body of his friends; a violent tumult arose, and the witnesses examined on the trial stated that Muncherjee was dragged through the street by his opponents, until he met his death from wounds inflicted by a knife or knives (that being one of the questions). It was remarkable that although the number of persons on each side was very considerable, and although the trial lasted ten days, only two witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution, and they were accidentally present and persons of indifferent character. One had been born a priest, and was then acting as a menial servant. The other was the keeper of a liquor shop, and he recently been discharged from prison for an aggravated assault; and the Chief Justice (Sir H Roper), described them as "persons upon whose testimony, when their passions or interests were involved, he could not place any great reliance." The most they gave was, that four out of the eighteen Parsees who were tried for the murder had knives, and they struck the deceased and wounded him with them. The Chief Justice expressed great doubts of the truth of that statement, as the surgeon's evidence was that all the wounds were inflicted with one knife, the knife held by Burjorjee, who was executed, having confessed that he was the only person who stabbed the deceased. The Jury found the nine prisoners guilty. There was one most important objection to the verdict arising from misdirection. The Jury, after being in consultation five hours, returned into court and asked the Chief Justice would they be justified in returning a verdict of manslaughter? The Judge answered, "Gentlemen it is either murder or it is nothing." There was also another most important miscarriage upon the trial. Their Lordships would be surprised to hear that during the ten days the trial lasted the jury were allowed to separate, and were not under the least control. The consequence was a miscarriage on their part, which in one sense was honourable to them, as it arose from their accepting the assertion of the prisoners, as the surgeon's evidence was that all the wounds were inflicted with one knife, the knife held by Burjorjee, who was executed, having confessed that he was the only person who stabbed the deceased. The Jury found the nine

miles of Santa Fé, under the convoy of five vessels of war, preceded in advance by her Majesty's steam-frigate *Firebrand*, and the French steamer *Pluton*. On the afternoon of that day, whilst proceeding through a narrow pass, the ships were fired upon for several hours from the heights, which had been taken possession of by General Mancilla, with eight pieces of artillery. The shells and heavy guns from the squadron could not reach them. It does not appear that any of the vessels suffered from the cannonade.

Some of Rosetti's officers, with a small force, had been completely annihilated, near Maldonado, by a very super or force, under General Barrios, and, in consequence, Maldonado had been abandoned, and upwards of 300 of its families had taken refuge in Monte Video.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE LATE VICTORIES IN INDIA. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who was unavoidably absent when the late vote of thanks was passed, took occasion to eulogize the conduct of the officers and troops, and also that of the Governor-General.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—Lord BEAUMONT, upon the authority of the accounts which had appeared in the French and German papers, denounced in strong terms the conduct of the Austrian Government during the late Polish insurrection, especially in exciting a servile war against the nobles, and setting a price upon their heads; and asked if any means had been taken to express the disapprobation of the English Government of such proceedings.—The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed a disbelief that the Austrian Government had been guilty of the atrocities which had been ascribed to it, and read extracts of communications from the English *chargé des affaires* at Vienna, which stated that the peasantry of Gallicia had displayed a spirit of the most determined hostility to the revolutionists, and Darnowski peremptorily refused the proposals of the lords and proprietors of the soil that they should join in it. They had in numerous instances made prisoners of many of those who wished to urge them on, and had denounced their projects to the neighbouring authorities. They attacked, resisted, and took into captivity many of the leaders.

CONDUCT OF THE EXCISE.—Lord DENMAN presented a petition from a Mr. J Smith, which stated that his residence had been entered and searched under the authority of a warrant from the Commissioners of Excise, and that the officer had behaved in a very rough and discourteous way towards the females of the family.—Lord DARNLEY explained that the individual in question had been suspended, but defended the conduct of the Excise generally. The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.—On the motion that the Sheffield and Crewe Railway Bill be read a second time, Mr. H. G. WARD presented a petition from certain shareholders, praying that the bill might not be proceeded with, as, in the present state of the money market, the calls would not be paid up.—Some discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL observed that no person could have viewed without great anxiety the railway speculations of the last autumn and winter. It was one of those speculation fevers which periodically afflicted this country—which as regularly produced great suffering among private individuals, and no inconsiderable injury to the public. The results of the last autumn of the difficulty which beset the House in interfering with the transactions of commerce generally; but he thought that, without applying a direct limitation further to the amount of capital to be invested in railroads, or to the bills to be proceeded with this Session, the House had the means of putting a check indirectly on the bills then before it. There were many schemes before the House; but these projects of profit were less, the difficulty of raising money was greater. The appetite for speculation had, in consequence, diminished very considerably. Unless those schemes were likely to be profitable to individuals, it was not for the public interest to permit them to proceed; and he, therefore, thought that it it would be for the public advantage to pass a bill with this limited object—that, where a majority of the shares to earn in a company, or a majority holding more than half the stock of the company, should represent to Parliament that they were not desirous of proceeding with their bill, they should have a full opportunity of declaring it, by petition, to either House of Parliament; and that, in such case, Parliament should refuse its sanction any further proceedings upon it. He proposed that those who originally proposed the scheme should still remain responsible for the expense which they had authorised. He thought, also, that a clause, or an additional clause, should be appended to take possession of the property of the company. In such a case, the House would be relieved from the necessity of compelling private individuals to proceed with a measure which they disliked, or which they found to be injurious to themselves, or to the public, would be unprofitable.—These suggestions appeared to meet the general concurrence of the House. The bill in question was read a second time.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

Some obstruction was offered to the order of the day for the first reading of this bill, but the order was ultimately read. A debate ensued upon the bill, during which the grievances of Ireland were fully brought to view.

Lord MORPETH announced his intention to vote for the bill. He said that, though he was ready to admit that remedial measures ought to have precedence, or at any rate to have accompanied this measure of coercion, yet he could not maintain the responsibility of refusing to give to the Government some of the powers which they alleged to be essential to the security of human life in Ireland. Even now, when he was going to give a vote not in accordance with the majority of the representatives of Ireland, he was ready to allow that the people of that country, in honesty of dealing between man and man, and in patience under want and privation, were superior to any other people in the world. He was also ready to allow that there were in Ireland more enormous in England than any committed in Ireland; but it was not the enormity, but the system, of Irish crime, which called at present for some interference on the part of the Legislature. He considered that the bill was not calculated to gain its own ends; but that was a reason for considering its clauses in committee, especially as he could not refuse to legislate upon the subject altogether.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR said he had resisted bills of this coercive character on former occasions, and he should be consistent with himself in resisting this bill now. He wanted to see the commencement of a better system—the introduction of remedial measures. But at present the Government was preparing measures which would act like *aqua fortis* on the peasantry, and like milk and water on the landlords.

Lord G. BENTINCK (in allusion to a long detail of crime in England, made by Mr. D. Browne), said he did not intend to palliate the long catalogue of crime in England, which had been detailed with so much equanimity by the House; but he would let him. Member that in England the sympathy of the English people did not go along with the criminal, whereas in Ireland, or at least in five counties of it, there was a feeling for those crimes, against which the House in the new order of things must contend. It was the necessity of the case which induced him to support this measure, which he admitted to be unconstitutional in itself.

Mr. J. O'BRIEN moved that the debate be adjourned. On this question the House divided, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	.. ..	74
Against it	.. ..	120
Majority	.. ..	—46

A conversation then took place on a proposition of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, to adjourn the debate till that day three weeks. Sir R. PEEL declared his inability at present to accede to such a proposition; and ultimately Sir W. SOMERVILLE withdrew it, reserving to himself the right of renewing it, if he thought fit.

The adjournment of the debate was then agreed to.

The House sat till one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE made a statement upon the subject of railways, similar to that of Sir Robert Peel on Monday, and announced the intention of Government to bring in a bill after Easter to enable Railway Companies to wind up their affairs. The noble Earl adverted to the Railway fever of last autumn, and remarked that at present Railways were 80 per cent much out of favour that the price of shares declined in proportion to the probability of the bills passing through Parliament. He then explained the machinery of which would be provided by the bill. Pending the adoption of such bill, he proposed that a resolution should be passed in both Houses of Parliament, to the effect that if a petition should be presented to them, signed by a majority of the holders of stock in any company, praying that the progress of their bill should be stayed, the bill should be stayed accordingly.—Lord MONTEAGLE recommended great caution in dealing with so large an interest as that involved in railroads. The evils described as having resulted from the present state of things had not been exaggerated, and it was time to arrest the further progress of the mischief. There might be a classification of the existing railroads, for example any, but giving a preference to those which were most likely to benefit the public. The proposed bill ought, he thought, to limit the application for the dissolution of companies to those which had not at the time been probably a full power; otherwise one rival company might, by the purchase of shares, obtain the means of throwing the affairs of another into confusion. He (Lord Monteagle) objected to one part of the proposed measure; namely, that which provided that a bill should be suspended on the petition to that effect of a majority of the shareholders, on the ground that Parliament would have no means of deciding on the genuineness of the signatures.—After a desultory conversation, the House adjourned on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRIT FOR MALTON.—A new writ was ordered for Malton, in the room of John Walbanke Childers, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In the course of the evening, Sir R. PEEL proposed that the debate on the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland should be adjourned till after Easter. He stated, on his suggestion, arranged that the House should adjourn from Wednesday, for the Easter recess, to meet on Friday, the 17th inst., when the Coercion Bill shall be taken as the first business on the re-assembling of the House, and the Corn Bill and Tariff on the Monday following.

LEGAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND. Mr. WYSE drew attention to the present state of legal education in Ireland, and the best means for its further improvement and extension. His object was to obtain the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the matter, but when he had concluded his speech the House was "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock. Sir Robert Peel took his seat before that hour.

THE REVENUE

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice, that on the 21st he would move for copies of the evidence on which the First Lord of the Treasury grounded his anticipations of the amount of surplus revenue which he expected we did be increased by the present year.

IRELAND AND THE COERCION BILL

Sir JAMES GRAHAM laid upon the table the returns made to Government by the Scarcity Commissioners, the members of which are S.r R. Brown (the Commissary General), Sir Robert (Professor) Kane, Mr. Twisleton, Colonel Jones, Sir J. Donnelle, and Mr. Mackenzie. These returns exhibited unequivocally the daily increasing progress of the distress

These returns led to a conversation upon the state of Ireland and the Coercion Bill.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his satisfaction at the fact that, though some prejudices had to be overcome, the introduction of Indian corn was already effecting a social revolution in Ireland, by exciting in the people a taste for a higher description of food. The Irish people were discovering that they could work longer and better, and were, altogether, in better condition, by the use of meal, the produce of Indian corn, than by the use of that watery food, potatoes. At present, however, Indian corn was only admitted into Ireland on a sort of sufferance, under the authority of a Treasury order; the bill which would fully legalize the importation was still waiting the decision of Parliament. The guarantee of an act would inspire confidence. Let it not be forgotten, too, that we required foreign wheat to mix with our own, at a cheaper rate than the present duty of sixteen shillings permitted; and if we could get oats and barley meal at a duty of one shilling, instead of five or six, it would be a great and desirable addition to our own supply, and he had no doubt that an increased importation would follow. At present there was no Treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn; and all operations in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, he appealed to Irish members to withdraw their opposition to the first reading of the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it, on their reassembling, to pass that stage, with a reserve as to its future progress. He felt quite certain that the sooner the decision upon the Corn-laws was come to, the more satisfied would the country be.

Mr T. DRUMMOND said the Government wanted to throw the blame of the delay in the bill on the Irish members, but the country knew that they were not to blame. The Government ought not to press this obnoxious bill. (Hear.)

Mr. P. SCRROPE said if the same delay occurred after Easter, in consequence of the Government pressing the Irish bill, the public would begin to think there was some mystery.

The Railway Deposits Bill went through Committee; and, after some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Friday the 17th inst. for the Easter recess.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—HOUSE OF LORDS

On Monday the Committee decided that the standing orders in the case of the London and York had been complied with. Certificates of compliance were also granted to the Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry; to the Midland Great Western (Mullingar to Galway); to the Midland Great Western (Liffey Branch and Longford Deviation); and to the Templemore, Nenagh, and Shannon; all before the Committee in the shape of a second reference The Committees have passed the Wexford, Carlow, and Dublin Junction, the Irish Great Western, and the Great Western Railway Bills.

THE RAILWAY GROUPS.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In Group 21, the "preamble" of the London and Oxford, from the Harrow Station of the London and Birmingham, has been declared "not to be proved." The "preamble" of the Wycombe and Maidenhead branch, nine miles, and the Uxbridge branch of the Great Western, two miles, were also declared "proved."

On Tuesday nearly all the groups in operation were engaged exclusively with engineering inquiries.

The Direct Northern appears to have passed through the ulembic of standing orders to adroitly that none of the allegations against it were sustained, though the plans extended over 263 miles of line, and the number of notices served, without omission, amounted to 10,000.

On Wednesday, in Group 19, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Rugby and Huntingdon had not been proved; and that the preamble of the South Midland (Huntingdon Branch) had been proved. The Committees on that day adjourned for the Easter recess.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE BRITISH HEROES IN INDIA.—On Monday a special Court of Common Council was held for the purpose of voting the thanks and congratulations of the Court, with the freedom of the City, in gold boxes, of the value of one hundred guineas, to the Lieutenant General, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Governor General of India; to General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India; and to Major-General Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Bath, for the valour, judgment, and ability displayed by them in the recent battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, on the 28th of January and 10th of February last. Also, the thanks of the Court to the other officers, European and Native, for the intrepidity, perseverance, and discipline evinced by them upon both of those memorable occasions. The votes were agreed to unanimously. A similar compliment was paid to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the election of six directors, in the room of William Astell, Esq., M.P., William Fraser, Esq., Sir Henry Inglis, Bart., Russell Ellice, Esq., Major-General Archibald Galloway, C.B., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and John Masterman, Esq., M.P., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Sir Henry Inglis, John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Chairman, and James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LONDON DOCKS. More alterations are about being carried into effect at this establishment, it having been decided to add another warehouse of still larger capacity than those completed last year. Workmen have already commenced excavating the ground for a building capable of holding about 15,000 tons, exclusive of the wines which will be contained in the vaults under neath. The cost is to be £50,000. The engineer and architect is Mr. Nesham, and the builders Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths reports, that during the week ending on Saturday, 4th instant, there were registered to the metropolis 1028 deaths—a slight decrease in the mortality of the previous week; but an increase on the averages of the corresponding weeks in the last six years of 170. Diseases of the respiratory organs continue to thin the population in larger numbers than any other destructive causes; 316 persons died during the week from the above diseases, 124 of whom fell sacrifices to phthisis or consumption alone. Yet, this is much below the average, which of the last five winters was 149, and of the whole of the same years 144. The number of births registered during the week was, males 748, females 700, total, 1448

THE REVENUE.

In our late impression last week we gave a general idea of the state of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst. The official account has since been published. We regret to say that the result is a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, to no less an amount than £1,131,504. This deficiency occurs in the following items:

DECREASE.

Customs	.. ..	£443,588
Excise	.. ..	291,627
Stamps	.. ..	96,504
Miscellaneous	.. ..	313,694
Imprest and other monies	.. .. ..	153,098
		£1,298,800

From this sum must be deducted the cases in which there has been an

INCREASE.

Taxes	.. ..	£197
Property Tax	.. ..	59,171
Post Office	.. ..	37,000
Crown Lands	.. ..	10,000
Repayments of Advances	.. .. ..	37,928
		£143,296
Net decrease on the quarter	.. .. ..	£1,131,504

WIGAN ELECTION.—The Committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Cardale Lindsay for the borough of Wigan, sat from Monday to Tuesday in room No. 11. The case of the petitioner was opened by Mr. Cockburn, who proceeded to call evidence in support of the petition, which alleges bribery and treating. The Committee re-assembled on Wednesday, when no further examination of witnesses, came to a resolution that Captain Lindsay was duly elected.

OPENING OF THE RAMSGATE RAILWAY. The South Eastern Railway Company have fixed Monday for the opening of the Ramsgate line of railway, on which occasion the magistrates and gentry of the town and district will be entertained with a sumptuous dinner by the directors. Extensive preparations are in progress to celebrate the event, and it is expected that the company from London will reach Ramsgate about two o'clock. The opening of the Whitstable Railway for passenger traffic, took place on Tuesday last. This line, it may be recollected, was made as long back as 1832, for the conveyance of coal, the waggons being drawn by ropes and stationary engines. A few months ago it was leased by the South Eastern Railway Company, who have since had the rails replaced by heavier ones.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—A special meeting of the members of this Club was held on Wednesday, at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent-garden, in order to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. Harrison, Esq., who has, for a period of fifteen years, officiated as Commodore, and to whom the Club is much indebted for its present prosperity. Mr. Reynell moved the election of Lord Alfred Paget, as Commodore. He held in his hand a requisition to the noble Lord, signed by 59 members at the last meeting. Captain Preston seconded the nomination, and it was immediately carried. On the motion of Mr. C. Bucknell, seconded by Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, Captain Barwell was elected Vice-Commodore, in lieu of Lord A. Paget.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR APRIL.

DINING OUT.

Strange as it may seem, "yet pity 'tis 'tis true," you cannot get a chop or a steak at a tavern in London west of Temple Bar that's worth eating. [illegible] ence of cooking chops and steaks begins at Aldgate, and ceases at the Cock and the Rainbow, by Temple Bar, where Shire-lane divides the City from the shire. Heaven knows the man (a clergyman we are told) was not far wrong who contended, in answer to questions to the new able-cook that came to him, to the simple but important one of, "Can you boil a potatoe well?" fancying, we suppose, and rightly, that a woman who could do this well had got beyond the mere first rudiments of her art, and was, withal, likely to improve. He had, however, done better, we have often thought, had he asked her, in addition, if she understood and could cook a chop or a steak to the satisfaction of one whose [illegible] delicate feeling for the gridiron at "Joe's" in the City, and the box by Le Fl[illegible] at the Cock near Temple Bar. The least hesitation had been favourable; a true [illegible] had she been, a side sig[illegible] that she knew "[illegible]" at once.

There are two things we never wish to have for dinner at home, or at a friend's house—a CHOP AND A STEAK. Chops at home are generally too tallowy, too raw, or if done over and had fire; in short, anything but what they ought to be; and then your home-cooked steaks stick in your teeth with toughness, at a time of the day for a whole evening; or they are too slowly done, or too hurriedly done, or they are "done to a turnip" from your own garden, perhaps, it was the butcher's fault, perhaps they were badly cut, or the meat was too newly killed; fresh from the back of an Abyssinian beast described by Bruce in his clever and entertaining book. In short, you seldom get a chop or a steak at home cannot have a chop or a steak tolerably cooked at his own home. Harder still, perhaps, that he cannot at a London club. Your west-end cooks confine their labours and attention, and devote the whole energies of their establishment, to the dressing of fish, to cut, and merit and demand your approbation while at table All well enough in their way; wonders in art, the result of a long life of attentive observation, but really not to be praised, any one of them, simply, to a chop or a steak at Joe's in Finch-lane, or Colnett's, at the Cock near Temple Bar.

A man may spend the period of an apprenticeship in London, and really not know half-a-dozen good taverns where he can get a chop or a steak cooked to perfection, and at a reasonable cost. We have even met with men who have lived in London for a much longer period of time, as raw on the subject as the last arrived from the fine-times of Cornwall, or the more dreary wastes of Dartmoor and Hay Tor. You cannot get a chop at Stevens's or Long's in Bond-street, equal in quality or flavour to a chop at the Cock in Fleet-street, or a steak at the Rainbow Cider or the Clarendon equal in excellence to a steak at "Joe's" in Finch-lane; or those masterpieces in their way which "Ben," mine host of the Cheshire Cheese, snatches with a cunning hand from a clean gridiron over a clear fire in the little office-court in Fleet-street.

A man may dine for very little in London. A shilling or fifteen pence will procure a dinner more than sufficient to keep body and soul together, without resorting to the potato-stands and hot cockle-stalls in St. Clement's churchyard, in the Strand, or the kidney-pies that attract attention at the Surrey end of Westminster Bridge. Many have dined, and still continue to dine, for a less amount than fifteen pence sit down. Cheaper still was the dinner of a certain grave citizen "worth a plum," of whom Colman records that he saw him at a little eating-house in a dark alley behind the Exchange, make a twopenny mess of broth into which a chop had been merely brought for a single turn. When the broth was brought him he scooped the crumb out of a halfpenny roll, and soaked it in the porridge for his present meal; then carefully placing the chop between the upper and under crust, he wrapt it up in a checked handkerchief, and carried it off for his morrow's repast. Cheaper still was the daily meal of a miserable lunzer of the time of Charles I., who contracted with a cook in London, to let him have a "mess of pottage" about noon, a draught of small beer (if required), as many chippings of bread in his pottages as he chose to put in; the benefit of the fire in winter; and in summer a further allowance of small beer; and all, so Peachum tells us, for a penny.

Certain people have cherished certain predilections. Pope was fond of warming potted lampreys in a silver saucepan. Charles Lamb preferred roast pork. Hasty-pudding and a whitpot were the favourite dishes of Sir George de Cornyn, who possessed a receipt for them (the best in England) in his grandmother's own handwriting. George III. was fond of the middle of the neck-of-mutton and Queen Anne of Byrax, who, along with Mr. Rogers, refused the roman and *ragoûts* one after the other, and made a meal of what? potatoes and vinegar! The late Lord Elden had a partiem ar fancy for liver and bacon. Theodore Hook, when dining after a fortnight's excess at the Mansion House, and being asked to order dinner for himself, ordered what he calls in his Diary his "old favourite pease-soup." Justice Shallow, in Shakspeare, was fond of a short-legged [illegible], was "an old Ben Jonson." The great Lexicographer, "Sam," was fond of a tripe-supper with a few wits by to assist him. "Pray give me leave, sir," said Wilkes, sitting by his side, "it is better here!—a little of the brown some fat, and I can eat the stuffing—some gravy! Let me have the pleasure of pouring you some butter!—Allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange—or the lemon, perhaps, may have more zest!" There was no refusing. The veal was done to a turn—better it could not have been with a whole synod of cooks to superintend it; and Wilkes was irresistibly attentive. "Sir, sir, I am obliged to you!" More could not be said It was enough to have said this, and at such a time. Even the City Aldermen, in Curtis's mayoralty, over the three nights of turtle. "A fine view from the window, sir! I never saw the river look so gay before—" interrupted by his neighbour on the right with, "Is that a schooner?—No reply to the same question repeated. Something must be said—Sir—sir!—" was the angry answer, spoken in a hurried and broken manner, "when I'm at dinner, I never look off my plate!"—From a very smart paper.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ASSASSINATION OF THOMAS BECKET.

Darkly over the martyr's relics came the midnight; and the murderers, having fed, in though in consummation of their infamy, rifled the chief treasures in the archiepiscopal palace, and then departed each to his own home, there to be mysteriously scourged on with the scorpion-pangs of conscience to Jerusalem, to penitence, to a premature and ignoble grave. With Thomas à Becket it was vastly otherwise: the murder was done in fruition—the dead man became an everlasting splendour.—*Delmen's Magazine.*

REGENERATION OF ITALY.

We believe that Italy will never be regenerate, never reach her former lofty position among the nations of the earth, till the character of her people is changed—till she feels that galvanic impulse which shall rouse her dormant energies, and infuse a new life-blood into her debilitated frame. Such a [illegible]gency, however, we apprehend, is so remote, that we judge her position would alone be elevated by the undisputed authority of a foreign lord; and would it [illegible]t to meet with a foreign master, or should Austria reign supreme over her whole peninsula, we believe that her chances of elevation would be nearer, and her ultimate regeneration less remote. In France, the frightful revolution, it is true, worked out salvation for the oppressed commonalty, and purged with fire the sins of a degenerate nobility, and a constitutional monarchy was finally established on the ruins of an effete aristocracy. But the distinction between the people of France and Italy we believe to consist in this—that the former, though oppressed by tyranny, and held down by the superincumbent weight of despotism, yet had a constitutional spirit ever ready to burst forth; while, with the latent spirit of freedom implanted in its bosom, possessed, fresh and unimpaired, the *capacity* for its enjoyment, who required no social regeneration, no moral transformation, but simply (granted though it proved) an external convulsion, to enable them to arise again, conquering and to conquer, a free, enlightened, and emancipated people. Italy, on the contrary, though we would fain have concluded otherwise, is, we fear, overlaid to the core: the very sources whence we might hope for social regeneration are rotten and diseased. The people, the prey of the most degraded and unholy passions—the learned, though with the light of the Church Catholic enlightened in the midst of them, sensual and immoral the nobility, dissolute and contemptible—she seems sunk, indeed, to the depths of degradation, and, trammelled with the impediments of her sins, is a by-word among nations—a beacon, to warn her kings and their subjects from the rocks on which the vessel of her liberty has been split—helpless, hopeless, wretched, and undone.—*The Union Magazine.*

CONDITION OF IRELAND

[illegible]ory resource of the political economist is of paramount importance in the present crisis of the country; yet do we see on every side an exhaustless store of opportunities for enterprise of the most amazing kind, utterly disregarded. There is surely something wrong in our social machinery—what it is, we purpose not to attempt to define. It has been so much a virtue, perhaps, to turn the dark and dismal of our history to view, as much from ignorance of our national characteristics, as from our peculiarities of habits and manners. We hear, it is but too true, of Irish poverty and destitution, till the terms have grown into a mere cant, synonimous—yet seldom of the many redeeming funds of our Irish peasantry; still, amid the darker shades, stand out others of more pleasing colour; without which, indeed, the picture were utterly void and imperfect—

The eventful history of the present condition of Ireland, doubtless, presents many sad and horrifying facts—a deep responsibility resting obviously somewhere; for in the Irish character is there a love of country and family, an inclinable attachment to certain religious feelings—a veneration for those mysterious legends and superstitions scattered every where around, which "speak of better days," and, deeper still, a passionate love of their leaders, good or bad leaders, and a not-to-be-disturbed good humour, which sets sum immeasurably above either of his more stoic friends at the opposite side of the Channel. Let over painted with the gloss of wealth, the pockets of the had really anything in them? And why is he always asking, like Oliver, for more, not content with what he has? He wants employment. Give him plenty of work,

POLISH COSTUMES.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The *Gazette de Vost*, of the 1st instant, publishes the following letter, dated Cracow, 23rd ult.: "During the last four days we have constantly heard the sound of distant cannon from the side of Galicia, and on the evening of the 20th the horizon was red in several places, as if from the effect of an extensive fire. On the same night an Austrian corps of infantry, with eight pieces of cannon, took the road to Galicia. Other detachments of infantry marched towards Bohemia and Wieliczka. All those movements prove that the disturbances amongst the peasantry have not yet been suppressed."

According to letters from Vienna of the 28th ult., the Archduke Ferdinand had manifested the intention of retiring into private life, and the functions of Governor of Gallicia were to be confided to Baron Pillersdorf. It was also said that Prince Schwartzenburg would repair to Lemberg and replace General Castiglione, who is now at the head of the Provisional Government at Cracow.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We annex two other Illustrations of the People and Scenery of Poland. The first presents a specimen of Polish Costume: the second, the Gate of St. Florian, a fine example of the ancient fortifications of Cracow. The entire city was originally surrounded with intrenchments and ramparts, with bastions, some of which served as entrance-gates. The Austrians commenced the levelling of these old fortifications, and their destruction was nearly completed by the Government of the Republic one gate alone remaining—that of St. Florian, shown in our Illustration.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Parisian society, like a light about to go out, throws unwonted flashes. For the last ten days, all has been activity the most mercurial—agitation intense; and up to the present moment it increases. Betwixt the Elections of the National Guard—the conjectural speculations on the new Railroad adjudications the Conferences of Abbé de Ravignan, so fashionable—the Promenades this week at Longchamps, if possible still more so—and preparations for election visits to country châteaux, so essential at this moment—Paris at present appears to have at last attained that perpetual motion which philosophers for ages have sought in vain. As to the Elections of Officers of National Guards, they have delighted the King and Ministers: they betoken future triumphs to the Government, in the renewal of the Chamber of Deputies—they are so Conservative. At the same time they perpetuate the surest annoyance of the citizens of Paris. By the by, one of the cleverest lawyers and greatest wags in Paris, and one of the greatest enemies of the Institution of the National Guard, is now *hors de combat*. This gentleman, Mr. Ch. L——, was wont to put on such an unmilitary and ludicrous costume when called upon to do duty that he threw his officers into utter despair. When called upon to mount guard at night, he would call a cab before the sentry box, get into it, and go to sleep till morning. Unfortunately for him, he took a fancy lately to write a letter to a horrible monk, Frère Contrafatto, confessor to the galleys, who has recently received his pardon through some inexplicable means, "that he thought him the most virtuous and the most injured of men, and that he regretted having pleaded against him." The Order of Advocates immediately assembled under their *Bâtonier*, and their Benchers have suspended him from his functions (for questioning the judgment of the courts) for a year.

The affair of the railroad adjudications occupies every mind. There are seventeen companies ready to bid for that to Avignon alone. Not only the gentlemen, but the ladies are absorbed by railroad hopes and fears, and the minds even of children are filled with this hopeful subject, if we are to believe an amusing anecdote circulated in Paris for some days past. It must be premised that railway shares in French are called *Actions*. It is said that the Abbé La Cordaire having asked the youthful son of M. R——, the banker, what was the difference betwixt good and bad actions, the child answered that "good actions were those of the north; the worst, those of the south."

As to fashion, in no country has it served religion so much. Crowds of *élégants* and *élégantes*—above all, the latter—attend the conferences or sermons of one who was once himself one of the gayest beaux of Paris. The Count, now the Reverend Father de Ravignan, was one night at a ball at the Vicomte d'Arlincourt's, and engaged to dance with a young and lovely lady with whom the world said he was destined to form a still more permanent union. The beautiful Countess de F——, who had the reputation of being a prophetess and soothsayer, got him introduced to her by the master of the house, and she predicted to him that he would become a Priest. In vain he tried to laugh, his imagination was struck: he forgot his engagement to dance and his engagement for life to the beautiful spinster, and now he is the most exemplary clergyman and the most celebrated preacher in France; and he has more hearers than all the *prima donne* at the Académie de Musique. But fashion has everywhere an orthodoxy of its own, with power of dispensation in Catholic countries as great as the Pope's. Longchamps, an anniversary promenade at the Champs Elysées in the Holy Week, is as much as ever the point of general attraction. For a month past the fashionables in Paris have been occupied with preparation of dresses, carriages, horses, and liveries for the occasion. All Paris will be there on Friday, the grand day—the rich, the handsome, and the noble to be seen, and the rest of the population to see. It is, in fact, a festival which, above all others, proves the power and the absurdity of fashion, for it was a French Princess who, by going in state to pray at a shrine hard by at this season, not a hundred years since, unwittingly instituted this anniversary. Her object was to give good example: fashion has most eagerly and assiduously followed it, but in its own way, and only as regards the promenade and the assumption of grand costume and state finery. The commerce of Paris alone is benefited by it. It is here that the laws of fashion, as regards costume, are issued to the whole civilised world for the coming season. A representative of every milliner's firm, of any consequence, in Europe and America, is now in Paris, from the head of the great house of Vouillon and Lanré, in Hanover-square, London, to Mrs. Timkin, from the Broadway, at New York, and Madame Popanoff, on the Quay, at Odessa.

You will, within a week, behold in London one of the wittiest originals, and most agreeable writers in France—Jules Janin, the "*J. J.*" of the *Débats*; his whose *feuilletons* have such European reputation. He is the literary man who first gave the *feuilleton* its peculiar character of individuality whilst criticising plays and vaudevilles, introducing into it every circumstance, domestic and foreign, by the remotest associations. Now, the style of the *feuilleton* combines the easy conversational *causerie*, the epistolary style *à la* Horace Walpole, and the anecdotical *à la* Talleyrand; whilst, in former days, the serious dramatic critics appeared to write as if "their hearts were frizzled in snow," to make use of an expression of Madame de Sevigné. The object of Janin's visit to England is the publishing there one of his translations of "Clarissa Harlowe," a new novel of his, in which he has condensed Richardson's interminable romance into two volumes.

ECLIPSE.—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Saturday, the 9th instant, partially visible at Greenwich. It will commence at 5 h. 32 m. afternoon; middle, 6 h. 14 m. afternoon; and end 6 h. 4 m. afternoon.

LONDON TO PARIS IN EIGHTEEN HOURS.—A Boulogne letter states that, although great difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Directors of the Boulogne and Amiens railroad by some of the owners of land required for the undertaking, there is every reason to believe that the portion between Abbeville and Amiens will be completed by the end of the summer, and that the entire line will be finished in 1847. The opening of the Abbeville and Amiens portion will of itself make an important change in the journey from Boulogne to Paris. Nearly twenty hours are now taken by diligence, and, consequently, night-travelling cannot be avoided, but when passengers can take the rail from Abbeville they will be able with perfect ease to perform the whole journey in twelve or thirteen hours. The Directors of the Boulogne and Amiens railroad appear to be confident that their line will be completed before the continuation to Calais of the northern line; but, looking at the rapidity with which the Directors of the latter line have carried on the works on other parts of it, the public may reasonably expect that they will lose no time with the branch to Calais.

NEW MINE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL WEALTH.—The great fame and success of the French archæologists in Chorsabad (Assyria), have stimulated the ambition of other travellers. Mr. Layard, who had lived for some years in Chusistan, and then at Constantinople, went some months ago to Mossul, to collect Assyrian antiquities. He went first to the ruins of Nimrud, some leagues south of Mossul, where his excavations soon were rewarded by the discovery of bas-reliefs and inscriptions. But the Pacha interrupted his exertions, as another had done with Botta, and instructions from head-quarters are to be waited for. The most important late discoveries are, however, those of Botta's successor at Mossul, Mr. Ronet. He went into the mountains, and a peasant promised to show him some wondrous cavern in the tour of Shenduck. After much toil, they found no cavern—but a wall of rocks, on which four bass-reliefs, each six feet by fifteen, were to be seen. According to the drawings sent by Mr. R., they resemble those found by Mr. Texier in Kesselbaya. Each contains nine figures, of which seven stand on different animals, as lions, dogs, horses, and the like. In the middle sits the king, on a throne supported by apes. The dress is Assyrian, but as there are no inscriptions, the epoch of these monuments has not been yet ascertained. The rock on which these bass-reliefs are engraven forms an angle, and at the foot of these rocks lies a Chaldean village, called Malthai.—*The Builder*

THE RICHMOND RAILWAY.—The works upon this line of railway are rapidly approaching completion, and there is little doubt of the line being opened throughout in June. The line is six miles in length, and is almost a dead level from Richmond to Barnes-common, where it rises a few feet, and then a cutting commences, which deepens as it approaches Putney, under the High-street of which it passes, the old road being connected by a flat iron bridge, which is now in course of construction. Between Richmond and Putney nearly three miles of permanent way are completed, and the rails are laid down. The greatest engineering difficulty was the crossing of the outer beds, which are considerably below the level of high water mark, and a mere deposit of mud to the depth of many feet. Over these beds and the Wandle, as well as other streams, twenty-two arches were to be erected, and of these all but one have been completed. Two of the bridges are seventy feet span, and of very handsome appearance. An earth embankment succeeds these arches, and the railway is continued along it until it joins the South Western Railway, at Falcon-bridge, Battersea. This latter portion of the line has been completed some time.

ENVIRONS OF CRACOW.—THE GATE OF ST. FLORIAN.

"RAGGED SCHOOLS."

Mr. Charles Dickens, in an eloquent Letter addressed to the Editors of the *Daily News*, describes the places which bear the above name, as an effort "to introduce among the most miserable and neglected outcasts in London, some knowledge of the commonest principles of morality and religion; to commence their recognition as immortal human creatures, before the Gaol Chaplain becomes their only schoolmaster; to suggest to Society that its duty to this wretched throng, foredoomed to crime and punishment, rightfully begins at some distance from the Police-office; and that the careless maintenance from year to year, in this capital city of the world, of a vast hopeless nursery of ignorance, misery, and vice: a breeding-place for the hulks and gaols: is horrible to contemplate.

"This attempt is being made in certain of the most obscure and squalid parts of the Metropolis; where rooms are opened at night, for the gratuitous instruction of all comers, children or adults, under the title of 'Ragged Schools.' The name implies the purpose. They who are too ragged, wretched, filthy, and forlorn, to enter any other place; who could gain admission into no charity-school, and who would be driven from any church-door; are invited to come in here, and find some people not depraved, willing to teach them something, and show them some sympathy, and stretch out a hand, which is not the iron hand of Law, for their correction."

To these words of burning truth, we may add that this great work of reclaiming the Destitute Poor has now been in progress some three years and a half. The first systematic start was, however, made by a Society called "The Ragged School Union," formed in April, 1844, at a meeting of the teachers of various Schools, held at the St. Giles's Ragged School, Streatham-street, in Bloomsbury. During the first year, two hundred of these Schools were opened, the rent and other expences being paid, generally, by the teachers themselves; and, sometimes, by one or more benevolent individuals in the locality of the School. This was done by various denominations of Christians, without any concert or co-operation between the Schools; and the object of the Society is to create a Union between them, in order more fully and effectually to encourage such Institutions; and, by small pecuniary assistance, extend their usefulness, and increase their number.

At the head of this "generous band," is Lord Ashley, as Chairman of the General and Visiting Committee; and, according to the only Report yet printed, the twenty Ragged Schools then established showed an average attendance of nearly 2,000 children and 200 teachers: to one School, 5,783 had been admitted since its commencement; and there had been, during the winter, an average attendance of 250 children, of youths of both sexes, whose ages ranged from eight to sixteen years. In some cases, these Schools are only open on the Sabbath; but, mostly, on one or two week-day evenings as well. At the date of the above Report, the operations of the Society had been much cramped for want of funds; yet, with so small a sum as £61 9s. 6d., they had contributed towards the formation of several Schools.

We have selected one of the Society's Schools for illustration, that in Jurston-street, Oakley-street, Lambeth; a locality where the work of reclamation and prevention is much needed. The School is opened on Sunday evenings, at six o'clock; and the year's average attendance has been 250 children and 25 teachers. Several distinguished individuals have already visited the Schools in operation; amongst others Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Sandon, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Charles Dickens, Esq., Lady Trowbridge, and Lady Alicia Lambert.

Meanwhile, the system is rapidly extending; for, where so much good can be effected at such trifling cost, the result must be successful. We gather from a lecture recently delivered at the Literary and Scientific Institution in Aldersgate-street, by the Rev. Mr. Ainslie, that the sum of £300 was raised, in one day, at Epping to establish there a school of this description. At Windsor, a school on "the Ragged" principle, has been established by a poor chimney-sweep, "who," said Mr. Ainslie, "had himself been a bad and abandoned man, but who was reclaimed, and who now sat there, with his dirty face, teaching and doing more good than thousands of others of ten times his capacity." On Mr. Ainslie's visit to this School, there were upwards of 100 young persons present, from the age of eight to ten, boys and girls, all behaving with the greatest decorum, and tolerably well clothed—"for, educate the mind, and it immediately revolts at the body being clothed in rags."

THE LAMBETH "RAGGED SCHOOL."—(GIRLS).

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to see that a voice has been raised in defence of the ancient trees of London. It seems hard that, in a country where vested rights are sacred things, and where a social or political nuisance has but to prove that it has annoyed everybody for a very long time indeed, to be maintained inviolate, or handsomely compensated for ceasing to be a nuisance, the old trees alone should be cut down, and carted off, without a word spoken in their behalf. Sir Frederick Trench has written a touching and urgent appeal to Lord Lincoln in behalf of the Piccadilly elms and the Chelsea chesnuts. In the name of all the sparrows in London, we thank him. It is true that the greenery of their boughs had vanished under the liberal coating of London soot, and that the daring songster who ventured to peck at a bud often expired in agonies, from the quantity of copperas and carbonic acid gas it had imbibed on coming into the vegetable world under such a sky; it is not to be denied that their heads were bare and their hearts rotten, that they had lost all capacity for giving shade to the watermen against the dog-day sun, or a screen to the cab horse against the December drizzle; that they were certainly not ornamental, and as decidedly the reverse of useful. Still, they had secured a vested right to the ground they stood on; and we are glad, we repeat, that Sir Frederick has spoken out to assert that right in his letter to Lord Lincoln.

If there were the authority of fact as well as Shakspeare for the assertion that there are "tongues in trees," we should have all the venerable and doddered vegetation in London getting up a meeting, and proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick for his kindly interposition.

But these are days of levelling. We are not content with opening up new streets through filthy neighbourhoods, or driving tunnels through hills and railroads over marshes. We hack and hew at the ancient ways in which our forefathers delighted to stand, and drive the light coach of modern legislation over acts of Parliament, which those who framed them hoped would be barriers for ever.

It is hard, too, that the blow which lays low the old trees of London should come from the hand of Lord Lincoln. His worthy father, the Duke of Newcastle, will have a new pang inflicted upon him by this fresh indication of "a levelling and destructive spirit" in his degenerate scion. Not content with cutting down Corn-laws, he is cutting down the venerable chesnuts of Hyde Park and the elms of Piccadilly.

The Dryads and Hamadryads who may still linger amid the uncongenial bricks and mortar of London should present Sir Frederick with a crown of imperishable green. We offer to them a song with which to inaugurate this deserved tribute to a friend of the trees, though an assailant of the "Woods and Forests:"

A song to the elm, the brave old elm,
Who hath lived in the smoke so long,
Here's a health to his crown, tho' long done brown,
And the sparrows his leaves among;
The blacks came down so thick on his crown
Its original colour you'd doubt,
And he standeth right in the way at night
When the cabs drive fast about.
Then a song in the elm, the brave old elm,
Who in Piccadilly is shown,
And long flourish he, when by cabmen free,
His social cloud is blown.

The' oft as 'tis told, when the weather's so cold,
That the cab-horses shake o'er their hay,

THE LAMBETH "RAGGED SCHOOL."—(BOYS)

The watermen beat, to warm their feet,
The bark from his trunk away.
And tho' oft there' the day, a waggon or dray,
Endang'ring the driver's brains,
Will come bump against his side, yet tho' sorely tried,
The old elm he still remains.
Then a song for the elm, the brave old elm,
Who grows amidst brick and stone.
And ne'er an upset may a carriage get
By being against him thrown!

He knew the old time, when corn fields prime
Waved where houses now appear;
When Green Park and Whitehall, Piccadilly and all,
Were country, both far and near.
"Woods and Forests" may say that he blocks up the way,
And a nuisance no doubt is he;
But they never shall send our ancient friend
To be sawed like a modern tree!
Then a song for the elm, the brave old elm,
Though rotten his heart be grown.
Ne'er from Piccadilly, our ancient Lye,
Shall the Woods and Forests hone!

There have been terror and confusion among the stags during the week. Since they quietly dropped their branches, (as stags are bound to do in panic or shedding-time), they have been vegetating quietly; reposing, like Marius at Carthage, amid the ruins of their own projects. The case of "Woolmer v. Toby" has been flung amongst them like a bomb-shell; and they have received a report of that trial, with a polite request to pay up a trifle on their allotted shares to defray expenses, or to beware the law! Now in the present state of the law on the subject, no man knows what he may be liable or not liable to pay: and every one is waiting for the hoped-for decision of a superior Court to set aside the verdict in "Woolmer v. Toby," and reduce the threatened terrors of Provisional Committees to mere "brutum fulmen;" no more formidable than a highwayman's pistol when you happen to know it is not loaded.

Howl, unhappy allottees! We have heard, on good authority, that the sagacious Committees of certain exploded bubble lines, have paid the costs of the action and indemnified Toby on condition that he don't carry the verdict into a higher court, when it *might* not be set aside after all. Thus the terrors of that case will still hang over your heads, and you will be taught, to your cost, that even bubbles have a responsibility attached to them. Had we not long since learnt that speculation is an epidemic which, like the plague, may be expected to recur periodically till the moral atmosphere is purified as much as the natural one has been, and the ethics of society as much improved as its economics, we should anticipate great and lasting good from the severe lesson which has been read to all who rashly and recklessly rushed into the share-market last year and believed "Scrip" to be the true philosopher's stone that was to turn all to gold.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 12.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 13.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 14. Venus rises 3h. 44m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15. Easter Term begins.
THURSDAY, 16.—Passage of the Khyber Pass by General Pollock, 1842.
FRIDAY, 17. Franklin died, 1790, aged eighty-four.
SATURDAY, 18.—Mars sets 11h. 30m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending April 18.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 9	0 34	0 57	1 21	1 43	2 7	2 29	2 53	3 16	3 40	4 3	4 27

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. S. S. A.*" *Gabussi has written a song called "Beautiful Venice," and we believe there is another by an English composer.*
"*Musico.*" *The Italian Opera House will remain open until August. The Sacred Harmonic Society some time in July.*
"*Elizabeth*"—*Every particular relative to the Royal Academy of Music may be obtained by addressing a line to the "Secretary," Hanover-square. The pupils who obtain King's Scholarships are educated gratuitously. A liberal spirit is manifested in the reception of students who display indications of genius. One of the best Violinists of the Academy was taken from a Steam-boat by Mr. Lesley, the well-known Amateur.*
"*Amelia*"—*Mrs. Sutherland's maiden name was Sykes, and she comes from Hull, Yorkshire.*
"*A Lover of Worthing.* The *Melodists' Club being a private association, none but the professional members are allowed to compete for the Prizes.*
"*Portsdownite.*"—*If our Correspondent be not acquainted with Music, we would not recommend him to attempt singing particularly a second in a trio, &c. If he have a good voice, he should be content to sing a solo by ear, to please his friends. Moore Diary.*"—*The Right Hon. John W. Croker's Edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson" contains additional notes and anecdotes. Mr. Croker was, for many years, Secretary to the Admiralty.*
"*J. H. W. P.*"—*We have not a very opinion of the investment.*
"*Panoramus*"—*A perfect reply would occupy more room than we can spare.*
"*C. M.*" *Shrewsbury.*—*The same*
"*T. A.*" *Abingdon.*—*Yes. The price of the Panorama of the Thames is* 1*s.*
"*Turbruh*"—*The Calotype process is described in the "Year-Book of Facts," 1845 and 1846.*
"*W. A. B.*" *Lincoln.*—*We repeat that we cannot publish articles of news which are sent anonymously.*
"*A. Z. Z.*"—*The R. H of Battle Abbey, with a good introduction, is given in Lower's "Essays on English Surnames."*
"*H. C. G.*" *near Stroud.*—*The publication of Beattie's "Castles and Abbeys" closed with one volume.*
"*A Ragstonian*" *should read Dr. Forbes's small work on Mesmerism.*
"*H. H. Y.*" *Leamington, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*A Subscriber from the Bogunmay*" *should address his enquiry as to the value of the Gold Coin, to Mr. Webster, Dealer in Coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.*
"*Crassus,*" *Windmill Crescent, to obtain access to the Reading-room of the British Museum, must address his request to Sir Henry Ellis, the Librarian, stating his name, residence, and reference to a substantial householder.*
"*A Reader,*" *Liverpool.* *Glyphography is a new process by which a drawing etched on copper is fixed by means of electro-galvanic agency, and is then mounted on blocks to work with type.*
"*Anna.*" —*addresses Glasgow and Liverpool.*
"*Sol Hull a,*" *and "B. S. S. A.*" *The day of publication of the Picture of Dublin will be very shortly announced.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should apply at Doctors' Commons, with the date of the decease of the person in question.*
"*H. S.*"—*Mr. Thornton's valuable "Gazetteer of India" is published by Madden and Malcolm, in 2 vols. 8vo., price 28s.*
"*H. T.*" *Leeds, will be entitled to the large Print.*
"*J. B.*" *Exeter.*—*The copious Memoir of the late Mr. Liston, in our Journal of March 28, is from the pen of Mr. G. H. Rodwell, the musical composer and author*
"*An Inquirer*" *had better refer the matter to the Income Tax Commissioners.*
"*F. M.*"—*We have not space for all the names.*
"*J. F. G.*"—*We have not room for the Lines.*
"*Sieur Martha's*" *"The study of Coins is termed "Numismatics." Afghanistan is pronounced "Arfo-nistan."*
"*R. T.*" *We are not aware.*
"*O. N. M.*" *Enfield.* *The persons who most frequently employ Short-hand Writers are Newspaper Proprietors and Attorneys.*
"*Roquefort Bulls.*" *Sir Robert Peel was born Feb. 5, 1788.*
"*J. L. G. P.*" *Apply at the College for Civil Engineers, Putney, Surrey.*
"*A. M.*" *Aberdeen.* *The last-named actress. The Haymarket Theatre will hold "upwards of 2,000."*
"*P. T. Gould*" *should consult a sensible pamphlet entitled "Spectacle Secrets," published by Cox, Optician, Lower Holborn.*
"*J. F.*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*—*The display of Arms placed on the front of a house or the Church after death, is styled a "Hatchment"—by some, an "Achievement."*
"*R. ——*" *Admiral Arthur Lyndgh does not appear to be of the noble family of ——, and, as such, he is not nearly related.*
"*Q. ——*" *Mr. J. Ella, the Director of the "Musical Union," lives at No. 70, M——*
"*J. ——*" *We are gratified to learn that our remarks have been attended with the official result referred to by our Correspondent.*
"*T. G. H.*," *Nottingham.*—*We cannot decide until we have seen the Sketch.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Hadley.*—"*J. B.*" *Horsham.*—"*W. R. W.*" *Alnwick.*—*The large View of Dublin is nearly completed, and the day of its publication will be shortly announced.*
"*——*" *Liverpool, will, perhaps repeat the questions respecting the French Military Schools?*
"*A. J. H.*," *and "R. W." Ryde*
"*Ringbridge.*—*Mr. Sholl, the inventor of the Barrel Bio-kaic, resides at Lamb-street, Spitalfields.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *All Letters by post are charged by weight. The legality of the Tax for the room we cannot decide.*
"*T. P.*"—*The Curl in a disease in Potatoes, which Mr. Holt has devised the means of curing*
"*P. L. M.*," *Carn Donagh, should consult the East India Register.*
"*R. E.*" *Carnefford.*—*We should be glad to inspect the Sketch.*
"*An Old Sportsman.*"—*The Notes on Angling will be continued monthly.*
"*G. P. T.*," *Stockwell, is thanked; but the Sketch would not engrave well.*
"*Don Quixote.*" *By the Salic Law, instituted by Pharamond, A.D. 424, females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France. This law has never prevailed in England.*
"*J. T.*"—*Stationary" is the adjective.*
"*Old Visitor,*" *Chester.*—*We do not recommend Sea-sickness Preventives: Monk Lewis died through using them.*
"*F. T.*" *Cambridge.*—*A Map of the seat of the Indian War appeared in our Journal of March 28.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Bearhaven.*—"*Thule*" *is, in old geography, the name of a northern island which the old poets supposed to have been the furthest part of the world. "Ultima Thule," (utmost Thule), occurs in Virgil's "Georgics," lib 1, line 30: it is now used figuratively for an extreme point*
"*G. H. S.*" *is thanked for the offer of the MS; of which, however, we cannot avail ourselves*
"*An Original Subscriber,*" *Athenæum Club, is thanked for his note.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Exeter, and "Veronica."*—*No.* 1 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *appeared May* 14, 1842.
"*Cornuc.*"—*We have not room.*
"*Antepham*"—*The College for Civil Engineers, at Putney. The premium to be paid to an Engineer cannot be less than £100.*
"*H. A.*" *Amersham.*—*See one of our late Nos.*
"*Dionysia.*" *Great Yarmouth.* *Address a note to Mr. Weale, Architectural Library, Holborn.*
"*W. F. W.*," *City Road.*—*Certainly.*
"*A. G. T.*," *Brixton.*—*We cannot assist our Correspondent.*
"*A Reader.*"—*See the Portrait of Sir Harry Smith, from an original picture, in our present Number.*
"*H. T. B.*" *should forward a Sketch.*
"*J. J. C.*"—*We do not decide wagers.*
"*Honestus,*" *Newcastle, is not liable in either case.*
"*C. D. W.*," *Belfast.*—*Colonel.* 2. *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
"*A Friend.*"—*Messrs. Grindlay and Co., East India Agents, St. Martin's-place, Charing Cross.*
"*Query,*" *Plymouth.*—1. *Yes.* 2. *We do not know.*
"*Amicus Justitiæ*" *should employ a Solicitor.*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Upper Tooting, will find a good supply of Newspapers at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.*
"*R. L.*" *is thanked for the Plan, though it was anticipated in our last No.*
"*H. J. B.,*" *Bristol, should subscribe to the "Chess Player's Chronicle," published monthly. A Stall Bookseller would "end" the rest.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Brosely.*—*The Mediterranean is, as its name implies, an inland sea.*
"*A Manchester Reader.*"—*Great Britain.*
"*Xenophon*" *will shortly receive the Art-Union print.*
"*W. M. N.*" *Huddersfield.*—*We cannot decide without the Sketch before us.*
"*G. H.*"—*The price of the Panorama of London is* 1*s. The population of Calcutta is about* 220,000; *of London, two millions.*
"*M. P.*" *is recommended to apply to the Secretary to the Subscription.*
"*C. E. N.*" *must excuse our declining solutions of arithmetical puzzles.*
INELIGIBLE.—*Lines on April.*—*Lines, by* "*M.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

As long as massacre is loyal, it is praiseworthy—or, at least, excusable, and to be but slightly blamed. Such is the inference to be drawn from the answer of the Earl of Aberdeen to the question of Lord Beaumont, whether the Government had received any authentic accounts of the bloody scenes that have occurred in Gallicia, under the authority of the "paternal" rulers of Austria, and whether it had, in any way, even in the most delicate style of diplomacy, remonstrated against them. It is difficult for any Power to interfere between another Government and its subjects—that is the excuse always urged against letting the voice of common humanity pierce through the recesses of Cabinets and Councils. The difficulty vanishes, however, when the Government is a weak one, and a stronger neighbour can interfere for its own profit and aggrandisement: then interference becomes astonishingly easy. But, while the people only suffer, and the rulers are strong, and profit by the cruelty, a whole Christian race might be extirpated before the diplomatists of Europe would pen a remonstrance upon the subject.

This etiquette of statesmen, which restrains them from giving even an opinion condemnatory of each other's oppressions is often carried too far. The speech of the Earl of Aberdeen, on Monday evening, is an instance of it. It was the usual official answer—the stereotyped reply to all similar interpellations. When some very atrocious instance of cruelty is stated as having occurred, and men in office are asked their opinion upon it, they generally plead, either ignorance of the facts, or disbelief of their occurrence, or both together. In either case, it absolves them from the necessity of giving any opinion on the matter.

The press of Europe is crowded with narratives of such atrocity, that we seem to be living again in the times of the fanatic wars of the Hussites, or the Jacquerie of France. A completely organised Government, having at command one of the largest and best organised armies of Europe, cannot put down a revolt in one of its provinces without having recourse to the expedient by which our ancestors exterminated the breed of wolves—paying a price for every bleeding head that might be brought to the authorities, with no questions asked as to whether the savage trophy had been taken from an enemy or not; free license was given to murder, by a Christian and civilised power, one that arrogates to itself the titles of enlightened and paternal! The latest discovered race of savages might furnish the Cabinet of Austria with a lesson of humanity, for we cannot, in the face of so many accounts, all confirming each other, share the Earl of Aberdeen's incredulity. The reason he gives for his disbelief is most singular; he says he has long had the happiness of enjoying the intimacy and friendship of Prince Metternich, the ruler of Austria, and he is confident that Minister would, not countenance such proceedings. How, then, have they come to pass? The very extracts from the despatches of the English Envoy at Vienna, confirm the main statements in the public journals, and it is beyond all doubt that the atrocities have been perpetrated. Is it to be supposed that a Minister can countenance them, and if it is proved that they have taken place, how is the contradiction to be explained? Simply by the fact that all rulers have a double existence, and will do, or permit to be done, in their official capacity, things that, personally, they would shrink from with horror, while we must allow something for ignorance of abuses, and want of means to repress them, even in the most powerful.

Few, however, who know the stern and merciless political despotism of Austria, will be so ready to pronounce on the "impossibility" of the adoption of *any* measures by those who rule it, when it is thought that that political system is endangered. The whole society of Austria is rotten with the poison of political espionage; and the dungeons of Spielberg bury many a victim, murdered more slowly, but not less surely, than if his head had fallen for the political block. Of all that is coldly, meanly, brutally oppressive in the Austrian system, Metternich is the great supporter. He has almost boundless power, and unlimited physical resources against outbreak; it must have been quite unnecessary to resort to such extraordinary measures for suppressing a revolt which, is now appears, did not include the bulk of the population.

It is absurd to say, from the mere personal character of a great Minister, that the perpetration of cruelties under his authority is impossible. Those who enjoy the "friendship" of so exalted a person as Metternich, of course only see the polished gentleman, the intellectual statesman. But despotism can thrust sharp fangs from beneath the velvet. In his measures, Metternich is merciless and unscrupulous; and it is quite certain that the laws of the country he governs admit of almost any amount of barbarity, in cases of revolt. All deserters may, in Austria, be proclaimed and apprehended, dead or alive; by another statute all rebels are considered deserters: this accounts for all that has occurred in Gallicia.

Nothing is impossible when the worst abuses of a bad system are permitted. A foreign Minister, enjoying the friendship of Sir James Graham, might as boldly say that it was "impossible" he could countenance the acts of officials under his control, through whose mismanagement Englishmen were driven to gnaw the flesh from putrid bones in a union workhouse; personally, and in his private capacity, no doubt, Sir James Graham would view the practice with as much horror as any other English gentleman; yet, as a Minister, he was induced with difficulty to abolish the kind of work that led to this cannibalism. So Prince Metternich's friend may think it "impossible" that he should countenance the massacres of Gallicia; and yet, that they have occurred under the direct sanction of the Austrian Government, cannot be doubted.

CONSTITUTIONS and forms of Government seem to flourish only in the countries where they have grown up naturally: if transplanted to another soil they languish and decay. Very few of the many imitations of the English Constitution have prospered: it was, possibly, some lingering admiration of the old Republics of Greece that led the Powers of Europe to give a Constitution to that country when its independence was secured; but the change from the Turkish system to Constitutional forms was too great and too sudden to be successful. The spectacle presented at this moment by Greece is at once shocking and ludicrous: the latter aspect of affairs was strikingly presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. England is mixed up with the other Powers in what is called the Greek Loan; and, in reference to this, Mr. B. Cochrane read to the House the last "Official Statement" of the Greek Minister of Finance: it reads like a burlesque on "responsible" government; nothing richer is so be found in farce or comedy, old or new: it is a letter from the Minister to the Greek Chamber, and runs thus:—

Gentlemen,—Some days ago you sent for me to give you some account of the state of our finances, and I presented myself, on the plea of having just taken office. I now come down to this House to tell you that the Finance Department is in a complete state of disorganization and paralysis; that no accounts exist either as to the revenue or the expenditure; and that it will be utterly impossible to furnish you with anything in the shape of a correct budget. In consequence of the dishonesty and incapacity of the public functionaries, the public accounts are in a state of chaos. All that M. Prevelakes and others have told you, respecting every honest man having been dismissed, and of the spoliation of the public money at Syra, and elsewhere, is perfectly true. Millions are due to the State; and we do not know who are our debtors, as the revenue books have disappeared. This is the financial statement I have to make.

Every one must feel the justice of Sir Robert Peel's remark, that, "if there is a frank and candid Chancellor of the Exchequer in Europe, it is the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Greece." They must also feel the force of his conclusion, that, under such circumstances, his hopes of the payment of the interest of our debt are not very sanguine.

In a state of society that admits of the possibility of such a state of things, the forms of a Constitutional Government must be a mockery.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening (From our own Correspondent).—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, visited the Royal aviary, between nine and ten this morning, remaining there for upwards of an hour, and returning to the Castle across the private plantations in the Home Park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty, at the Castle, this morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took a carriage airing this afternoon, in a pony phaeton and pair. The Royal Family, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Lyttelton, and Lord Liverpool, took a carriage airing at the same time.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO WINDSOR.—On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert and the Royal children left Buckingham Palace for Windsor, where they arrived at four minutes before five o'clock.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Mrs. John Valpy, of King-street, Jersey, has presented to her Majesty, a magnificent pincushion, worked by herself, with thousands of pearls, representing the Imperial Crown, the stars of different orders, &c., richly ornamented with gold and silver. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept the elegant present

ANOTHER ROYAL VISIT FOR SCOTLAND.—We learn that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, at the commencement of the autumn, again repair to Scotland, to pass some weeks in the Highlands. It is said that, while in that romantic region of mountains, the Queen and the Prince Consort intend to visit several of the resident aristocracy. We believe the Queen will probably reside at Blair Athol, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Athol

THE DUCHESS OF MEININGEN.—Lodgings have been taken Blenheim Palace of the Duke of Marlborough, and intends residing at it. It is said that his Grace intends leaving England for a few years. It is the intention of the Queen Dowager, attended by a Suite of Ladies, to go on a visit to their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen and her Majesty's other Illustrious relative in Germany in the course of the approaching summer, and Her Majesty will proceed by the steam-vessel about Saturday, the 25th instant. It is said that his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen purposes to remain in the country until the period of Queen Adelaide's departure, when the Prince will return to his paternal dominions in company with his illustrious aunt

THE ELEVATIONS TO THE PEERAGE.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contained her Majesty's letters-patent, elevating Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough to the Peerage. The former by the title of Viscount Hardinge of King's Newton, in the County of Derby, and the latter by that of Baron Gough of Chaug-keang-foo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.—We are glad to hear that the statements in some of the papers as to the illness of the Master-General of the Ordnance are exaggerations. The real fact is, that Sir George Murray has for some time past been making progress towards a complete recovery, and during the whole period of his indisposition he has transacted his official business daily, the sole difference being, that he has done so at his own residence. Instead of the office in Pall-mall.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEPARTURE FOR HIS COUNTRY SEAT.—Sir Robert Peel left town on Thursday morning, by the 11 o'clock train of the London and Birmingham Railway, for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Queen held a Privy Council on Monday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Cabinet Ministers. At the Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury was directed to prepare a form of thanksgiving for the recent victories in the East Indies. (The prayer will be found under the head of the Church).

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE LATE VICTORIES IN INDIA

The following is the form of thanksgiving to be used in the churches to-morrow for the late victories in India:—

"A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, Thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge Thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O Merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the counsels, Thy power which strengthened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the frustration of his ambitious designs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies, whensoever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and injury.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations intrusted to their care.

"And while Thou preservest to our distant possessions from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth, now and for ever. Amen."

OXFORD.
April 4.

To-day, being the last day of term, a Congregation was held in the morning, when the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. John Yatman, University; Rev. John Gray, Balliol; Rev. John O'Brien, Queen's; Rev. James Hughes, Jesus.

Mr. Henry Poole Ryder Sanford, of Balliol College, was yesterday elected to the vacant Lusby Scholarship.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HERAPATH.—Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, the analytical chemist, met with a serious accident on Wednesday (last week). While operating upon some fulminating silver, it suddenly exploded, and burnt his face so severely, that, for a time, it was feared he would be deprived of the sight of the left eye at least. He is progressing favourably.

POSTSCRIPT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a most terrific fire broke out in Three-colt street, Limehouse, near the Church. The fire was not extinguished before six houses fell a prey to the flames and eight others were severely damaged. The fire was first discovered in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Hunt, cheesemonger, 40, Three-colt-street, which, in a short time, enveloped the entire building. The inmates having escaped with great difficulty, the greater part of the building, as well as the adjoining ones, being wood, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, and in a few minutes Nos. 39 and 40 shared the same fate.

About twelve or fourteen houses were destroyed and partly consumed, the unfortunate inmates of several of them having escaped in a state of nudity, while others were only able to save a few things, with but little of their furniture. The engines having at length been got to work, and a plentiful supply of water obtained, the firemen, by about five o'clock, succeeded in stopping the further progress of the flames.

The following is the official report of the houses destroyed and damaged:

No. 40 ... Three-colt-street, Mr. Hunt, cheesemonger, destroyed; Nos. 41 and 42, Mr. ... baker; No. 38, Messrs. Haywood, ... destroyed; No. 37, Mr. ... King's Head, seriously damaged; No. 1, Limehouse-lane, Mr. ... fishmonger, ditto; No. 2, Mr. Cocks, fishmonger, partially destroyed: No. 3, Mr. ... dinet, grocer, ditto; No. 35, Mr. Browne, pastry-cook, ditto; No. 36, Mr. Hyde, ... monger, ditto; No. 37, Mr. Deats, dealer in china; No. 38, Mr. Reeves, pastry-cook, and No. 99, empty, all destroyed. The damage done is estimated at about £2000. No information can be obtained as to the cause of the fire.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the borough of Richmond took place on Wednesday, when there being no opposition to Mr Rich, a show of hands was taken, and he was declared elected. The hon. gentleman briefly thanked the electors.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—We have a letter from our correspondent at Madrid, which informs us of the actual resignation of Narvaez; and, what is of still more consequence, it appears that the resignation was accepted by the Queen. M. Isturiz is President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, Alvarez, Minister of Marine, M. Egaza remains as Minister of Justice; M. Mon is in the Finances.

THE WEST INDIES.—The *Avon* has arrived with the West India Mail. The papers do not contain any intelligence of importance. The latest dates brought by the *Avon* are as follow:—Tampico, Feb. 23; Honduras, Feb. 26; Carthagena, Feb. 27; Chagres, Feb. 27; Vera Cruz, March 2; Demerara, March 5; Trinidad, March 7; La Guayra, March 9; Havannah, March 10; Jamaica, March 11; Barbadoes, March 13; Grenada, March 14; St. Thomas, March 17; and Bermuda, March 24.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.—At Liverpool, on Saturday, a case was tried before Mr. Baron Rolfe, Marshall v. Southern. It was an action brought by a tradesman of Liverpool, against a provisional director, for goods sold and delivered, and work done for the Railway; to which defendant pleaded he was not liable. Mr. Wilkins stated the case. This was an action brought by Mr Samuel Marshall, an engraver and printer in Liverpool, against Mr. Southern, for a large quantity of engraving, script books, plans, sections, and maps, furnished to the directors of the Liverpool and Bolton Direct Railway, and the sum claimed was £401 11s. 11d. The defendant is a gentleman of considerable wealth, and the proprietor of extensive coal mines, and a member of the Provisional Committee and Executive Committee of the Railway. It would turn out that this gentleman embarked in this speculation with great zeal, as the line was to pass by his coal-works, and he anticipated that it would put a great deal of money into his pocket, and was then one of the most active promoters of the railroad; but, when the day of adversity came, he sought to avoid the consequences. The first prospectus of the Company was issued on the 13th of September, last year; it was to have £500,000 capital, in £20,000 shares, of £50 each; and the solicitor was Mr. Parkinson, and the prospectus set forth the shares of the Provisional Directors. The first meeting was on the 23rd of September, and almost immediately after the defendant became an agent for 100 shares, which were allotted to him; and he was asked to allow his name to appear as one of the Provisional Committee. Defendant wrote a letter in reply, stating it would give him great pleasure in promoting the success of the line, and consented to act on the Provisional Committee; and when 100 shares each were allotted to the Board of Directors, defendant received his quota for the rest. He showed an active disposition for promoting the interests of the line, and was first on the agenda of Sir Wm. Massey Stanley, W. Jackson, Esq., and J. Lard, Esq., of Birkenhead, directors of the Leeds and Liverpool Railway, to induce them to take up the Liverpool and Bolton, and it is almost needless to state that he went to Mr. Poole, the superintendent of the goods department at the grand Junction, to induce him to use every means in his power to obtain for the Liverpool and Bolton the support of that Company. In December the share market began to decline, and as the winter approached the defendant's ardour began to freeze in reference to the line. The Company eventually had to wind up their affairs, and the defendant was a defaulter, having never paid anything on his shares. Mr. W. A. Barrow, solicitor for the Company, was examined at considerable length, when Mr. Baines said that he would not trouble the Court any longer, a verdict for the plaintiff having been agreed to be taken on certain conditions. The Jury accordingly returned a verdict for the plaintiff damages £401 11s.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH WITH COFFEE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Payne held an inquest at the Goldsmiths' Arms, Southwark-bridge-road, on the body of Mary Anne Fowler, aged two years and a half. Mr. Mitchell attended on Saturday morning last, was standing before the fireplace, when an elder brother, in dressing himself, accidentally knocked over a coffee-pot, standing on the hob of the grate, and the boiling liquid fell on the deceased, who was dreadfully scalded from the shoulder to the hip. She was immediately taken to Mr Masterman's, a surgeon, who prescribed the usual remedies, but the deceased expired on Sunday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LOSS OF A TOWING STEAMER AND CREW.—On Saturday night the *Waterwitch* towing steam vessel, belonging to Leith, was lost, with all hands, by coming into collision with a schooner, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth. Since then the wreck has been discovered lying in fourteen fathoms water, within a short distance of the Oscar rock. That her crew met with a watery grave, there cannot be a doubt: they were, it is reported, six in number—Mr. Pydre, the master, who partly owned the ill-fated vessel; two seamen, a fireman, and two apprentice boys. Mr. Pydre has left a widow and children.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT happened on Thursday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, in West-street, Soho. As a coal-wagon, belonging to Mr. Brent, Cannon Wharf, Parliament-street, was passing, a boy, about ten years of age, in playing with the drag-chain, fell under one of the hind wheels, and was instantly killed, the wheel passing completely over his body. He was conveyed, lifeless, to Charing cross Hospital.

RAILWAY GUARD KILLED.—On Tuesday, James Sunderland, one of the railway guards on the Halifax branch line to North Dean, was killed while proceeding with the eleven A.M. train from Halifax. He had been in conversation one of the moment before the fatal occurrence with one of the passengers, while attempting to the break. Upon arriving near the bridge crossing the canal, he got out of the cart-age, and sung hold of the iron rail on the carriage, stooped down for some purpose or other, his back being turned to the engine; while thus leaning from the carriage, the back part of his head came in violent contact with the battlement of the bridge, bespattering it with his blood. He was knocked off the carriage, and falling under the wheels his right leg was terribly cut and bruised. The accident was not discovered by any one in the train until it arrived at North Dean, when the engine was detached, and sent in search of the body. Two men, however, who happened to be in the wood close by, witnessed the accident, and ran immediately to give assistance, but upon reaching the spot found that Sunderland was quite dead.

THE ROBBERY OF LORD BURLEIGH'S JEWELLERY, AT CAMBRIDGE.—At the general quarter session of Cambridge, on Tuesday, Edward Elsbury, who was indicted for stealing from the rooms of Lord Burleigh, at St. John's College, Jewellery, of the value of from £50 to £60, was found guilty, and though recommended to mercy by the Jury, on account of his previous good character. The Recorder sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

DESPERATE CASE OF AN INFANT, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY ITS MOTHER.—Sinford, about half-way on the road between Cheltenham and Northlench, has been the scene of a melancholy incident, the result entirely of domestic dissensions. At an inquest held on Tuesday, the following particulars transpired:—In the adjoining village of Sevenhampton, a labourer, named John Newman, with his wife, Jane Newman, their four children, and an infant, lived in the same house with the young man's father and family. The latter a year, or some time past, to have made the young wife's position extremely unhappy, and, about a fortnight ago, even her husband struck her a violent blow, the object of her father and brother having avowedly to drive her and her family from the house. On Saturday last, after having been entirely silent for two days, she went out, taking with her her children, all of whom she left with a neighbour, except an infant, with whom she proceeded, as she said, towards Dowdeswell. Between eight and nine o'clock, however, on that morning, as Mr. Samuel Dyer, a miller residing at Salford, was passing his mill pond, he saw a female, in an erect position, and proceeding with further into the stream. When he first saw her, she was kneeling. Reward, which she did several times, as if she was dipping something into the water, and, at length, when about ten yards from the bank, she plunged into the stream head foremost. Mr. Dyer immediately procured assistance, and, after a lapse of fifteen minutes, she was brought to the bank apparently lifeless. In the mean time one of the men perceived that the body of an infant was lying at the bottom of the stream, and on it being extricated found that it was dead. Medical assistance was procured, and, in about two hours, the mother was with difficulty resuscitated. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Jane Newman, for the death, by drowning of her infant child.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—The veteran arctic navigator has undergone his last examination at the BANKRUPTCY COURT. The case had been adjourned for the appointment of assignees, and also for the attendance of some witnesses. The latter, however, did not appear. It was clearly shown that he was entitled to be deemed a trading bankrupt. After the assignees had been appointed, &c., the bankrupt was declared to have passed his examination, and was ordered to receive his protection.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Cracow, of the 23rd ult., states that the number of persons now imprisoned there on charges connected with the late revolt is 870, and that a reward of 4000 florins has been offered for the apprehension of Bembroski, who was secretary to the dictator, but who, according to some accounts, has killed at Podgorze.

"A magnificent *fête*" says *Le Railway*, "is talked of, which is to be given at the Champ-de-Mars by all the railroad companies, when the Havre, Verdun, and Vierzon railways shall be inaugurated. The administrators of all the lines now open or being executed, will be summoned to participate in it. It will be a sort of federal *fête* of industry.

John Oliver Richer, the once celebrated rope-dancer, died at Swindon last week, aged 73 years.

The Emperor of Russia, attended by Count Orloff and Prince Volkonsky, left St. Petersburgh on the 19th ult., for Moscow. His Imperial Majesty's two younger sons, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, left the Russian capital, accompanied by General Filossooff, the day previous, to await the arrival of their illustrious father at Moscow.

The *Cape Frontier Times*, of the 27th of January, contains the following racy sketch of her Madagascar Majesty:—"Captain Kelly, of the *Conway*, had received a letter from the Queen Ranavalo Majaka, in which she complains bitterly of the behaviour of both English and French commandants. The Queen Ranavalo Majaka thinks very odd of their interfering in her own affairs, and asks how Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe would take it if she were to meddle with their concerns. She asserts that she has as much right to put her enemy's head at the end of the pole, as the Queen Victoria to send her prisoners to exile. Besides, she first gun has not been fired by her, and, consequently, more than ten nations have orders, which are, that no traders will ever be admitted into her country unless they take the oath as Madagascar subjects."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Lovell, her Majesty's Consul at the Austrian Italian States, expired on the 24th ultimo, at Venice, in the 76th year of his age. He was appointed to the office in 1834, and had been similarly engaged previously. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Continent.

According to a letter from Portugal, it seems that the intrigues of the agents in the kingdom have taken a most serious character. If the Government does not promptly interfere, Portugal may become the theatre of disastrous events. It is said that the principal agents of these intrigues receive their instructions from Palmella, at Madrid. An agent is said to have arrived recently at this latter capital, charged to redouble activity.

The commencement of the works of the intended railroad from Louvain (Belgium) to the Prussian frontier, took place last week with the usual ceremonies. Amongst the authorities present on the occasion was M. De Bavay, the Secretary-General, but now Minister of Public Works. Soon after the arrival at Louvain of the train from Brussels, M. de Bavay dug up the first spade-full of earth with a silver spade, richly carved and engraved, which was presented to him by the directors.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 27th of March, says:—"The modifications in the English tariff, permitting the importation of cattle and of all kinds of meat into Great Britain free of duty, have had an effect on our market. The stores of cured hams are in consequence cleared out, and the prices of the landed classes feel the effects, and the poor can scarcely make any purchases. Merchants engaged in the Transatlantic trade also experience the consequences of this rise, for the price of salt meat is thirty per cent. higher than it was last year."

A letter from Berlin, dated March 27, says:—"We learn from good authority, that the receipts of the Zollverein for 1845 are considerably higher than for 1844. It is said that sugar, coffee, and other Colonial produce, have produced a million of thalers more than last year. However, the sum produced by sugar was considerably reduced by the amount of the premiums of export, reaching a sum of about 400,000 thalers. Undoubtedly, sugar refineries are at present the most flourishing undertakings in the whole Zollverein, notwithstanding the competition made to them through Holland of a sort of exceedingly fine candy sugar, which scarcely pays customs' duty, of 2500 sacks a day."

A letter from Venice dated March 26, says:—"The bridge over the Lagune, at Venice, and the railway thence to Vicenza are open on the Milan side. The railway has become an opened as far as Padua, and within the last month or two Government has taken the whole out of the company's into its own hands, in order to complete the line from Venice to Milan within a reasonable time. The works on the Vienna and Trieste Railway (which has been open from the former place to Graze for some time), have suddenly been interrupted by the breaking out of the typhus in a most malignant form amongst the workmen employed between Marburg and Laybach."

Accounts from Konigsberg, dated March 17, from the relatives of the late Dr. Frede ten Wilhelm Bessel, announce the decease of that distinguished astronomer. Perhaps no individual has contributed so much to the advancement of the science of astronomy, during the present century, as this distinguished and excellent man. The health of Professor Bessel had been declining for some years, and the latters state that he died peaceably, after long suffering, in the 62nd year of his age.

The ragging Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha incurred some danger, on the 31st ult, at Marseilles. His horses having run away, the latter jumped out of the carriage on its way to Lisbon. Fortunately he escaped with only a contusion on the leg. The *Sud* of Marseilles states, that his Royal Highness is to embark in the *Amsterdam* steamer for Malaga, whence he intends visiting the Spanish capital on his way to Lisbon.

The portion of the Northern Railway between Lille, Arras, and Valenciennes, with a point of intersection at Douai, was opened on Wednesday (last week) to the public. The receipts of the day were to be given to the poor. The service is organised, with three departures per day from each of the extremities. The trains arrived at the same time at Douai, where the passengers exchange places. The works on the part of the line between Amiens and Arras are pushed on actively. A single way is finished between Paris and Amiens, and the second one is drawing towards its close.

A letter from Alexandria, dated March 21, gives a most fearful picture of the state of Greece. It states "that King Otho is a mere puppet in the hands of [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and engaged, for reasons they best know why, in forwarding French troops. In modern days were known such cruelties and atrocities as are committed in the country. Hot eggs are placed under the armpits of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the supposed or unsuspected positories of hidden treasure. All those unheard of atrocities are permitted by the Government to pass with perfect impunity; so much so, indeed, that crime is now at a premium."

We learn from Dantzic, 28th ult., that the Austrian Government has prohibited the export of corn from Galicia.

According to a recent decree of the Government of Lima, any stranger can marry a Peruvian, establish himself at Peru, and possess lands without a loss of his nationality. This annuls a former decree of a contrary nature. Many of the republics of South America intend following the example of Peru.

Intelligence has been received from the Isle of Bourbon to Dec. 25. It appears that on the 23rd some disturbances had taken place in the island. The blacks having assembled in the St. André district, and committed some excesses in the rural properties, it was found necessary to call out the gendarmerie, and sixty negroes were taken to prison. The next day the colony was on the alert, the military received cartridges, and the posts were all doubled. The fears of a rising caused the Governor to forbid the celebration of the midnight mass for Christmas Day.

A French paper states that a very lamentable occurrence took place last week at Werden, between Sarrebrouck and Sarrelouis. A ferry boat with fifty passengers, of all ages and both sexes, and two carriages with horses, used to them, returning from Market, was sunk, after having struck violently against the sunk, and only five persons were saved, the rest perishing in the Sarre. This catastrophe is added to the numerous groups of the lamentable list of the breaking of the chain, when the rapidity of the current hurries away the boat, and the shrieks of the females alarming the horses, they moved to one side of the boat, which overturned, and sunk.

A Vienna letter of the 29th ult., states that the peasants of Gallicia have refused to continue to perform the forced labours imposed upon them by the late revolt, and have joined in the insurrectionary groups.

The *Independence* of Brussels, of Sunday, states that M. Van de Weyer had given in his resignation as Ambassador to London, but that he had been induced by the King to withdraw it.

The *Brussels Gazette*, of April 4, says—"We regret to have to announce the melancholy death of the Hon. E. Astley, brother to Lord Hastings, who was found drowned, on Thursday last, in the Dyrbe."

A letter from Lemberg, of the 26th ult., says:—"Recently, 200 refugee insurgents from Cracow marched from Tschow to Tarnow with a number of the peasantry, whom, by acts of violence, when seduction was found to be insufficient, they had induced to join them; but as soon as these peasants came within view of the Austrian bayonets, they turned [illegible] them, and made the rest prisoners. With the exception of [illegible] attempts at plunder in Barnow and Frystack, public tranquility has not been disturbed."

The *Havre Journal* of Saturday says:—"The Prince de Joinville arrived here yesterday evening, from Caen, in the *Gabriel* steamer. After witnessing the Launch of the *Pasce-Portout* at Dantes, and paying a visit to Lorient and Brest, his Royal Highness left the latter port by a [illegible] for Cherbourg. [illegible] him to land at Cherbourg. [illegible] this morning for Paris."

A letter from Algiers gives details of the capture from the Arabs of Captain Lacoste, son the death of M. Levi, the interpreter. The writer states that when Abd-el-Kader was obliged to fly, several of his prisoners and baggage behind him, he ordered the captain and M. Levi, to be led to their horses, and an Arab was appointed to kill them both. M. Levi received several wounds, [illegible] one of which were mortal. Captain Lacoste, after being three times fired at and missed, received at last a pistol ball in the side, which broke one of his ribs, and another in the thigh. He would have been massacred, but for the timely arrival of the Goums, which cut his assailant to pieces. The captain had another escape; for, being in the Arab dress, he was for a moment taken for one of the enemy; but, happily, he made himself known by his voice. He has been attended with the utmost care, and there is every reason to hope that he will recover.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week is one in which neither the national taste nor the national custom give popularity to the pursuit of amusement. In keeping with this honourable breach of the ordinary observance, our present notice will be rather prospective than historic. There was, indeed, a passage of horse-racing on Maulsey Hurst, and certain pleasure parties for the purpose of steeple-chasing in the vicinity of Windsor. In the latter the guests were said to have been up to their necks in mud: in the former things did not come off on velvet either. The site of Hampton races is one of the most picturesque and rurally pretty in reach of the metropolis. It is very hard, for this cause, that the citizens of London should be required to pay for their peeping after a course no where else existing. Last week the noble stand and the fair downs of Epsom were thrown open to the public gratis: this week, for the privilege of going on the Hurst, they charged a half-a-crown for a one-horse chaise. At Epsom the sport was a treat to those by whom it was got up: at Hampton there was not a race above the average of a leather plate: the meeting, in fact, was a contribution from the officers [illegible] at Hampton Court. Unless they ease their "mulling" system, we can [illegible] the fortunes another edition of the story about the goose that laid the golden eggs.

It is the chartered season of sport and revel, will of course overflow with good things. The holiday folks will be at their wits' end for time even to taste a little of the treats which solicit them, and the lovers of sporting will have wherewithal to pick and choose from. Running, indeed, is on its last legs: the Queen's celebrate their final gala for the season on Monday, at Stoke Common. For the East-Ender, parsimoniously there may be an attempt to renovate the Epping Hunt: but, virtually, the class has brought its operations to a close, foxes no longer are in season, like oysters, during every month with an R in it. Foremost among Nations, Sports will be the run.

The Craven Meeting, at Newmarket, which commences on Monday, is the overture, properly speaking, to the serious business of the course. It comes in, as befits its April existence, with cloud and shine. For the first time for 32 years, it will be without its once famous Ruddlesworth, a stake that whilom has exercised no mean influence on the Derby. It also appears under an accession of patronage that augurs well for the future. New names—when those of good men and true—are most welcome to the Newmarket lists. This year, as subscribers to the principal stakes, there are "among the superlatively good"—Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Colonel Wyndham, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, and Mr. Fiddlemore, first appearers, in that character, or nearly so. There can be no doubt but that racing is in the ascendant. At this meeting there will be between twenty and thirty races, and although, in some instances, the fields will be short, the sports, from the unusually forward state of the stables, must be over the general average. It will bring out a good many Derby nominations, and is certain to affect the betting. Beside the Newmarket Craven, during Easter week, Catterick Bridge Races take place; one of the lions of the northern turf season, in the spring of the year.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting took a very comprehensive range this afternoon, and as the Newmarket Handicap had the effect of elevating Corranna, who many thought would be kept for Chester, to the premiership, Arturo, Beaumont, Spur, the Nile Boy, being also in good estimation; as many others were fancied, we may anticipate a brilliant field at the starting post. Very little was done on the Chester Cup; and not much on the Derby, with the exception of The Traverser and Tom Tulloch, who were in great demand. We have to submit an unusually full list of prices:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

13 to 1 agst Corranna	20 to 1 agst Rowland Hill	25 to 1 agst 1-am-not-aware	
15 to 1 — Arthur	20 to 1 — Marquis of Conyngham	(taken)	
16 to 1 — Spur	20 to 1 — Woldrop	25 to 1 — Rosa	
16 to 1 — Nile Boy	20 to 1 — Dexterous	25 to 1 — Queen of Tyne(t)	
20 to 1 — Beaumont	25 to 1 agst Sir Digory Diddle	25 to 1 — Young Lochinvar	
20 to 1 — Thumpion (t)			

CHESTER CUP.

12 to 1 agst Weatherbit	25 to 1 agst Miss Burns	30 to 1 agst Mermaid (t)	
15 to 1 — Sweetmeat	25 to 1 — Grim. Con.	30 to 1 — Redstreak (t)	
18 to 1 — Hope	25 to 1 — Big Bower	30 to 1 — Pedometer (t)	
22 to 1 — Vitula	30 to 1 — Vivian	30 to 1 — St. Lawrence (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.

4 to 1 agst Iago		8 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst Sting	20 to 1 agst The Traverser	25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe	
12 to 1 — Leonardo	25 to 1 — Iago	25 to 1 — Tom Tulloch	

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's	10 to 1 agst Vanish (t)	25 to 1 agst Fantastic (t)	
	15 to 1 — Queen Anne (t)	25 to 1 — Landau (t)	

THURSDAY.—The length of our quotations will show that the subscribers were numerous. As a formidable a field as has appeared for some time, nor one, perhaps, so much calculated to give an erroneous idea of the extent of the betting. To prevent this, we should state that, although nearly every arrival mentioned was backed, only three or four for the Derby, and as much in the Oaks, were taken. The leading favourites were in considerable estimation for the Newmarket Handicap Sweetmeat, Best Bower, Vitula, and Pedometer, for the Chester Cup, and Tom Tulloch (an immense favourite), The Traverser, and Hamilcar, for the Derby. Bresaroto went back to 16 to 1, but was backed in quarters that incline us to suspect that he is destined to see a much better day. The following were the averages, at the close of a very long afternoon:—

NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

13 to 1 agst Corranna	16 to 1 agst Spur (t)	1 25 to 1 agst Rowland Hill	
14 to 1 — Marquis of Conyngham	16 to 1 — Dexterous (t)	25 to 1 — Satyr (t)	
15 to 1 — Arthur (t)	20 to 1 — Woldrop	25 to 1 — Little Vulgar Boy	
15 to 1 — Arthur (t)	20 to 1 — Thumpion		

The Nile Boy declined to start.

2000 GUINEAS STAKE.

9 to 2 agst Iago (t)	6 to 1 agst Ten Tousand (t)	16 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill (t)

CHESTER CUP.

13 to 1 agst Weatherbit	20 to 1 agst Grim. Con.	50 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger	
14 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	20 to 1 — Pedometer	50 to 1 — Billy Purvis (t)	
16 to 1 — Big Bower	40 to 1 — St. Lawrence	66 to 1 — Glasy (t)	
20 to 1 — Vitula	40 to 1 — Hope	100 to 1 — Petit Morceau (t)	
20 to 1 — Miss Burns	40 to 1 — Redstreak (t)		
20 to 1 — Fitzallen	50 to 1 — Whalebone (t)		

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst Sting	12 to 1 agst Leonardo	26 to 1 agst Malcolm	
10 to 1 — The Traverser (t)	25 to 1 — Tibthorpe	45 to 1 — Tagnet	
10 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	25 to 1 — Hamilcar (t)		

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Col Peel's lot	12 to 1 agst Landau (t)	25 to 1 agst Mowerdin (t)
10 to 1 — Vanish (t)		

THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

Even bet between Alarm and Mentor.

HAMPTON RACES. MONDAY

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added.

Mr E. Haworth's John Davis, 11st 7lb	.. .. .. (Owner)	1
Mr. Blundell's Marmion, 8st 7lb	.. .. ..	2

Match £100, one mile-and-a-half.—Mr. Smithson's Rob Roy, 9st 7lb (May) beat Captain Bayly's gr m by Drone, 9st.

The Hurdle Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.

Mr R Y. Shipley's Burnette, aged, 11st 7lb	.. .. (Mr. Roland)	1
Lord A. Lennox's Barnaby Rudge, 11st 7lb	.. .. ..	2

Handicap Hurdle Stakes, of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 30 added.

Capt. Barnett's Buckkeeper, 11st..	.. .. ..(Bradley)	1
Mr. Williams's Limerick, 10st 10lb	.. .. ..	2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 10 added, was won easily by Mr. Rowland's Adrian, beating Lord G ardner's Mr. Booty and Mr. Slade's Ascot.

The Scurry Stakes, of 3 sovs each, with a Purse added, were won by Mr. Rowland's Adrian (Owner), beating Mr. Beebee's and Mr. May's Saltfish.

The weather was very unfavourable, but the attendance tolerably good.

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES —TUESDAY.

The ground chosen by the Stewards (Viscount Naville, Hon. R. N. Lawley, and Albert Records, Esq.) to be ridden over this year, was in Buckinghamshire, and the start in a meadow about a quarter of a mile from Eton College, the booths and carriages of Calvey's Hill, which, on account of its being selected as the spot for coming in, commanded an admirable view of the whole line of country. The fences to be taken were sixteen in number, in addition to the Chalvey Ditch, and another brook at coming in.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains had rendered the ground exceedingly heavy for the horses, and disagreeable to the spectators, the company was more numerous than any former occasion. The first race was—

The Household Brigade Cup, value £100, with subscriptions of £10 each.

Mr Hesketh na. g g Warwick	(Capt. Powell)	1
Mr. Wingfield's b m Lamerala	(Capt. Peel)	2

This was an admirable race, the winner taking the lead [illegible] throughout.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with £50 added.

Mr. [illegible]	(Mr. Rowland)	1
Mr. W. [illegible]	(Mr. [illegible])	2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and a sum added from the fund.

Lord Browna[illegible]	(Owner)	1
Mr. [illegible]	(Capt. Powell)	2

[illegible] DAY'S RIDE DAY.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with £10 added.

[illegible]		1
[illegible]		2

[illegible] of £10 each, with £[illegible] added.

Lord Glenlo's b g Satan	(Owner)	1
Mr. Hesketh's ch g Werwick	(Capt. Powell)	2

[illegible] £2 each, with £10 added.

Mr. Neale's b g Laurel	(Rackley)	1
Capt. Fendall's Colean Maid	(Mr. Bowlan.)	2

A Scurry Stake of £1 each, with £5 added.

Mr. Hesketh's Stumps	.. ..	1
Mr. Neale's [illegible]	.. ..	2

SCENES IN THE PUNJAUB.—(FROM SKETCHES BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)

RIBERSEE FORT, IN THE PUNJAUB.

The pair of Engravings of what is termed the Alpine Punjaub, are from two spirited sketches from the portfolio of Mr. Vigne, the traveller. The first represents a strong Fort at Ribersee, in Gholab Singh's country, with the snowy range of Koksur, in the distance. The second Illustration shows the fortified Palace of Bisuli Rajah, and the Lower Himalaya range.

PALACE OF THE BISULI RAJAH, AND LOWER HIMALAYA RANGE.

NEWSPAPER

The first presents a fine specimen of the native Hill Fort, which, by its natural position, appears fitted to defy all the strategies of siege. The Castle-Palace of the Rajah occupies a less favoured position. Let us, however, hope that it be long ere the capabilities of the first of these structures are called into requisition.

'Tis Peace!.... Along the thousand plains
Where the Five Rivers roll their tide
Through the fair Punjaub, "*Order reigns*;"
For crush'd has been her warrior pride.
The Lion Chiefs,* whose iron manes
Boldly confronted Britain's pow'r,
Now vanish'd, gnaw their galling chains,
And 'neath the yoke of conquest cow'r.

'Tis Peace! "Men make a solitude,
Then call it peace!"† Along the banks
Of gory Sutlej may be view'd
The havoc of the hostile ranks.
Five thousand turbans press the ground,
Five hundred British hearts are cold,
Beneath the tête-de-pont's red mound,
Whose guns the knell of bravery toll'd.

Oh! yes, 'tis peace, and dearly bought:
The gay, the witty, and the brave,
Who yesterday but little thought
Of death, have found a bloody grave.
The grey-haired chiefs, whose darling hope,
Long cherished, was "*to die at home!*"
For *there*, no yearning arms shall ope,
No toast resound, nor goblet foam.

When will this end this deadly strife?
There's peace—but not within the hearts
Of the dark Sikhs, who grasp the knife
E'en now for vengeance. 'Tis the marts
Of commerce—not the reeking sword;
'Tis the soul-ividing arts,
Which the best guarantee afford
Of Peace; and, until Earth departs,
Where'er the sword has hew'd its crimson path,
No peace is there, but fierce and smouldering wrath.

* The word Singh means Lion. This word is always attached to the names of the Chiefs as Lal Singh, Singh Sunal &c.

† "Solitudinem faciunt, et pacem appellantur."—Ca

SIR HENRY SMITH.

The speech of the Earl of Ripon, who moved the vote of thanks in the House of Peers to Sir H. Smith, gave an able sketch of the operations he conducted during the march upon Loodianah, to effect a junction with General Wheeler. The Duke of Wellington added the weight of his testimony to the tribute paid to the military talents of this gallant officer; but his past career was but briefly alluded to on that occasion. We give a portrait of Sir H. Smith, derived from the most authentic source, and add a sketch of his past services.

Sir Henry G. Smith is descended from an ancient family, that has been settled for the last two centuries at Whittlesea (Isle of Ely). In 1805 he was, under the auspices of the late General Sir William Stewart, appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade (then the 95th). To enumerate his services would be to name almost every battle that has since been fought by British troops in every quarter of the globe, for he has had more practical experience in war, and passed through more fire, perhaps, than any man living.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE SMITH, K.C.B. FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

His first campaign commenced in South America with the storming of Montevideo and attack on Buenos Ayres; next at the capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; thence to the Peninsula, where he was present in every battle fought by the main army (Talavera excepted) from the beginning to the end of that war. We next find him at the capture of Washington, under General Ross, and for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, he was honoured by being made the bearer of the despatches to England. His next battle-field was, in the capacity of military secretary, in the attack on New Orleans, where the good, the gallant Pakenham died in his arms. And he returned to England in time to partake in the glories of his last European battle, as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 6th Division under Sir John Lambert, on the field of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Smith's career as a staff officer commenced in 1811, with his appointment as Brigade-Major in the celebrated Light Division, in which he was ever conspicuous alike for his dashing gallantry in the field, his frank warm-hearted bearing to his brother officers, and his unwearied attention to the comforts and the wants of the soldier.

Those only who have served under a good and an indifferent staff-officer can estimate the immense value of the former, and Smith was one of the very best, for his heart and soul were in his duty. His light wiry frame rendered him insensible to fatigue, and no matter what battle or march might have occupied the day or night, or what elementary war might be raging, Smith was never to be found off his horse until he saw every man in his brigade housed, if cover could possibly be had. His devotion to their comforts was repaid by their affection, which was shown in a manner most gratifying to him when, in 1827, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies; the voluntary attendance of every officer and soldier, from the Governor downwards, made his embarkation triumphal.

Though engaged in active service throughout the war of the Peninsula, he has only been once wounded, which proved a singular advantage to him in more respects than one, for the chiefs of his brigade proving not so invulnerable, it brought him as commander, successively, to several of the most brilliant warriors of that age—Kempt, Barnard, Beckwith, Colburne, &c.; for, while he was honoured with their friendship, he profited largely by their experience. In 1837, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies. In the year following, he was transferred in the same rank to the Cape of Good Hope, and, in 1839, appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General in India, where he has remained ever since, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore.

The battle of Aliwal speaks for itself; as the despatch of Sir H. Smith would alone proclaim that he had been trained under Sir John Moore, and finished under the master-mind of Wellington.

THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.

"On Friday morning, (the 27th ult.) the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, stationed at the Wellington Barracks, were [illegible] for the Adjutant to [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the Guards were told the [illegible] were Sir Harry Smith, [illegible] the battalion being dismissed from the square, they gave three hearty cheers for their brothers in arms in India."—*Globe*

The news arrives! the glorious news!
Recalling England's pristine fame;
With honest pride the land reviews
Both Wellington's and Marlborough's name
But Waterloo and Ramilies
Cannot excel the trophies bright,
Won from the ruthless enemies
Who wildly dared the Britons' might.

Behold Old England's Grenadiers!
The hoary chief and drummer-boy
Welcome alike, with triumph cheers,
The news that fills their hearts with joy.
How eagerly their ears they feast:
Smith, Gough, and Hardinge - household words! -
Recount the glories of the last,
Achieved by Britain's stainless swords.

Ay! stainless - and therein consists
Our greatest fame—there rests no blot
Upon our banners where the lists
Of warfare peal the shell and shot.

READING THE DESPATCHES OF THE INDIAN NEWS, AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

Not captive's cause nor conquest's lust
Led on our men to glory's goal,
They proved themselves the brave and just
And sway'd by mercy's blessed control.

'Tis this which renders Britan's rule
To India's millions so endeared;
From Ganges to the swart Cabool
Our name is honoured and revered.
The sword is sheathed; the arts of peace,
Commerce, and Truth will soon prevail;
The fratricidal strife shall cease,
And joy succeed to sorrow's wail.

Honour to England's Grenadiers,
For their's is now the bravest trade;
To guard their land from hostile spears,
For this they draw the victor blade.
Each is a soldier-citizen
Who fondly loves his native home;
Hence have they been the first of men
On tented field or billows' foam.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. II.

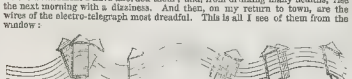
ROM a number of communications which have been sent to us, relative to our scientific information connected with the electro-magnetic wires, we select the following:

"SIR,

"I am a musician, and, though I say it who perhaps ought not to, one of no ordinary talents. I have lately started some entertainments on my own account. My 'Lays and Legends of Everywhere,' have been most favourably received; so also has my 'Wee Hour wi' Bunn,' and my Lecture 'On the Music of Newington Butts.' My descriptive songs, in imitation of Mr. H. Russell, including 'The Fourpeuny Boat aground,' 'The Old Turn-up Bedstead,' 'I'm a Bore!" 'The Gambler's Grandmother,' 'The Shop on Fire,' and others, have created a great sensation; and I have challenged Mr. John Parry to make the piano sneeze, laugh, and whistle as well as *he* can, but he is afraid.

"Well, Sir, you see my opinion is of some value; and therefore I must protest against the plan of teaching the cornet-à-piston from the telegraph wires, mentioned in your letter. The great objection is that the notes once passed could never be taken up again, and especially the high ones for, before the pupil could get his lips to the necessary *embouchure*, he would be a mile beyond the bar. A non-musical friend, given to sensuous vitality, suggests that *fugues* should be chosen for the music; because, as he says, those compositions never appear to have beginning, end, middle, or anything else, and may be commenced or left off anywhere, with equal effect. But, herein does he show his lack of common-sense, and overplus of absurd irreverence.

"It would be better, Sir, for you to confine yourself to practical improvements, than ingenious, but futile schemes. There is a point of far greater importance to railway travellers connected with the electro-telegraph wires, to which attention ought to be called. It is this: after my entertainments given in the country, I am usually asked to supper by certain of the leading inhabitants, in gratitude for the amusement I have afforded them: and, from drinking many healths, rise the next morning with a dizziness. And then, on my return to town, are the wires of the electro-telegraph most dreadful. This is all I see of them from the window:



So they go on —up and down, down and up, for miles and miles; until, at last, seeing nothing else, I begin to think that *they* are stationary, and it is the carriage which is undulating. And this has such an effect, that I am as indisposed upon arriving at the terminus, as if I had just crossed the Channel.

"A little care on the part of the directors can remedy this. Why cannot the wires be tuned up tight, like those of a piano? Pray recommend this, and oblige

"Your constant reader,

"COUNTERPOINT.

"N.B. The ignorance of the rustics down the lines is dreadful. They cannot be persuaded but that the electro-telegraph is a set of wires, which the clerks in London pull to ring bells at Slough."

CHARADE THE SECOND.

Lady Amy Arlington beyond a doubt was very fair,
Long and sweeping were her tresses, soft and rippling was her hair—
Not the undulating bands in which young ladies now delight,
By hot irons falsely waved, or plaited very tight at night.
But long dewy tresses falling o'er her cheek and bury shoulders,
Darkly cluster'd *a raven*, and driving frantic the beholder's.
Lady Amy Arlington was followed by a dangling train,
But *my first* to their discomfort could alone her favour gain.

He was ever at her side,
With her daily used to ride;
In her boudoir he intruded
When all others were excluded;
And the crowd of lovers mutter'd, fairly distanced in the race,
"What a lucky dog he is, and would that I were in his place."

Harry Vane—*so on dits* tell—
Lov'd the Lady Amy well.
But he sigh'd, "Ah! woe is me!
Sooner than myself, I see,
Aught can her *my second* be."

Whether it was her canary, hanging in the gilded cage,
Or the tiny cup of china, part of a small equipage;
Or the prancing Arab horse, that in the Park she lov'd to ride;
Or the little coral bauble that the charm against the evil-eyed;
Or each other watch-chain trinket—*gifts* of which her desk was full;
Or the sleep-inducing *brioche*, worked in rainbow Berlin wool;
Or aught else amongst her things to which she gave the loving name,
Harry mark'd, and said, lamenting, "Would she'd call me just the same!"

Sober philosophic friends
Tell us "Perseverance ends
In perfection!" So it proved;
Lady Amy's heart was moved;
Harry no more vainly loved.

How he changed! He gave up Folking, which he did beyond compare;
Never went to any parties, if his Amy was not there;
Never, even to his club, except to see about his letters;
Left off smoking, sold the meerschaum, cut the company of setters;
("Betting-men," I should have said, but then the other makes a rhyme;)
Came in always to his slumbers at a reason-able time.
So it is; submitting to a pretty woman's sole control,
In her hands, without exception, every man becomes MY WHOLE.

CON. FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Why is not General Tom Thumb the smallest in the world?—Because in India there is a General *Lotter*.

RAILWAY TYPES.

THE JOLLY MAN OF THE SECOND CLASS.

We never yet travelled for any distance on any line, without meeting a jolly man: and he was always in the second-class carriages. We never encountered him amongst the aristocracy of the train; for jollity and assumption of position are incompatible

By the way, apropos of second-class carriages, some good excuse ought to be invented for those people to avoid the impulse of, who are very sensitive about being thought unable to afford any thing. When stage coaches were in fashion on a folks said that they always rode outside not because it was cheaper—but, because "travelling inside always made them ill." And yet, oddly enough they were not affected by the interior of a private carriage. Formerly, the same excuse held good in a second-class carriage: they patronised it "for the sake of the air." But now the cars are all closed they do not know what to say. They cannot prefer a thorough draught or rattling windows; and, therefore, something must be hit upon to relieve them from their present embarrassment.

Now! We know the Jolly Man the moment he enters the carriage. He looks round and smiles at the passengers as though he had done something facetious in getting in. And then he says he likes to sit with his back to the horses," and laughs again. He never has any luggage; possibly this to some measure contributes to his hilarity. When the train moves, he says "Now we're off," which assertion being incontrovertible provokes no reply; but he still laughs, and upon the engine squealing, he says "Oh, dear! you're very bad—that you?" which evidently his pet joke, for then he absolutely chuckles. If the train stops at the station longer than he thinks proper he puts his head out of the window and shouts to the guard "Now John! all right." And at one of the stations he knows the clerk, to whom he cries "How about that spanell?" which is presumed to relate to some jocular dog transaction, embodying circumstances of great mirth.

For the clerk, in all the confusion of way-bills, time-keepers, and late passengers, has still a moment to laugh and reply. "Ask the gent as was here on Sunday," upon which the Jolly Man winks, points his thumb over his shoulder, and says to the passenger, as the train goes on, "I know'd I should have him." At which, a *tit-a-tit* of feeble, but complaisant mind, smiles from courtesy. But he seeth not the joke.

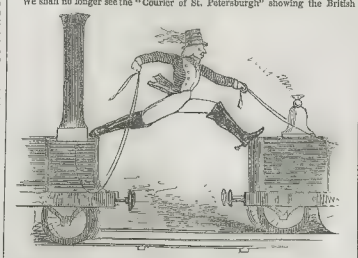
The Jolly Man has certain funny things to launch at every point of the journey. When the Engine first goes off, gasping and panting, as it does on the up-rail from Kingston,) he invariably says, "Bellows to mend." And in the Tunnel, he soothes the fears of the lady opposite by saying "Never mind, mum; it'll soon be over, as the man said:" but who the man was, and under what circumstances he expressed his conviction of an approaching *denouement*, nobody is told. But he must have been a wag in his time, whoever he was: for the Jolly Man laughs again.

We must confess we like the Jolly Man. His jokes are certainly mild: but we are sure that he is uncommonly good-tempered; and would sit with his back to the engine, or his face, or shut all the windows, or have them all open, or anything that the passengers wished. And he certain when he arrives at his station, which is always an intermediate one, that, if you are going his way, he will be hurt if you do not take a seat in the compromise between a private cab and a tax-cart which is waiting for him. And then, also, he sure that he is known all along the road; and most especially as the "Crooked Billet," where he laughs as he lets you into the secret, that the host "draws the best glass of old ale in all England."

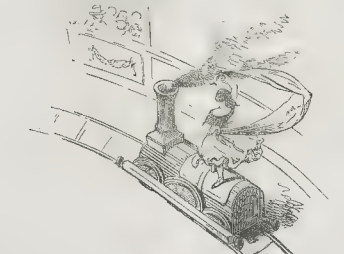
EASTER AT ASTLEY'S, FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

The ultimate uses to which steam will be applied are beyond all imagination. Comic literary gentlemen and artists have for some time past furnished diverting sketches of locomotive engines put to the ordinary purposes of promenades and riding; but as horses gradually become extinct, which they will soon do, the most extraordinary results will be produced. The first shadow of these coming events has been cast by the challenges of speed on the broad and narrow gauge, between Brunel and Stephenson. Beyond a doubt this sporting principle will be carried out before long. All the lines will become race-courses. We shall have the "London and Southwestern Spring Meeting," the "Dover Derby," and the "Direct York St. Leger," and steple-chases for two-year old engines, will take place upon unfinished lines begun at several places at once, the intervening gaps forming the "rasers," and unbridged viaducts the "purling" brooks. But upon our favourite Astley's we expect this change will fall most heavily. Locomotives will fill the stables, coke the racks and mangers. Mr. Widdecombe will lay down the whip for the fire-shovel, and Mr. Barry will give up the Clown for the comic stoker. Every thing will be altered.

We shall no longer see the "Courier of St. Petersburgh" showing the British

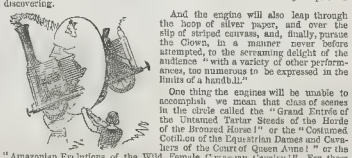


public in what a hazardous manner despatches are conveyed in Russia, or how clearly "riding over the poles," peculiar to that Government, is demonstrated No: the "courier" will ride two engines at once, guiding them by stop-cocks and safety valves upon circular rails, and increasing the excitement of the finish, when the drums and trumpets always play fast and loud, by letting off the steam, and flying round in a cloud of vapour. And Camille Leroux, Caroline, or Louise Tournaire will no longer cling to the extreme edge of the horse, as slightly but securely perched, as a boy on the back springs of a carriage. They will perform



their graceful scarf evolutions upon a ladies' engine, and the jokes of the Clown will be such as "Now, John, put some gin-and-water into his boiler to make him go fast;" or he will make some allusion to his "always being in hot water," and, speaking of the accompaniments, he will say—"You don't want a saddle, and the poker will give you a *stir-up*," with other established facetiæ

There will be no more clever horses, to run after the Clown, pick up handkerchiefs, fire pistols, uncork bottles, and the like; but Mr. Batty will introduce his "Trained Locomotive Bursters," which will fill its own tender, take its supper of coke, stop at "the lady who's wishing to be married before Easter," or "the young gentleman who prefers robbing an orchard to going to church," or any other idiosyncracies which learned animals evince such remarkable perception in discovering.



And the engine will also leap through the hoop of silver paper, and over the slip of striped canvass, and, finally, pursue the Clown, in a manner never before attempted, to the screaming delight of the audience "with a variety of other performances, too numerous to be expressed in the limits of a handbill."

One thing the engines will be unable to accomplish we mean that class of scenes in the circle called the "Grand Entrée of the Untamed Tartar Steeds of the Horde of the Bronzed Horse!" or the "Continued Cotillon of the Equestrian Dames and Cavaliers of the Court of Queen Anne!" or the "Amazonian Evolutions of the Wild Female Circassian Cavalry!" For these would require such a confused mass of rails that the "setches" would not possibly be kept in order, and the audience might be startled at the sudden frenzy of an engine flying off the rails over the heads, and finally creating great confusion, to say the least of it, in the pit, by its whistle, and fiery verrukle behaviour

That all these things will happen we firmly believe. But on the first night we shall take our place as high up and out of danger as we can.

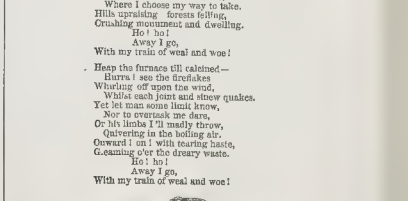
LAYS OF THE LINE.

THE SONG OF THE ENGINE

Roaring o'er the trembling land,
Mountains piercing, valleys cressing,
Rushing on either hand,
Glowing embers madly tossing:
Like some fettered fiend of Hell
Speed I on my reckless way,
Shooting aye, to weed and fell,
My infernal roundelay.
Over moor and pasture screaming
Whilst the tired world is dreaming,
Ho! ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!

What to me is park or tower,
Cottage or ancestral hall?
Be it needed, mine the power
From the earth to sweep them all.
For wherever I go, you see
Desolation in my wake;
All the world must bow to me,
Where I choose my way to take.
Hills upraising forests felling,
Crushing monument and dwelling.
Ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!

Heap the furnace till calcined—
Hurra! see the fire-flakes
Whirling off upon the wind,
Whilst each joint and sinew quakes.
Yet let man some limit know,
Nor to pursue me dare,
Or his limbs I'll madly throw,
Quivering in the boiling air.
Onward I on with roaring haste,
Gleaming o'er the dreary waste.
Ho! ho!
Away I go,
With my train of weal and woe!



ANSWER TO CHARADE THE FIRST.

1. Tick. 2. (Eton, Tennyson) Et.—TICKET.

We have received several answers to the above, more or less ingenious. We beg, however, to inform our Correspondents, that we cannot afford space for their communications.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night took place the last performance before Easter, and on this occasion we heard, with still renewed gratification, Verdi's *chef d'œuvre*, "Nino." Of this opera we have spoken so much since its first production here that it needs no further commentary at our hands: but the other entertainments of the evening were as numerous as the most exorbitant lover of variety could desire. To commence, as in duty bound, with the lyrical part of the performance, Madame Castellan's impersonation of *Amina*, in the last act of the "Somnambula," both on Saturday and Thursday, gave us a better opportunity than "Linda" of judging of the improvement in this charming *artiste*, which we had remarked already in the last mentioned opera. In the slow movement preceding the awakening of *Amina* there was a dreamy wildness in her tones admirably appropriate to the state of half consciousness of the Somnambule, while the plaintive melancholy of her accents expressed the instinctive feeling of woe which pursued her even in sleep. Such an intimate blending of action and feeling with music is essential to the perfection of lyrical art; and, were it only on this account, Castellan's performance of this scene would be worthy of study: but the fantastic sweetness of her voice, and the art and knowledge of effect she displays in bringing out her notes dwelling upon them till they die away to the faintest whisper—add to it a threefold effect

The contrast to these melancholy strains, of the joyful and triumphant "Ah! non guinge!" which follows, is rendered still more striking by the decision of rhythm with which the *prima donna* gives the latter, and the bold originality of the *fioriture* she introduces. Let us, however, plead guilty to a yearning towards the simple execution of the air itself, or the introduction of those passages only which, by long habit, have become identified with it. This, we opine, is a point on which many of our readers will not agree with us. Madame Castellan's performance of this scene, in another respect, is worthy of remark. She keeps up the illusion from without. Instead of stepping forward and addressing her aria to the audience, it is to her lover that she seems to express the joy with which her heart is overflowing; and at one moment she turns round to him with a movement of confiding tenderness, which is extremely expressive, and gives an air of truth to the reality to the scene.

The *minuet de la cour*, danced by Grahn and Louise Taglioni; the "Cracovienne," executed by the former; a new *pas de trois*, and the revival of "Eoline;" have constituted the choregraphic attractions of the past week. They have been sufficiently numerous, as will be seen; but in all these the great novelty has been the dancing of Louise Taglioni, who has made rapid advance in general favour. To commence with the *minuet*. The new *danseuse* is, certainly, a far more appropriate representative of a dignified lady of the old court than her fair predecessor, Cerito, whose bounding movements are somewhat incompatible with the stately gravity of the dance. Louise Taglioni is graceful and quiet; her costume also appeared to us better chosen than any we have hitherto seen in this part. That of Grahn as a cavalier is perfect. The new *pas de trois*, executed by Taglioni, Petit Stephan, and Perrot, is rendered remarkable by the power and agility the former displays, especially when, revolving upon herself in the air, she comes to the ground with an *entrechat* of the most truly marvellous; and, added to this, there is a grace and poetry in her movements, without which no dancing can be worthy a moment's attention. The applause bestowed on her efforts in this new *pas* was most vociferous. Perrot's wonderful lightness and grace also won for him loud plaudits, while to Petit Stephan, on Thursday, was accorded a loud encore.

The "Cracovienna" is too well known to our readers to need any comment. A national dance like this is certain to be effective, especially when executed with a grace, spirit, and *abandon* like that of Lucile Grahn. In this dance, the fair Dane is truly inimitable. Her every movement, her speaking face, her precision and ease of motion, and the variety of character with which she invests the different portions of the dance, are worthy of all praise. No wonder, then, that it should always be encored.

During the past week the theatres, although closed to the public, have unceasingly echoed with the hammering of the carpenters, the shoutings of the stage-managers, and the *repetitions* of the orchestra, in preparation for the Easter Holidays, which form one of the three dramatic harvests of the year.

At DRURY LANE the ballet of action of "Faust," or the Desolate Island," will be revived, with new scenery and appointments, forty-six years after its first representation, which took place at Covent Garden, and is said to have been founded on Kotzebue's drama of the same name. The curious in dramatic coincidences may call to mind a parallel between the situations of *Omba, Madame Pevrose*, and *Peruse*, in this ballet; and of *Miami, Geraldine*, and *Connor O'Kennedy*, in the "Green Bushes." The ballet will embrace the services of Messrs. W. H. Payne, Wieland, Howell, T. Mathews, Madame Giubelei, and Mdlle. Louise. A new and original ballet, by M. Barrez, is in daily rehearsal.

At COVENT GARDEN, Mr. Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," will erect his magic temple, for the performance of his legerdemain experiments, introducing several novel and surprising experiments; one of which, we believe, is to be the substitution of a cannon for a musket in the celebrated "gun trick."

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Planché quits the stores of the Countess d'Aulnay and Mother Bunch, and goes back four hundred years before the Christian era for his subject, taking "The Birds" of Aristophanes. All writers have found some difficulty in explaining the plot of this play, and we are curious to see what Mr Planché's ingenuity will convert it into. It is supposed that its principal situations have reference to the famous Sicilian Expedition from Sicily. The bill is short, but sufficiently humorous. The "Bird's-eye view of the City of the Birds," is called, "A flight of fancy, designed by A. Crowquill," and the music is "selected from a number of bird-songs, and arranged expressly for *a lark*." The principal characters will be supported by Mr. James Bland, Mr. Rhodes, and Miss P. Horton.

At the ADELPHI a new drama of domestic interest, involving several new effects, will be followed by a burlesque on "Peter Wilkins," in which the adventures of that renowned voyager will be shown under new circumstances by Messrs. Leman and Rochett, the latter gentleman, we believe, writing the piece, and the former superintending its arrangement and construction.

The LYCEUM, content with the attraction of "Hop o' my Thumb," produces no novelty at Easter Monday. A burlesque is, however, in preparation, called "Robin Hood," by Messrs. Stocqueler, Shirley Brookes, and Charles Kenney. Miss Mary Keeley, we believe, will play in it, as well as Miss Fortescue.

Mr Macready is announced to appear at the PRINCESS'S as *Hamlet*, on Monday; but when he will play this is not decided upon. After this, a fairy extravaganza, called "Peeping Tom of Coventry, or Lady Godiva," will be produced, in which Messrs. Oxberry, Compton, Granby, Gilbert, Fitzmore, Miss Emma Stanley, Miss Marshall, and Miss Dallas will appear. The piece will have the advantage of some of Mr. W. Beverley's beautiful scenery; and is said to be written by Mr. Moncrieff. A new two-act drama, called "Ernestine," is in rehearsal, and will be brought out in a day or two.

The Surrey puts forward three new pieces for the holiday-makers, the first being "A Grand, Heroic, Anti-dwarfish Extravaganza, founded on events narrated and over-rated in the well-known History, called 'Jack the Giant-killer; or, the Knights of the round Table.'" Then comes a new farce, called "On the Tiles; or, a Night at Greenwich," by Mr. S. Stirling; then, a necromantic ballet of action, entitled "Der Chamois Tager; or, the Enchanted Crossbow;" the Duke Pu, and then, the National Tableau of the Grand British Victory, and, lastly, a drama, called "The Hats of Rats' Castle; or, the Three Feathers," which satisfactorily closes the inordinate pleasure-seeker.

The Olympic will open for a series of twenty-four performances, under the management of a Mr Bolton, who has written a five-act comedy, and a burlesque address, for representation on Monday evening. The support of the legitimate drama is Mr. Bolton's avowed object; but we fear that the legitimate drama is not likely to be much benefited by the efforts of amateurs, or the performances of third and fourth-rate comedians. We do not wish, however, to prejudge the speculation; on the contrary, we shall be glad to see it turn out successful.

PROFESSOR RISLEY AND HIS TWO SONS,

whose very graceful exercises we have had occasion to speak of so frequently, have appeared, with immense success, at Bordeaux. From a recent No. of the *Courrier de la Gironde* we take the following notice, which, apart from serving to chronicle the triumph of the very active family, may afford the reader some amusement, as a fair sample of French newspaper criticism:—

"Grand Theatre.—First representation of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'—Professor Risley and his children. Shakspeare has very little to do with 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' which we saw on Saturday at the Theatre. It is simply a fantastic divertissement an ingenious and charming pretext which M. Simon, our clever ballet-master, has invented to serve as a vehicle for the exercises of Mr. Risley and his sons. It resembles, however, a dream, inasmuch as we believed ourselves to have been dreaming the other evening, when present at these wonderful exercises; and, we may say with Prince Albert, after he had attended one of these performances with Queen Victoria, at the Theatre Royal, of Drury-lane 'I must see Risley a second time, to believe what I beheld the first.'

"Mr. Risley is the type and the creator of these exercises, which he has elevated to the ideal of their kind. As always happens, a crowd of imitators have sprung up after him in France. Imitation is, in the arts, what opposition is in commerce; but Risley is, and will be always, the king and the master of all, because he has originality, which alone makes great artists, whether they call themselves Horace Vernet, Victor Hugo, Mabbran, Paganini, or Risley.

"The stage represents a forest, a carpet of moss and flowers entirely covers it. From all sides — from the rocks, the trees, the bowers—fairies come forth, and dance in the soft moonlight. Prosperity, *Titania*, their Queen, arrives in company of Ariel, *Oberon*, her husband, has left her, to prosecute his affairs of gallantry, and *Titania*, from the bottom of her soul, desires something to divert her. We know what things a jealous and wearied woman is capable of doing. Cleopatra Risley and her slaves for amusement. Thesee is less cruel; she is content in calling her page *Puck* to her side, and telling him to provide some spectacle against her husband's return. Directly, a trap opens, and a graceful little being—slight, fair, aerial—an elegant sylph, an airy sylphide, a gnome, a love of a child —frail and rosy as those of which the *Keepsake Anglais* has given us the type—comes out. He has scarcely appeared—scarcely has he bowed, leapt, and gambolled about the fairy, when another is seen to appear, from the top of a flower: if he was not a little larger, you might take him for the same, seen in a mirror, as Théophile Gauthier has said. After the children comes the father, and then commences that incredible, marvellous, and fantastic exhibition, at which we were present on Saturd-y.

"To relate what we saw is impossible. Mr. Risley uses his legs as a racket player does his bat: and the two sons, John and Henry, are the balls. These two charming little beings—sparkling with spangles light as a feather, as the wind, as a bird—graceful as grace itself and with limbs apparently made of india-rubber and steel—bound, and resound, and twirl in the air, to the floor down, in all kinds of imaginable positions, upon the soles of their father's feet. Father and sons rival one another in grace, elasticity, and energy; they are so quick, so ready, so aerial, that the dazzled eyes have all the trouble in the world to follow them. All Bordeaux will go to see the Risleys."

MUSIC.

Passion Week has not been free from Concerts, although a kind of compromise has been effected in some of the entertainments, by combining with profane music sacred compositions. Covent Garden Theatre has been opened every morning (Good Friday alone excepted), with "Sacred and Miscellaneous Promenade Concerts," the speculation of a musiceller—a Mr. Alcroft who has acquired notoriety by introducing the "Monster Concerts" at Exeter Hall. Mr. Fuller's prices of admission have been retained, the attendance has been of a nature to pay for the outlay, although the schemes contained an odd mixture of the severe and gay — from the sublimities of Handel and Haydn, down to the trivialities of polkas, waltzes, quadrilles, &c., with an orchestra, conducted by Signor Negri, of nearly eighty players, for overtures, &c. The great gun of this affair, in the instrumental way, has been Signor Sivori, and the vocal line Mr. Stanley Russell. We must avow that we should have preferred a series of oratorios to these curious exhibitions, at such a period of sacred history.

The Beethoven Quartet Society.—The third meeting was on Monday last, when the fourth Quartet of Op. 18 in C minor, Op. 74 in E flat major, and Op. 132 in A minor, were executed by Sivori, Sainton (alternately), Hill, and Rousselot. The fourth concert will be on the 27th inst.; and on the 30th of April, the sixteen Quartuors for two violins, viola, and violoncello, will have completed the series.

Mr. Dando's Quartet Concerts.—The fourth performance in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall, on Monday last, opened with Spohr's Quartet in B flat major, No 2, Op. 74, executed by Dando, first violin; Gattie, second violin; W. Thomas, viola; and Lucas, violoncello. The same players performed Mozart's Posthumous Quartet in A minor, Op. 132, in excellent style. One of the most attractive items was a full Concerto (Da Capella) in A major, for four violins, viola, violoncello, double bass, and organ, by Mr. W. Holmes, one of our best pianists, distinguished himself in Mozart's Quartet in E flat major, assisted by Messrs. Dando, W. Thomas, and Lucas. Mr. Pratten was much applauded in Müller's introduction and variations upon Himmsell's song of "Alexis," for flute and double bass. This artist has been lately added to the Philharmonic band, and is in every point of view an executant of the first class. Miss Duval sang Handel's air, "O Lord, whom we adore," and Miss Dalby a couple of sacred airs by Mendelssohn both effectively The fifth concert will be on the 27th inst.

Sacred Harmonic Society.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, Miss Birch, Miss P. S. Hawes, Mr. Braham, and Mr. Phillips, being the principal singers, whose execution of this noble work has been frequently noticed in our columns.

Miss A. Newton and Mr. G. Case.—Mrs. A Newton, the vocalist, and Mr. Case, the concertina player, gave a Concert at Crosby Hall on Monday, assisted by Miss Rainforth, and Miss Dolby, Messrs H. Phillips, Sporle, and John Parry; with Miss Ward, Messrs. Richardson, Lazarus, Giulio Regondi, Sedgwick, and Master J. Case; Mr. C. Severn being the conductor.

Mr George's Concert.—Mr. George, who has a beautiful tenor voice, gave his Fourth Annual Concert, on Tuesday night, at Crosby Hall, assisted by the Misses Williams, Miss Poole, Miss Steele, Miss Thornton, Mrs. Weiss; Messrs. Harrison, Sporle, Gaubler, Allen, Weiss, Mr. F. Smith, and Mr. John Parry. Mr. Tully officiated as conductor, and Master Thirlwall played on the violin, and Mr. G. Case on the concertina. There was a select choir for Glees, Madrigals, &c.

Mr. E Sturges's Concert. Mr. Sturges, the organist of the Bounding, gave his Annual Concert at the Hanover square Rooms, when Haydn's "Creation" was performed, and a selection of new sacred music. The principal singers were Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Atkins, King, Lefler, Phillips, Genge, and Bennett. Mr. Sowman was the leader, and Mr. Perry first violin. The band and chorus amounted to nearly 200 performers.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Private letters, as well as the journals, all agree as to the complete failure of David's "Moïse au Sinai." Our readers, who may recollect the notices of his "Desert," when produced here, will not be surprised at this result. Liszt said a good thing at the Bonn Festival, respecting the criticisms on David, which has not yet been in print. Some one was asking Liszt what David was doing on the Rhine. "Il fait mon Désert" replied the wit. "Il ne sait pas combien de temps le Bonn restera pour se prosterner et adorer." Bernhard Romberg's death has deprived the world of a musician of the first class. He was a violoncello player of the old school, and Master Dragonetti was worthy advocated in the speeches. At the Concert, prior to the banquet, Beethoven's C Minor Symphony and Mozart's "Idomeno" overture were played, and Herr Engels executed one of Spohr's Violin Concertos; but the most curious piece was Beethoven's Grand Sonata in G sharp, arranged for full orchestra by Herr Ess, the conductor of the Society

The six Concerts of Liszt, the pianist in Vienna, have been highly successful. He was enthusiastically received, and the Emperor of Austria has presented him with a diamond ring.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W.*"—*The positions are deficient in constructive power, and the board unnecessarily crowded with pieces. Try your hand at some of a less complex description.*

"*Horsham.*" *Derby.*—*The diagrams accompanying your note were overlooked last week. Upon referring to them, we find that, in 77, mate may be accomplished in one move. There must, therefore, be some clerical or typographical error in the position of the pawn. In that numbered "18," we agree with you that there is a fine, and that the mate cannot possibly be given in so few as three moves.*

"*Apodidraskus.*"—*The positions in question, if published at all in this paper, must have appeared prior to the present management of the Chess department. We have no knowledge of them, and for the sake of the gratuitous information.*

"*C. B. L.*" "*Amateur*" "*Amateur*" "*A Friend to Bonga, &c.*" "*Sphinx*" —*The Problems forwarded shall have due attention.*

"*Chess-Mania.*"—*We do not consider the courting exchanges at the beginning of the game, good play. Be satisfied with the rapid development of your forces. As to the openings, try them all by turns, and on no account addict yourself to any particular debût, to the neglect of the others.*

"*Turo Mc.*" *has proffered but little by our advice; and, until he has acquainted himself with the powers of the pieces, it is impossible for him to comprehend positions so subtle and beautiful as those he ventures to criticise. The pretended solution of No. [illegible] move is simply ridiculous.*

"*J. W.*" *Hull.*—*Begin with King's or Queen's Pawn, indifferently. In the "Capped Pawn" game, the King's Knight's Pawn is usually selected as the mating Pawn. Burn, of King William-street, Strand, is the publisher of the "Chess Player's Chronicle"—price 1s. per Number*

"*Four Play.*"—*You are mistaken. If the Bishop take the Queen, as you propose, White retakes with his Kt mating on the move*

"*[illegible] Huntley.*"—*We have not taken the back Numbers you mention at hand, prefer to; but we will look to them, and give the required position and solution in our next. You have failed in No. 106: there is only one mode of effecting the mate in three moves*

"*Papa Valley.*"—*The situation shall be examined.*

"*W.*" *Your Problem shall be looked to shortly*

"*J. C. B.*" *Leith.*—*The solution shall be examined.*

"*An Old Rugbeian.*"—*You may command a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the 8th square, and, absurd as it appears, have as many Queens as you have Pawns on the Board at the same time. The beauty of a problem is applied indeed, if such can be effected in less than the stipulated number of moves; but neither in M. Bolton's nor in Problem 113 can mate be given in the way you suggest.*

"*J. D.*" *Huddersfield.*—*You have overlooked the fact that Black may interpose Pawn when you play on the King's Knight's Pawn.*

"*J. L.*" *Liverpool.*—*The Game is not drawn; but, according to the Laws of Chess as we have, would be, unless, within fifty moves on each side, the player with the superior force contrives to checkmate his opponent.*

"*Parma,*" *Deeon.*—*See the Notices to Correspondents in our last. If not before published, we will endeavour to get it a Problem.*

"*A Poor Amateur.*"—*The three-penny brochure on Chess is called, we believe, "Cleave's Chess for the Million."*

"*E.*" *Paris.*—*As somewhat premature of important matters presented our forwarding the communication promised. We shall be glad to hear from you again at your first convenience.*

"*L.*" *Delhi.*—*The long looked-for collection of Games and Problems has, we fear, miscarried*

"*H. W.*"—"*P. S.*" "*W. A. T.*"—"*Amateur.*"—*Want of space obliges us to decline the very clever positions you have contributed; but they shall be transferred, as you wish, to the conductors of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," where we are sure they will be acceptable.*

Solutions by "Horsham" "W. M." Hilsborough; "Amateur." "H." Cheltenham; "Observer." "F. W. P." "H. H." "D. G." "Nemo." "Civis." "Caliban." "Hero." Ramsgate: "Alpha." "Marsion." "Mrs. G——." "F. G." Dublin; "D. C." Huntley." "G. A. H." "R. R." Lesly: "Wife of Bath." "P. W." "F. G. N." "R. B." "Babel." "Thor." and "Miranda," are correct. Those by "A. B." Rugby; "Phillip." "J. R." Richmond Buildings; "Automaton." "E. W." Hoxe: "E." "T." Westminster; "H. S." "Simpleton." "Bon Mass," "G. R. T." Pall Mall; "S. P." "V. A. D." "M. E. C." "Andrew." "St. Patrick." "Medicus." Ludovagator; "Guy," Warwick; "B. S." and "D. D." are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 115.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 2nd (ch)	R to K 5th or *
2. Kt to K 7th (ch)	K to his 4th
3. Q's P one (ch)	R takes P
4. Kt to K Kt 6th—mate	

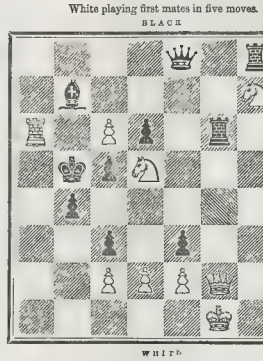
* 1. R takes Q
R to K's 5th

2. R B to his 3rd (ch)

PROBLEM, No. 116.

By Mr. T. A. Beard.

White playing first mates in five moves.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

Game the Fifteenth.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	38. R takes Q	K to B 2nd
2. K to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	39. R to Q Kt 5th	K to his 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	40. K Kt P two	K to Q 2nd
4. Q B P one	Q P one	41. R to Kt 3rd	R to Q B 3rd
5. Q P two	P takes P	42. R to Kt 8th	R to Q B 8th
6. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	43. R to Kt 3rd	R to Q 8th
7. Q B P one	Q to K 4th (a)	44. R to Q 3rd	R to Q 6th
8. K B takes P	P takes Kt	45. R to Q 8th	R to Q B 8th (ch)
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt P two	46. K to K 2nd	K takes R
10. Q B to Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd	47. K to K 3rd	K to his 4th
11. Q B takes Kt	K B to Q 2nd	48. K to K 4th	K to B 3rd
12. Q to her B sq	K Kt P two	49. K to K 5th	K to B 2nd
13. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	50. K to K 6th	K takes R
14. Q to her 3rd	K B P two	51. K to K 7th	K to B 3rd
15. Q to her B sq	K B P one	52. K to K 8th	K to B 4th
16. Q to her B sq	Kt takes R	53. K to K 7th	K to B 5th
17. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt P two	54. K to K 6th	K to B 6th
18. Q takes Kt	K B P two	55. K to K 5th	K to B 7th
19. R to Q sq	R to K 4th (a)	56. K to K 4th	K to B 8th
20. Q to her Kt sq	Q to K 3rd	57. K to K 3rd	K to Kt 8th
21. K to his 2nd	Q B P one	58. K P one (ch)	K takes Q
22. Kt to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd	59. K to K 2nd	Q to Q 8th (ch)
23. K to his 3rd	Q to K 4th	60. K to K 3rd	Q to K 8th (ch)
24. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	61. K to K 4th	Q to K 7th (ch)
25. K to his 2nd	Q to K 4th	62. K to his 4th	K to B 3rd
26. R to K B sq	R to K 2nd	63. K to K 5th	K to B 4th
27. R to Q sq	K to K 2nd	64. P one	R to Q 8th
28. R to Q 3rd	K to Q 3rd	65. K to K 4th	R to Q 6th
29. Q P one	Q to K 3rd	66. P one	R to Q 4th
30. Q to her 2nd	Q to K 2nd	67. K to his 5th	P one
31. Q to K 3rd	Q to K 3rd	68. K to K 5th	P one (!)
32. P takes Q	P takes Kt (ch)	69. P one	R takes P
33. K takes P	K to Q B 3rd	70. R takes R	P one
34. K P P two	K to K 4th	71. K to his 4th	K to Kt 5th
35. K to P one	K to K 5th	72. K to Q 3rd	
36. P takes P	K to Q 6th	And Black surrenders.	
37. K to Kt 2nd	K to K 6th		

(a) Mr. Staunton's want of practice in over games for the last two or three years, places him at an immense disadvantage in those openings with a player so thoroughly versed and practised in them as Mr Horwitz. In the present instance, from sheer forgetfulness of the cutting moves. White loses the game at the very outset.

(b) Sacrificing a clear piece.

Game the Seventeenth.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	30. B to K B 5th	B to K Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. K B P one	B takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. P takes B (c)	K K takes P
4. Q P one	Q P one	33. Kt to K 3rd	Q R takes Q P
5. Q P two	P takes P	34. K Kt P two	K R takes B P
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	35. K takes R	P takes Kt
7. Q P one	K to K 4th (a)	36. Q R four K R	Q B P one
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	3rd to Q 3rd	
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	37. K to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 3rd
10. Q to K Kt 3rd	K B P one	38. K to K B 3rd	K to K 4th
11. Q to her 3rd	Castles	39. Q Kt P two	Q to K 2nd (d)
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 4th	40. K R P one	Q to K 3rd
13. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	41. K to Kt 5th	Q R P one
14. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	42. P one (ch)	K to B 2nd
15. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	43. K to Kt 6th	Q to Q 3rd
16. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	44. K P one (ch)	Q takes Q
17. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	45. R to Q 8th	P takes Kt (ch)
18. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	46. K takes P	K to K 3rd
19. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	47. R to Q 7th	K to K 4th
20. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	48. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 5th
21. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	49. R to Q 7th	K to K 6th
22. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	50. R to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 7th
23. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	51. R to Q 7th	K to K 8th
24. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	52. R to Q 6th	K to B 8th
25. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	53. R to Q 7th	K to Kt 8th
26. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	54. R to Q 6th	K to B 7th
27. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	55. R to Q 7th	K to B 6th
28. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	56. R to Q 6th	K to B 5th
29. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	57. R to Q 7th	K to B 4th
30. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	58. R to Q 6th	K to B 3rd
31. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	59. R to Q 7th	K to B 2nd
32. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	60. R to Q 6th	K to B 3rd
33. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	61. R to Q 7th	K to B 4th
34. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	62. R to Q 6th	K to B 5th
35. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	63. R to Q 7th	K to B 6th
36. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	64. R to Q 6th	K to B 7th
37. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	65. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
38. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	66. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
39. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	67. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
40. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	68. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
41. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	69. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
42. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	70. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
43. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	71. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
44. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	72. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
45. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	73. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
46. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	74. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
47. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	75. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
48. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	76. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
49. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	77. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
50. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	78. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
51. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	79. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
52. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	80. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
53. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	81. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
54. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	82. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
55. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	83. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
56. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	84. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
57. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	85. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
58. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	86. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
59. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	87. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
60. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	88. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
61. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	89. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
62. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	90. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
63. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	91. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
64. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	92. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
65. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	93. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
66. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	94. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
67. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	95. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
68. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	96. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
69. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	97. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
70. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	98. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
71. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	99. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
72. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	100. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
73. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	101. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
74. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	102. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
75. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	103. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
76. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	104. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
77. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	105. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
78. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	106. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
79. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	107. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
80. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	108. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
81. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	109. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
82. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	110. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
83. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	111. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
84. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	112. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
85. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	113. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
86. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	114. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
87. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	115. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
88. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	116. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
89. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	117. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
90. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	118. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
91. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	119. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
92. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	120. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
93. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	121. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
94. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	122. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
95. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	123. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
96. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	124. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
97. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	125. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
98. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	126. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
99. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	127. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
100. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	128. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
101. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	129. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
102. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	130. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
103. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	131. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
104. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	132. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
105. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	133. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
106. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	134. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
107. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	135. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
108. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	136. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
109. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	137. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
110. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	138. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
111. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	139. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
112. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	140. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
113. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	141. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
114. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	142. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
115. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	143. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
116. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	144. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
117. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	145. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
118. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	146. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
119. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	147. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
120. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	148. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
121. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	149. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
122. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	150. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
123. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	151. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
124. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	152. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
125. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	153. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
126. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	154. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
127. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	155. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
128. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	156. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
129. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	157. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
130. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	158. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
131. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	159. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
132. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	160. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
133. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	161. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
134. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	162. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
135. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	163. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
136. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	164. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
137. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	165. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
138. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	166. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
139. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	167. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
140. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	168. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
141. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	169. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
142. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	170. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
143. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	171. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
144. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	172. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
145. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	173. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
146. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	174. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
147. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	175. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
148. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	176. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
149. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	177. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
150. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	178. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
151. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	179. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
152. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	180. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
153. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	181. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
154. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	182. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
155. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	183. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
156. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	184. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
157. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	185. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
158. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	186. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
159. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	187. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
160. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	188. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
161. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	189. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
162. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	190. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
163. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	191. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
164. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	192. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
165. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	193. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
166. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	194. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
167. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	195. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
168. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	196. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
169. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	197. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
170. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	198. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
171. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	199. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
172. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	200. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
173. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	201. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
174. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	202. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
175. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	203. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
176. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	204. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
177. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	205. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
178. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	206. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
179. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	207. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
180. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	208. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
181. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	209. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
182. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	210. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
183. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	211. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
184. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	212. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
185. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	213. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
186. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	214. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
187. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	215. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
188. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	216. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
189. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	217. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
190. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	218. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
191. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	219. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
192. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	220. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
193. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	221. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
194. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	222. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
195. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	223. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
196. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	224. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
197. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	225. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
198. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	226. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
199. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	227. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
200. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	228. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
201. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	229. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th
202. Q to her 3rd	Q to her B sq	230. R to Q 6th	K to Kt 8th
203. Q to her B sq	Q to her 3rd	231. R to Q 7th	K to B 8th

OLD FISH SHOP, TEMPLE BAR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

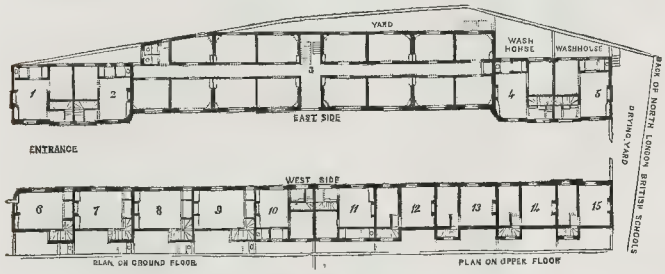
men employed there to have an eye upon such matters as may occur among the rubbish; things which, but for a little scrutiny, might be dismissed as mere shards or worthless crockery. For this has been the site of habitations since the days of King Ethelred, and a Saxon pipkin is not a thing to be overlooked with contempt, even if it happen not to be filled with gold and silver coins. ZIGZAG THE ELDER.

THE LISBOA PLATE.

This superb group, of highly characteristic design, has been admirably executed in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for presentation to M. Lisboa, the Brazilian Envoy to Great Britain.

It consists of candelabra for nine lights, upon a triangular plinth of burnished silver, supported by three Wyverns, the symbol of the House of Braganza. Between, and above them, are festoons of the cotton plant; and upon the three panels or faces of the plinth, are the dedicatory inscription, the arms of M. Lisboa, and the arms of Brazil. The stem of the candelabra is entwined with the tobacco and coffee plants; and around it are three figures: a Negro, with a sugar-cane; a Peruguese, with a lasso for taking wild horses; and one of the Mongolian race, with a rake, bowl, &c., used in washing for gold. Surmounting the candelabra is a figure of Commerce, murally crowned; emblematic of the trade carried on between the Brazils and civilised nations. The height of the entire group and pedestal is 48 inches.

THE LISBOA PLATE.



PLAN OF MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES, PENTONVILLE.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.

It is curious to observe what various impressions different persons are apt to receive from the progress of the improvements of our Metropolis. The visitor to the great town, at this gay season of the year, rejoices in the widening of streets and the cleansing of roadways, for personal convenience. Another, by aid of the last published map, and the recollection of paragraphs in the newspapers, picks out the lines of new streets in progress, and is almost lost in self-glorification at the sweeping away of so many vile courts and alleys—"rookeries" of vice and crime—to make room for architectural displays of sumptuous character, though intended only for commercial purposes. Then, perchance, arise reflections of the vast sums of money expended in these improvements, calculations as to their investment for profit, and other speculations of a mercenary class.

It has, probably, occurred to few such observers to inquire what has become of the poor persons who have become unhoused by these great changes? On the other hand, it appears to have suggested to an excellent Association, "The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes," a very interesting experiment, in building a certain number of houses as models of the different kinds of dwellings which they would recommend for the industrious classes in populous towns. For this purpose, they have taken, on reasonable terms, an eligible plot of land, on the estate of Lord Calthorpe, and thereon they have erected a model street. In the arrangement of the buildings, the object has been to combine every point essential to the health, comfort, and moral habits of the inmates; reference being had to the recommendations of the Health of Towns Commission, particularly with respect to ventilation, drainage, and an ample supply of water.

The Committee of the Society, in a circular of recent date, show the importance of their design, by reference to the exceedingly bad, and exorbitantly dear accommodation provided for the poor, in houses let out in lodgings. The lower-priced apartments are, for the most part, positively unwholesome, from the want of drainage and ventilation, and frequently from positive dampness and exposure to the weather. The rent usually demanded in such unhealthy situations, is from three shillings to six shillings for a single room, weekly—a price which usually compels the mechanic to be content with one—in which parents and children, boys and girls not only dwell during the day, but sleep during the night. So common is this practice, that in the closest contiguity to some of the principal streets of the metropolis are courts and lanes, the houses of which are filled with mechanics six, eight, or even ten, of whom sleep in one room nightly!

It is obvious that such a state of things is equally destructive to health and to morals. Hence the Committee of the Society have been induced to make this experiment, and have, accordingly, built a double row of small houses, divided as follows:

Nine houses of three rooms each, let at 6s
Fourteen houses of two rooms each, let at 3s. 6d.
One house, containing 30 rooms, for widows or single women, to be let at 1s. 6d. per week each.

Of these houses, one half have been occupied since the month of July last; and the other portion has just been completed. The Committee, being desirous of submitting this their first attempt, to the judgment of the public, invited them to view the buildings; and the interest excited by the subject has been abundantly proved by the large number of persons of high rank and distinguished character who have visited the spot, during the week of "public view." In the list, we find the Marquis Cholmondeley, the Marchioness Dowager of Westminster, Earl Fortescue; Viscounts Ebrington, Morpeth, Fielding, and Strangford; Lords H. Cholmondeley, Robert Grosvenor, John Manners; Ladies Goldsmid, Raffles, Harry Inglis, and Hamilton; the Bishops of London and Chester; several of the metropolitan clergy; and other distinguished persons. The result has been such unqualified approval of the design as, we trust, will induce the Committee to commence their projected work of the same kind, in the very heart of St. Giles's.

The following are the details of the annexed plan:—

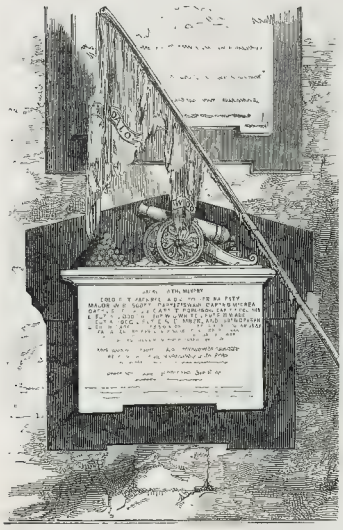
The six houses, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 11, are intended for the residence of twelve families, each occupying a floor with two rooms; the larger 13ft. by 10ft., the smaller 10ft. 6in. by 7ft. 6in. All requisite conveniences are provided separately for each family, with distinct access to the upper floor.

The eight houses, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, and 15, are intended for the residence of eight families, each having on the ground-floor a living-room, 13ft. 6in. by 12ft. 6in., with a lobby, enclosed recess for beds, closets, and a scullery under stairs, with a small court yard: the upper floor, as shown by Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, is divided into two bed-rooms; the larger 12ft. 6in. by 10ft. 6in., the smaller 13ft. by 7ft. 6in.

The house, No. 3, is intended for the residence of thirty widows or aged females, each having a room, 12ft. 6in. by 8ft. 6in., approached by a corridor, to be lighted and ventilated in the centre and at both ends. A sunk wash-house, for the use of the inmates of this house, is provided at the back of No. 4, and one adjoining it, for the occasional use of the other tenants.

Additional houses to accommodate three families have been built on the east side of the ground, towards the entrance, which are not shown on the plan.

THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE 44TH REGIMENT, IN ALVERSTOKE CHURCH, NEAR GOSPORT.

To die upon the battle-field
Where neither foe will shrink or yield,
Till one, the favorite of Death,
Resigns his lingering, struggling breath!
Thus this were glory! but to be
Assail'd by triple enemy
Of climate, want, and treachery;
Oh! 'tis enough to chill a Hero's fire,
And make him coldly—cowardly expire!
But no! they did not thus—the Brave
Who sleep within a far-off grave,
In time of need left desolate,
By Man not conquer'd, but by Fate—
With sword in hand they stood they fell!
Oh! who that dreadful hour can tell
When Life, to accident a prey,
Bids farewell ever to the Day,
And plunges in Death's dreary Night,
Without one parting blessing's light
Of mother—sister—father—friend,
Or dearer one, to kindly lend
The lamp of Hope, to dying eyes,
And bid them close their memories
For brighter visions in the skies,
Where in communion once again
For aye they'll blissfully remain!
Alas! no tender rites like these
Assuag'd their bitter destinies
With heart-strings torn they sank to rest
But "by their country's wishes blest"
They'll live remember'd ever here:
Fiery shall weep as warm a tear
Upon this empty tomb, as though
Their dust were consecrate below.
The flag that like a willow waves
Above their monumental graves,
Shall yet to unborn ages tell
How heroes fought—how heroes fell! W.

The annexed handsome Tablet has been erected in Alverstoke Church, near Gosport, to the memory of the soldiers of the 44th Regiment who fell in the Affghan war. Above hang the colours of that ill-fated regiment. The following is the inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Colonel T. Mackrell, A.D.C. to her Majesty; Major W. B. Scott, Captain T. Swaine, Captain R. B. M'Crea, Captain F. B. Leighton, Captain T. Robinson, Captain F. C. Collins, Lieutenant W. H. Dodgin, Lieutenant W. G. White, Lieutenant W. G. Wade, Lieutenant H. Cadett, Lieutenant S. Swinton, Lieutenant F. J. C Fortye, Lieutenant A. W. Grey, Paymaster T. Bourke, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. B. Haldan, Surgeon J. Harcourt, Assistant Surgeons W. Balfour and W. Primrose, and 645 non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 44th Regiment, who fell upon the field of battle in the disastrous Affghan war of 1841 and 1842. They sank with arms in their hands, unconquered, but overpowered by the united horrors of climate, treachery, and barbarous warfare; their colours saved by Captain J. Souter, one of the few survivors, hang above this stone, which is erected to their memory by the officers of the 44th Regiment.—*June*, 1844

"And if Thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against Thee, and shall return and confess Thy name, and pray and make supplication before Thee in this house, then hear Thou from the Heavens, and forgive the sins of Thy people Israel." 2 Chronicles, vi. 24, 25.

The name of the sculptor affixed is "Bacon Manning, London" In the design the gun placed on the monument has been objected to, and naturally so, at first sight, as appropriate for an artillery regiment, but not for a foot; whereas, it is so placed to represent the last gun belonging to the regiment—a six-pounder mountain gun, in the defence of which the greater part of the men fell.

Although only one set of colours has been placed here, the other was not taken by the enemy: it was torn (the Queen's colours) from the staff by a non-commissioned officer, who wrapped it around him, but who is supposed to have perished in the field or by the cold.

The only reasons assignable for the above tablet being placed in this church are the new 44th having been raised here, or that the churchyard is the resting-place of the body of the father of the Colonel, who was a Captain in the same regiment.

Captain Thomas Mackrell (the father) was a labouring man, and enlisted at Twyford, in Hampshire, under singular circumstances. One day, while working in a field, he heard some one call to him, "What are you slaving there for; why don't you come with us?" He turned round, and saw it was a recruiting party; he, accordingly, left his work and followed them. When a corporal, with the regiment at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, he related that he was born in a barn. He went as Sergeant-Major with Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt; there his wife went into the field with him, and they fought back to back—she using the musket. He was then presented with an Ensign's commission, and rose by his own merit.

The following is related as the cause of his retirement. He and his son were both Captains in the 44th; in the war time there were two battalions—1st and 2nd: the son was appointed to the 1st, the father to the 2nd. This being done, he retired; and, being asked why he had done so, he replied, "It was hardly right the son should be above the father."

MDLLE. SANCHIOLI, AS "ABIGAIL," IN THE OPERA OF "NINO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

WORSLEY HALL.

This noble edifice has just been completed for the residence of Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. It is finely situate about six miles north-west of Manchester; commanding a most extensive view of the flat country known as Chat Moss; whilst in the middle distance are seen the Bridgewater Canal and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway; the view terminating with the woodlands of Cheshire.

The building of the mansion (of fine stone) was commenced in 1840, from the design of Mr. Edward Blore. It is of the latter period of the Elizabethan style, with an admixture of "the Revival." It is, consequently, highly enriched throughout; and its embellished chimney-shafts and gables, with the balustraded terrace-garden, render it a fine architectural group in the prospect. To quote an old writer, is is "the proper house and home" of a munificent patron of the arts, such as the noble owner of this splendid pile has ever proved himself.

Mr. Blore, the architect of this new mansion, is, at present, building a church, of handsome design, in the vicinity of Worsley.

WORSLEY HALL, THE NEW SEAT OF LORD FRANCIS EGERTON, M.P.

MDLLE. SANCHIOLI.

The *débût*, at Her Majesty's Theatre, of the young artist with whose portrait we this day present our readers, is to lovers of music an object of interest, independent of that which is usually attached to any lyrical novelty. She belongs to a new school of Italian theatrical music—that school of which, as regards compo-

sition, Verdi is the head, while the *prima donna* Frezzolini is, perhaps, in all respects its most competent representative on the stage, and our new *soprano* presents us with a type of its chief attributes. Dramatic passion and energy—a severer simplicity of style than that so lately fashionable amongst Italian artists are imperatively required for those who would excel in the Young Italy of Song, and those qualifications Sanchioli possesses in no common degree. To please the ear, without addressing the mind or feelings, is, by the purer taste which now begins to gain ground in the musical world, left to other departments of the art: lyrical music must become the tangible expression of a sentiment or an idea; and it is on this account that the compositions of the new school have attained such supremacy, and threaten to banish the other styles of theatrical art.

The Conservatoire of Milan is the most favoured nursery of this school. There the voices of young artists, like Corbari, just issued from thence, are trained, strengthened, and improved; while the more tonic atmosphere of Milan appears to be more favourable to the acquirement of energy of style and dramatic power than Naples, where the Conservatoire is daily falling into disrepute, despite the exertions of Mercadante and Crescentini, and the fact that the first singer of the hour, Labadie, and one of its first dancers, Cerito, were sent forth from thence. It was, however, at Naples that Sanchioli appeared after her first engagement at Rome, where she was heard and judged previous to the sole *imprimatur* of Her Majesty's Theatre. These are the only two theatres at which she has appeared before her arrival here, therefore she is truly a novel acquisition to the lyrical stage.

Mdlle. Sanchioli is a lady by birth and education. She is the daughter of a physician, who spared no expense or pains to cultivate her natural gifts—not only as regards music, for we learn the ultimate destination of her parents was not at first thought of—but as regards the powers of the mind, which have been well developed, and now will no doubt assist her in her theatrical career. The few facts we have mentioned are the most interesting passages in Sanchioli's life. The career of an artist is truly full of interest, but it would require more space than we could afford to bestow on this subject, to make the "filling up" of a life which has no doubt been chequered, even though as little advanced in years, not only with the "his that flesh is heir to," but the peculiar hopes and fears, adverse and prosperous circumstances, of this arduous and anxious profession.

Mdlle Sanchioli is twenty-five years of age; she is of the middle height, and though not handsome, her countenance has that fire and intelligence perhaps still more essential than beauty to dramatic effect. We have already mentioned her impassioned acting. Besides this she never fails to please by her ease and slowly, and prima have been with difficulty supported. In oats, owing to the limited arrivals from Ireland, a full average business has been doing, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour dull, but not lower

Anglesea.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 48s; ditto, white, 5s to 67s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 56s; ditto, white, 52s to 64s; rye, 31s to 32s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 51s to 52s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s; Chevalier, 56s to 58s; Scotch and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 25s; potato ditto, 26s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s to 24s; ditto, white, 25s to 27s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; old, 34s to 36s; Harlings, new, 32s to 34s; maple, 32s to 35s; white 36s to 38s; boilers, 39s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 48s. Suffolk, 44s to 45s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per sack. Wheat, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; barley, 6s to 6s 6d; oats, 5s to 5s 6d; beans, 6s to 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d. Arrivals from Ireland, 1,140 qrs. wheat, —s to —s; ditto, flour, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, Arrivals, 20s to 30s, Baltic, 28s to —s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Both red and white clover have been in steady request at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds, as well as cakes, exceedingly little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing 56s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 43s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 13s per cwt. Carraway, Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s. white ditto 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £28 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed Cakes, English, £7 10s to £8 per ton; ditto foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 54s to 64s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 30s to 38s; ditto, new, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 60s; extra, up to 66s. Foreign, red, 40s to 46s; extra, 50s; white, 56s to 62s. extra 72s per cwt

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8½ per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 34s 7d, beans, 34s 10d; peas 34s 2d

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 11d; barley, 29s 10d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 34s 9d; beans, 34s 8d; peas, 34s 6d.

Tea.—Privately, a steady demand has prevailed for most kinds of tea, and prices have been well supported. At auction, on Thursday, 4,320 packages were offered at public sale; but only a small quantity was disposed of, at barely previous quotations

Sugar.—West India sugar has met a very slow inquiry this week, and prices have declined 6d per cwt. Several large parcels of Mauritius and Bengals have changed hands on speculation, and the rates have fallen 6d per cwt. Most other kinds of raw sugar are a slow inquiry. Refined goods are rather cheaper. Grocers' lumps selling at 63s to 63s 6d, and standard ditto at 62s 6d to 63s per cwt. English refined yellow, at 54s 6d.

Coffee.—West India moved off slowly, at late rates, but Mocha continues to may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. All other kinds of coffee are very quiet

Rice. Bengal is heavy, and may be purchased on somewhat easier terms. Cleaned rice

Spices. [illegible] prices are unaltered. Pepper is quiet, at 4½d to 5d per lb for Sumatra, and 5½d to 6d for Penang. Cassia lignea, prices are nominally unchanged. Cloves, 3s 3d to 3s 4d per lb. Cassia buds, 1s 6d per lb. Nutmegs, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per lb. Ginger, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per cwt. Jamaica, fine, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; ordinary, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; Cochin, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Bengal, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Barbadoes, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is steady, at 34s 6d to 35s on the spot. Rape dull, and somewhat lower. In other kinds of oil, very little is doing

Coals.—Hartley, 15s; Holywell Main, 15s; Original Tanfield, 12s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d; Hilda, 15s; Hetton, 15s 9d, Lambton, 16s 3d; and Hartley, 15s per ton

Hops and Stereos.—Monday, Aug. 23 3s to 3s 6d; Sept. 3s 6d to 4s; Saturday, £1 12s to £1 15s: wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load

Hops.—Ten parcels of hops are coming to hand, and a dry sale, at full prices In all other kinds, [illegible] rably good, exceedingly little is doing, and the quotations are with

Potatoes.—[illegible] wood is very dull, and somewhat lower; while foreign and colonial qualities command very little attention.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes exceeding the wants of the dealers, the trade is very dull, and prices are still drooping

Smithfield Friday.—For the time of year the supply of beasts on sale here to day was moderately extensive, owing to which the beef trade ruled dull, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. There were in the market from Scotland, 200 from Norfolk, and 200 together with 40 sheep, from Holland. The number of sheep was small, hence the mutton trade was dull, at previous rates were scarcely maintained. This being the great lamb market the supply of that description of stock was good, though not equal to that at some previous corresponding periods of the year. The veal trade was steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d to 4d per 8lb. From the Isle of Wight 273 lambs came to hand. Calves moved off steadily, at an improvement of 2d per 8 lbs. In pigs and milch cows very little was done.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 4d. neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Suckling calves, 24s to 30s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 840; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4930; calves, 170; pigs, 268.

Newgate and Leadenhall Fridays.—Lambs sold steadily, at rather higher rates. Otherwise the demand was in a sluggish stat

Per 8lb, to sink the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; middling ditto, 4s 10d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 8d.

The sale being a holiday, there was no business transacted at Mark-lane, or in the Borough

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Corr-spondent.)

The English Market has exhibited considerable depression during the week. The state of the Revenue, and the general stagnation of all description of commercial affairs, begin to excite apprehensions of a gloomy character. The provincial failures was announced on Wednesday, which is only one added to those which have so rapidly followed each other, and will doubtless bring more in its train. The dividends were in course of payment at all the banking houses, and not produce the customary Advance in prices. Consols opened on Monday at 89¾, and have scarcely varied, closing at that price for money and time. Exchequer Bills have slightly rallied, closing at 24 to 26. Bank Stock has attained a turn on Thursday, quoting 206¾ ex div. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents are 97 ¼ reduced, 99¾ ⅛ India, 261½ India Bonds, 2?

The Foreign Market has been nearly inanimate, and business confined to the most limited transactions. Brazilian closed on Monday at 80½ ex div. Mexican quotation is 80¾. Danish has been, and remains about 87½. Mexican, on Monday, was 29¾, at which price it remains. Spanish Five per Cents have fluctuated between 25¾ and 24¾. The latter depressed price is the result of the intrigues discovered by Narvaez against his proposed Ministry, coupled with the probability of a general insurrection. The Three per Cents close at 30¾ for account Portuguese Five per Cents are 81; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59¾: Four per Cent. Certificates, 92¾, ex dividend.

There has been no improvement in the Share Market, notwithstanding the intentions of Government to interfere in favour of winding up such Companies as afford good evidence of the majority of the scrip holders being disinclined to proceed. A mass of valuable suggestions are in progress of arrangement, to ass.st the Board of Trade in deciding firmly, but fairly, upon what principle the bill had better be framed. Until this is known, no great alteration in any description of Railway Shares can be anticipated. In the meantime, heavy sales, on account of the provincial markets, continue to depress things here, as the following list of closing prices will demonstrate:—Bristol and Exeter, New, ¼ Caledonian, 7¼; Ditto, Half Shares, ¼; Ditto Extension, ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 17¼; Chester and Manchester, ½; Ditto Cornwall and Central Devon, ¼; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), ¾; Direct Northern, ¼; Dublin and Belfast Junction, ¼; Dublin and Galway, ¼; [illegible] Ditto, 21¾; Ditto New, ¾ pm.; Ditto, Perpet., ¾ Cent., —; Ditto York Extension, ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, 8c., ¼ dis; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), ¼; Great North of England, 210; Great Western Quarter Shares, 16¾; Ditto, Fifths, 3¼; Guilford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, ¾; Hull and Selby, 101; Ditto, Half Shares, 24; Leicester and Bedford, ¼ dis.; Liverp. and Leeds Direct, 2¾; London and Birmingham, 223; Ditto, Thirds, 6¼; Ditto, Quarters, 2?; London and Brighton, 62¾ Ditto ditto, Fifths, 2?¼; London and Croydon, 21¼; London and South-Western, 76¾; [illegible] ons, 50¾; London and York, 14; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, ¼; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1; Londonderry and Coleraine, 4; Lynn and Ely, 7, Manchester and Leeds, 190; Ditto Half Shares, 54¾; Ditto, Quarters, 19; Manchester and Birmingham, 75¾; Ditto Quarter Shares (B), 9; Ditto, Quarter Shares (C), 7; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, ¼ dis; Midland, Half Shares, Ditto, Fifths, 1¼; Ditto, New, 29; Midland Great Western (Irish), 2½; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 43; Ditto, New, 7?; Newcastle and Berwick, 17¼; Newark, Sheffield, and Manchester, ¼ dis; Ditto, 24¼; Ditto, Half Shares, 8; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1¾; Northern and Eastern, 57; Ditto Scrip (issued at 5 dis.), 5½; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1¼; North Staffordshire, 2 pm.; Norwich and Brandon, New, 2; Nottingham, Leicester, and Silverstone, 3¼; Oxford and Inverness, 1¾; Portsmouth Direct, 1½; Rugby and Huntingdon, 1; Scottish Central, 13¾; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, ¼; Shrewsbury & Hereford, 1¼; South Eastern and Dover, 24; Manchester, Buxton, &c. at £33, 1¾; Do. New Issued at £36 6s. 8d.), 5¼; Staines and Richmond, ¾; South Wales, 1; Welsh Midland, 1; West Riding Union, 1¾; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, ¼; Yarmouth and Norwich, 24¼; York and Carlisle, 1¾; York and North Midland, ¼; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 46; Ditto, Extension, 3½; Dutch Rhenish, 9¼; East Indian, ¼; Great North of France Constituted, 19; Louvain and Jemappe, 1¾; Namur and Liege, 1¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 16¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10¾; Paris and Strasburg Constituted, 5¾; Rouen and Havre, 29

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday, being Good Friday, a strict holiday was kept at all the public offices in the City. The principal dealers in the several Markets will, most probably, not be present before Wednesday.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7

WHITEHALL, APRIL 7.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the same, style, and title of Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, in the East Indies. His Lordship was born on the 30th of April, 1785.

DOWNING-STREET, April 7.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Colonel Sir Henry George Smith, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Darell Jones, Knight Commander

NEW EDITIONS of the OPERAS, "NINO," "SONNAMBULA," and "FRA DIAVOLO," in folio, as spoken nearly in PIANISTA, Nos. 67, 68, and 57, 2s. each—the price of a mere song. Post free, 12 stamps extra. Also, Third Edition of Miss Costello's song "Thou Maya's Love." Post free 24 stamps. Pianista Office, 67, Portland-street—now one door from Cheapside

HAVE FAITH IN ONE ANOTHER! New Ballad, written by J. E. CARPENTER, Esq.; the Music composed by JAMES PERRING, also, MAY I LOVE THEE, HUSBAND MAID! by the same.—"We two married and single" and Ballads, by the author of "Beautiful Venice," and composer of "The Maids of Merry England, and deserving to become equally popular.—London: J. Z. PURDY, 45, High Holborn, or post-free, enclosing 24 postage stamps.

Third Edition, price 5s. 6d., with numerous Cases and Plates,

DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, and HEART, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by ALFRED B. MADDOCK, M.D. "The treatment is ingenious and natural, and its efficacy is unquestionable."—Harpenden Telegraph

SIMPKIN and CO. Paternoster-row; and may be ordered through any Bookseller

WANTED, as SHOPMAN to a SILVERSMITH and WATCHMAKER, a YOUNG MAN who has a thorough knowledge of the business, and whose friends are willing to become answerable for his honesty to the amount of £100. Apply by letter only, to F. F. P., care of Mr. Warwick, No. 1, Northampton-square

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A old established CHEMIST in the West-end, requires a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE: who will be treated in every respect as a gentleman. For cards, &c., apply to Messrs. DAVY, and Co., 109, Upper Thames-street, or Mr. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street

TAYLOR'S UNEQUALLED ! ! ! CELEBRATED OLD GINGER WINE, 18s. per Dozen, recommended by the Faculty. To be had of most respectable Dealers, and of JOHN EDWARDS, Sole Proprietor 26, Holborn-hill, London.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A Stock of 50,000 Pieces always on Sale, in Satins, Flocks, Gold, Damasks, Oaks, Granite Hall Marbles, &c. &c., at extraordinary prices. Terms, Cash.—Paper Stainers supplied with long Elegiant at Mill Prices.—CHARLES ELLIS, 28, Dunlop-row, City, corner of Sise-lane.

GOOD SHIRTS, at MODERATE PRICES.—Gentlemen requiring really Good Articles will find at W. WARD'S a Stock so Extensive and various as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—8, Bishopsgate-street Within.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most Fashionable Style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and the Deux Temps, at 10s. 6d. each; Quadrilles and Country Dances, 21s. Hours for ladies' private and exposition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday Terms may be had on application as above

PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy Pianofortes is T. TOLKIEN'S, 28, 29, King William-street, London-bridge, near the statue. H. T.'s much-admired piccolos, for quality of touch, beauty of make, and tone, unequalled by any maker. Cash prices, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant cottages and cabinets, at a small advance in price, being 50 per cent under the charges of other makers.

OUTFITS for INDIA, by Ship and Overland, including every requisite, both for ladies and gentlemen, are SUPPLIED, at the lowest wholesale prices, by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, opposite Somerset House, and are recommended from experience, as the most economical, with prices and particulars, may be had on application. N.B. Ladies going to London for Thresher's India gauze waistcoats and the new overland frank.

PEOPLE mindful of economy should recollect that, during the present depressed state of the markets, Six pound Bags of useful and excellent TEA may be had for either 18s., 21s., or 24s. per bag, at 216, Piccadilly, NEAR the 8s., and find some of equally excellent at the GROSVENOR-TEA-MART, 8, Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, corner of Bessborough-gardens, Bishopsgate

THE PANKLEBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tin and copper, iron and heat tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandas, lawns, &c., flower stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures for cash.—Adjoining the Normal Bazaar, 24, Baker-street, Portland-road.

ANCIENT COINS, MEDALS, &c.—T. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Coins, No 45 Strand, London Coins, Medals &c., bought, and, exchange for Ancient Greek and Egyptian coins, Roman brass coins, with good portraits of Emperors, in each Roman silver dito, 2s each Saxon coins; coins of Edward Confessor and Canute 6s. and 7s. each: dato of William Conqueror, 5s. each: grants of the Henrys and Edwards, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each half dito, 2s. 6d. Copies coins from Elizabeth N.B. Coins sent by post

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—As the great convenience of the Sylphide is now generally admitted, W and J. SANGSTER beg to say that they have manufactured the means whereby the same principle also will be applied to Umbrellas, and, at the same time, in plain goods, from 8s 6d. to 21s. each. Ladies are requested to observe that none are genuine unless stamped "Sylphide, Patent."—W. and J. Sangster, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 10, Royal Exchange

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from the sight is not more hideous than superfluous Hair to the fair face. Nor, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed by H. HUBERT for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by CLERY, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden and by most Perfumers Price 4s.; or two in one purse 7s

PURE BREATH.—The salutarious and disinfecting qualities of "ODONTO" render it the most efficacious agent ever offered to the public for purifying and perfuming the Breath, and with its inestimable properties as a wash for the mouth and teeth and extraction of the Gums. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers at 2s. 9d. per box. Wholesale and for export Britain, and the Possessions and Nobility throughout Europe while the genuine, demand for it is constantly increasing, for which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box. "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden," is engraved on the Government stamp which is affixed on each box. Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers All other Odonto are fraudulent imitations.

BIELEFELD'S PAPIER MACHE.—The superiority of PAPIER MACHE for the purposes of Architectural Decoration, is now so generally admitted as to render unnecessary [illegible] and Lamp Manufacturers [illegible] Patentee, 3, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street. [illegible] in every style, and pattern books, containing upwards of 1000 Illustrated Designs, Prices, PICTURE FRAMES, and other articles of Furniture, either gilt or in exact imitation of the finest carved oak. An Assortment of Papier Mache Trays, of a light and elegant description, PATENT QUAGGAVERSAL GLASS STANDS, for the toilet, on an entirely new principle, of great elegance and free from all the practical inconveniences of ordinary glass stands, at the Works, 3a, Wellington-street North, Strand.

BERDOE'S LIGHT WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever.—The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing also to secure them would be unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually producing fresh attempts at imposition. For quality and style, as well as durability, no garments of any other description can approach them, and the numerous testimonials still unrivalled.—An extensive variety in Lamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B., for the present season, now ready, or made to order at a day's notice (Price 55s. to 80s., only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproof to the Queen, 69, Cornhill (North Side) A particular style made expressly for Clergymen

THE ROSHERVILLE HOTEL, Messrs. WINCH and [illegible] SEASON, to ensure their esteem and grateful thanks to their Friends and the Public—the nearly, who distinguished them last summer—such as large a share of patronage—a continuance of those favours, is respectfully solicited, and they assure every attention to comfort, and moderate charges) they flatter themselves [illegible] Gardens, Terraces, and [illegible] Grounds, during various improvements, rendering it, if possible, more commodious than heretofore; and, in entrance with the ordinary and extraordinary, they have [illegible] and will adopt a system now generally in practice, having established a low but fixed rate of charges for attendance, which, though it will probably result in less to themselves, they trust will meet with the approbation of their visitors. The Culinary Department will be, as usual, under the management of a first-rate Chef-de-Cuisine, and a supply of every delicacy of the season, including Whitebait, will be in constant readiness. The wines are of the finest quality, and W. and C. vouch for their being all of the first growth.

PRICES OF ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS, 100 of the showiest Annuals, named, with a printed label, s. d. [illegible] no which is marked height, colour, &c. ... ... 20 0 ... 12 0 " ... ... 10 0 ... 6 0 50 ... ... 5 0 ... 3 0 25 ... ... 3 0 ... 2 0 12 ... ... 1 6 ... 1 0 6 ... ... 1 0 ... 0 6 4 ... ... 0 6 ... 0 4 [illegible] ... ...

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

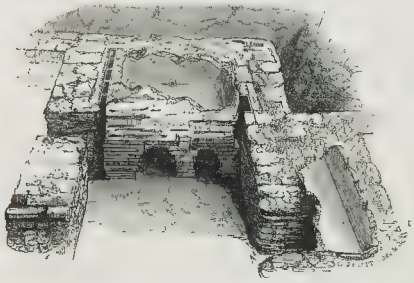
gradually and evenly, but at the same rattling speed as before, the Cambridge crew left their opponents, and went in three lengths ahead.

Our illustration shows this most animated scene; with the anxious spectators at Putney.

The distance, four miles and about two-thirds of a furlong, was rowed by the winners in a very beautiful outrigger, built by the Messrs. Searle, in twenty-one minutes five seconds.

ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED NEAR OXFORD.

The last published Number of the *Archæological Journal* (8) contains a very interesting Notice of the discovery of a Roman Villa, at Wheatley, near



ROMAN VILLA: CISTERN FOR BATH.

Oxford, a short time since. We are aware that the circumstance has already been recorded in the newspapers; but, we believe the present to be the first accredited professional, or rather antiquarian account, of this valuable illustration of the Roman colonization of Britain.

The *Archæological Journal*, it may be as well to state, is published quarterly, under the direction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, for the encouragement and prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages; and, if proof were wanting of the well-directed energies of the Association, we might find it, generally, in the excellent Number (8) of the Society's Journal; but especially in this discovery of the Roman Villa near Oxford, corrective of the first account,—copious in its details, and most satisfactorily illustrated with clever engravings.

We rejoice at this valuable contribution to our Anglo-Roman history; and we trust that this and similar illustrations of our early civilisation will not fail to impress upon the Directors of what is somewhat anomalously termed "the *British* Museum," the necessity of providing a department for the reception of *British* Antiquities; in which, by the way, our great national Museum is singularly deficient. Rich, almost beyond comparison, in the art-treasures of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, we in vain seek in its saloons such an assemblage of objects as shall educate the public eye in the artistical progression of this great country, or shall show its advancement in art—from the rude Celtic heap of stones to the classical combinations of the exhaustless genius of Sir Christopher Wren. "The architecture of a people," says a popular writer, "is an important part of their history. It is the external and enduring form of their public life; it is an index of the state of knowledge and social progress."

If the above augmentation of the "*British*" Museum be carried out, it will be one of the good results of the formation of the Archæological Institute, and similar Associations, which, by encouraging antiquarian pursuits amongst those accustomed to a life of leisure, has caused them better to appreciate the good policy of extending to the people these scenes of recreative intellectuality.

Returning to the *Journal*, we find that the first indications of a Roman Villa having been discovered in a field called Castle Hill, between Wheatley and Cuddesdon, near Oxford, Dr. Bromet proceeded thither on the 31st of October last, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford; with a draughtsman, to investigate the remains. We quote a portion of the results:

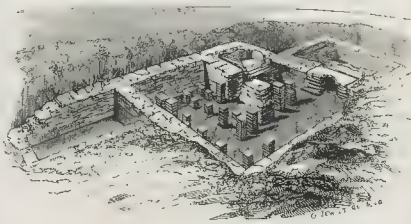
"Having first laid bare some rough walling, 2 feet thick, which enclosed a quadrangular space, measuring internally 14 feet by 12, they, by careful digging, exposed the inner face of the western wall, where, at a depth of 3 feet from the surface, they arrived at an ovolo base moulding, and a plaster floor 2½ to 3 inches thick, composed of lime, sand, and broken brick. It was situated over the entrance to a furnace from the præfurnium described hereafter.

On clearing away the earth in the north-east angle, they found that this floor had been laid on solid flat tiles 2 ft. square by 2½ in. thick, the whole being supported by uniform and regularly disposed pillars, about 1 foot 10 inches high, built up of flat tiles 7 inches square by 1¼ thick, set in beds of mortar ⅝ of an inch thick.

The lowest, or plinth tiles, being about 11 inches square, and laid on a natural bed of yellow sand. These pillars were distant from each other about 16 or 18 inches, but the upper portions of the intervals were filled with earth, and the lower part with a stratum, about 6 inches thick, of soot and ashes, lying on the sand-bed before mentioned, under which they feared to dig, lest they might injure the stability of the pillars. Here and there, among the earth between these pillars (earth which had probably been laid there soon after the demolition of the villa), were found fragments of coarse pottery, and pieces of stucco, painted red, yellow, green, and black, but not sufficiently large to show their patterns. The greater number of the lines on the stucco are straight, the others are curved and waved.

"The fire-place which was used for heating this hypocaust is an opening from the præfurnium through the western wall, about 3 feet high, built of brick, and covered with large 2 feet square tiles like those before noticed, placed on different levels, the highest being outermost. Under this cover, were found coarse ashes and many bits of charred wood.

"Adjoining to the south-eastern part of the caldarium (the chamber above the



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA, NEAR OXFORD.

hypocaust), but lower than its floor, is a rectangular enclosure, 8 feet by 4, which was, no doubt, a bath, its waste-water gutter still remaining in the eastern wall. This gutter was formed of two concave tiles, one within the other, set firmly in cement, so as to render it efficient.

"About 116 feet further north, they uncovered the south-western angle of another portion of the villa; but nothing was found there except a few fragments of fine pottery, and the foundations of other walls. Several tiles of various forms were likewise found. Remains of instruments and nails of iron, and several bones of oxen, deer, sheep, and hogs, were also found, with the shells of common garden-snails, helix asperes, which were probably eaten, like the helix pomatia; and oyster-shells, like those found at many Roman stations in the centre of England, e. g., in a Roman camp near Northampton, and a Roman station at Aldworth, near Wallingford.

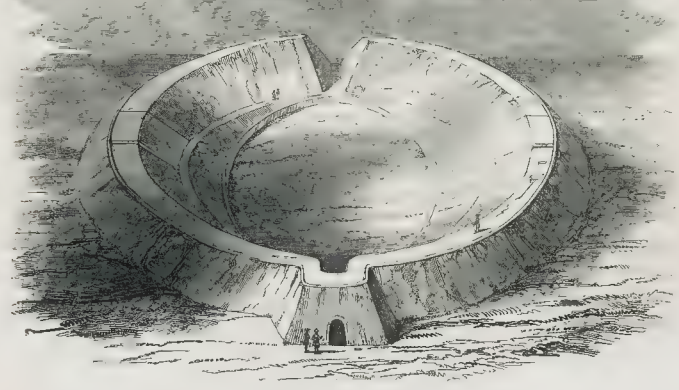
"In the space between the hypocaust and another room, since discovered, 29 feet north of it, another stratum of 'sooty matter' was found, at the same depth, as in the hypocaust, resting upon the 'natural sand bed,' whence we infer that the villa was destroyed by fire.

"The excavations were continued by the Bishop of Oxford, with Dr. Buckland and Mr. Parker, on a subsequent day, when a cistern or boiler (measuring 4½ feet by 2½) was found over the south-west angle of the hypocaust. This boiler or cistern had the lower part of its floor and some height of the sides perfect, with the same moulding at the angle as the one first discovered. It was lined inside with fine stucco or plaster, 1½ inch thick, and outside this were 2 inches of mortar. It rested on large tiles, like those before mentioned, supported by pillars of smaller tiles, similar to those before described, but not at such regular intervals. Further heat from the furnace was communicated to this boiler by rows of vertical fine-tiles or pipes, behind the stucco of its sides: these are quadrangular, and measure 8 inches by 3½; they are smooth and blackened with soot in the inside, but scored on the outside to make them adhere to the mortar. Many of these are entire, and remain *in situ*. On the south side a leaden pipe, quite perfect, passes from the bottom of this cistern, through the outer wall. This pipe probably conducted the hot water to the bath at the east end of the caldarium. The boiler had its stucco lining more perfect than the bath at the south-east end of the hypocaust."

We are happy to learn that the remains have been protected by a building.

The site of the Villa is about 10 furlongs from the Roman road between Asha Castra (Bicester) and Dorocina (Dorchester). The bath and hypocaust show it to have been a luxurious mansion, which was, probably, burnt on the retreat of the Romans. Among the fragments of pottery and tiles, Dr. Buckland recognised several pieces of black cellular lava, containing, in some of its cells, small crystals of the blue mineral *Haüyne*: these must have come from the mill-stone quarries near Andernach, from which large mill-stones are now sent to England and all parts of the world; and from whence, also, the Romans might have brought their mill-stones (probably hand-mills) to the villa at Wheatley.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the other articles in the *Journal*: the proceedings of the Committee form a very attractive report. The number throughout is most profusely illustrated with wood-cuts, alike distinguished by their spirit and fidelity; and its production is as honourable to the Committee of the Institute as it must prove satisfactory to the subscribers.



ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE, NEAR DORCHESTER.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE VESICA PISCIS OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.—Professor Cockerell, in a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Academy, gave it as his opinion that the origin of the Vesica Piscis is greatly misunderstood, and that it was invented solely for the geometrical purpose of erecting a perpendicular upon a straight line. Although this reasoning taken *per se* may appear plausible, it is in variance with a great amount of argument on the other side. The occurrence of the form as a symbol in the earliest ages of the church, its constant recurrence in places where it had evidently a symbolic meaning, and a want of accordance in the motive and use of the Vesica, inclosing the figure, and that which was drawn at the feet, lead us to retain the old opinion, viz., that the fish was the ancient symbol of Christ, and that the letters of its Greek name were those which were afterwards abbreviated to I.H.S.—*The Builder.*

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 207.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846. [Sixpence.

SPAIN.

FROM every successive change in the Government of Spain, men are compelled more and more to wonder who is the real ruler of that country. The political affairs of the Escurial seem a mighty maze, but we hardly believe they are quite without a plan, though the clue is hard to find. Minister after Minister falls; a Government that lasts over a year is a phenomenon; recently, the existence of Cabinets has been counted by days. But Narvaez had held the reins long enough to produce the impression that in him Spain had found a ruler. Now he, too, has fallen, and has followed his predecessor, Espartero, in the path of Exile. The man of energy and action has fared little better than the idler, whose adherence to constitutional forms was as much the result of indifference and dislike of change as honest or determined approval. Narvaez had a soldier's contempt for Constitutions and Charters; but he worked, he acted; he organised the army, established something like police, and took a few steps towards casting out the devils of neglect and sloth that possess the whole system of Spanish Government.

How is it that two men, so different in character, have met so identical a destiny? They both ceased to do the work of that secret influence that surrounds the throne of Spain, and have fallen a sacrifice to that refusal. Then comes the question, "What is that influence?" Whatever it may be, it is evidently the real Government of Spain, for it crushes all attempts to control it, either through the forms of the Constitution, as attempted, for some time successfully, by Espartero, or by the strong hand and the power of the army, as by Narvaez. That all this breaking down and setting up of Ministers is the work of the individual mind of Christina we do not believe: she is rather the instrument than the power: all that can be called her own in her career is her shameless profligacy, her avarice, and hypocrisy. Still less is the source of change to be sought in the will of Isabella, her daughter, who is said to inherit all the stupidity and animal grossness of the Spanish Bourbons, without the passionate quickness of the Neapolitan blood. The greatest object of the contemplations of the Queen of Spain is said to be her dinner and *bon bons*. Whose, then, is the influence that destroys so completely, so suddenly and effectually, the political power of such men as Narvaez and Espartero? The masterical power of such men as Narvaez and Espartero? The master-cal power of such men as Narvaez and Espartero? The master-cal power of such men as Narvaez and Espartero? The master-cal

'Twere long to tell, and sad to trace,
Each step from grandeur to disgrace.

The decay of the Aristocracy of Spain was not the work of sudden political convulsions; it was a slow, gradual, but constant rotting from within. The land has never been without a Monarch, and that from the most "legitimate" of races—the Bourbons. Joseph Bonaparte was only the military commandant of his brother Napoleon; for though he assumed the title of King, the nation never recognised him. Spain has never been revolutionised, like France; in all her changes she has not seen a Republic or a Democracy. Aristocratic birth has never there been made a crime, punished by exile and death without regard to the merits or demerits of the individual. The Spaniards, as a people, are proud of their Monarchy; by natural disposition they are not averse to an Aristocracy; the corruption and worthlessness of the class must be thorough and complete, when, in such a soil, it cannot maintain even the semblance of life and vigour. In the evil days of Monarchies, when the great oversetter of Thrones made Spain no exception to the rest of Europe, the men most ready to desert their King and sell the Crown to the invader were the Nobles. The privileged class was the weakest in its defence of the fountain of honour; the Crown and the independence of the nation were rescued by the peasantry, the bulk of the people, and an army of foreigners.

The history of Spain since that period records many changes, but none of them have raised the nobility either in power or credit; deeply is this to be regretted, for the existence of a wealthy and ruling class would be a benefit to the nation, if it could keep itself level with its age, and possessed an average amount of talent and knowledge. Energy of any kind is a good where all is blank inaction and paralysis; but camps and armies are, after all, if not the very worst, certainly far from the best school for the rulers of a people. The men of the sword mostly delight in the exhibition of strength rather than wisdom, and their sway, such as it is, is too personal; like all things that depend on individual qualities it passes away, leaving little or no impression behind. What nations want are systems and institutions, that may outlast the men who found them; laws that may survive their makers, founded upon the necessities that are almost universal.

The rule of the sword is a blessing compared with the miseries of anarchy; but something more than force is wanted as soon as the first essential of Government, a preponderating power, is restored. Then is felt the necessity of creating some system, possessing some innate force, to keep it working; for nations cannot be always ruled like regiments, and set going by word of command. This creation for Spain is yet to come; and we fear the day that will see it is yet far distant. Were it again divided, as of old, into several kingdoms, we believe the people would be better governed: the country is too great, the interests of the people too divided, for any but a very strong and very settled Government to have effectual control over them. And a Government either strong or settled is the last thing that can be hoped for. The Spaniards have not that spirit of nationality which makes the power of France, whatever may be the differences of language and interests among its population, "one and indivisible."

But, beyond the Pyrenees, all is disunion; the Royal title which makes the Sovereign, Monarch of "the Spains," is, most unfortunately characteristic of the people; they are provincials, who have not yet acquired the spirit that bends men into nations of common feelings and interest. The Andalusian, the Biscayan, and Castilian, are, in effect, men of different nations. A Government like that of Germany, with many centres of political power, would far better suit Spain than Germany. With a weak, changing, and almost bankrupt authority at Madrid, it is impossible that it can be either felt or respected as the centre of a vast country, where the means of communication are just as they were two centuries ago. Of what other kingdom of Europe can it be said that the bulk of its trade is in the hands of smugglers, and that the people buy and sell in defiance of the law?

The same inconsistencies run through everything in Spain. Laws have remained, but the power that enforced them is gone. titles are left, but the wealth and worth of the nobility have departed: immense dockyards are still to be seen, but there are no fleets, sailors, or workmen; immense charitable institutions survive, but their revenues are destroyed, perverted, or embezzled; the magnificent collegiate establishments of former times, have neither professors, learning, nor scholars; and in this most Catholic of all countries, the revenues of the Church have been seized as the property of the nation. All is decay, inaction, dilapidation: the people live in the ruins of a mighty monarchy, like the Arabs who pitch their tents among the pillars of Palmyra, shadowed still by a greatness they can scarcely comprehend, much less imitate. The history of Spain belongs to the past; we wish we had a better hope of a future.

We despair of Constitutions; the elements of political government seem wanting; absolutism in such a country as Spain would require the hand of a giant, and the race of great Kings is extinct. We must descend upon Ministers, and they pass like the shadowy kings in *Banquo's* glass; Espartero went long ago, and now Narvaez follows him. We confess we had hoped more from him, and see his fall with regret. He has done much, and might have yet effected more.

We must give to him what he deserves—credit for having opposed the unnatural marriage that will be forced upon the Queen, a mere puppet in the hands of her Mother and her Mother's advisers. The people of Spain seem to have taken no part in the displacement of Narvaez; if he had few attached friends, his vigour had certainly gained him many supporters: his departure from Madrid seems to have been a kind of ovation; he does not go unregretted or unbefriended.

The first consequence of his departure is the revival of what he had suspended; the Decree against the Press is annulled, and the Cortes with re-assemble. How long it will last is another matter; Spain is the last country in the world in which to indulge in predictions. The only thing certain is, that the unnatural and disgusting ambition of Christina is calculated to shock every feeling of decency, and bring Royalty itself into contempt; and it is remarkable enough to find that Legitimate Monarchy and Aristocracy, as institutions, should have received their most destructive blows in France and Spain, where both existed in their most complete predominance.

ABANDONMENT OF RAILWAYS.—The Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction Railway Company will, on the 18th inst., pay the £2 12s. 6d. paid. The scheme has failed for the present, and the Directors will at once confer with their universal and shareholders. The Cornwall and Devon Central line is to be "wound up," and the deposits returned, less the legal and necessary expenses. A Committee has been appointed to carry out the resolution passed.

THE FEVER OF SPECULATION IN 1845. A lucky but interesting document has been published, in the form of a report from the Registrar-General of Joint-Stock Companies, of the number of such companies formed in 1845. The list consists of fifty-three pages, and contains the titles and specifications of 1520 schemes, the offspring of 1845, the majority being for railways, water-companies, banks, insurance, mines, and an immensity of other joint-stock corporations. The year opened with a mere handful, but as the days rolled on and the fever became denser, they doubled, trebled, and quintupled in quantity, until, in September, October, and November, at the same quickly increasing ratio, at the rate of from 100 to 200 and 300 a month, and an average in September—the most prolific of months—of from 16 to 46 each day, or 467 in the month, as will be seen by the following analysis of the return. In December, when the panic rang the reason of alarm, and the excitement was gradually subsiding, the characteric was 31. The following shows the number of projects registered each month, with the aggregate totals for the year:—In January, 64 in number registered were; in February, 36; in March, 25; April, 92; May, 81; June, 99; July, 91; August, 178; September, 237; October, 261; November, 86; December, 51. Total schemes registered from January to December, 1520.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PRESENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Naples, April 2, 1846.

Our giant of the old Elysian coast has, during the last six months, displayed considerable activity; and, within a few days, emitted a river of lava, unequalled since the grand eruption of 1839. Those who have visited the volcano since that period will remember its enormous amphitheatre of scorize, cinders, and stone, walled in by the cones. In the arena of which, from time to time, the lofty hills were thrown up, gradually filling the vast cup. The lava, finding no longer any cavity for its deposits, has burst its sulphurous barrier, and overflows with terrible fury, threatening the inhabitants of Resina and Portici.

I visited the volcano a few days since, with a party of friends. We ascended by the newly-cut road, which is now accessible for carriages, as far as the Hermitage, more than half way up the mountain, where an observatory has long been erected. The vast plain of amalgamated cinders immediately surrounding the cone is singularly interesting. A starved and sickly vegetation is seen, here and there, struggling between the masses of scorize, which, in barren wildness, spreads its broken and waved surface over an enormous space. I can compare it to nothing but a troubled sea suddenly petrified. As we walked over this desolate scene the ash-covered tread-wheels of the vetturi bounded on our ears like retiring artillery. The red fiery stream of lava has nearly reached the level plain above-mentioned, and continues to crawl slowly downward on the side facing old Somma, the mother mountain of the present volcano. On arriving at the top of the cone (*see the Engraving*) we neared a fiery fountain. The effect was terribly grand. A hill of liquid fire was raised in the centre of the exhausted cup of an old eruption, from whence the molten matter flowed in an awful, hot, and sulphurous stream. Occasionally large stones were thrown up into the air, amid a column of smoke, that curled in round masses up to the blue and boundless sky, forming the great source of shadow to two or three lesser gorges, emitting lava with a pale vapour. The broken edge of the cup, illuminated with a red glare, produced an effect which at once reminded us of Dante's Hell circle.

The view of Vesuvius from Naples, by moonlight, is now unusually interesting. Fire and smoke issuing from the beautifully formed mountain, is reflected in the water below, pending its waves with red light, and animating the solemn repose of the looming mass of Apennines.

It may not be uninteresting to give your readers the dates of Eruptions. Diodorus of Agyrium, an ancient Sicilian Greek, both mention the nature of the soil evidently very different from that which now presents itself to the eye, both speak of its sterility and "tormented fire." Pliny's letters give us the first account of an *Eruption* (79) in his well-known epistles, after which, sometimes meagrely, and record those of 203 or 4, 472, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1049, 1139, 1306, 1500, 1631, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704-8, 1712, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1779, 1790, 1794, 1804, 1810, 1813, 1820 to 22, 1831, 1834, 1839, and the present. Thus, we have thirty-four recorded Eruptions, when have, from time to time, wrought no small changes in the form of the mountain. As Sir William Hamilton observes, speaking of the Eruption of '31, "In a thousand men, working for a century, could not effect such an alteration as was produced by the hand of Nature in a few hours."

Speculations of the ultimate results of this Eruption may be futile: it is, however, generally supposed here that no grand display will take place like those which have occurred, when fire and smoke have been thrown up more than a mile into mid-air. The general conjecture is, that the mountain will exhaust its accumulated matter, as it is now doing, without further agitation. Hundreds of our countrymen have visited the scene, to the joy of *cicerons* and *gendarmerie*; in fact, the Eruption is looked on by all with much interest, excepting those who possess lands at the foot of the mountain, where:—

> The ripe vines' intertwisted boughs of long festoon
> Or woven wreath, all heavy with hanging grapes;
> The many-tinted leaves, with the fruit and with them,
> Fall down in showers half rose-colour and half gold—
> Down whom the vine-dresser, in fear and in haste,
> Pours into wains and baskets, grasso-shaped,
> With his red hands the Resinian-hot fruit.
>
> E. N. B.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The 30th Regiment, on arrival in Dublin Garrison from Castlebar, is to be stationed in Ship-street Barracks. The 67th Regiment, in Limerick, has received a letter of readiness for Cork. The 85th Light Infantry, on landing at Cork this month, from Barbadoes, will, it is understood, move on to Limerick.

Mr. Paul Mr. Edward Lewis Lewis, who was recently tried at Winchester, and acquitted of all participation in the death of the late Mr. Seton, who fell in a duel, has been restored to his former rank in the Royal Marine Artillery, were principally in the civil department of the navy. He died a Vice-Admiral of the White.

OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY. The first turf was turned at Cropedy, in the formation of the Oxford and Rugby Railway, on Wednesday (last week).

TAWELL'S CONFESSION. At the meeting of the Bucks magistrates in quarter session last week, a statement was received by the Clerk of the Peace from Tawell, calling on the chaplain, the Rev Mr. Cox, to give up the document handed him by Tawell just before his execution. Mr. Cox, who was in court just before the vote was taken, said, "I have made up my mind from the first that an earthly power shall extort from me that which was committed to my custody, let the consequences be what they may. I do not hesitate to say that, standing up in Aylesbury Gaol-yard, instead of the fourth, or fifth, or sixth hour, as explicated by him, I consulted to hold as private and confidential that which was committed to me. I did give that promise."

EARTHQUAKE IN MALTA. Letters from Malta announce that on Saturday, the 28th of March, at 1 45 p.m., an earthquake was felt in that island lasting about a second, which, and of several seconds, and, after two minutes, another very violent shock, which was of longer duration. Several people were carried off their feet and fell, whilst others were attacked with vomiting and all the nausea of sea-sickness. Divers stone dwelling-houses, the archives of the Inquisition, and some out-houses, have suffered damage in their walls and foundations; and general panic and consternation prevailed throughout the night from apprehension of other shocks. Such an event has not been known at Malta since 1695. A mercurial regulator in a watchmaker's establishment stopped at the moment of the second shock, and some candlesticks on the high altar of St. Paul's Church were thrown down. In the night, lightning was perceptible in the direction of Mount Etna; but subsequent accounts from Catania only mention the shocks as having been felt there, without attributing the same to the volcano. At Mytelene and Smyrna shocks were felt on the 11th ult.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

" *C. L. P.*"—*The opening diagram at page* 101 *of this month's "Chess Chronicle" is printed correctly, but the propounder has erred in the conditions: instead of "White to mate in two moves," it should be "White moves."*

" *Bon Mass,*" *Paris. Too simple for any but very young players. Your first, that on the diagram requires two moves only instead of four. 1. R take Q P (ch).*

" *C. R. L.*" " *A Johnian,*" *Cambridge,* " *Spinx,*"—*and* " *A Fellow of King's.*"—*Not quite up to our standard: try again.*

" *Vega Valley.*"—*Thanks for your suggestion; for it is not at all clear, upon the White King's going over to the Queen's side, that Black can take the Pawns in detail.*

" *Amateur.*"—*A very pretty juvenile problem.*

" *Sautar Johnny*" *will find the Economic Chess-board mentioned in another part of our paper. The price, we believe, is only half-a-crown.*

" *A. F. W.*"—*Mr. Jaenisch's move of Kt to Q Kt 6th, in the Scotch Game, is the reverse of "weak." It is an excellent stroke of play, and completely foils the attack which the second player was supposed to gain by playing Q to K R 5th. The reply of K B to Q B 4th is very memorable.*

" *Terpsichore.*"—*We have always heard that, despite his amazing powers of combination in the field, Napoleon was an indifferent Chess-player. Your solution is the true one.*

" *Fair Play.*"—*A Problem is valueless that can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves. You are altogether in error respecting No.* 114.

" *C. R. L.*" *and* " *D. C.*" *Huntley. Received with thanks.*

" *J. H.*" *Richmond-buildings.*—*You are quite correct; there is but one way of solving either of the problems. Your attempt last week was not a mate in four moves against the position you present, in fact, is equally unsuccessful.*

" *Mira.*"—*You will find about twenty spasmodical positions in Hooton, Bone, Horwitz, Klug, &c., in this month's Number of "The Chess-Players' Chronicle."*

" *Jonathan.*"—*We have been perusing the interesting games between Stanley and Rousseau as on its route to England.*

" *Jasenia.*"—*We shall commence a series of progressive problems for students in Chess, the moment the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz are concluded.*

" *Regnmar.*"—*We shall be glad to render you any assistance in our power.*

" *R. M. L.*"—*You may assign Mr. Brown's entertaining collection of Problems at Hastings's of Carey-street.*

" *Lex.*" *Clonmel's Inn.*—*The President of the Brighton Chess Club is Captain Kennedy of the Liverpool. Mr. Mongredien (Mr. M is also President of the Old London Club); of the Bristol, we believe Mr. Williams. The Secretary of the London Chess Club is Mr. Perigal; of the Liverpool, Mr. Spreckley. As players, there is not a guard to choose between them. To your last query. Write to Mr. Longbottom, Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square.*

Solutions by "Automaton," "Mrs. T.," "Marveion," "J. G.," Dublin, "Chapel Jack," "R. H.," "Kriegs," "Wilfrid," "Louis," and "F. W. G." Rice Divan, are correct. Those by "M. S," "J. S. W.," "J. H. W.," "P. W.," "B. M.," "F." "F. P. C." "P. H." "P. C." Great Yarmouth; "W. H.," "J. W." "Sea Weed," "Mica," and "Philip," are all wrong

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 116.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 7th (ch)	K to Q B's 5th
2. Q P one (ch)	K to Q 5th
3. Q to K B 5th	Q to K 4th (best)
4. K Kt to K 6th (ch)	Q takes Kt *
5. Kt mates	

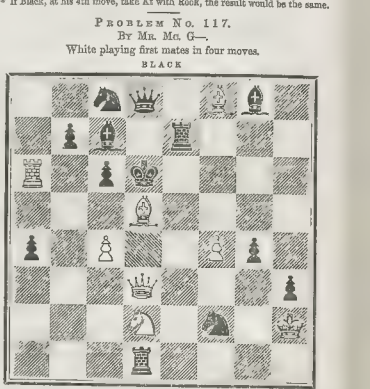
* If Black, at his 4th move, take Kt with Rook, the result would be the same.

PROBLEM NO. 117.

BY MR. MC. G—.

White playing first mates in four moves.

BLACK



WHITE

MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ

GAME THE EIGHTEENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	20. B takes Kt	P takes B
2. K B P two	K P one	21. Q to K P takes P	K Kt to B 2nd
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. Q P two	Q P one	23. K P takes P	K P takes P
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	24. K to R 2nd	K R to Q Kt 2nd
6. K B to K 2nd	K Kt P one	25. R to K sq	R to Q K 7th
7. Q P one	K B to K Kt 2nd(a)	26. B to B 2nd	Q to K 8th
8. Castles	Q R P one	27. Kt to K Kt sq	Q takes Q (c)
9. K R P one	K B P two (b)	28. K R takes Q	Q R to Q K sq
10. Q B to K 3rd (c)	Q Kt P one	29. R takes R	K to B sq
11. Q R to her 2nd	Castles	30. B to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
12. K to K B 2nd	Q R to Kt sq	31. R takes R (f)	R takes R
13. Q P two	Q B to Q 3rd	32. Kt to K 2nd	K P one
14. K Kt to B 5th	Q to K P sq	33. K R P one	K B to his 3rd
15. Q R to K B sq	Q Kt to Q 5th	34. K to K 3rd	K to B 2nd (g)
16. K to K sq	B to Q B 3rd	35. K to Kt 3rd	Q B to Q Kt sq
17. Q Kt P one	K R P one	36. K to K B 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
18. Q R P takes P	R P takes P	37. K to Kt 3rd	K B to Q sq
19. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt P takes P (d)	38. K to B 3rd (h)	B to Q K 4th
		And white resigns.	

(a) This deviation from the customary moves in the present opening deserves consideration. We are much mistaken if, hereafter, it will not be found a great improvement on the old style of carrying on the game.

(b) One of the chief advantages arising from Black's variation is its enabling him to advance the Pawn with safety and thus effectually preventing the formidable attack which the opening generally obtains by throwing forward the Pawns on this side.

(c) With the object of pinning the K's Pawn when Black castles, and then, if P takes P, of taking Q P, attacking K's Rook.

(d) Kt takes Kt (ch), would have been stronger play.

(e) Had he taken the Bishop with Rook, White would have gained the exchange by first taking Q with Q, and then R with R.

(f) B to Q Kt's 2d would have [illegible]

(g) Black might have [illegible] K to K B's 2nd, and if K to K Kt's 3rd, then Black could not play to Kt's 4th, and we cannot see how Pawns could be won by Bishop, [illegible] Kt's 3rd, and Pawn with his Kt.

(h) This hastens the catastrophe, but best move to take the K's Pawn with his Kt.

GAME THE NINETEENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S).	BLACK. (Mr. H).
1. K P two	K P two	19. K takes Kt	P takes Kt (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	20. K to K 2nd	R takes P
3. K Kt to Q B 4th	K Kt to Q 4th	21. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	22. K to K 4th	Q to K B 4th
5. Q P one	Q P one	23. K to K Kt 5th	K R P one
6. Castles	Castles	24. Kt takes P at K B 3rd (d)	Q takes B P (ch)
7. Q R to K 3rd	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd		
8. Q Kt P one	Q B P one	25. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
9. B takes B	P takes B	26. K to B sq	B takes Kt
10. K R P one	Q P one (e)	27. K to R 2nd	R takes Q
11. P takes P	K Kt takes P	28. Kt takes Q	R to K R 6th
12. K Kt to K sq	K Kt to K sq	29. K to K R 2nd	B takes Kt
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to K B 6th	30. R to K sq	R to K 8 sq
14. Q Kt to B 3 sq	Q B to K B 4th	31. Q P one	K to K 2nd
15. K R to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	32. Q P one	K to K Kt 3rd
16. Q to K sq	K to Q sq	33. K to K 4th	K to R 3rd (ch)
17. Q P one (h)	K P one	34. K to Kt sq	B to K 5 6th (e)
18. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd(c)	Kt takes K Kt P	White resigns.	

(a) The advance of this Pawn at this proper moment always appears to turn the tables on the opening player of the Gioco Piano.

(b) White has now again got somewhat the best of the position, as Black cannot take the Pawn.

(c) This inconsiderate move loses the game. By playing the Q Kt to K R 2nd, or to Q 2nd, he would have [illegible] followed by Kt or B to K B, would have lost a piece.

(d) The terminating moves are finely played in the usual style by Mr. Horwitz.

GAME THE TWENTIETH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	19. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 5th
2. K P two	K P one	20. Q B to Kt's 3rd	K B to Q B 4th
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P two	21. Q to B 2nd (a)	K B takes Q Kt
4. P takes P	P takes P	22. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
5. K B to K 2nd	K B to K 2nd	23. P takes Kt	P takes R
6. Q B P one	Q Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to Q Kt sq	Q to K B 6th (ch)
7. Q P one	Q to B 2nd	25. K to Kt's sq	K B P two
8. K to B one	K to B 2nd	26. Q to K sq	R to K 2d
9. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q R P one	27. Kt to Q B sq	K to B 2nd (c)
10. Q Kt to B 2nd	Castles	28. B to B sq	K K's P two
11. Q P one	K R to K sq	29. P takes P	K takes P at B 4th (d)
12. Castles	Q B to Q 2nd		
13. K to Kt 2nd	K R to K 2nd	30. Q to her 2d	K to his 3d
14. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq	31. R to B 8th (d)	Q to K 3d
15. K B to his sq	Q to her Kt 3rd	32. K to Kt sq	B to K Kt's 6th (e)
16. R takes R	R takes R	33. Q to K B 4th (f)	Kt to K 8 6th (ch)
17. Q R P one	P takes P	34. K to R 2d (g)	Q to K 8 h
18. Q Kt takes P	Q B to K Kt 5th	35. R to K R's 8th (ch)	K to B 4th
		White surrendered. (h)	

(a) The young player will observe that White dared not attempt to drive away the Bishop by playing K R P one, as Black would at once have taken it, and if White took the Bishop, have won his Queen.

(b) This move for the moment annoys White to a good deal of extent; but we examining the position, it will be seen that its confinement is but temporary. Black cannot move Kt to Q's 7th on account of it takes K R P (ch), followed by Q to her 3rd, &c.

(c) This, in connection with the advance of K to [illegible] and the subsequent move of K to his Kt 3rd, exercises a most important influence upon the game.

(d) Precipitate to win: we think at K B 4th.

(e) Gaining time, as White must prepare for the threatened check of King and Queen

(f) White has apparently a very formidable attack. To escape the dangerous move of R to Q 8th, and if B to Q 8 sq. Had Black attempted to act on the defensive, by retreating the Kt to B 3rd, &c., by exchanging Queens, he would have lost the game.

(g) The result would have been the same, play where he might.

(h) His only move, to protect the contest being the sacrifice of the Rook; for, if he take the Bishop, mate comes directly.

THE ECONOMIC CHESS-BOARD. This is an elegant and ingenious contrivance lately published by De la Rue, for facilitating the study of our famous game. It consists of a small pasteboard diagram of the exchequer, each square of which, having a niche at top, admits of the insertion of a little card-board representative of a chess-man. These men are of a corresponding size with the squares, and can of course be shifted from one to another as required, so that we have a chess-board with moveable type, enabling you to try combinations of [illegible] games through, of no compact size, portable as it is, that it may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. To the amateurs of Chess Problems we in particular commend the Economic Chess-board. On a journey by coach or railway, in the cabin of a steamer, or during a pedestrian ramble, it must prove an inexhaustible source of instruction and enjoyment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Easter Term.—The late Action between Two Clergymen.—Easter Term commenced on Wednesday, when the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and afterwards opened their Courts with the usual formalities. In the Queen's Bench, in the case of Pemberton, Clerk, v. Colls, Clerk, Mr. Sergeant Shee moved for a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be arrested, or a *venire de novo* awarded. This was an action to recover damages for certain words alleged to have been uttered by the defendant of and concerning the plaintiff. The plaintiff was the vicar of Wandsworth, the defendant had been one of his curates. The words were not actionable in themselves, but special damage was alleged, and in that respect the action was maintainable. The case was tried at the last Kingston assizes before Lord Denman, when evidence was given to prove the speaking of the words, but there was no proof of special damages given except that which was stated in one of the counts, in which it was alleged that a Mr. Cockerell, a curate of the plaintiff, was, in consequence of the speaking of the words, prevented from cordially uniting with the plaintiff in doing the clerical duties of the parish. This was clearly not a matter which the plaintiff could allege as special damage, that the law would recognise as such. The damages, also, which had been assessed at £200, were excessive, and on that ground he submitted that he was also entitled to a rule for a new trial. Lord Denman said that, if the other objections were valid, there was no cause of action whatever, and this last objection became, therefore, needless. Rule for arresting judgment, or for a *venire de novo*, granted.

Earl v. Earl Ferrers.—Mr. Barstow moved in this case in the Bail Court, on Thursday, for judgment as a case of a nonsuit, the plaintiff not having proceeded to trial, in compliance with a peremptory undertaking. The learned counsel said this was an action brought by the plaintiff, who was grandfather of Miss Smith (a minor) in the celebrated action against the noble defendant, for breach of promise of marriage) to recover the sum of £10,000, having alleged to have been lent to his Lordship. The cause was set down for trial at the sittings in London after Trinity term last year, but in consequence of the action of Smith *v.* Lord Ferrers not having been then tried, the plaintiff, on application to the Court, obtained an order for its being postponed, on condition that he (plaintiff) entered into a peremptory undertaking to go to trial at the sittings after, but Michaelmas Term. This order was further enlarged until Hilary Term of the present year, but the plaintiff had not taken, up to the present time, any steps for proceeding to trial; consequently this application was made for judgment as in case of a nonsuit. Rule granted; absolute in the first instance.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.

On Wednesday morning an explosion, attended with fatal consequences, took place in a fire clay-pit belonging to Messrs. Pemberton, coal and iron masters, and situated on the high road between Bilston and Wednesbury, Staffordshire. It appears that, in consequence of the Easter holidays, the miners had not been at work since Saturday, but that on Wednesday morning they went to the pit for the purpose of resuming their labours; six men and boys were lowered into it, and proceeded variously to the "deegle" had cautioned them all to remain quiet until he also came down; instead of this, however, a man named Jones took up his candle, and went along a place called the "staple-heads" by himself, and on his return after so discouraging those incautious he continued his course, and had not proceeded more than six yards before the sulphur exploded—hurling the man at the bottom of the pit with much violence a considerable distance. The man Jones was killed on the spot, and out of six other men and boys who were suspended at the top of the pit, four were killed; they were blown in all directions. Several others are very seriously burnt, but hopes are entertained of their ultimate recovery.

The force of the explosion was such as to shake all the buildings for a considerable distance round.

The names of the deceased are: William Jones, aged 30, has left a wife and four children; Abraham Adkins, aged 32, has left a wife and five children; Thomas Vensome, aged 10; John Evans, aged 17; and Enoch Price Bevington, aged 16.

Stoppage of Messrs. Latham and Co.'s Bank at Dover.—The greatest consternation was occasioned at Dover, on Monday, by the announcement on the doors of the banking-house of Latham and Co., that the business of the bank was suspended. It is feared, from the great number of small depositors, that the loss will be severely felt by numerous individuals. The *immediate* cause of the above was the senior partner of the firm (Mr. Henshaw Latham) having died suddenly on Monday morning (last week); though it is said the affairs of the bank have long been in an embarrassed state, but which circumstance, up to the present moment, has been kept a profound secret. A meeting of about two hundred creditors of Latham and Co. took place on Tuesday, when it was almost unanimously agreed that a bankruptcy would be much better than an assignment for the benefit of the creditors, and it was stated that a flat was already issued. The bank from the late banking firm was sent for, who stated upon a rough calculation, that the debts amounted to £100,000, and the assets to about £65,000: that none of the estates were encumbered, and that there would be nearly £40,000 in the hands of Harman and Co., the London agents, and £1600 or £1700 in the bank.

Violent Thunder-Storm at the Country.—On Sunday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, a terrific thunder storm commenced, and continued at short intervals for more than an hour, rising first in the south-west, as if over Winchester, progressing on towards Whitchurch, Newbury, Reading, &c. The lightning was fearfully vivid. The rain descended in torrents, and continued so till after midnight. On Monday morning the low lands were much flooded, the waters rising rapidly.

Execution of Yarham, at Norwich.—Last Saturday, Yarham (convicted of the murder of Mrs. Chandler, at Yarmouth) was executed at Norwich. On the immense area in front of the castle, there were not less than 30,000 people, a very large proportion belonging to the lower orders, and there were, as usual, quite as many, if not more women than men present. A very few minutes after the clock had struck twelve, the usual procession proceeded to the scaffold, and after a short time, the cap and rope having been adjusted, the fatal bolt was drawn. From some cause or other, the muscular convulsions attendant upon violent deaths were unusually protracted. No confession of any kind has been made by the deceased. He steadily denied the truth of Mrs Dick's evidence nor affirmed it, but when pressed on the point, wished to maintain a determined silence. He did not open his lips on the scaffold, and required support to enable him to mount the drop. By this silence is confidently hoped by that unsatisfactorily confirms Mrs. Dick's (as the Judge called it) "extraordinary" tale, because it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an instance of a murder, after the consciousness, and not frequently and emphatically declaring it. Royal and Mapes, two of the men committed with Yarham as joint principals in the murder, and acquitted on the capital charge at the assizes in April, 1845, were present at the execution; Royal was near the gallows as soon as it was erected (seven o'clock in the morning), and he was followed about by a considerable number of the populace. After the execution he was somewhat roughly handled by a portion of the crowd, and was obliged to resort to a neighbouring public-house for protection. The above execution stands in one respect almost unparalleled in English history—that of a man being hanged for a murder, after he had been allowed to give evidence against three supposed accomplices in the same offence. He was also executed upon statements which he himself made whilst under the impression that, in consequence of giving such evidence, he was free from any ulterior proceedings.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

If, as La Rochefoucaudt says, the moment when you escape from your sinful thoughts is the happiest of human existence, certainly our good countrymen are the most blessed of humankind, for their sufferings are imaginary; they shake them off at will; and then for such animal spirits as no nation ever possessed even those—all most resembling—who adored Alcibiades and Pericles, whilst they banished Aristides, and poisoned Socrates. With the private history of man I have no concern; but with the doings of politicians in general, and those of the Court in particular, I have an interest. The diplomatic body of the Parisian French in general have been looking at the arrival of Lord Palmerston in Paris with more astonishment and microscopic vision, than an astronomer at a new comet through Lord Rosse's telescope. The event certainly had that peculiar piquancy so dear to our volatile *gobemouches*. Let me rehearse the facts.

Lord Palmerston never pardoned, it was supposed, Louis Philippe's backing out of the execution of the Quadruple Alliance: he became personally opposed to the King of the French. In 1840, Lord Palmerston was, of course, diametrically opposed to M. Thiers's policy; and of war with Communism, and would have crushed, had not, *in the last moment*, a despatch *telegraphic* from the Rue des Capucines stopped the proceedings of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. M. Guizot, now M. Thiers's successor, was at that time Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James, and his chief adviser here, at a moment when all the foreign diplomatists in London had overtly or secretly abandoned him, was the Princess Lieven. She, at that time, assured the Tuileries that Lord Palmerston was far from her supporters during her long residence as Ambassadress at this Court, he not sign a treaty with the statesmen who had the first influence, and most unreservedly. Poor ordinary-minded mortals in Paris thought your clever Lord would find himself here like Regulus of yore, when thrust in the inn lined with [illegible] when Talleyrand left. Not the sat at the festive board of Louis; he passed from dinner to a *petit souper d'amitié* at Princess Lieven's, with M. Guizot; and, lastly, [illegible] treated as the prodigal son, at whose re-installation to me friends there is joy unbounded. Now Lord Palmerston—he whom every French journal daily attacks—who was spoken of at both courts as the enemy of France—circulates through Paris everywhere the object of the most cordial reception, and fed and dressed by Lord Broughm, who has taken the part of his devoted *Cicerone*.

The political conclusions drawn from this advent in Paris, I leave to those who are interested in politics, and in the continuance or fall of the Post Administration. But this is the topic of conversations in the more reflective part of the community—the triumphs and failures of Longchamps have occupied the majority of the gayer society. Certain of the elect and exclusive of the *haut monde*, have endeavoured, at Longchamps, to throw a broad and well-marked line of separation between their elegant selves and the rude millionnaires of the day: whilst the latter were making every effort to vie with, if not to eclipse their more aristocratic neighbours. The latter, by way of result, appeared on the course in glass and hackney coaches! This unforeseen piece of ruthless diplomacy did not prevent the crowd rushing to the scene of action. The sight was most extraordinary. Here you might see Salaman, the new Turkish Ambassador to the Tuileries, dress, and within an inch of his life surveying the scene from his "most Ottoman" vehicle, with looks of pleasure and bewilderment then followed vehicles of every description—the newest and the most elegant, and some of those, not a few, the most gaudy; whilst amidst them circulated the upholsterers' platform carts and vehicles of all kinds, the most extraordinarily devised, carrying about new investitures by way of [illegible]. Amongst others, most conspicuous was the rapid team which dragged about a new invented Patent Bedstead. To those who beheld this scene, remembering the time of the year at which it takes place, and the source of this unbearable pilgrimage, there is an inevitable feeling of internal discomfort and reprobation.

In Longchamps—*l'Longus Campus*"—was a Church and Monastery, founded, in 1260, by Isabel, sister of Louis IX: there she lived and died, in such odour of sanctity, that she was canonised by no less a Pontiff than Leo X., the gifted son of Lorenzo de Medici; and this was done with due time for reflection, for his Bull is dated the 3rd January, 1521. Here many a Princess of the Blood Royal of France took the vows of a Nun; such as Blanche, sister of King Philip the Long, Jeanne de Navarre, &c. Age rolled on; the habits of the Convent were relaxed, and never more so than under the rule of another most illustrious, beautiful, and witty Abbess—Mademoiselle de Charolais, who, of the Abbesses of yore, were but the outward garb; which gave rise to the well-known lines—

> "*Frere Jaque de Charolais*
> *Dis nous par quelle aventure,*
> *Le Cordon de St. Francoise,*
> *A Venus ser de Ceinture?*"

Still did the Longchamps-road continue the road where Princesses of France for three days in Holy Week gave the world what they thought a good example, by going in state to prayers at the shrine and Chapel of Mount Carmel close by, now Queen Marie Antoinette being the last pilgrim. Crowds followed the Royal poor Queen Marie Antoinette being the last pilgrim. Crowds followed the Royal pair, but they never entered that chapel, and were, of course, detained away from others; and, in course of time, nothing but the fashion was left. Fashion this year has tried to make of the remnants of habit, but "manners have given" to the unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.

"James K. Polk."

Washington, March 24, 1846.

The above special Message was delivered on the 24th of March, and the papers contain reports of discussions upon the whole question. There is, however, nothing particularly worth notice in the speeches, with the exception of that of Mr. Webster, who earnestly urges a friendly negociation to settle the dispute about the Oregon territory.

No further succession, it was said, had taken place on the question. All the Indian papers seemed to take it for granted that the 4th of April steam-ship from Liverpool would bring instructions to the British Minister to resume negociations, taking as a basis the proposition refused by him so peremptorily as March last year.

In the meantime the uncompromising party, the "54 deg. 40 min men," as they are called, had been gradually losing ground, and the line of 49 deg. appeared to be coming into more general favour throughout the country.

The New York papers comment severely upon the proclamation of the Governor-General of India in which the Punjaub was annexed to the British possessions. One of them says, "And yet England denounces the annexation of Texas as an act of rapacity and as an evidence of aggrandisement and ambition which the leading powers of Europe are called upon to combine against and resist!"

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Message, contains no estimate for the increase of the navy, and the total of appropriations estimated as necessary for this branch of service was less than usual.

The *Henry Clay*, 1400 tons, and the finest and largest vessel belonging to New York, went on shore thirty miles from that city in a tremendous gale on the night of the 24th ult. The sea made a complete breach over her, and the masts were all immediately cut away. Six persons were thrown into the sea, and to go ashore [illegible] two sailors, two steerage and two second cabin passengers. The ship was valued at 90,000 dollars; and her cargo, which was light, was mostly insured. A great many had, however, at the last accounts, been got on board a steam-vessel, and the ship might probably be got off when the whole of her cargo was out. All the cargo remaining in the ship at the last accounts was in a damaged condition. There were about three hundred people on board, mostly emigrants, all of whom were saved except the six before alluded to. The vessel, if she could be got off, would be taken to New York.

CANADA.

The provincial Parliament was opened at Montreal on the 30th ult., with the usual formalities. The speech of Earl Cathcart alludes to the unsatisfactory state of our relations with the United States, and the necessity of immediately taking into consideration the question of the defence of Canada.

In the first paragraph of the speech, his Excellency announces the fact that her Majesty has been pleased permanently to designate him as her representative in that province.

SPAIN.

In our late impression last week we announced the resignation of Narvaez. The *Gaceta* states the fact officially, and also the resignation of Sen. Castro, Orlando and Burgos, Ministers of Finance and the Interior. General Armero, who had been named Minister of Marine, is likewise charged provisionally with the Ministry of the Interior. The Royal decree which accept the resignation of General Narvaez and of MM. Burgos and Orlando are countersigned by M. Egaña, Minister of Grace and Justice. Those which contain the appointment of General Armero and of the other charges provisionally with the direction of the other departments of the state are countersigned by M. Isturitz, the new President of the Council. The Under Secretary of State for the Finance Department is appointed provisionally Minister of Finance. General Portella is at present Captain-General of Madrid.

The nomination of a new Ministry has been followed by a startling event, the expulsion of Narvaez from Spain. He went as an exile to Bayonne, in the same town where, only a day or two before, the Infante Don Henry was received a banished man, and banished by order of Narvaez. The resolution to send Don Henry from Spain was not taken a minute too soon, for accounts had just reached of a rising in Galicia. The regiment of Zamora, quartered at Lugo, had revolted, crying, "Down with Narvaez! Live the Constitution!" It appears that, although Narvaez quitted Madrid, escorted by a troop of dragoons, he parted only with an order giving him only twenty-four hours to prepare, yet was he not taken quite unawares. The alternative of an embassy to Naples was offered him and declined, and his refusal followed by an imperative order to leave the country. Madame Narvaez arrived at Bayonne on the night of the 8th, and descended at the Hotel de Commerce; but immediately afterwards removed to the Hotel de Londres, considering that the Infante Don Henry was beneath the same roof. Don Henry has been placed under the strictest *surveillance* by the French Government.

It appears that General Narvaez, before he quitted Madrid, was waited upon by the most eminent individuals of that city, and of all parties. The *Heraldo* contains the following:—"Seldom has there been seen so distinguished or so numerous a *Parisian* as that which yesterday crowded the *salons* of the Duke Valencia. Amongst the persons of all political shades of opinion who went to take leave of General Narvaez, we remarked—the French Ambassador, Senors Mons, Pidal, Olozaga, Count de Santa Colonna, Pacheco, Cortes, General Cordova, Sotos, Orau, Figueres, and a host of others. The places allotted to the ladies were filled with the most distinguished women of Madrid. At midnight the General left the palace. A few minutes before he entered his carriage, he received from the hands of Brigadier Armero, a Royal decree, naming him Extraordinary Ambassador to the Court of Naples. The General respectfully returned it, and as soon as a private individual, accompanied by his secretary, M. Garnier, and a *valet de chambre*. An immense crowd filled the [illegible] his house, and his departure was a real ovation."

The same journal contains a warm eulogium upon Narvaez, declaring that his patriotism was pure, and that in all he did he had the interest of his country at heart. It then goes on in a sort of sarcastic tone to appreciate at such a moment, when the country is rejoicing with revolutionary enthusiasm, all party differences. It appears, therefore, that Narvaez is regarded more as the victim of the Queen Mother, with whom the whole struggle is supposed to have been, than a tyrant, breaking the constitution. Her unpopularity has, indeed, been manifested on several occasions. Her unpopularity has, indeed, been manifested on several occasions.

The new Minister Isturitz has already accomplished a revolution. Without waiting for the assembling of the Cortes, he has convoked the Cortes for the 24th—recalled the decrees against the press—announced his intention of presenting a law of libel—placed upon trial by jury—accorded a general amnesty, from the Duke of Victory himself down to the humblest of Don Carlos's followers, who has not been excepted. It appears, therefore, that Narvaez is regarded more as the victim of the Queen Mother, with whom the whole struggle is supposed to have been, than a tyrant, breaking the constitution. Her unpopularity has, indeed, been manifested on several occasions. Her unpopularity has, indeed, been manifested on several occasions.

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SPANISH SOLDIERS AND PRISONER.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul had been officially informed by the Political Chief of Corunna, by order of his Excellency the Captain General of Galicia, that in consequence of martial law having been pronounced, the British mail steamers would not be allowed to land the mails and passengers at Corunna except during the day time. They would not be allowed either to touch at Vigo.

Martial law had been declared at Corunna. The Governor is determined to fire on the town, in the event of a movement in favour of the young Prince.

Other parts of Galicia were in a very distracted state. Nearly all the troops had marched from Corunna to Vigo to suppress the revolt, if possible.

We have, this week, resumed our Artists' characteristic "Sketches in Spain," with a party of Soldiers conducting a Prisoner under arrest.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S BRIG "CONTEST," OF 12 GUNS, AT COWES.

Cowes has, for a long period, been advancing in naval architecture, and many good specimens of Britain's bulwarks have been launched on its waters. To the patronage bestowed on the port and its merchant-builders by the Royal Yacht Squadron, the navy, it may be said, is indebted to the great improvements which have taken place in that branch of science, and to the superiority over all other navies. Although the Port of Cowes, during the last century, has added several frigates, and even "seventy-fours," to the Royal navy, those vessels were built by contract after designs furnished to the respective builders by the Government; and it was not until latterly that the superior lines of the "Whites" attracted the attention of the Admiralty: the result has been that the *Water Witch* and the *Darmy* have been added to the list, and now the *Contest*, the subject of our present sketch, which represents the brig as she appeared on leaving the premises of her constructor, Mr. Joseph White, of East Cowes.

It having been announced in the local journals that the launch would take place on Saturday last, it being holiday time, a numerous assemblage arrived from all parts, to witness the ceremony. As the hour approached for the "anxious moment of her builder," every avenue leading to his premises, and from which a view could be obtained, was crowded with persons; at the same time, the Medina was literally studded with fleets of boats, with gaily-dressed persons, notwithstanding the somewhat unpropitious weather; for the spectators were too fond of *aquatics* to lose the sight of the day's ceremony to escape from a mere shower.

The shipping in the harbour displayed their bunting, as well as every flag-staff along the shores in the neighbourhood; even flags were suspended from house to house, across the streets; and her Majesty's revenue cutter *Adder*, Mr. Thomas Morgan, Commander, which was moored a short distance from the slipway, was also gaily dressed with signal-flags, low and aloft. The *coup-d'œil* had all the appearance of a regatta.

To enliven the company, the inhabitants of West Cowes sent their subscription-band over to the *East*, and which played several appropriate airs with much spirit and effect.

Among the company assembled on the temporary platform erected for the occasion, we observed Lady Harriet Paget, and her amiable family; the Collector of the Customs, J. Moore Hodder, Esq., and his lady; N. Barwell, Esq., of East Cowes Castle; Mrs. Barwell and Miss Barwell; W. Carter Hoffmeister, Esq., M.D., the Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household at Osborne; Spenser de Horsey, Esq., and several Members of the Royal Yacht Squadron; together with a goodly sprinkle of nautical gentlemen.

At eleven o'clock, it being nearly high water, the workmen proceeded "*to set her up*" (as it is termed), previous to clearing away the shores and stages; every man striking his wedge with his maul, in regular Dockyard time; until the Brig as it were came up like a feather, and was suspended by her cradle: the blocks were then neatly removed from under the keel.

All being now in readiness, the constructor, Mr. Joseph White, proceeded to the platform for the amiable sponsor, and, like a gallant knight, proud of his charge, conducted the "ladie faire" to the stage erected under the bows of the Brig. The ceremony of naming the vessel was then performed by Miss Paget, who pronounced the name of "*Contest*" in a clear and audible voice, and named the Brig in a short and appropriate speech, the company drinking "Success to the *Contest*, and health to her builder." This part of the ceremony over, and the moment having arrived for setting the vessel in motion, the gallant Sir Edward's daughter gave the command, "*Down triggers*"—"*down dogshores!*" and the Brig glided majestically along the ways for some two lengths, until she touched the water, amid the deafening cheers of the multitude present.

The Admiralty flag was hoisted (in addition to the Union Jack, the Royal Standard, and the Red Ensign, which were already displayed on board), emblematical of her being then in the possession of the Crown.

The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Extreme length	110	8½
Length of keel for tonnage	88	6½
Extreme breadth	31	7
Breadth for tonnage	31	3
Breadth moulded	30	9
Depth of hold	15	2

Load Water Line - Forward, 11 feet; Aft, 15 feet.

Draught of water on leaving the slip—Forward 6 feet; Aft, 9 feet 8 inches.

Burden in tons—459 76-94.

The *Contest* has been constructed on *the lines* of Mr. Joseph White. She is five feet longer than her Majesty's Brig *Darmy*, which length has been added to her midship body, *the dead flat*; this addition giving her the increased tonnage over that of her sister Brig. On inspection of her hull, to the experienced eye, there is symmetry in every part; and, to use the general opinion of the nautical and scientific persons who have inspected her, "there is nothing to stop her progress through the water." She possesses the requisite qualifications of a man-of-war "speed, capacity, and stability."

The figure-head of the Brig is a full-length of a man running (a "contest" against time), and is well carved; it is painted white, the Brig being all black. She has a top-gallant forecastle, and her fittings-up altogether are unique. She has, however, no wheel, and steers with a simple tiller; for, as Jack says, a child may steer her.

Her Majesty's steam-tug *Echo* arrived early in the morning from Portsmouth, with the Assistant-Master-Attendant of her Majesty's Dockyard and a party of Dockyard Riggers, and the *Contest* was taken in tow about noon, and she left the harbour, amid the cheers of the spectators, for Portsmouth, where she will be commissioned. She is, we are informed, to compete with the *Recruit*, 12, and the *Goshawk*, 12 the former building of iron, by Ditchburn and Mare, and the latter of timber, upon the lines of Sir William Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy.

LAUNCH OF H. M. BRIG "CONTEST," COWES ISLE OF WIGHT.

WINTER THE KING, AND SPRING THE POET.

(FROM VITALIS.)

BY LEWIS FILMORE.

Proud and stern on his mountain throne,
King WINTER kept his state:
In his cloudy robe, with his icy crown,
Dark Monarch of earth! he sate.

His aged head was wreathed with snow—
With snow like heavy hair,
Dim, mist-like forms were crouching low,
In homage round his chair

Dread and drear is the Monarch's power,
And blighting the breath he breath.t—

But the sternest heart hath its gentler hour,
As the rock-cleft beareth the moss-born flower,
With its pink and tiny wreaths.

"I will prepare a royal feast :—
So spake the Monarch a voice—
That may—such weary ages pass'd—
My lonely heart rejoice

"Then go! ye vassals, hasten forth
As on the lightning's wing;
Gather all that is fair of earth,
Gather and to me bring'

"A robe of soft and summer green
Around my shoulders throw;
Of ivy wreath a verdant screen,
To hide my couch of snow!

"Unlock the bound and fetter'd stream,
To run in silver down;
Call here the zephyr and the beam,
To make the flowers their own.

"And reach me, in a foaming cup,
The juice of the southern vine,
That I may see it flash up
In its bright and crysta. shrine.

"Call, from the sunny lands of song,
The minstrels of the air

For I have missed and mourned too long,
Their notes so silver clear

"And bear, ye vassals, bear my throne,
Where flowers may round me spring;
I will no longer dreate alone
That I on earth am King

And low their heads his vassals bow'd
Before their Master's well;
But said, "Thy slaves are not allowed
Thy bidding to fulfil.

"Hadst thou for gold or treasure ask'd
Or the flashing diamond store,
We would for thee our strength have task d—
They should have been thine own.

"We'll build for thee thy palace walls
Of crystal, clear and bright,

And hang around thy regal halls
The rock-born flowers of light,

"If so thou will'st" His face the King,
In sorrow, turn'd away.
"Go! I have ask'd of ye a thing
From powers beyond my sway.

"Stern is my strength, wide my command;
But my domain of dread
Gives but the sceptre to the hand—
No garland for the head.'

And as he spoke, the palace wall
Sprang open with a sudden sound,
Again it closed, and in the hall
A beauteous youth was standing found.

A lofty mien, yet gentle too,
Told that his birth and power he knew;
Yet as to show his skill to charm,
He bore a lute upon his arm.

His graceful limbs with strength were strung,
He ruled a bright sun-spoken of gold,
Which he behind him carv.es flung,
Waved rich in many a glossy fold.
With dauntless brow he gazed upon
Old Winter and his ancient throne,
And Winter felt a secret fear,
As if a rival power were near.

Yet first the Monarch silence broke—
"Speak, youth, and be thine errand told;
Why hath thy foot our echoes woke?"
So spoke old he the Monarch bold,
And boldly 1 o the answer came—
"A POET I, and SIR, by name;
Where er I go I bear along
The life of light, the love of song.

"But where I dwell, and whence I come,
I may not tell: 'tis distant far
Thou canst not live where I may roam;
And when I leave my glowing star,
As now I do, to seas the main,
And field, and flood, and mountain chain,

I breathe the spell that sets them free
From all thy icy tyranny.

"The voices that around me rise,
Companions of my onward path,
A greater power with in them lies'
Than dwells in all thy stormy wrath.
For if my golden lyre I take,
And if my gentle song I wake,
The world is softened to the strain,
And laughteth forth in flowers again.'

"Then,' said the Monarch, "wake for me
The song in which such magic dwells,
That I may drink its melody
And mark the marvel of thy spells.'
The youthful minstrel touched the string,
And sang unto the aged King:
And gardens spread, and flowers spring
Around, like visions, as he sung

The song was o'er; the minstrel ceased;
No word the Monarch said,
But he his hands together pressed,
And bowed his hoary head.

What should that falling tear-drop speak?
It did not flow for pain.
What flush was on that aged cheek
When he raised his head again?

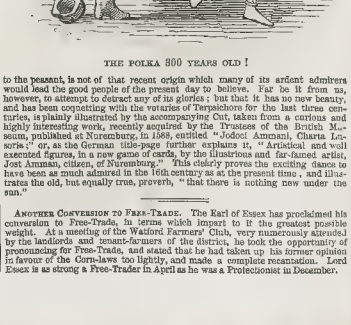
"Take thou the guerdon: 'tis thine own;
My kingdom falls to thee;
Its tithes my diadem and crown,
My empire thine shall be.

"I'll bend no more beneath the weight
Of stern and blighting power;
I sought in vain, on my throne of state,
For this ever-exciting hower.

"My heart the joy could never know
That lows that song could bring
POET, thy heart! Farewell my throne
I'll blend my being with thine own,
Thou SPIRIT of the SPRING!"

ANTIQUITY OF THE POLKA.

It appears that this celebrated dance, which has created such a sensation all over the Continent, and has even subdued the phlegmatic English, from the peer



THE POLKA 300 YEARS OLD!

to the peasant, is not of that recent origin which many of its ardent admirers would lead the good people of the present day to believe. Far be it from us, however, to attempt to detract any of its glories; but that it has no new beauty, and has been copsetting with the votaries of Terpsichore for the last three centuries, is plainly illustrated by the accompanying Cut, taken from a curious and highly interesting work, recently acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum, published at Nuremburg, in 1588, entitled "Jodoci Ammani, Charta Lusoria;" or, as the German title-page further explains it, "Artistical and well executed figures, in a new game of cards, by the illustrious and far-famed artist, Jost Amman, citizen, of Nuremburg." This clearly proves the exciting dance to have been as much admired in the 16th century as at the present time, and illustrates the old, but equally true, proverb, "that there is nothing new under the sun."

ANOTHER CONVERSION TO FREE-TRADE. The Earl of Essex has proclaimed his conversion to Free-Trade, in terms which impart to it the greatest possible weight. At a meeting of the Watford Farmers' Club, very numerously attended by the landlords and tenant-farmers of the district, he took the opportunity of pronouncing for Free-Trade, and stated that he had taken up his former opinion in favour of the Corn-laws too lightly, and made a complete reexamination. Lord Essex is as strong a Free-Trader in April as he was a Protectionist in December.

THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

As we anticipated, this novel exhibition, at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, proved one of the greatest Easter attractions; a success which argues well for the improved intelligence of sight-seers.

The Collection comprises Paintings of the Natives and Scenery of New Zealand and South Australia, &c., in three divisions:—1. The New Zealanders and their Country. 2. The South Australians and their Country. 3. Views of the Coast of Brazil, &c. The whole have been painted by Mr. S. F. Angas, the son of Mr. Angas, the principal founder, and long the Chairman, of the South Australian Company. The scenic views of New Zealand are extremely beautiful; and Mr. Angas appears to have seen more of the country than any other English artist. The subjects are well chosen; whether we select the boiling volcano in the centre of the island, or the evening serenity of the Bay of Islands. The carved houses of the natives are, also, minutely delineated, and impress us with their resemblance to the carvings of the ancient Mexicans and inhabitants of Yucatan.

Among the portraits, that of Heki, the refractory chief, is very attractive; there are, likewise, portraits of other chiefs, and under them are their autographs—some in a style of penmanship that would reflect credit on a lettered European. There are, also, several portraits of New Zealand belles, a few of whom appear to be as graceful in their carriage and dress as an European beauty.

NEW ZEALAND YOUTH AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

But the living attraction of the Exhibition is a New Zealand youth, about fourteen years of age, and named James Pomara; he is a grandson of Pomara, a chief of the Chatham Islands; has been educated in New South Wales, speaks English fluently, and is a very intelligent person. He was present at the last *soirée* given by the Marquis of Northampton, where he excited considerable interest among the *savans*.

The South Australian views, in the wretchedness which they depict, present a painful contrast with the New Zealand scenes and portraits.

Mr. Angas has had the honour of exhibiting his drawings to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were both much gratified with the clever execution of these beautiful ethnographical illustrations.

SCENE FROM THE NEW CLASSIC BURLESQUE OF "THE BIRDS OF ARISTOPHANES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Planché has taken "The Birds" of Aristophanes as the subject for his Easter piece—following the original satire to a certain point, and then grafting upon it a *dénouement* of his own; by which means he has given to it a plot and a meaning, which the original did not possess—at least to be comprehended in the present day—a somewhat pardonable fault, when we consider that something over two thousand years have elapsed since the local squibs and allusions were written.

Jackanorides (Mr. Hudson) and *Tomtolyseron* (Mr. Caulfield)—in which classical cognomenations we discern the Greek for *Jack Nokes* and *Tom Styles*—are two discontented citizens of Athens, who, trying to discover some happy spot where taxes, laws, and work are unknown, and where they can do nothing but eat, drink, and go to sleep, arrive at the top of a mountain—a very effective scene, by the way. Here they call upon the *King of the Birds* (Mr. J. Bland), and propose to build a city in the air for his subjects. A parliament of birds is immediately convened, and the plan of *Jackanorides* approved of. His companion enters into the idea so thoroughly, that he changes at once to a cockatoo, to associate better with their new friends. Various Athenians now offer their services to *Jackanorides*, to help him in working out his new scheme: a poet, an architect, and a politician, especially furnish matter for some capital hits at the passing occurrences of the day. Their assistance is rejected, and the city is built. But it does not turn out such a paradise as was anticipated. All the feathered inhabitants fall out with one another; the goose misses his common and the duck his pond—all are miserable, and *Jackanorides* becomes the target for their abuse. The *Eagle*, at this position of affairs, turns into *Jupiter*; the city of the Birds changes to Olympus, where all the gods and goddesses are assembled; and the piece concludes with a lecture, read by *Jove* to the discontented Athenians, upon the folly of scheming, and becoming discontented with their position.

The burlesque has but one fault. As the intelligent critic of the *Post* has observed, it is too good—too good, at least, to elicit shouts of laughter from a general audience. Nothing can be more polished or witty than the writing; but in some instances the allusions were too esoteric. The author, however, may rest assured that not a point was missed by the more educated portion of the hearers, although the appreciation was subdued and quiet.

It is admirably put upon the stage. Without any extraordinary display of painting or mechanism, the entire *mise en scene* was perfect, and very carefully arranged, even to the most unimportant details. The costumes were also in exquisite taste, and the entire piece was a good specimen of that almost mosaic-like construction which characterises every drama in the production of which Mr. Planché is allowed to have his own way, unfettered by that almost ludicrous clinging to stage conventionalities so deeply implanted in the ideas of all ruling the various departments of a theatre. The stage itself was cleverly platformed into a rude rocky model of the ancient Greek stage, backed, however, by modern scenery.

To the performers, all praise must be given. Miss P. Horton, who played the *Nightingale*, and was the "Chorus" of the drama, is, in our opinion, the most graceful burlesque actress on the stage. Her manner of delivering the points of the dialogue—sending them right home to the understanding of the audience—is capital; and her beautiful voice is heard to great advantage in the incidental parodies. Her "Chorus" throughout was the prettiest piece of declamation we have listened to for some time. Mr. Hudson was a lively *Jackanorides*, and sang his sons with great spirit; and Mr. James Bland was as regal as he alone can be, both in the *Eagle* and *Jupiter*. An effective parody on "Lucy Neal" was beautifully sung as a glee, and loudly applauded. In a word, "The Birds" were all in high feather, and having, according to the bill, "put new feathers and tails" to his *dramatis personæ*, Mr. Planché may now plume himself upon the deserved success of his last production.

Mr. Sullivan's comedy of "The Beggar on Horseback" increases nightly in attraction; and the clever manner in which the interest is sustained and the plot worked out, renders it a most agreeable entertainment, which may be seen more than once with renewed pleasure—a rare thing to say of modern five-act comedies. It will enjoy a long run, which its merits entitle it to.

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

This fine meeting came off on Tuesday and Wednesday week. The starts took place in Mr. Copeland's field, called Parson's-bush, on the western side of the Windsor and Slough road, out of which there was a small fence into a wheat-field, with a stiff fence into ploughed ground. Another stubble fence then presented itself, leading into a meadow, where were posts and rails about four feet high, over another ball fincher into a ploughed field of forty acres, and thence over a brace of ditto up to a stiff fence, with a wide ditch on the alighting side, into a grass field with a five-barred gate for those who preferred "timber for choice." Next two or three variegated fences and ditches, over a ploughed field, and a deep ditch nearly twelve feet in width, led into a grass paddock, where was the first turning-flag, at a distance of a mile and a half from the point of starting. The course then took a circle to the right, over a fence and brook, with hurdles by way of variety, leading to a wide ditch, with hurdles on the taking-off side, into a wheat-field, over posts of rails, to an awkward leap in the shape of a fence, with a ditch on the landing side, with a large grass field. The last leap was over a brook, with a flight of hurdles on the taking-off side, into the winning field, with a pretty run in, over the turf, of about 400 yards. Over this *four* miles of country, there were about thirty fences, including the posts and rails and the hurdles.

On the course were Lord Maidstone, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Streatfield, the Hon. Captain Cadogan, Viscount Neville, Lord Glenmis, Albert Hearle, Esq., A. Murray, Esq., Captain Mountjoy Martin, Captain Peel, Captain Powell, N. Drinkald, &c., who were also subscribers to the race fund. Liberal subscriptions were also received by the stewards from his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Marquis of Worcester, Sir Charles Kent, Lord Beresford, the Earl of Munster, Lord Seaham, Colonel Hall, M.P., Colonel Williams, Colonel Reid, M.P., Ralph Neville, Esq., and the whole of the officers of the Household Brigade.

Four temporary stands were erected, and respectably filled. Beneath the hedging-stand, Caroline erected his customary.

Great credit is due to the stewards, Viscount Neville, Hon. R. N. Lawley, and Albert Hearle, Esq. Mr. Thompson, the clerk of the course, performed the duty assigned him most satisfactorily.

We have not space for the details of the sport; but our artist has sketched one of the most animated scenes at the Brook.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Low Sunday. Byron died, 1824, aged thirty-seven.
MONDAY, 20.—Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, 1653.
TUESDAY, 21. Bishop Heber born, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 22. Duke of Sussex died, 1843, aged seventy.
THURSDAY, 23.—St. George.
FRIDAY, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Mark.—Princess Alice born, 1843.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 25

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m
3 31 | 3 56 | 4 20 | 4 43 | 5 6 | 5 29 | 5 53 | 6 18 | 6 44 | 7 11 | 7 40 | 8 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. B. A.*," *Brunes.*—*We will determine when we have seen the specimens, which must contain "seals."*

"*Pica*" received the returned letter in due time.

"*Veranda.*"—*The First Number of our Journal appeared May 14, 1842.*

"*A Member of the Church of England and a Constant Reader*" *is thanked for his communication.*

"*J. G.*" *We have not room for the long letter on Prison Reform.*

"*Kidnder*" *is recommended to apply to the Keeper of the Royal Academy, and to read Mr. Hautlake's forthcoming Work on Painting.*

"*A Servant*" *had better consult the popular abridgement of the Laws relating to Master and Servant.*

"*T. B.*" *John-street, will be liable for the duty.*

"*W. S.*" *Woodstock.*—*See the Advertisement in the present Number.*

"*The Lines on the late Victory, by J. W.*" *are not sent.*

"*V. N. L.*" *is recommended to write on one side of the paper only.*

"*D. W.*" *Aberdeen, should address a letter to the Offices of the Company named at page 16.*

"*Chatham*" *The Advertisement need not be stamped.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should appeal to the Income-tax Commissioners.*

"*Peter*" *Edinburgh.* *We do not remember any later edition of "Hansard's Typographia."*

"*Ignoramus*" *is not recommended to adopt the Hamiltonian System.*

"*Ann*" *should apply to the Registrar of the District. Three or four months' practice in Wood Engraving will be of little worth.*

"*Leatherhead*" *must consult the Directory.*

"*Meadow*" *is thanked. Our Engravings of the localities of the Indian War are from authenticated Sketches.*

"*H.*" *is thanked for the note on Sanford Bay.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Plymouth.* *The "Illustrated New Testament" is in progress.*

"*Scrub*" *may find the desired information in the "Mechanic's Magazine."*

"*F. P.*" *is liable for the amount of the Bill.*

"*W. S.*" *"Lines on Childhood" will not suit.*

"*C. H. J. T.*" *Presentations to the Blue-Coat School are somewhat difficult to obtain. Residence in the City will aid; and some Aldermen give their presentations only to children of the Ward.*

"*J. L.*" *Whitelevens.*—*We shall be glad to receive the proffered Sketch, &c.*

"*A. A.*" *Percy-street, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*L. R.*" *Islington.* *Declined*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Newport.* *The Engravings will appear only in our Journal.*

"*Southampton*" *Does our Correspondent refer to Dugdale's old Work?*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Lady Georgiana Woolf is daughter of the late Earl of Oxford.*

"*Argent.*" *The bulge of brandy on a coat of arms is borne, in a fess, from the sinister chief point towards the dexter base. The illegitimacy of the noble house of Beaufort is expressed in the bordure which surrounds its shield of arms*

"*An Reader Resident in Ireland*"—*It was impossible to treat otherwise than imperfectly, so wide a subject in such limits* *We must declare the personal invitation to be one which we should receive every attention.*

"*Bath-road*" *is thanked for the hint; but we have not room for the subject.*

"*H. P.*"—*Mezzotinto is a particular manner of engraving, so called from its resemblance to drawings in Indian ink*

"*A Clerk*" *We are not in possession of the address.*

"*J. J. J.*" *London.* *The price of the "Nautical Almanac" is 5s. An excellent list of Maps of the Fixed Stars, and a Planetarium, by Mr. C. C. Mauger, Jun., has just been published, price 12s.*

"*A Farmer,*" *and "A Friend," Barnsley* *The Treatise on Cattle, published by the Useful Knowledge Society is a sound work.*

"*Alpha*" *is thanked for the offer of the Renegade Sketch; though we had previously unpacked our own artists thither.*

"*J. B. C.*" *is recommended to apply to the Assessor of his District.*

"*Come Again?*" *by Thorne, will suit us.*

"*Sigma*" *Tickets for viewing the State Apartments at Windsor Castle may be obtained in London; but, it is expected that an office for their distribution will shortly be opened at Windsor.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The Pelisse is part of the Hussar uniform.*

"*Locomotive.*"—*The West London Savings' Bank, Farringdon-street.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin, should apply to a Patent Agent; as Messrs. Robertson, Fleet-street.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *Gloucester.*—*We are not in possession of a carver and gilder's tariff.*

"*G. W. T.*" *Newport, may, probably, refer to the large View of Dublin, which will be presented to our Readers during the next month.*

"*A. Z.*" *New Ross.*—"*The Treatise on the Horse,*" *published by the Useful Knowledge Society, is a standard work.*

"*G. J.*" *Barnstaple.* *All evidence whatever on a trial must be given before the Jury return their verdict.*

"*An Inquirer*" *should consult Mr. Pitman's Works on Phonography.*

"*D. D. C.*" *Berkshire.*—*Valpy's Editions. Postage Stamps are received as payment for Foreign Letters.*

"*Carlotta*" *should apply to the Registrar of the district. The price of a Special Marriage License is five guineas*

"*Billy Button*" *may learn at Searle's, the boulders, the length, &c., of the winning Cambridge boat.*

"*O Εθιδος.*" *The regulated difference between the commission of Ensign and that of Lieutenant in the Infantry of the line is £250.*

"*W. P.*" *Baronets do not rank Peers, and they never had a seat in the House of Lords.* *They take precedence immediately after the younger sons of Barons.*

"*Inquisitor*" *and "A. B." shall receive Replies next week.*

"*T. P.*" *Wood Engraving is learned by apprenticeship.*

"*Alma Mater.*" "*Clericus,*" *and "Pastor."* *We cannot undertake to settle disputed points of ecclesiastical law*

"*An Old Sub.*" *Ramsgate, will be attended to.*

"*Quiz, Beverley.*"—*In his signs exists*" *may be freely rendered, "Beneath this standard thou shalt conquer."*

"*Dart.*" *Rosemead, is thanked for the hint to our artist.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Carmarthenshire* *Living is cheap in the Isle of Man: most of the agricultural population have all the necessaries, and some of them the comforts, of life*

"*P. ... ster*" *should ... t to by post*

"*... ...*" *... ... ...

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The return of Mr. O'Connell and his friends for the holidays gave additional animation to the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday last. Many of the Aldermen and Councillmen attended in their civic robes, and a large body of the '82 Club, in their semi-military costume. At one o'clock the hall was tolerably well replenished, and corporation red cents, '82 green caps and Irishers' hats, contributed to give animation to the scene. At a quarter past one the "Liberator" made his appearance, attended by Mr. Alderman Staunton, the new member for Nayo, as an '82 Club officer, and several other distinguished "Association" lions. (Immense cheering.)

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Reshin), having assumed the President's seat, proceeded to justify the fact of his appearing in such a position. We were threatened, he said, by the projected Coercion Bill, with a suspension of the Constitution. The Government had selected a most unreasonable and ungracious moment for attempting to pass such a measure against Ireland, and while Irishmen had been so generously and successfully shedding their blood in fighting England's battles abroad (Hear.) However, he had no great apprehension, that, with the Liberals, assisted by every man in Ireland who was not a Tory, or a place-hunter, their battle, the bill would even pass. (Hear, hear.) He then passed a high encomium on Mr. O'Connell.

The business of business then commenced.

Mr. O'Connell read a list of contributions, several of which were young gentlemen's gifts of their "pocket money."

Letters were read, giving a most favourable account of the state of the repeal registries, in different towns and counties.

Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting at great length. The success of their cause was certain. Eight millions of people *passably patronising the Legislature* could not meet with disappointment. The people were true to themselves, and they would succeed. (Cheers.) He must first refer to the famine, which he regarded as altogether an affliction from Providence. In Parliament he had represented the distressed state of the people: he had been amply attended to, and I gave Government every credit for their anxiety on the subject. They had not done, however, all that they might do. He did not like Lord Heytesbury. His Lord Heytesbury) preferred protocols to potatoes. (Laughter.) He was too fond of "Orange shineans," and too tedious in dealing out relief to the people. But there must be no tumults, no violence. The people must be tranquil, but strong in their indignation against a Government which "hangs fire" in affording them assistance. On the other hand, the Government must not keep the people in long in expectation. With regard to himself, no man on his property should be a harsh landlord, and if every other landlord did the same, Ireland was safe. (Hear, hear.) He next adverted to the Coercion Bill. He denounced the murders that had been committed by the people, but he could not for the gre. the murders committed by the "clearance system." (Hear, hear.) He was in hopes that the case of Ireland was, at length, be coming to be understood in England. He described the horrors of the wholesale ejectment process. As to the Coercion Bill, it had not yet passed its first reading, and England should hear many a tale of Irish grievance before it did pass. (Hear, hear.) He complained of the shortness of the Easter vacation, which, however, only showed the eagerness of the Minister to pass the bill. The compliment should be amply returned to him. The bill should be opposed by every available form of the House. He (Sir O'Connell) would sit the Easter vacation, which, however, to profit by any contrivances that would serve to delay or to defeat it. (Hear, hear.) On all Free-trade questions he (Mr O'Connell) would vote with Peel. But what was Peel doing for Ireland? It was Free-trade and corn for England. I need draw no moral from this; but you might call the attention of the Irish members to it, that they might use the facts against the Coercion Bill, and against traducers of the people."

DISTURBANCES IN TIPPERARY.—On Monday, at Clonmel, a considerable mob collected at the outskirts of the town, and some of the leaders called upon those "in the midst of plenty." They moved towards the Carrick road, where they met a number of cars laden with grain, which were being driven to the Marfield distillery, in that neighbourhood. The grain was instantly thrown on the drivers of the carts beaten. This outrage has been reported in Clonmel shortly afterwards, a company of infantry, with a troop of cavalry, proceeded towards the scene of the robbery, and dispersed the mob, after taking four or five of the leaders into custody.

THE LADY OF THREE HUSBANDS. A Mrs. Jane Scott is undergoing her trial at Dublin on a charge of bigamy. It is stated, however, that she has actually had a husband living at the time of her marriage with the last. The case also states that Mrs. Scott having been, on the 11th of September, in the 53d year of the reign of George III., married to James Carter, at Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, in the 54th year of the reign of George IV., fraudulently married Anthony Galway, her former husband being then alive. The trial, which excites considerable interest at Dublin, is not yet concluded.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

An accident of a very fearful character occurred on Sunday afternoon, on the Eastern Counties line between Edmonton and Pender's End, and, considering the extraordinary cause, and the astounding escape of human life, it may be justly termed one of an unparalleled character. It is therefore, in order to meet the convenience of the subscribers to the Newmarket Craven Meeting and the public, determined to run a special train from Shoreditch on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one to Chesterford, undertaking to do the distance direct to Newmarket within four hours. For this occasion, more than usual pains were adopted in selecting first-rate engines, carriages, driver, guards, &c., with a view of avoiding the least mishap. At the appointed time on Sunday the train started, conveying Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lord E Russel, and the *élite* of the sporting world, amounting to near 100. In advance, drawing the train, were two of the finest engines that the company possess, both of the same construction, with the exception of the foremost one having inside cylinders, and the second an outside one. The train was rather heavy. The train had proceeded exactly ten miles from the Shoreditch terminus, when the passengers became aware of the unusual rocking of the carriages, and in an instant or so afterwards, they experienced the unpleasant sensation of something heavy striking the bottom of the carriages. Several persons scrambled up, breaking the glass out of the windows to ascertain the cause, but, before they had time to do so, the second engine, by some means, ran off the rails, and, being pulled by the engine in advance, ran up the gravel road-way, the metal first, and was torn up for upwards of a quarter of a mile, when the great stress upon the coupling shackles no doubt caused it to snap asunder, and the whole train, except one or two carriages, was precipitated on the line into a deep ditch at the bottom of a slight embankment. In running over, one of the posts belonging to the electric telegraph was rooted up and the wires displaced, which caused a temporary suspension of the working of the telegraph. The scene at this time was indeed most alarming. The horse boxes were thrown into the ditch in a heap, one upon another; the carriages, both first and second class were to be seen, some lying on their sides, whilst others had their wheels sticking up in the air. Added to this, the horses in the boxes, in which there were not fewer than fourteen animals, could be heard plunging, kicking, and snorting, to such a degree, that for some time it was feared a most frightful loss of life had taken place. The secretary and superintendent of the locomotive department were, at the time, upon one of the engines, and they immediately sent information of the accident to Shoreditch, with a request that a number of the Company's men might be forthwith despatched to the scene. In the interim, the Deputy Chairman of the Company, with one or two Directors, arrived from Edmonton, and, with the aid of other parties, the affrighted passengers were got out. Strange as it may appear, not one of the passengers received any personal hurt. The acting guard, a young man named Gordon, when picked up, was believed to have been fatally injured. He was by their desire conveyed to the Spread-eagle Inn, where everything was done for him that surgical skill or humanity could suggest, and he is fast recovering. One of the parties was thrown down the bankment into the ditch; but, with the exception of a few contusions, he escaped unhurt. The only three, and they were not passengers, as was at first supposed, who received any injury. The line was re-layed and cleared of all obstruction during the evening of Sunday; but the Directors deemed it prudent not to use the down line whilst the men were working near the same, lest an accident should occur to any of them. It was, however, re-opened for public traffic on Monday morning, and the trains passed up and down during the day. The cause of the late accident has not as yet been ascertained. The loss to the Company will amount to between £3000 and £4000.

On Tuesday afternoon Major-General Pasley arrived at the Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, for the purpose of proceeding down the line to inspect that portion on which the accident occurred. Both engines were dashed by the General to be unhipped. The one which did not go off the line has been running on several occasions since the accident; the other, however, has not been used since. After examining the broken carriages at Stratford, the General and party proceeded to view the rails that had been re-laid in place of those broken up by the train on Sunday. These were pronounced to be perfectly secure. The General, on examining the spot where the carriages had been thrown down, expressed his astonishment that no person had been killed.

FATAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT ON THE BRANDLING JUNCTION RAILWAY.

On Sunday last a serious accident occurred on the Brandling Junction Railway, near South Shields, by which several persons have been injured, and one of whom is since dead. The ten o'clock train from Gateshead was proceeding at a rapid pace from Brockley Whins to Shields, when, on taking a curve near the Jarrow Alkali Works, the engine got off the line, dragged the tender with it, and having become disconnected from the passenger-carriages by the breaking of the coupling-chain, dashed over the embankment, and through the roof of a row of dwelling-houses, on the ground-floor of one of which it finally stopped, resting on its end, with the tender above it, poised in a most fearful position. The only inmates of the house, which has thus been completely demolished, were two women and a child, all of whom are most seriously injured, one of the women by the engine having fallen upon her leg, which was literally crushed to atoms, and she, as well as the others, by the escape of steam and boiling water which rushed from the boiler. The force of the engine and its great weight seem to have cut through the building almost like a razor, which accounts for the inmates of the neighbouring houses having sustained but little injury—in fact, none at all worth mentioning. The engineman and stoker were thrown from the engine, and alighted on that portion of the roof which remained, receiving serious contusions by the fall. One passenger, who was now riding outside the train, had both his legs broken. Fortunately none of the passenger carriages were dragged from the line, and the extent of injury received by the passengers is not so great as might have been expected under the circumstances.

It appears from a subsequent inquiry, that the train had just passed over a switch, which had been locked over night, the man in charge of it being near to it when the train passed, and from the state in which it was found immediately after the accident, it could in no way have contributed to throw the engine off the line. The engine seems to have gone off just after taking the curve; and as soon as the engineman discovered this, he shut off the steam, and reversed the motion of the engine, which ran about sixty yards in the same direction in which the train had been going, and then turned off, down the embankment, which is skirted by a wall fifteen feet high, a row of pit-houses running parallel with the wall, a few feet from it, the true-fall being about the same height; and over this wall the engine plunged, toppling over, and descending end-ways through the roof. The engineman was thrown some feet into the air, and alighted on that portion of the roof which remained unbroken, from which he slid to the ground beside the engine, and was severely scalded by the steam which escaped. The fireman was also thrown upon the roof, but escaped with comparatively slight injury. The row of houses is very densely populated with the families of pitmen employed at the St. Hilda Colliery, but in that into which the engine fell, there were but the two elderly women. The man who was riding outside the carriage, and had his legs broken, is a stonemason, belonging to Sunderland. It is impossible to arrive at any certain information as to the extent of injury received by the passengers, but there is reason to believe that it is trifling considering the nature of the accident. The train consisted of eight carriages, five of which were dragged off the line, but not off the road, the chain between the first carriage and the tender being fortunately broken.

Sarah Ripon, one of the unfortunate women, died shortly after four o'clock on Tuesday morning. Her injuries were principally scalds on the head, chest, and arms. The deceased was a native of Alston, in Cumberland, and she had been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Swalwell, whose husband had left the house but a few minutes before the accident, to attend a Sunday school. The deceased was sitting near the fire, and Mrs. Swalwell was at the table, when a rumbling noise was heard, and the one said to the other, "what could it be?" In a moment after, the engine descended through the roof. The Coroner's inquest on the body was commenced and adjourned.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES OFF HUNGERFORD PIER.

On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, an accident occurred off the new pier, Hungerford-bridge, by which two persons unfortunately lost their lives, and another (a woman, was brought out of the water in an insensible state, but who happily has been since restored. It appears that a female named Mansfield, residing at 12, Jerusalem-street, St. James's, in company with Mr. Fowell, her brother, and another person, having paid their money at the hatchway as fare for their passage, in proceeding along the lighters, to wait for the steamer, stepped upon a plank laid so as to form a communication from one lighter to the other. The woman was first, and, in stepping upon the planks, or temporary bridge, they were displaced, and the parties fell upon each other into the water. The current was very strong at the time (it being about high water), and the two men, after momentarily floating, sank by the side of the lighters, and were not seen afterwards. Two watermen rescued the female, and without delay she was conveyed to the St. Martin Tavern, Duke-street, Adelphi, where every comfort was provided. Dr. Ratcliff, of the Strand, was called in immediately, and the usual remedies in case of drowning administered for a long time of great exertion, the poor creature was, by eight o'clock, so far recovered as to be able to be removed to her residence in a cab. In the course of a short time after the rescue of the female, the body of her brother was found. On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Tavern, Strand, before Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster, on view of the body of John Fowell, aged 41, late cook at Simpson's Tavern, Cornhill, one of the unfortunate persons drowned by the falling of the platform. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, John Fowell, met his death accidentally, owing to the imperfect construction of the connecting platform of the two floating barges forming part of the Hungerford Pier, which a deodand of £50 on the said connecting platform."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The railway between Darmstadt and Heppenheim (on the Bergstrasse, up to Heidelbargh) was opened on the 28th of March, but with a bad augury. From an act of negligence two empty waggons were left standing on the rails, close to the station. The locomotive could not be stopped and came with force with the waggons, breaking them into a thousand pieces. It is miraculous that no lives were lost, but all the passengers were hurt, though none dangerously.

A letter from Athens, dated March 28, says:—"Every day brings reports of crimes committed in the provinces, which never [illegible]. Some idea may be formed of the enormous number of offences committed, from the assizes for the Morea have now been sitting *daily, for more than four months*, at Patras, and are not expected to terminate their proceedings in less time than a month or six weeks more.

It is stated from Funchal, Madeira, that the wine growths of the island have progressively diminished for the last four years. In 1842 there were 3422 pipes made, in 1843, 3221; in 1844, 3012; and in 1845, only 2659. During the last year there were sent out of Madeira 2823 pipes, viz., 1011 to the British dominions (viz., 616 to London, 280 to Jamaica, and 175 to Calcutta); 669 to the United States; 320 to St. Petersburgh; 202 to France; 109 to Lisbon; and 112 to different other countries, each of which receives less than 20 pipes.

Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the ship *Mary*, and the dreadful fate of her crew, who sailed on a whaling expedition about three years since to Sydney, thence to Woodlark Islands. The statement is obtained from a survivor, named Valentine, the only one saved of the crew of 24 men, who perished in the shipwreck, and the remaining 23 were horribly massacred by the natives of Woodlark Islands.

Letters from Rome state that the Empress of Russia is quite recovered from her recent indisposition, and intended to quit that city on the 9th instant for Rome, where her Imperial Majesty is to stay only a fortnight. The Grand Duke Constantine proceeds to Toulon, Brest, and the coasts of Spain and Portugal. The Empress, accompanied by the King and Queen of Naples, Counts Apulia and Trapani, has several times visited Pompeii. Sir Henry Pottinger is amongst the personages of distinction at present sojourning at Naples.

The Athens journals subsequent up, inculpate the editors of the *Minerve* and *Siècle* journals had been convicted of defaming M. Piscatory, the French Minister, and sentenced, the first to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 300 drachmas, and the other to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 600 drachmas, with the costs of the trial. The trial created a lively interest. Sir Edmund Lyons and other members of the diplomatic body were present. The *Minerve* on the following day apologized to M. Piscatory.

A bill to prohibit horse-racing has passed the New Jersey Legislature. Racing for money, or where twenty or more people are assembled, is declared an offence, and all persons concerned, directly or indirectly, giving notice of it, advertising, &c., to be guilty of misdemeanor, and punishable by 1000 dollars fine, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now only waits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

We find the following in a letter dated Nagy Kavoly (Hungary), March 16:—"A fearful phenomenon took place early on the morning of the 9th instant, at the entrance of the Borzon Defile, near the Great Szamos. Mount Mormentzee, which is 1800 feet above the stream at that place, and 300 broad, suddenly split, and fell with tremendous *fracas* into the river. Its bed has been filled up, and the whole Zsamostal has been inundated."

The following intelligence is contained in a letter from Tampico of the 5th of February. "We had an express to-day bringing the news that the insurgent troops had taken possession of the *Presidio de Santa Isabel*, situated near to Matamoras—so near that it is considered Matamoras is already taken by the Americans. The *Presidio de Santa Isabel* was taken without a fight, and there were only some Mexican Custom-house officers and pilots, who were made prisoners."

A Constantinople letter of the 27th ult. announces that the Abbas, an independent tribe of Circassians, had taken the offer of several towns. A deficiency of food is the alleged reason for calling upon the poor work-people to take the law into their own hands; but the want of employment, occasioned by the suspension of commercial orders on Dutch account, is, probably, the primary cause of whatever distress may be felt.

The Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburgh from Moscow in good health on the 28th of March.

Advices have arrived from Hobart Town to the beginning of December, which are of a favourable tenor. The weather has been unusually warm, and some districts of the country had suffered from drought, but rain had followed, which was fast repairing the injury vegetation had sustained. There are also accounts from Adelaide of the same favourable tenor. The discovery of mineral treasures of great value was daily on the increase. Specimens of various descriptions of metals are on the way home, which will, doubtless, create much interest in the scientific world.

At the last meeting of the Eastern Countries Company on the subject of branches, Mr. Hudson stated that the weekly receipts had now reached £7440.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that Professor Jacobi, of the Imperial Academy, has just communicated to that body the invention of an electrophonic telegraph, composed of ten keys, ten different accords, and ten conducting wires, by which the letters of the alphabet and words can be expressed by means of sound. The Academy has pronounced a favourable opinion of the invention.

The Reformed Jews of Berlin inaugurated, on the 5th inst., the handsome synagogue which they have lately got built in that city. The principal changes adopted by the Reformist party in their service consists of the substitution of German for Hebrew; in the admission of women into the body of the synagogue, whereas they had formerly been obliged to remain apart in a grated gallery, carefully curtained, and in the men being obliged to keep the head uncovered.

The States of Brunswick were suddenly dissolved on the 8th, in consequence of their refusal to approve of the expenditure of the Government for the construction of railroads. The Reigning Duke had, previously to the dissolution, made a reply to a remonstrance of the states, in which he expressed his regret at the difference between them and his Ministers, but declared that he could not approve of a refusal of the means of promoting the welfare of the country.

A bear-hunt took place on the 6th instant, in the forest of Bois Armenonville, in which the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville took part. An enormous wild boar, after having received a ball from the rifle of M. Audry, the head keeper of the Duke d'Aumale, was killed by the Prince de Joinville. The horse of one of the aides-de-camp of the Duke de Nemours, was wounded in the leg by the animal's tusk.

Mdlle. Charlotte de Hayn, the celebrated tragic actress, was married on the 3rd inst., in the cathedral of Berne, to the Baron Charles Theophilus de Hoven, one of the richest land proprietors of Prussian Silesia. Mdle. de Hayn, who followed a theatrical life from taste, is descended from a most ancient noble family in the Duchy of Brunswick, and is possessed of property to a large amount. She numbers many illustrious men among her ancestors.

M. Rosemond de Beauvallon, who was tried lately at Rouen for killing M. Dujarrier in a duel, passed through Bayonne last week, on his way to Madrid.

A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has prohibited the exportation of corn from his dominions. This measure is owing to the late bad harvest in Barbary, which have raised fears for the harvest. Saffi, Casablanca, and Mazogan, on the Western coast of Africa, were the principal ports for the corn trade. Various cargoes had just left for Marseilles. The exportation of barley has been prohibited for some time.

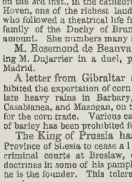
The King of Prussia has just issued orders to the President of the Province of Silesia to cease a l proceedings commenced against M. Ronge, by the criminal courts at Breslau, owing to articles contrary to the Roman Catholic doctrines in some of his pamphlets in favour of the German Catholics, of whom he is the founder. This toleration has had a most salutary effect on the public mind.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of January have been received. They contain the annual message of Governor Rosas to the Legislature, in which are recorded the events that have taken place between the Republic and the allied powers of England, France, and Monte Video, as well as a statement of the public finances. This document was read on the 1st of January, on the opening of the legislative session.

The Rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with the Rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, in the City of London, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Mitchell. The presentation to the benefice is with the Lord Chancellor and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY ELIZABETH PERCEVAL.



This venerable lady was one of the two recently surviving sisters of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who perished by the hand of Bellingham. The Lady Margaret Walpole, widow of Thomas Walpole, Esq., nephew of the first Earl of Orford, is now the only one alive of the seven brothers and sisters of the Minister Perceval.

The family of Perceval, Earl of Egmont, derives from the Conquest. Its first rise into eminence was through Richard Perceval, who became distinguished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and filled some offices of State under that Sovereign. His descendant, Sir John Perceval, was raised to the Peerage as Baron and Viscount Perceval in 1715 and 1722, and was created Earl of Egmont in 1738. The son of this Earl, John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, was born the 24th of February, 1711; he married first the Lady Catherine Cecil, second daughter of James, fifth Earl of Salisbury; and secondly, Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, afterwards Baroness Arden, in her own right. The Earl died the 11th of June, 1784; and left, with other issue, John James, his successor in the Earldom; Spencer, afterwards First Lord of the Treasury; Elizabeth, whose death we here record; and Margaret, who was married to the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., and who is still living.

The Lady Elizabeth Perceval was born on the 12th Dec., 1763; her Ladyship never married: she died on the 4th inst., at Odell Castle.

LOUIS EUSTACHE UDE.

This celebrated professor of the art of cookery, and writer upon the subject, was a native of France. He early in life commenced his famous culinary career, and was, when not long advanced in his art, cook to Louis XVI. Coming to England, he filled the same office in the domestic establishment of the Earl of Sefton. He afterwards acted as steward to the United Service Club, and then to the late Duke of York. His last engagement was, we believe, that of Maitre d'Hôtel at Crockford's. M. Ude's chief fame, however, rests upon his work, "The French Cook," which has gone through numerous editions, and which is now regarded as the standard work in the science of cookery. "Ude's fame," says Crofton Croker, in his "Legends of the Lakes," "is boundless as his talent. Does not London resound from St. James's to Irishland's favoured colony, St. Giles's, with the celebrity of this professor of the culinary art? Are not his *bon mots* the fortune of the magazines and newspapers. In short, English literature boasts a Ude and a Roscoe, while we have only a Norbury." By Major Beamish he was termed "Ude, the autocrat of cookery."

In private life M. Ude was an extremely witty and agreeable man: his unaffected piety and his many domestic virtues made him universally respected. After a long and eminent career, this genius of a knowledge which adds such amenity to the life of man, died a few days ago, at the advanced age of 76. In proof of the respect he was shown and felt for religion, is the fact of his having been interred with all the full pomp and ceremony of the Church of Rome, a funeral which that Church ever readily accords to those who die in the odour of sanctity.

An English Cook left us the "Institutes" as a mighty weapon of discord and litigation. The work of this French cook is, however, a greater gift to society, for it furnishes the means of social joy and hospitable harmony.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

Upon the annexed page will be found engraved two of the most meritorious pictures in this Collection. They are of unpretending size, it is true; but few visitors will fail to recognise in them genius far beyond that displayed in many of the larger productions.

The first Illustration is No. 40 in the Catalogue, Mr. Clint's truthful "View of Folkestone," commended in our notice a fortnight since. Every portion of the picture evinces the hand of a master: and the admiration is balanced between the glory of the summer sea and the lofty and [illegible] atmospheric effects of the sun's rays warming the distant cliffs. Altogether, it is a most interesting picture, and well merits the distinction it bears of "sold."

The second Engraving, No. 103, "A Welsh Girl at Rural," by J. J. H[illegible], is a charming scene—a rustic girl at a spring: the figure is painted with all the charm of truthful nature: and the distance, with the sheep—those effective accessories in landscape scenery—is cleverly executed. The whole is a most delightful, and, to admirably given.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

NEAR FOLKESTONE, MID-DAY.—PAINTED BY CLINT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

WELCH GIRL AT RUNEL.—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.

THE LATE RAJAH OF PATIALA.

This Portrait of the late Rajah of Patiala, whose name has been frequently mentioned in the late news from India, is copied from a native drawing, curiously executed in colours, and illuminated with gold. His Highness wears his war costume, which is most elaborately wrought; but in richness is rivalled by the superb caparisoning of the charger: the saddle-cloth, especially, is as exquisitely wrought as the page of an illuminated missal.

Patiala is the principal of the protected Sikh states under our Government, and the head of the Phullian confederacy of Sikhs. It was the first to seek British protection from the grasping ambition of Runjeet Singh, in 1809. The Rajah's territory is extensive, both in the hills and plains between the Junena and the Sutlej. The hill district was a tail of our conquests from the Nepaulese; but was conferred on the Patiala chief in return for his services rendered to us during our war with Nepaul. The other portion lies between Hansee and Umballah. The Rajah's revenue was about £35,000; and his military force 3000 troops, almost all irregular, and fit only for the duties of police.

The Rajah himself, from his remarkable stature, has been called "the Modern Porus." He always cultivated a closer intimacy with our Government than that of Lahore, which, in consequence, made him a greater object of jealousy to the latter than any other of our *protégées*. But, his treachery being discovered during the late war, he was summarily put to death by the British troops, by hanging him on a tree.

THE RAJAH OF PATIALA.—(FROM A MSS DRAWING.)

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE BANISHMENT OF ARISTIDES," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

Mr. Haydon has just completed two large Pictures—"The Banishment of Aristides," to illustrate the injustice of a Democracy; and "The Burning of Rome," to show the heartlessness of a Despotism: and thus, by exhibiting historical scenes and facts, to convey great political lessons without recourse to allegory or fable. These pictures are intended by the artist as Parts of a Series of Six Designs, originally made by him for the embellishment of the "Old House of Lords," in 1812; and we infer they are now reproduced with a view to competition for the decoration of the "New House." On this great work, Mr. Haydon seeks to impress his views in his own forcible manner "For Heaven's sake!" he says, "let us return to English common sense, and illustrate the doctrines of Crown, Lords, and Commons, by subjects from the history of all nations, if applicable to illustrate a principle of our own Government, as well as from our own subjects, which tell their own story by expression and character, and require no allegory to confuse their common sense."

We have engraved that which must be considered by far the finest picture—"The Banishment of Aristides;" and it shall be described in the Artist's own characteristic language:—

The moment taken in this picture is the moment after the decree of the people, when Aristides, and his family, and household dog, are leaving the Piræan Gate. Plutarch says he appealed to the gods as he left the city, and hoped the Athenians might never again require the advice of Aristides

This is the instant taken. Aristides is looking to heaven, and appealing to the gods; on his left arm leans his wife, with her newly-born infant, looking with apprehensive indignation at the mob, which is hooting and pointing at her. Holding the belt of his robe, on the right, is his son Lysimachus, too young to comprehend completely the condition of his father, but not so young as not to be aware there is something to be alarmed at. Close to the right arm of Aristides is a venerable archon of the Areopagus (the great hall of justice), reasoning and appealing to Themistocles on the gross injustice of the decision. Themistocles, as statesman and warrior, is standing, armed, on the step of a tomb by the road-side, and maliciously enjoying the fate of the man he feared. The archon looks as if he had a strong suspicion that Themistocles was at the bottom of the whole. Behind the good and venerable archon are some of the vicious demagogues who had banished Aristides; whilst, on the opposite side, on the left of the wife of Aristides, is another with a red cap (the Pileus), an Athenian fisherman, venting his hatred, and only kept from violence by the look of a good man, with black hair, between the two, who checks, by his expression, the malice of the other, whilst a friend behind is smiling at his violence. Leaning on the shoulder of the fisherman is his old malignant mother, who is encouraging her son, and pointing at and hissing the good and virtuous family, who are so indignantly treated by the people. Below, kneeling, is a grey-headed veteran of republicanism and spite, picking up stones and dirt, to be used when Aristides is sufficiently distant. Above him is a young man crippled and blind, who, though unable to see, is gratifying his detestation of hearing the continual praise of Aristides by a hiss at him as he passes by! Such is human nature.

Up in the right hand corner rises a statue of the Goddess of Justice

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE BANISHMENT OF ARISTIDES," AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

(OEMIAI), as a sarcasm on what is passing below. At the base are two female friends of the family, mother and daughter, the young girl is unable to suppress her emotion, while the mother is looking with sympathy, though not in tears. Behind is the Piræus Gate, with two equestrian statues; inside, the roof of the Temple to Ceres, and other buildings; and in the background to the rock Acropolis, with the ancient Propylæum and the ancient Temple to Minerva, built before the Parthenon, and which the Parthenon supplied when the first temple was burnt by the Persians, just after this very time. On the left of the spectator is Mount Hymettus; and on the right, the point of Anchesmus and the Areopagus, where St. Paul preached. The wall running up is a portion of the towers which usually flanked a Greek gateway.

The localities are perfectly correct, owing to the assistance from Colonel Leake's Atlas.

Thus far the treatment of this fine subject. The figures are of life-size, admirably grouped, and most effectively arranged. All are freely and correctly drawn: the figure of the old Republican who is picking up stones is a fine specimen. The story is well told throughout; and, with a recollection of the majority of Mr. Haydon's pictures, we consider this to be the finest composition he has produced.

The second picture—"Nero Playing his Lyre, Chanting the 'Fall of Troy,'"—is less finished than its companion, but is powerfully painted.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We are just recovering from the aching of the ribs which naturally follows two squeezes at the Greenwich termini, and two hours' jostle in the crowd at the fair, and may be excused for a little grave morality. There is no place, in fact, from which we return so sad and moralistic as from an English fair: we should say a suburban fair, however: a country fair, on open common, or half-reclaimed chase, with its green sward and chequered summer lights and shades, its rustic courtships, its open-mouthed belief in the ferocity of the wild Indians, and the fun of the Clown, is another thing altogether. Say what you will of the ignorance and brutality of agricultural labourers, they are Arcadian grace and purity compared with the mixture of cab, pickpocket, prize-fighter, and gent, which so lamentably counterbalances what there is of honestly merry holiday making and enjoyment with which one can sympathise in a fair near London.

But at Greenwich there is a redeeming grace in the picturesque old park. There is no park anywhere near London, few in England, to compare with it, for the varied undulation of its ground, the fantastic beauty of its trees, and the glory of its prospects. Would that the whole fair could take place in the park, without destruction to the greensward. As it is, the daylight part of the enjoyment is unexceptionable. There are few scenes more worthy a painter's study than Greenwich Park on such a day as this week's Easter Monday. And there is little to mar one's enjoyment in the appearance or demeanour of the crowd that is racing down One Tree Hill, or pacing the avenue to the upper gate. Nature has done so much, and people, after all, however coarse or unattuned to natural influences, are so unconsciously impressed with natural beauties. But one thing, which belonging to the Fair, intrudes itself into the Park, is abominable. We mean the "scratchers;" or, as they are called, "the whole fit of the fair." If there was one, there were five thousand of these infernal police-rattles in miniature, jarring and distracting the ear at the same moment in the Park. One got into a passion at the stupidity of the "gents" and "gentesses" who seemed to find treasures of fun in these instruments. Certainly the English, if the most practical people in the world, are the most tasteless in their holiday diversions. In France, we should have had fifty orchestras in full polka under the trees, and fifty *al fresco* ball-rooms filled with trim *grisettes* and their cavaliers in blouse and *casquettes*, instead of the sound of this unmeaning machine, and the laughter that accompanied it.

The locality of the booths at Greenwich is a dirty and confined *cul de sac*, along which there is no penetrating during the Fair, except at the risk of broken ribs. It was only our strong enthusiasm for "Richardson's," and the regard for "Circassian Ladies" and "Napoleons at Waterloo," which has grown in our growth, that enabled us to risk our coat-tails and corns on Monday. We regret to say that we felt ill repaid. The glory of the caravan and the parade has departed. Richardson's is only the ghost of what it was; and the "Wild Indians" have given way under the rivalry of real Ojibbeways, and the fatal influences of civilization. Worse than all, the people have ceased to believe in these things. We fought our way, with a courage worthy of better reward, to the platform of Richardson's. We felt, even while on "the parade," that all was not well within. The majestic presence of the gentleman in spangled tunics and Spanish hats seemed cowed by a consciousness of approaching dismissal. The *Harlequin* looked lumbering, and the *Columbine* was pan fully plain. *Merrinan* had not a joke to bless himself with; and the master's invitation to "walk up" was faint and despiriting.

On reaching the interior, which was very well filled, we found the lights up and the play commenced. It was a melodrama, in which one *Sir Rupert of the Cross* was the hero. As we believe this class of entertainment is dying out, we subjoin the piece, which we took down in shorthand as it proceeded, and which we believe to be the only Richardson's Drama in print.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ...

SIR REGINALD (father of Lady Evelina).
LORD RONALD (a wicked nobleman).
TWO BANDITS (in his employment).
SIR RUPERT OF THE CROSS (the heroic lover of lady Evelina).
A WANDERER (believed by us to be the mother of Sir Rupert, but this is by no means clear).
GREGORY (a comic servant).
A GHOST (whose, we have not the slightest notion).
THE LADY EVELINA (daughter of Sir Reginald).

SCENE I.

Enter Sir Reginald and Evelina.

Sir R. It is not the slightest use, my child, to conceal the fact. You love the unknown young man, Sir Rupert of the Cross. He is now preparing for the tournament. Is it not so?

Eve. Dearest father—I know not how you have discovered the secret of my heart. I love Sir Rupert, and may the powers that watch over innocence protect him in the combat.

Sir R. Lord Ronald woos you for his bride, but never shall it be said Sir Reginald stepped between his child and the man of her heart. The tournament all decide.

Eve. (clasping her hands and looking up). Oh 'Evens watch over and protect my noble Rupert!

Enter Gregory (with a low comedy taste of his person.)

Greg. Please your 'ighness you're wanted in the chapel, and my lady's wanted, and I'm wanted, and we're all wanted. [*Exit with a very funny wriggle.*

Sir R. 'Tis well—I attend you. [*Exit Sir R. magnificently.*

Evelina. Oh, Sacred Powers! this 'orrid hour is approaching! (*Kneels.*)

Enter SIR RUPERT.

Sir Rup. Ha! ma Hovelina! in the attitude of devotion? Soon thou will be mine—thy Rupert's. With this good sword and this strong harm will I win my rival to the dust and claim thy 'and. Hark! the knights approach. To battle! *Invisagency! I'm announced by this gentleman.*) One kiss and I am off—I return victorious. Away! [*Exit* SIR RUPERT, *valiantly.*

Eve. Oh, 'Evens! [*Exit* EVELINA, *devotionally.*

SCENE II.—*A peaceful village landscape.*

Enter LORD RONALD AND TWO DESPERADOES

1st *Desp.* Then you will keep thy promise.

2nd *Desp.* Ay. How say you, noble Captain?

Lord R. (*with knowing emphasis*) Do you but keep *your* words as *I* do mine, and all may yet be well. See he approaches! Then is an *order* in my *path*, and I will *accept it once or perish* in the attempt. He comes!

Enter SIR RUPERT, *passing very closely by* LORD RONALD, *but not perceiving him at all.*

1st Desp. (nothing on him.) You are our prisoner!

Sir Rup. Villains! would you murder me? [*He is forced off very easily, two backing* LORD RONALD *over to the groove.*

Lord R. Ha! Ha! Ha!

Enter the WANDERER, *in a black cloak with a hood to it.*

I did Lord Ronald not! Beware!

Lord R. 'Ence, opprobrious being!

Wand. Forbear!

Lord R. Hand off. Am I to be thus insulted by a madman?

Wand. And if I am mad, who has made me so? (LORD R. *is puzzled.*) I have been beaten for mad—scourged for mad—imprisoned for mad—but mad I am not!

Lord R. I never 'armed you or yours. Hence, I say.

[*Exit suddenly, on the one side, the* WANDERER *on the other.*

A Romantic Landscape. SIR RUPERT, *standing with his back well against a Waterpot. (N.B. This Scene, from internal evidence, should be a Dungeon.)*

Sir Rup. What a fragrant situation! Even now the tournament is prepared, but I am here chained (*obviously a falsehood*), and powerless. Ah! if the spirit of the dead can hear, be near me now! (*No mention of any one in particular.*)—(*Recits.*)

Enter the WANDERER.

Wand. Sir Rupert!

Sir Rup. (With uncalled-for incivility.) Hence, wretch—nor taunt me in my misery!

Wand. Thou wouldst win the hand of Evelina—follow me!

[*Exeunt unaccountably.*

SCENE IV.

A Grand Hall in the Castle. SIR REGINALD, *Two Noblemen (N.B. The Desperadoes of Scene 2), and* LORD R.

Sir R. 'Tis well. Noble Knights, let the sports commence. By immemorial usage, the victor in the tournament wins my daughter's hand. Noble knights, begin the martial exercise

(Combat of LORD R. *and a Nobleman. The Nobleman goes down with disgraceful readiness.)*

Sir R. 'Tis well. Lord Ronald is victorious. Bring forth my child, my Evelina

Enter EVELINA.

Lord R. Proud beauty, thou art mine.

Lady E. Never! I am Sir Rupert's.

Lord R. 'Tis well; we shall see.

Lady E. Alas! I know not!

Sir R. This is trifling! Take her, and accept my blessing.

Enter the WANDERER.

Wand. Forbear!

Lord R. Again this bold intruder! Thou art mad!

Wand. And if I am mad (*&c., as in Scene 2.*)

Sir Rup. Villain! I come to claim my bride! [*Stabs* LORD RONALD.

Sir R. 'Tis well!

Enter GHOST. *Tableau and Curtain falls!*

The merits of this drama are obvious. It is full of action and heroics; but deficient in clearness of plot. Many things are said and done, of which the piece furnishes no explanation. We regret to say it was received with derision by the audience.

THE THEATRES.

It has been the general remark of all, whom duty or pleasure took to the theatres on Monday, that many of them were open—that no extraordinary "hit" was made by any of the *Easter* pieces, nor were the audiences numerous as heretofore. The fine weather had a great deal to do with the latter state of things. Thousands upon thousands of the middling classes of the metropolis left town, by rail, van, omnibus, and on their own feet early in the day; and were to be encountered returning to their homes as late as three, and even four in the morning of Tuesday. Nor were the theatres the only establishments affected by this rush to the suburban resorts. Many of the taverns and gardens near London, although still patronised to a certain extent, did not reap the harvest of former years; and we were told that, in consequence of the fleet of cheap steamers on the river, one of the largest hotels in Chelsea, on the Thames did not take the pounds where he once took one hundred. We cannot quarrel with the holiday makers for preferring the pure air of the country to the heated atmosphere of a theatre; more especially at the present season, when the beauties of an early spring add additional charms to the really lovely scenery round London. But to our duties as critic; and this week they are of no ordinary character.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"I Puritani" stands apart from all other operas; just as its lamented composer, Bellini, though usually included amongst the *maestri* of the Rossinian school, is totally different to his fellow-countrymen, beginning with their great master and his most favoured pupil, Donizetti. His abundant melodies, deliciously sweet, but tinged with that melancholy train of thought from which he rarely emancipated himself, mark a wide difference between his compositions and those of Rossini, whose fancy, always active, was naturally lively and brilliant, and indulged itself in a wonderful variety and superabundance of ornament; such, for example, as the use of triplets, which he brought in on all occasions, whatever were the subject of his inspirations. With Bellini's compositions, it is evident that the idea or feeling he wished to express engrossed him so competely as not to allow any of the company himself with adventitious ornament, or artificial means of heightening the effect. His *morceaux* appear to be the spontaneous effusions of a mind more tender and melancholy than energetic or sprightly. They are purely Italian, and have all the liquid sweetness of his mother tongue; and, on hearing them, we feel convinced that had his native language been the guttural but profound German, the harsh but energetic English, or the lively, witty French, his inspirations would have been fettered by languages marking a characteristic nationality with which he had nothing in common.

These observations occurred to us with more force than usual last Tuesday night, when this charming opera was given, on occasion of the re-appearance of Grisi, Mario, and Lablache. None could, perhaps, have been selected which presented the qualities of these three great artists in a more striking and appropriate light. It is needless to say that enthusiastic applause greeted the appearance, one after the other, of the great trio. The *original dresses* appeared to us not to have quite all her wonted good looks; but that peculiar grace and softness of look and gesture which distinguishes her peculiarly in the part of *Elvira*, showed us that it was still the "Diva" who stood before the audience. The execution of the music was, as usual, the stamp of her genius, and that perfect ease which long habit of the part bestows, and which gives to it so many advantageous effect. Her *bravuras* were brilliant as ever. Her notes, if not so full as usual in the lower tones, probably from the fatigues of the journey, are, as ever, delightfully clear and sweet.

Mario has returned in improved health, his voice and style; his full, sweet tones produced a powerful effect; and his execution of the difficult duet in the third act—the gem of the opera—was pathetic in the extreme. "Credea si misera" was also admirably given by him. "Ah! per sempre io ceca" did not please us much as usual, though Mario displayed all the fulness of his beautiful voice in the famous quartet: he sang, in our opinion, with an exaggeration of the *staccato*, peculiarly unsuitable to Bellini's melodies; but we must repeat that, in the last act, he was truly admirable, and was loudly applauded throughout. Lablache as the *same* as ever. His magnificent voice is undiminished by time, while his musical skill must necessarily be on the increase as long as he continues on the lyrical stage. The duet between the two *bassi* was, as usual, splendidly given. We must pause an instant to remark the exquisite feeling with which Ferossari sings that movement of the *duo* preceding "Suona la Tromba," especially at the words, "Le d'Elvira il fantasma colorito." One of the greatest artists is that he lets no expression of feeling—no source of effect—pass by, without taking advantage of it. He gives a composer's music with a degree of completeness to which few artists even trouble themselves to attain.

The production of "Don Giovanni," on Thursday, was highly interesting, as presenting all the first artists of the theatre, combined in parts illustrating their mimic powers. To the performances of Mario, Grisi, Lablache, and Formasari will be performed next Thursday. The abundance of melody, the rich instrumentation, and the unusual excellence of the *libretto*, proceeding as it does from the pen of so eminent a comic writer as Beaumarchais, combine to render this delightful opera equal, if not superior, especially when given by such artists, to any now performing on the lyrical stage. The programme also includes selections from "Linda di Chamouni," in which Castellan, Brambilla, and Corelli will appear. There will, also, be various other entertainments in the ballet department.

DRURY-LANE.

We cannot altogether applaud Mr. Bunn's policy in selecting the pieces which he put up for Easter Monday. For, although "The Crusaders" is an admirable and successful opera, it is not one so suited to the tastes of the holiday audience as many others in the Italian repertoire: we may mention "*Sonnambula*" as one example. And the orderly and solemn manner in which the revival of "The Crusaders" was received, showed the futility of routing up these dull concoctions of half a century ago, merely because they were the best of their former attraction, or the traditionary admiration of a corps of unemployed pantomimists. People's notions of what is funny and entertaining have marvellously changed, even within the last ten years; and the only way to make these conglomerations of preposterous adventures and conventional incidents, as impossible as interesting, go down, is to use them as vehicles for smart burlesque dialogue and allusive anachronisms. We must say, in justice, however, to Messrs. Wieland, Andrews, Howell, W. H. Payne, and Mdlle. Louise, that they performed excellently well. The mockery of the first-named actor was inimitable—the best thing of the kind we have seen since the days of poor Goodall; and, without intending to depreciate the exertions of the others, we must give to him the credit of having kept the audience in tolerable good temper through the piece. Without him we believe the curtain would have fallen upon anything but a satisfactory state of things. We do not believe in revivals. However successful the original may have been, these resuscitations are always flat, and, we suspect, to the management, unprofitable. They bear the same relation to new pieces that the early representations as the ghastly movements of a galvanised corpse do to the active movements of the living muscular frame.

COVENT GARDEN.

This hapless establishment appears to us to be a species of Cosmorama Rooms upon a large scale. It is the refuge for all sorts of wonderful exhibitions, which succeed one another with singular rapidity—attract for a brief space—and then vanish away altogether and are seen no more. Masked Balls, Corn Law Meetings, Unending Concerts, Fancy Fairs, anything but what ought to be, have come and gone, and now the great original of the Land of the North has taken the house for a series of his necromantic performances. Mr. Anderson is the Cosmorama of Legerdemain, but we question whether the extraordinary illusions of M. Philippe have not robbed his performances of part of its attraction. To maintain his position, he must originate some incomprehensible deception, and thus follow those which the foreigners have already exhibited to us. From neglecting to do this several of the Sunday evening's performances went off but flatly; the audience had seen them done, as well as it was possible to achieve by means, even Unending Concerts, Fancy Fairs, anything but what ought to be, have come and gone, and now the great original of the Land of the North has taken the house for a series of his necromantic performances. Mr. Anderson is the Cosmorama of Legerdemain, but we question whether the extraordinary illusions of M. Philippe have not robbed his performances of part of its attraction. To maintain his position, he must originate some incomprehensible deception, and thus follow those which the foreigners have already exhibited to us. From neglecting to do this several of the Sunday evening's performances went off but flatly; the audience had seen them done, as well as it was possible to achieve by means, even

There was an *encore* in the course of the evening, arising from disapprobation expressed by the visitors at the performance of some foreigners on the stage; and the public wrath was not altogether allayed by a speech from the conjuror, to the effect that the hissing proceeded from parties sent into the house on purpose. This charge was made in bad taste, as those of a similar nature always are. It is a great mistake on the part of the profession to imagine that such things take place without being immediately put down by the mass of the audience, which, taken as a whole, always fights for fair play. And yet, during a moderately long intimacy with the *coulisses*, we never heard dissatisfaction expressed, without the performers asserting that somebody had been sent in on purpose, so unpleasant it is to attribute it to its real cause.

The entertainments concluded with a promenade concert of Sax horns and cornopeans, during which all indulged in the "promenade" who could, for the house was very full.

PRINCESS'.

Mr. Macready experienced a most enthusiastic welcome upon his return to these boards, in the character of *Hamlet*, on Monday evening; and the deep attention with which the tragedy was listened to throughout—broken only by warm and judicious applause—showed that an Easter Holiday audience can be as orderly instead of the fine old conventional theatricals, it was formerly the custom to put up in the hills, on similar festivals. After the tragedy, was produced "an original, legendary, historical, fairy extravaganza, entitled 'Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom of Coventry,'" which, we regret to pronounce the weakest of all the indifferent entertainments which we have lately been celebrated. Mr. Maddox appears to think that if he puts some of Beverley's beautiful scenery before the audience, and is there, in spangles, gauze, and tin, the piece itself is of no consequence. But, that this is a sad mistake, the grave demeanour and occasional waxing of the spectators during the scenes intended to be funny, was a sufficient proof. Scarcely a rattle of laughter interrupted the progress of the piece, which appears to be based on the *libretto* of a capital pantomime of the same name, produced some seven or eight years ago, at Covent Garden. The best part of the entertainment was some capital and effective dancing, by Mr. Gilbert, Miss Ballin, and Miss Marshall, and Mr. Plexmore. But for this, the favourable reception of the piece might have been considerably jeopardised. Mr. Compton, as *Tom*; Miss E. Stanley, as his wife; and Mr. Oxberry, as a very quaint critic, who only had to say "O yes," in answer to everything the *Mayor* (Mr. Granby) proposed—made all they could of their parts; but it was impossible to do much with the same lines set down for them to speak. We trust the beautiful legend of Peeping Tom will not again meet with such undeserved bad treatment—Alfred Tennyson forbid it!

On Tuesday evening, a two-act drama, called "Ernestine," was produced, and with perfect success. From the construction and distribution of the characters, we expect it is a translation from the French, although the name of the original piece was not given in the bills. It has all the ingenuity and intricacy of plot that characterise the dramas of French origin; but, at the same time, the progress of the action is perfectly clear and intelligible, although very difficult to describe. But there was a good part for Mr. Wallack, that of *Frederick de Champcourtois*, a gay, wild, devil-may-care spendthrift; and Mr. Cooper was well suited in the character of the *Viscount*, made to the foregoing. Mrs Stirling played the heroine, *Ernestine*, a gentle, patient, suffering girl; Miss Emma Stanley was the companion, *Marie Perrot*, a good-tempered *paysanne*; and Miss May enacted *Juliette d'Arneville*, the bride of the *Viscount*, who gives cause for an *esquerque*, in which the nephew believes, upon being bidden to the wedding, that he is jealous her. And as all these ladies and gentlemen played with their wonted excellence, and had capital materials to work upon, the result was that the piece achieved a perfect success, which it fully deserved; and was announced for repetition every evening amidst loud applause.

We are happy to see that Miss May, whose *début* we had to speak favorably some time back, on these boards again. Of all the clever representatives of the Adelphi girls in the "Cricket," not one played the part so well as we believe this young lady could have done; and, if we mistake not, this was the opinion of one best capable of judging.

ADELPHI

By the indefatigable exertions of the Management, two new pieces were produced at the above house on Monday, and both were entirely successful—a drama, entitled "Industry and Indolence," adapted from the French piece, "*La Manivelle de la Cité*" by Mr. Edward Stirling; and a burlesque on "Peter Wilkins," written by Mr. Gilbert Abbeckett, who stands second only to Mr. Planché, in this style of composition.

The drama is with the thorough-going Perrie St. Martin school, abounding in situations both novel and interesting; offering scope for plenty of good melodramatic acting, and constructed with regard to the introduction of those capital scenes, for which the Adelphi has been so long famed especially all local "sets" relating to Paris and its environs.

The plot is somewhat elaborate: indeed, it would take more room to describe it than we can well afford this week. The name of the piece will, however, show the moral intended to be worked out, which is simply by the agency of *Ravens*, the industrious workmen (Mr. Howe), and *Marcel*, the idle one (Mr. Selby). Them we see in the first scene at *Rothe's Tavern*, *Bagatelle*—a double dyed one, of course—and Madame Celeste as *Cecile*, an orphan, who is persecuted throughout the piece by *Rollin* and *Monsieur Delasarre*, a builder (Mr. Perkins), and protected by ties; Mr Wright is "an amorous spark," and Miss Woolgar a lively nonentity, very anxious to be married. From these types the class of pieces may be guessed. It is of the same school as "Clarisse," "The Bohemians," &c.

We have spoken of the excellence of Madame Celeste: the *tableau* at the end of the first act—Paris and Notre Dame by moonlight—is amazingly effective, and *Cecile* is rescued from the river, in the most dramatic manner, at an old street in the *rue*, with a well, was equally striking; and the final scene of the piece, in the Champs Elysées, was one of the best set pieces ever put on the Adelphi stage. It was long and loudly applauded.

All the performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and Miss Woolgar and Mr. Wright were encored in a very original polka. Mr. Selby was admirably made up as the idle scamp—his entrance was capital: The

neral business reflect the highest credit upon that gentleman's judgment and intelligence.

The number of new pieces produced during the past week at the theatres, read as it impossible for us to speak of them all in our present number, altho' all the notices are in type. We must therefore postpone the accounts of the performances at the Surrey, Astley's, and some other houses until next week, when they will receive due attention. In the meantime we may mention that a new five-act play, entitled "Jeffreys, or a Wife's Revenge," was produced at the Adelphi with great success at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday. It is from the pen of Mr. Henry Spicer

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.	PRINCESS'S
Mr Watts	Mr Weiss
Mr Harrison	Mr. Allen
Mr Kaig	Mr. Gardner
Mr. Borrani	Mr. F. Bedford
Madame Thillon	Madame Thillon
Miss Poole	Miss Grant

Count de Campo Mayor
Don Henrique
Don Sebastian
Ruy Blas
La Luzarina
Dorcas

In the Drury-Lane version, four songs were introduced for Madame Thillon, Miss Poole, Mr. Borrani, and Mr. Harrison, not to be found in the original score. The practice of introducing such extraneous compositions is by no means to be condemned, and it is not at all beneficial for the introduced airs, as they may have to come in contact with the inspirations of a very superior writer. The system, however, of the new compositions happen in this instance to be unquestionable. That Mr. Bunn's words, are by Mr. Brinley Richards, a clever pianist and young and fast-rising composer. The first is sung by Mr. Harrison in the second act, "O wond'rous what then feelest," in D flat, and is a delicious melody, a charming effect being produced by the orchestra playing the subject whilst the singer holds on one note. It is well instrumented, and will no doubt be a standard song. It was discreetly accompanied by Mr. Harrison

The second musical piece introduced was a ballad, by Miss Poole, in the third act. "The haven of the heart is hope," in F minor, which very narrowly escaped an encore, being one of those melodies which cannot be easily forgotten. It was exquisitely warbled by the fair songstress. In the same act Madame Thillon gave a cavatina "Love dwell with me," which was not, unfortunately, one of her most successful efforts. In justice to her we enjoyed it much more when we heard it in Germany from his opera of "Stradella." It is elegant, but derives its importance principally from the talent of the fair executant. The fourth interpolation is a spirited song, composed by Mr. Tully, the chorus music in Act 3. Instrumented in a very characteristic style, and is well suited to display the best points of Borrani's voice.

Auber's own music was received with unbounded delight. Madame Thillon was called upon to repeat the playful Rondo, "The young Pedrillo," with its ingenious choral response. She was similarly honoured in the Nocturne and Bolero, "In the deep recesses of the forest." Her rendering of the latter, from beginning to end, was a veritable triumph, and no wonder, for her acting and singing of the *Queen* are perfect in their way. Her powers of witchery are the result of combined qualities. If she be not a first-rate singer, she has the most grace and elegance as to captivate her hearers. Madame Thillon was well supported by Mr Harrison, who played with more ease and animation than are usually observable in his acting. The house was crowded to excess, and the opera will no doubt be a hit.

Mr Bunn has just accomplished a great *coup*. He has succeeded in engaging Carlotta Grisi, the celebrated *danseuse*, who will appear in the new ballet of "Paquita," just produced with such great success in Paris.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 108th Anniversary Festival of this noble Institution was celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening, T. H. Hall, Esq., the honorary counsel to the Society, in the chair, in the absence of Earl Howe, who was to have been the President of the day, but was prevented by his official duties in attendance on the Queen Dowager, who was on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor. The Chairman was supported by Sir C. Clarke, Sir G Smart, Sir Robert Gill, Dr. Belcher, Rev. F. W. Blomberg, Messrs Lucas, Hawes, Macready, Bennett, Broadwood, &c. The committee of management consisted of Messrs. Anderson, Bennett, Calkin, Challoner, Card, G. Cooke, Coote, Griffin, Horsley, Harper, Hodgson, Lee, Mountain, Nicholl, Percy, Phillips, Rowedine, Turle, and Wily. The vocal and instrumental performers were Mr. Parish Alvars (harp), Mr. Richardson (flute), Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Barnby, Blewitt, Howe, Keech, Lucas, Cooke, G. Cooke, Phillips, Rowedine, Bodda, Elliott, Hobbs, Moxley, Rovedine, Spencer, C. Taylor, Walmesley, and Signor F. Lablache. The accompanyists were Messrs. W. L. Phillips, Turle, Horsley, T. Cooke, Bennett, and Broadwood. The programme was as follows:—

Grace before Dinner—"Praise the Lord."

Ode—"Non Nobis Domine."

The National Anthem.

Glee—"Sir Oluf's Arbeur," W. Horsley, M. A Sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Howe, Elliott, and Chapman.

Ballad, Miss Hawes—"Then You'll Remember Me;" Balfe.

Fantasia and Evard's Gothic Harp, on themes from "Montecchi" and "Semiramide;" composed and performed by Mr. Parish Alvars.

Glee—"Heroes;" Spofforth Sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Howe, Elliott, and Chapman.

Scena—"Miei Rampolli," Signor F. Lablache, from Rossini's "Cenerentola."

Glee—"Full, fill me, boy;" T. Cooke

Ballad, Miss Rainforth—"I sing from Benedict's "Crusaders."

Song, Mrs. Hawes—"Ere infancy's bud," from Mehul's "Joseph"

Swiss Air, with Variations on the Flute, played by Mr. Richardson.

Song—"The Laughing Lilly of Man," by Mr. Keech.

Glee "Come, thou monarch of the vine;" Sir H. R. Bishop.

This was a great musical treat, and nearly every piece was encored. Signor F. Lablache gave the "Tarantella" with infinite spirit, and was greatly applauded for the same. The proceedings terminated with the loyal and occasional toasts proposed by the Chairman, who was very felicitous in his introductory remarks. Mr. Horsley gave the health of the President in a few appropriate remarks. The amount of the subscriptions for the evening reached £787 12 s., amongst which were Earl Howe, £10; the Countess Howe, £10; R. Cive, Esq.; M. Browne, Esq., 3 G. Ferry, Esq.; B. Pearson, Esq.; J. Harrison, Esq.; T. Bacon, Esq.; and Miss Laurence, ten guineas each; Mr. Benedict, five guineas; Mr. Moscheles, £5; T. Hall, Esq., two guineas; A Friend to the Charity, five guineas; Sir C. Clarke, Bart., 4 guineas; the Musical Critic of the *Morning Chronicle*, 4 guineas; W. Cossentey, Esq., two guineas; the Rev. H. Penny, two guineas, &c.

Mr. Parry, the Honorary Treasurer, exerted himself, as usual, most indefatigably in the arrangements. The Society is deeply indebted to him for his untiring energy and excellent judgement. The historical account of the Society, drawn up by him, contains some interesting details of its rise and progress. Its origin is thus explained:—"Above a century ago, a celebrated Oboe-player, of the name of Kytch, came to England from Germany; where performance was held in such high estimation, that he was engaged at two or three private parties of an evening, to play Oboe sonos, &c., which he executed with exquisite taste and feeling, to play Opera songs, &c., which he executed with exquisite taste and feeling, to play Opera songs, &c., which he executed with exquisite taste and feeling, to play Opera songs

OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO RAMSGATE.

PROCESSION PASSING THE MARKET-PLACE, RAMSGATE.

The South-Eastern Railway Company are gradually extending the benefits of their ably-managed Line to fine old towns and pleasure-places of the picturesque county of Kent. About two months since, we chronicled and illustrated the opening of a branch from the trunk Line at Ashford, to the city of Canterbury; and now we have to place similarly upon record the extension of this branch from Canterbury to the flourishing town of Ramsgate; to be hereafter extended to Margate.

Monday last was the day fixed for the spirited ceremony of opening the new Extension Line. The weather was delightfully fine; and, to signalise the event, the Directors of the Company hurried a large party of friends to accompany them; and a special train, consisting of seven first-class carriages, propelled by the "Shakspeare" engine, having been duly freighted, left the Bricklayers' Arms

ALBION HOTEL, FROM THE HARBOUR.

terminus at half-past eleven o'clock. Among the Directors present were Mr. MacGregor, the Chairman of the Board, and Viscount Torrington, the Deputy Chairman; the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Mr. Bodkin, M.P. for Rochester; Mr. Dodd, M.P. for Maidstone; Mr. Felden, M.P. for Blackburn; and many influential shareholders in the Company were also passengers in the train.

The train being admirably appointed, the trip from London to Ashford was performed in somewhat less than two hours. The fineness of the weather, and the holiday associations of the day, (Easter Monday), drew forth thousands of spectators throughout the line. At the several towns and villages, the train was loudly cheered as it whirled along; and as it swept across the main street of Canterbury, the acclamations were long and loud; and many and strange were the thoughts that flitted in the brain as the giant power of our own times shot past the antique tower and gabled streets of centuries long past. A gratuitous trip had been granted by the Directors to such of the inhabitants of Ramsgate as chose to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the famed city of Canterbury, and many hundreds took advantage of this facility. A very long and crowded train reached the station almost simultaneously with the special train from London.

The new Line to Ramsgate, which is nearly sixteen miles in length, has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. W. J. Forde, engineers. It has been completed in a most substantial and effective manner, within fifteen months, and the cost has not exceeded, on the average, £15,000 a mile. The line runs through a flat country, with scarcely an undulation of surface, during the greater part of the journey.

The Ramsgate terminus is situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, and is a tasteful design. The whole population of Ramsgate appeared to have turned out to welcome the new comers by railway. The town wore a festive and holiday aspect, and the delightful serenity of the weather greatly contributed to the brilliancy of the scene. The houses were hung with flowers and boughs of laurel; flags and banners floated gaily in the breeze; triumphal arches were erected; bells chimed from every steeple, guns were discharged at frequent intervals from the pier-head; bands of musicians paraded the streets; in short, it was a high festival throughout; and the people seemed as deeply interested in the success of the South Eastern Railway Company as though they were all shareholders. There was an unusually gay sprinkling of "fair maids of Kent," and shoals of smiling faces to propitiate the welfare of the undertaking.

At four o'clock, the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Directors, of the Railway Company, with 150 other gentlemen, dined together at the Albion Hotel; S. Sackett, Esq., the deputy of the town, presided, and amongst the guests were the following:—Right Hon. Viscount Torrington; Right Hon. S. R. Lushington; Mr. Bodkin, M.P.; Mr. Dodd, M.P.; Mr. Felden, M.P.; J. Canham, Esq., M.D. and J. P.; H. Benson, Esq., J.P.; Captain Garrett, R.N.; Lieutenant Gray, R.N.; Captain Hodges, R.V.C.; Lieutenant Hutchinson, R.N.; Rev. J. Snowden, &c.

The usual toasts of loyalty having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury

The Rev. J. Snowden returned thanks, and expressed his earnest prayer that Heaven might speed and prosper the Canterbury pilgrims journeying by the South-Eastern trains; and that all the well-founded and legitimate expectations of those who were concerned in the great undertaking they were assembled that night to celebrate might be abundantly realised.

The Chairman proposed the health of Mr. MacGregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and coupled with the toast the health of the Directors. The toast was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Mr. MacGregor, in responding, took occasion to enlarge on the great benefits which were likely to accrue, not alone to the towns-people of Ramsgate, but to the community at large, from the opening of this new branch of Railway. The advantages which would be realised by continental travellers, in particular, would be very great. The South Eastern Railway Company had given rise to the South Eastern and Continental Steam Packet Company, and by means of the steam-boats of the latter Company, which would soon be established on such a plan that they would arrive in Ramsgate Harbour with a degree of punctuality and precision which mail-coaches had scarcely ever attained, facilities for communication between this country and the northern states of Europe would be procured, such as until now had not been attained.

The health of "Viscount Torrington and the House of Peers" was next proposed.

Lord Torrington acknowledged the compliment, and expressed a hope that his votes would always be found to be recorded on that side of the House which had ever advocated the best interests of the great masses of the people.

During the dinner, the *Princess Mary*, one of the Company's splendid steamboats, arrived in the harbour, and was saluted with a salvo of artillery.

In the course of the proceedings, the health of "his Grace the Duke of Wellington," as Warden of the Cinque Ports, was most enthusiastically received.

The return train left Ramsgate about nine o'clock, and, having been delayed at several intermediate stations, reached London at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The total length of the Railway from Canterbury to the Terminus at Ramsgate is fifteen miles and three-quarters. The first thirteen miles are very light work, the gradients being 1 in 264. At the thirteenth mile, the line enters the chalk, and the gradients become 1 in 100 throughout the remainder of the distance. There is only one intermediate station—viz. at Minster, about eleven miles from Canterbury. The line for some two or three miles closely verges on Eastwell-park, the beautiful estate of the Earl of Winchilsea. The turnpike road is crossed once, and kept within sight throughout the whole distance; the line chiefly traversing the marshes washed by the river Stour.

The total distance by the Railway from London to Ramsgate is 97¼ miles. The time occupied by the express train in traversing the distance will be two hours and fifty-five minutes. Nevertheless, we understand that the South-Eastern Railway Company are now before Parliament, for powers to make a more direct line to this and other parts of mid-Kent, with every prospect of success.

PROCESSION IN HARBOUR-STREET.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

THE GREAT DINING HALL.—SOUTH FRONT.

STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

In our various notices of this noble institution, we have hitherto illustrated the periodical recurrence of its fixed festivals, in each year of our Journal. Thus, in No. 21 will be found an Engraving of the Oration delivered in the Great Hall, on St. Matthew's Day; in No. 146, a view of the same magnificent apartment during a Lenten Supper; in No. 62, the ceremonial of "the Mathematical Boys" presenting their charts to her Majesty, at the first drawing-room of the season; in No. 101, the annual visit of the scholars to the Mansion House; and in No. 180, the memorable Visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, on Sunday evening, March 19, 1845, with details of the very impressive ceremonial. It will thus be seen that we have been ever-mindful of the great occasions upon which the public attention is annually directed towards the admirable administration of the affairs of this magnificent foundation; whence, during three centuries, have been dispensed the inestimable blessings of sound and religious education, and benevolent maintenance.

The origin of the Hospital has been already detailed in our Journal, so that we need not re-state it here. It is, besides, so pious an act of regal munificence as scarcely to have a parallel in our history. How touching is Stow's simple record of the endowment by the Royal founder: in the patent, the King (Edward VI.), "with his owne hand wrote this, summe: '4000 markes by the yeare, and then said in the hearing of his Councell, *Lord! I yeild thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the Glory of thy Name.*' After which foundation established, he lived not above *two dates*; whose life would have been wished equall to the patriarches, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it."

CHRISTCHURCH-PASSAGE, ENTRANCE.

The great painter Holbein, who was, doubtless, an eye-witness of this scene, has left us an admirable description of the event in his great picture, which still hangs in the Hospital Hall. The young monarch sits on an elevated throne, in a scarlet and ermined robe, holding the sceptre in his left hand, and presenting with the other the charter to the kneeling Lord Mayor. By his side stands the

STAIRCASE IN THE OLD CLOISTER.

Chancellor, holding the seals, and next to him are other officers of state. Bishop Ridley kneels before him with uplifted hands, as if supplicating a blessing on the event; whilst the Aldermen, &c., with the Lord Mayor, kneel on both sides, occupying the middle ground of the picture; and lastly, in front are a double row of boys on one side, and girls on the other, from the master and matron down to the boy and girl who have stepped forward from their respective rows, and kneel with raised hands before the King. The old-fashioned square windows, with rude niches between (two having statues), and the chequered floor, bear every mark of being actual representations of the chief features of the antient palace at Westminster.

The site of the present Hospital was originally "a voyd plot of ground neere to St. Nicholas' Shambles," whereon a benevolent citizen raised for the Mendicant Order of Grey Friars "very beautiful buildings," and afterwards entered the order as a lay brother. By aid of the rich and powerful, a splendid church and other edifices were progressively annexed to the original foundation, until it became one of the most extensive houses in London. After the Dissolution, King Henry made over the Grey Friars to the City of London, in trust for the relief of the poor;" and this was the place chosen by his successor, the young Edward, for the purposes of the new Hospital.

The old conventual buildings were then repaired: the citizens were animated by Edward's zeal, and, by aid of their benefactions, in November, 1552, 340 "poore fatherlesse children" were admitted within the old monastic walls. "On Christmas-day," says Stow, "while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to Paul's, the children of Christ's Hospitall stood from Saint Lawrence-lane end in Cheape, towards Paul's, all in one livery of russet cotton, 340 in number; and at Easter next they were in blue, at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since."

Since this period, the income of the institution has known much fluctuation; and, consequently, also, the number of inmates. The 340 children with which the Hospital opened, had dwindled down, in 1580, to 150. The object of the institution has also, in the lapse of time, become materially changed, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the influence of the Governors or Benefactors, who have now long been the chief supporters of Christ's Hospital.

The Hospital suffered materially in the Great Fire of 1666, and the church of the Monastery was then destroyed. It was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1687 and 1705; and now serves for the united parishes of Christ-church and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. We have engraved this church in No. 151 of our Journal; and have appended to it an account of the origin of the "Spittle Sermons" annually preached in it.

One of our present Illustrations shows part of Christ Church Passage, with the entrance to the east cloister, over which is the statue of the youthful founder.

There is scarcely any portion of the ancient friary remaining, except the cloisters. After the Great Fire, the cloisters were repaired: a specimen of them at the present day, together with an interior view, and part of the staircase, is shown in two of the annexed Illustrations.

The first important addition was the Mathematical School, founded by Charles the Second, in 1672, for the instruction of forty boys in mathematics and navigation. This appears to have been the first considerable addition to the system of education at the Hospital, which originally consisted merely of a grammar-school for boys, and a separate school for girls, where they were taught to read, sew, and mark. A book is preserved, containing the records of the Hospital from its foundation; and in it is an anthem sung by the first children.

The east cloister and south front were next rebuilt by Sir Robert Clayton, alderman; it was commenced in 1675, and cost Sir Robert about £7000. It was not known till the whole was finished to whom the public were indebted for the work; and then the name appears to have been only promulgated by a friend, in consequence of the worthy knight having been ejected from the government of the very Institution for which he had done so much: this occurred during the political excitement of the reign of the second James.

About the year 1686, Sir John Frederick, Knight and Alderman, built the old Hall over the west cloister, which was taken down about eighteen years since.

In 1694, was begun the Writing School, by Sir John Moore, Knight and Alderman, and one of the Presidents of the Hospital; and it was finished "at his sole charge," the architect being Sir Christopher Wren. In the façade is a marble

THE OLD CLOISTER.

statue of Sir John Moore, which our artist has engraved with the initial to the present paper. This School is situate on the west side of the playground; and, from being supported on pillars, the under part, called the New Cloister, affords a retreat for the boys in bad weather.

In 1705, the Ward over the East Cloister was rebuilt by Sir Francis Child

THE INNER GATE.

Knight and Alderman. In 1795, the Grammar School, a neat yellow brick building, near Little Britain, and on the north side of the ditch playground, was erected partly with a sum of money bequeathed for that purpose, by John Smith, Esq.; the designs being furnished by Mr. Lewis, then architect to the Hospital.

The old buildings of the Hospital had been altered, enlarged, and augmented, at different periods, without any regard to symmetry, or architectural arrangement: besides which, they were becoming ruinous and unsafe; in consequence of which, the Governors, in 1803, determined to rebuild the whole, as soon as a sufficient sum of money could be raised to accomplish the work. A part of the present revenues of the Hospital was, therefore, appropriated to the establishment of a building fund; and with that, aided by a grant of £ 000 from the Corporation of London, and many generous benefactions, the grand undertaking was commenced. The architect was the late Mr. John Shaw, who has been successfully seconded by his son.

The magnificent nucleus of this re-edification is the Great Dining Hall, the first stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the 25th of April, 18 . This noble structure is in the Tudor style of architecture: and is built partly on the ancient wall of London, and partly on the foundation of the refectory of the Grey Friars. The southern or principal front, facing Newgate-street, is shown, to its full extent, in one of our illustrations. This front is supported by buttresses, and has an octagonal tower at each extremity; and the summit is embattled, and ornamented with pinnacles. The second story is an open arcade (187 feet in length, and 16½ feet in width), for the shelter or recreation of the Boys; here, also, are a meeting-room for the Governors, the Hospital wardrobe, with the staircases and passages of communication, &c. Over the centre arch of the arcade is a bust of Edward VI.

The Dining Hall, with its lobby and organ-gallery, occupies the entire upper story, which is 187 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 47 feet high: it is lit by nine large and handsome windows on the south side, seen in the Engraving: next to Westminster Hall, it is the noblest room in the metropolis. (It will be found further described and illustrated in No. 46 of our Journal.) The arcade beneath the Hall is built with blocks of Haytor granite, highly wrought; and the remainder of the front is of Portland stone. The basement story contains the Kitchen, which is of Cyclopean proportions—67 feet in length, and 33 feet in width; besides butteries, cellars, &c.

In the rear of the Hall is the Refectory, a large building erected in 1822; and on the east and west sides of the Cloister are the privileged Dormitories.

The large area in front of the Hall is inclosed by large metal gates of handsome design, enriched with the arms of the Hospital, past which flows the busy stream of commerce through Newgate-street, to and from Smithfield. To look at the street, and look through the railings at the animated crowd of boys in their quaint costume of 300 years since, and then turn to the vast Hall, in design of the same period, impresses us with the strongest possible sense of great works.

The Inner Gate, of recent erection, by Mr. Shaw, the architect to the Hospital, and shown in the other large Engraving. The style of this building is of a purer character than that of the Hall.

The Hospital, together with the four other Royal Hospitals of the City of London, is placed "under the pious care of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof;" but more than a century and a half past, a dispute has existed between the head Officers of the Charity and the recognition of the supreme authority of the Chief Magistrate. The late Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, formally laid the matter before Parliament in order to the Hospital, and demanding admission, which was only conditionally acquiesced in, and at once declined. The present Lord Mayor has proved himself as efficient as his predecessors in supporting the high office; and the Governors having refused to recognise his authority in the appointment of a preacher of the Spital Sermons on Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday, his Lordship determined to cause the sermons to be preached at St. Bride's Church, instead of Christ Church, as heretofore. This course was sanctioned by custom, and the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. (It will be seen, by reference to our former notice of these Sermons, that they were preached at St. Bride's, previously to their removal to Christ Church in 1787.) On Saturday last, however, the Court of Aldermen resolved, in consequence of communications received from the ecclesiastical authorities of Christ's Hospital, at the first day of meeting, that the first Spital Sermon should be preached on Easter Monday, at St. Bride's Church; and that the second Spital Sermon should be preached on Tuesday, at Christ Church: and this resolution of the Court was coupled with warm approbation of the firmness of the Lord Mayor in asserting the privileges of his fellow citizens.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL: THE SCHOOL AT HERTFORD.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday, a Psalm of Thanksgiving is sung by the children, preceded by ancient custom, for their Founders and Benefactors. The Psalm, this year, was written by James Lemprière Hammond, one of the Senior Scholars; the Music by Mr. George Cooper. We annex the former —

'Twas holiday—but not for Christ's young train	But, why those honours? Life to Him
Were up at the first blush of night,	Was Lent a bitter sum of woe,
As if to greet his saviour's sleep,	Flowing with sorrow to the brim,
And bade it "Fly from Angels' sight	And anguish, more than man could know.
Yet had not God forsaken Him	Love he rejoiced all He suffer'd—Love
Nor heard His dreary cry,	Too great to be by man contracted was;
Amid the chants of Seraphim,	And, touch'd with pity, Just was He
The earth gave back her Lord again!	Here'd as He fed the hungry mass.
He came to die:	Prophet and Priest! He deigns to guide
His hour, announc'd by that bright beam,	The sinner in affliction's hour
Which, like the day-spring from on high,	And, pointing to His wounded side,
Stood o'er the palace Bethlehem,	Tells of Redemption's blessed power.
Sweetly it promis'd parting grace,	Thou, Thou dost guide us! Thou art He
And rescue unforeseen,	Who, throned in glory, rules the sky,
And, nestling in the Child of Peace,	Where greatest of mortals soar the story
Proclaim'd Him Prophet, Priest, and King.	Of Earth redeem'd, and man's new joy!

The direction of the affairs of the Hospital need not be detailed here. The revenue, arising from landed and funded property, purchased with the donations of private individuals, may be stated at £30,000 per annum.

There is printed annually, and freely circulated, a large Sheet, containing "A True Return of the number of Children and other poor People, maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the City of London, under the care of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors thereof, for the year last past." This document, in appearance, resembles a sheet almanack: it is headed by the Easter anthem, and is bordered in a wood-cut border, the design of which indicates this emblem of printing these Reports to have been of long standing. In the upper portion of the border are the Royal Arms; at the sides are the City Arms, adorned with tridents, in medallions at the corners; and three figures of the Christchurch Boys, and one of a girl; and at the foot is an emblematic group, with the old Hospital in the background; and beneath it is inscribed, on a ribbon, "Pray forward this design." We may remark, rather that "the support of this Hospital materially depends upon benefactions and bequests. As that part of its income which is permanent is far short of the building the usual number of children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life, for carrying to their subscribers, and, as the principles of religion, as well as the due order of civil society, are points to which their attention is constantly directed, it is hoped that all charitable persons will readily contribute to an Institution which is not only of local, but of national good."

The results of the last year are thus stated:

Children put forth apprentices, and discharg	from Christ's Hospital, the Year last past, 320, eight whereof being ma sted in Mathematics and Navigation, were placed forth apprentices to Commanders of ships bound out of the Port of London: and fifteen placed by the late Majesty King Charles the Second	335
Children added the year last past		345
Children now under the care and charge of the Hospital in London and at Hertford		1,167
To be admitted on Presentations granted to this time		1,502
The names of all which, as also when and where they were admitted, will appear in the Annual Printed Books.		

Reference is then made to the Building Fund, established in 1829, for the gradual and complete rebuilding of the Hospital premises. It is added that "a great part has accordingly been produced, in a most commodious and substantial manner, without reducing the number of Children upon the Establishment during the progress of the work." Much, however, yet remains to be done: and the Governors regret to state that the fund originally subscribed has been completely exhausted, and a very considerable sum expended from the general funds of the Charity; but they are willing to hope, that the generosity of the public will afford the means of completing this great work, and prevent the necessity of encroaching further upon the permanent income of the Hospital, and thereby diminishing the scope of its usefulness."

We trust that the above appeal will be liberally responded to, and shall feel happy in our Journal being the medium of aiding its efficiency.

The system of education pursued at the Hospital has lately been extended to the French language. A scholarship has also been established out of a fund raised to commemorate the exertions of the *Times* newspaper in the detection of a gross scheme of commercial imposition. We learn from a late number of that journal, that "the first holder of the Scholarship is Mr. Romanis, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who was elected to it whilst a student of the Hospital, after an examination open to classical and mathematical; and has recently retired, on taking his B.A. degree, the same proficiency in both studies conjointly which had obtained for him the Scholarship, being in the first class of the Classical Tripos and Third Senior Optime. The other students from Christ's Hospital who took their degrees at the same time were Mr. Airey, of Pembroke, Second Wrangler; Mr. Brown, of Pembroke, second in the first class of the Classical Tripos; and Mr. Hamnill, of Pembroke, a Wrangler. While we join with the Universities in according to pre-eminence in either study it is full meed of applause which it must always command, we trust that "*The Times'* Scholarship," which has been thus efficient in the first instance in the object of promoting general education will continue to prove a stimulus to the pursuit of classics and mathematics conjointly, and to be, as it is at present, a most acceptable reward to the diligent and meritorious scholar who devotes his attention to both branches of study. We are happy to hear that another scholarship, to be denominated the 'Pitt Scholarship' has been founded at the Hospital by the members of the Pitt Club, which is to be devoted to precisely the same beneficial object as that which takes its name from our paper. If there were two more scholarships of the same nature founded, no fear one should become vacant in every year, it would be a valuable addition to that system of encouragement of combined science and literature which is now happily becoming prevalent in the great schools of this country."

We have spoken incidentally of the subordinate establishment at Hertford, to which five younger boys are generally sent previatory to their entering on the foundation in London, when takes place as vacancies occur. There is, however, accommodation here for 80 girls. The building at Hertford was erected by the Hospital Governors in 1683: we have engraved the entrance gateway, and the school-house: when full, it will contain 416 children, of whom about 200 are taught the classics.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Didst thou not fall out with a fellow for wearing his new doublet before Easter?
Romeo and Juliet

The end of Shrovetide is the beginning of a pretty general carnival: Easter is perhaps the most blithesome of all our holiday seasons—because it is their spring. Fashion, indeed, during the vernal festival, "quits the gay throng for the shade:" *Rien Ne* affects the country for the season, but that by no means interferes with the mirth or festivity of the occasion, because, among exclusive people, "melancholy and pensiveness" are synonymous terms. The body politic seizes upon it as a license for throwing labour and care to the dogs: the populace array themselves in their best attire: the tailor runs no risk of having a quarrel thrust upon him for wearing his new doublet before Easter, for no member of the proud live classes thinks of putting on his best coat—till after Lent.

The early part of this instant week was one entire and perfect holyday; and, if it was not spent in accordance with the taste of the highly fastidious, no one could have found fault with the enjoyment. "Delicate pleasures for susceptible minds," says the proverb; such, for example, as the instance recorded of one of its aristocratic amusements, in a newspaper paragraph headed thus: "In considerable repute—Three Horses Killed with the Queen's Buckhounds on Easter Monday," which, among its elaborate details, goes on to assure the reader that, over and above the trio actually put *hors de combat*, "several other horses, and some not expected to recover, reached their stables in an exceedingly distressed and disabled state."

It is the habit, just now, to republish fairs and places of pleasure resort even for common folks—and yet, probably, among all the mere populace engaged in merry-making during the recent holidays, there was not one who thought of such an expedient for killing time as killing a horse, or even reducing it to "an exceedingly disabled state." Pastime was the order of Easter everywhere—at least in merry England. The metropolitans rushed into steam, either by rail or river: the rurals had their revels at home, or greatly daring, took return tickets, and sought pleasure even in the distance. In the morning, the chief picture was that whereof the following notice is an epitomised sketch:

The Craven Meeting commenced at Newmarket on Monday, and terminated yesterday. It is, in fact, the opening of the regular turf campaign—the few days' racing here and there, by which it is preceded, being little more than skirmishes of the out posts. It has all very nearly been anticipated by a fatal catastrophe—the special train which took down the *élite* of the company, having escaped annihilation only by an especial providence. Sunday was distinguished, indeed, for railway accidents; on that day, also, a train on the Brandling Junction committed frightful devastation on the engine actually jumping through the roof of a house, and fearfully injuring the inmates.

Turning from these sublime scenes to the sport, which is our peculiar province, it dawned most propitiously for the fielders. True, the spirit of the ring was slack, but there always is betting at Newmarket, and the chief issues came off sadly in opposition to the opinion of "The Talents." The first day shorn of its once brilliant Roddingworth—produced several, and, by their fastnesse, the field threw in well.

Tuesday, with the *speculating* feature of the week—the Newmarket Handicap—was a great *coup*; for that race was won by an animal that never was in the market. These handicaps are the annalties settled on the Legs for good services in promoting the honour and honesty of the turf. Five-and-twenty horses came to the post for the exciting affair, and very few will that one won which nobody had ever thought of not even his own party. The Craven Stakes forms the staple of interest for the Wednesday in "the first week." It was won, it will be seen, by Colonel Anson's Derby nag Iago, that had just previously picked up a pretty little sweepstakes, worth to her valiant owner some £700. The remainder of the racing was good enough of its sort, but not of a character for especial remark. We must wait till the First Spring Meeting, for anything materially to influence the position of the Derby, or the betting upon it. We must look to Chester, with its Cup, for another "sop" for the betters round.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING—MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and 5 only if declared; for three and four year olds. D.M.

Col. Peel's King Cob, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	.. .. .. (Nat)	1
Lord Albemarle's Nell Cook, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb	.. .. ..	2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft: for four-yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C.

Lord W Powlett's Espoir, 5 yrs, 9st 13lb ..	.. (Bartholomew)	1
Col. Peel's Garry Owen, aged, 8st 12lb	.. .. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lb. D.M.

Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird	.. (Nat)	1
Duke of Rutland's Sister to Flambeau	.. .. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb: and fillies, 8st 4lb.

D.M. Five subs.

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance	.. (Nat)	1
Lord Lonsdale's Ivy	.. ..	2

Match, 200, h ft: weight for age. D.M.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ..	.. (Nat)	1
Lord Orford's Bay Middleton, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb ..	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb each. Ab. M.

Eight subs.

Lord Lonsdale's b c by Bay Middleton, allowed 4lbs	(Bartholomew)	1
Mr. Payne's Collingwood	.. ..	2

TUESDAY.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's br c, out of Galata	.. (Mann)	1
Duke of Bedford's Black Cap	.. (F. Butler)	2

Match, 200. Duke of Bedford's Lady Constance (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's f. by Trotlus, out of Amaryllis (Mann).

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Paragon	.. (Robinson)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright	.. (Nat)	2

The Newmarket Handicap Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 200 added.

Mr. Wigram's Keshma, 3 yrs, 7st	.. (Pettit)	1
Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyre, aged, 7st 13lb	.. (Jay)	2

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Colonel Anson's Iago	.. (F. Butler)	1
Lord Exeter's br c by Colwick, out of Galata	.. (Mann)	2

Subscription Plate of £50.

Lord Stradbroke's Idas	.. (Robinson)	1
Colonel Peel's Garry Owen	.. (Chapple)	2

The Column Stakes of 60 sovs each.

Colonel Anson's Iago (allowed 5 lb)	.. (F Butler)	1
Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince (allowed 5lb)	.. (Wakefield)	2

THURSDAY.

Handicap of 20 sovs each.

Lord Waterford's Cornrama, aged	.. ..	1
Lord Milltown's Colleen Bawn	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord G Bentinck's Bumacle	.. ..	1
Duke of Bedford's Paragone	.. ..	2

Plate of £50.

Sir G Heathcote's Rhoessen	.. ..	1
Colonel Anson's Rowland Hill	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.

Duke of Bedford's Paragone	.. ..	1
Lord Exeter's Galata colt	.. ..	2

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Chesterfield's Snake	.. ..	1
Mr. Watson's Gunpowder filly	.. ..	2

Match, £200, h.ft.—Cornrama beat Oakley.

The Port Stakes of 100 sovs each. T.M.M. ft

Lord Lonsdale's Jerico	.. ..	1
Mr. Gully's Old England	.. ..	2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 13 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Miltown's Colleen Bawn, 7st 3lb	.. ..	1
Duke of Rutland's Faultons, 8st 3lb	.. ..	0
Mr. C. Brooke's Khorassan, 9st	.. ..	0

A dead heat for second place.

Sweepstakes. D.M.

Lord Stradbroke's Polecat	.. ..	1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Gisella	.. ..	2

GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH FOR £200. The trial of aquatic skill between Robert Newell, of London, and H. Casp r, of Newcastle, is fixed to come off on the 22nd of June, on the river Tyne, Newcastle.

GREAT FOOT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND £200.—On Tuesday, the long-expected and exciting foot-race between Benjamin Butler and Charles Westhall, who were matched to walk twenty-five miles of road for £200 a-side, came off near the White Hart Inn, at Hayes, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Both men have acquired great celebrity as pedestrians, and have defeated some first-rate men, and the present match was made to decide their claim to the championship. In betting, Butler was the favourite. The men started at a clipping rate, keeping the horsemen at a full trot. Westhall first turned the 8, and kept the lead. Butler appeared full of confidence, and was waiting close upon his opponent. The men accomplished seven miles in fifty-eight minutes and a half, fair too and heel walking—a feat quite unprecedented in the records of a twenty-five mile race. At this stage of the race Westhall, to all appearance, made winning certain, and continued the contest at great speed; but, as the old adage says, "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," at the fourteenth mile he began to flag. Butler then made the race, and pressed his adversary for speed. Westhall kept up to the eighteenth mile, when he was compelled to relinquish the race. Butler then went over the remaining distance in his ease, and finally covered the twenty-five miles under four hours, and won the honours of pedestrian championship and the pecuniary accompaniment.

LISTON'S WILL. This universally respected and popular comedian, whose death we so recently recorded, had for several years retired into private life, having attained a good old age, and acquired considerable property. His will was just been proved in Doctors' Commons, and his effects were valued for probate duty at £40,000. He has left his place, jewellery, pictures, books, furniture, carriages, horses, &c., to his wife, absolutely. The residue of his property, which he directs to be invested in the Funds in the names of trustees, he has left to be enjoyed by her for life, and given a power of appointment over the same by will or otherwise; and in case so much as £6,000 is by her unappointed, he gives such sum to his daughter, Mrs. Rodwell. The dividends for her own use, and the principal at her death for her two daughters, or to the survivor; and in case his wife does not make any disposition of the residue, he gives the same, or so much thereof as remains unappointed, to his son, Captain John Terry Liston. He appointed as his executors his wife, and R. H. Durrant, of Stock Exchange, C. Turner, of Brompton, and W. Taylor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The will is dated in April, 1842; and he made a codicil in January last, and died on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Hyde-park-corner.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—Amidst the many wonderful inventions of modern days, there are none more wonderful than that now about to be carried out by the establishment of submarine telegraph, by which an instantaneous communication will be effected between the coasts of England and France. The British Government, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the French Government, by the Minister of the Interior, have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the submarine telegraph, to lay it down from coast to coast. The site selected is from Cape Grisnez, or from Cape Blancnez, on the French side, to the South Foreland, on the English coast. The Lords of the Admiralty have also granted permission to the same gentlemen to lay down a submarine telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead, which is to be carried on from the latter place to Liverpool and London. The submarine telegraph across the English Channel will, however, be the one first laid down. The materials for this are now undergoing the process of insulation, and are in that state of forwardness which will enable the projectors to have them completed, and placed in position, so that a telegraphic communication can be transmitted across the Channel in the course of June. When this is completed an electric telegraph will be established from the coast to Paris, and thence to Marseilles. Upon the completion of the submarine telegraph across the English Channel, it is stated that a steam vessel, on the most gigantic scale, will be attempted to be formed, under the immediate sanction and patronage of the French Administration; this is no less than that of connecting the shores of Africa with those of Europe by the same instrumentality, thus opening a direct and lightning-like communication between Marseilles and Algeria.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY next, APRIL 21, when will be performed (for the first time this season) Rossini's celebrated Opera, entitled IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Madame Grisi; Bertha, Madame Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Signor Mario; Bartolo, Signor Lablache; Basil, Signor Ferdinandi; Figaro, Signor Formasari. In the course of the Evening, Scenes from Donizetti's LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, in which Madame Castellan and Mdlle. G. Brambilla will appear. To be followed by various Novelties in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, in which will appear Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Mdme. Petit Stephan, Mesdlles. Leconte, Desmolins, Cassini, and Mdlle. L. Taglioni; M. Gosselin, M. Bertrand, M. Di Matile, and M. Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Patronised by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL.—Extraordinary hit of Mr. ERANUS HEER'S new Equestrian Spectacle, which has been pronounced by the Public Press to surpass all former productions. On MONDAY, April 20th, and EVERY EVENING during the Festivities of the Easter Week, and HIS MAJESTY STEEDS; or, the Pearl of the Esplanade. Magnificent effects, splendid scenery, and costumes, grand equestrian tableaux, &c. &c. The Scenes of the Circus will during the week prove more than ordinarily brilliant, presenting to the whole Town a host of first-rate performers, aided by the inimitable Chinese Barry, Wallett, and Hengler. To conclude with a Novel AFTERPIECE. Box-Office open from 11 to 4. Image Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—CONTINUATION OF PERILS. Jay Baldwin, Sr., Evening, at 8; (Doors near Twelve), in Shakespeare Caverns, Scenes, Shadows, &c. Sacred Music only on Wednesday and Friday, and the usual sunrise Overtures on the Great Mechanical Organ. The remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past 10. DAY EXHIBITION.—Panoramic Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Curiosities, Gorgeous Gothic Arbery, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Moorish Palace, and Mountain Forests.—Open from 10 till 5. EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additions. Admission for Adults, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c., open from 7 till half-past 10.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. B. ...ELL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the THIRD CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, next, when will be performed Beethoven's Symphony in D—Spohr's in D—Beethoven's Overture to "Fidelio" and Onslow's Adagio de la Vega. Solo performers—Pianoforte, Mr. W. S. Bennett; Harp, Mr. Parish Alvars; Vocalists, Madame Caradori Allan and Sig. F. Lablache. Conductor—Mr. Cooke.

Subscription Tickets, One Guinea; and Single Tickets £1 10s; to be had at the Music Warehouses of Messrs. ADDISON and HODSON, 210 Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY Evening, APRIL 24 1846, will be performed HANDEL'S ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. MENDELSSOHN'S C.V. 114. HAYDN'S SERVICE, No. 2. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Birch, Miss Hawkins, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of all the best performers. The Society will receive Recruits in the Gallery, 3s.; Members, 2s.; Associates, 1s. Tickets, Members' Transferable Subscription, 10s. 6d.; Associates, 5s.; Non-Members, 7s. 6d.; Gallery, 3s.; Orchestra, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 15s. Tickets and Subscriptions received at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall. J. BEWLEY, Hon. Sec.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine A.M. till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. EDWARD BESSELL, Secretary

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER SQUARE.—VESTRIS QUISUMUS EN, Aug. 1. On the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 23 and 24, Mr. LOVE will present his CHANGES of the ANCIENTS and MODERNS, Eccentricities, and Manners of the Age we live in, invoking the approved Assemblies of Character, Remarkable Persons of Imagination, Singular Characters, and Amusing Incidents, in Six Hundred Changes of Costume, &c., entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. Mr. HOBBS, the WELSH HARPER, will accompany Lad and the celebrated Dancer of performing before her Majesty; LOVE'S LABOUR LOST; Solo on the Violin, Mr. of Thirlwall; and Miss Christian Johnstone.—Doors open at 8; Commence at Half-past 8.—Tickets, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; Private Boxes, £1 1s.; and 2s.—Books may be had at the Doors, price 6d. On MONDAY, APRIL 20, Mr. LOVE will appear at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HALIFAX. On SUNDAY, APRIL 27 at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, HANOVER SQUARE.

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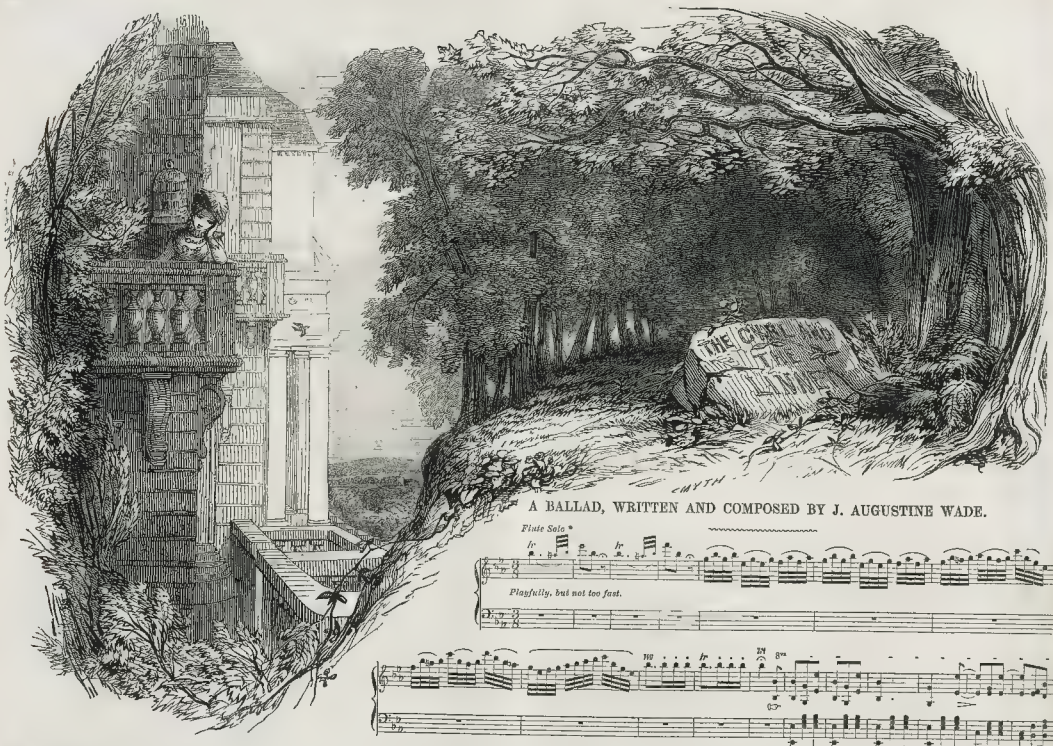

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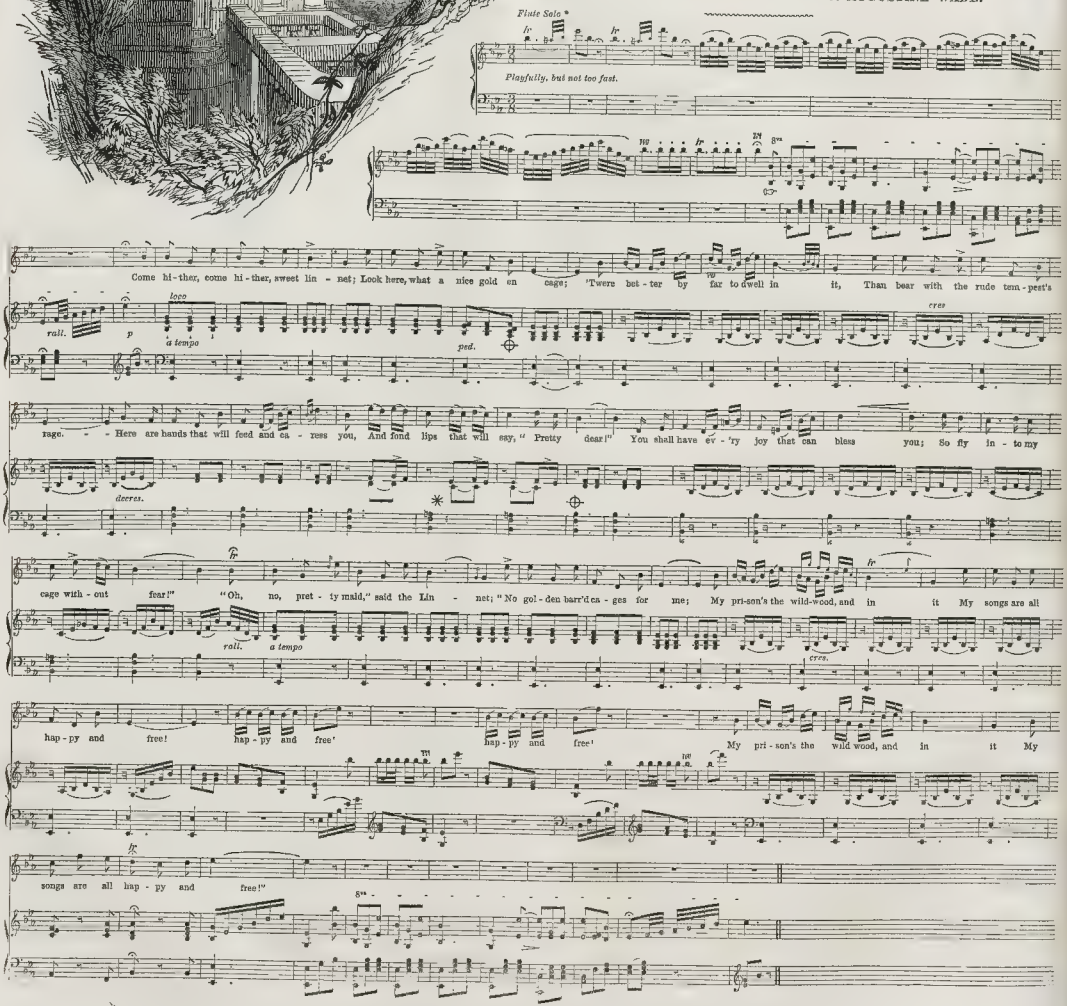
Flute Solo *
Playfully, but not too fast.
Come hi - ther, come hi - ther, sweet lin - net; Look here, what a nice gold en cage; 'Twere bet - ter by far to dwell in it, Than bear with the rude tem - pest's
rage. - - Here are hands that will feed and ca - ress you, And fond lips that will say, "Pretty dear!" You shall have ev - 'ry joy that can bless you; So fly in - to my
cage with - out fear!" "Oh, no, pret - ty maid," said the Lin - net; "No gol - den barr'd cages for me; My pri-son's the wild-wood, and in it My songs are all
hap - py and free! hap - py and free! hap - py and free! My pri - son's the wild wood, and in it My
songs are all hap - py and free!"

Second Verse.

Away flew the bird: the poor maiden,
Disconsolate, envied its wing—
And with chains of captivity laden,
Thus, thus her poor heart tried to sing:
"You're right, pretty warbler; a palace,
Though rich, like the cage, it be found,
Is nought without Liberty's chalice,
To pour its sweet nectar around!

"Alas," sigh'd the maiden, "dear Linnet,
A golden-barr'd home is for me.
Oh, were it thy wild wood, within it
My songs would be happy and free!
Happy and free, happy and free!
Oh, were it thy wild-wood, within it
My songs would be happy and free"

The Flute Solo may be omitted at pleasure, in which case the Symphony must commence at this mark 𝄆.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 208.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846. [Sixpence.

REGICIDE.

THE King of the French has had another escape from the hand of an assassin. One more name is added to the list of desperate criminals, that includes a Fieschi, an Alibaud, a Meunier, a Darmes, and a Quenisset: Lecomte closes the dark catalogue of gloomy and revengeful natures, which, brooding over fancied private injuries, or imagined public wrongs, have worked themselves into that bloodthirsty fanaticism which wreaks its violence on all who occupy great and prominent positions, and chiefly upon the persons of Kings.

When we think of the number of times attempts have been made on the life of the French King, it appears miraculous that he should have escaped them all. But the record begins to grow fearful; it cannot be contemplated without terror. We are not exempt from diseased minds and wretched dispositions, that have, in the same manner, sought to gratify their revenge, or love of a bad notoriety. But, except the maniac who murdered the secretary of Sir Robert Peel, they were rather weak and foolish boys, than desperate and dangerous men. The would-be regicides of France are more determined and more formidable. The attempt of Fieschi was perfectly fiendish in its contrivance, and fatal to many—but it missed its principal object.

The perseverance and malignity with which the life of the King is sought in France may be accounted for by the fact, that he is a political and ruling power—the active governor of the State, and not the agent through which other and greater influences act. He is the key-stone of the great fabric of political government, which with him would fall into confusion; at least, there would be the most imminent risk of that calamity. This was well known to the discontented spirits of the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe; and several of the attempts at assassination were real political conspiracies. The present one does not seem to have had any political object; no evidence appears either of accomplices or abettors. It appears, at present, to have been an act of isolated and individual revenge—the deed of a bad, violent nature—a kind of Caliban disposition, that could take no print of goodness, "being capable of all ill." As far as can be at present ascertained, Lecomte had no grounds for the hatred with which he pursued his superiors, and which was so general, that several others were threatened besides the King, though there is no doubt the shot was intended for his Majesty himself.

The few particulars that have been given of the criminal's past life, exhibit him as a most detestable character. No kindness or forbearance had any effect upon him; positive benefits awoke no gratitude; insolence to his superiors and equals, was accompanied by a disposition to tyrannize over all beneath him; he at last became insupportable, and was dismissed from his employment; yet, with more consideration than has been shown to many a better man, he was secured against that want which is generally the consequence of such misconduct. But nothing affected him; his wretched nature has finally hurried him to the last extreme of crime, and as all his acts exhibit a calculation and judgment inconsistent with the charitable and always ready plea of insanity, it is almost certain that he will close his miserable life under the knife of the guillotine. There are no "extenuating circumstances" to be found in the case.

The sword suspended by a hair over the head of Damocles at the banquet, was the mode the Monarch took to prove to the envious courtier that the condition of Royalty is not always a happy one. But it was a very imperfect expression of the continual and unceasing dread that must weigh down the spirit of a powerful Monarch, able to grapple with all enemies but the secret one.

"The arrow that flieth by night," is, in the unseen terror it awakens, a type of the fear that casts its shadow even on the brightest of earthly thrones. If we look back through history, we shall see how much reason there has been for this apprehension. The greater the power lodged in the hands of one individual, the more hatreds and jealousies he excites. To pass over the annals of Eastern rulers, filled with their bloody deaths, we find enough in the chronicles of European kingdoms to prove the existence of the "hard condition, twin born with greatness." There is not a Royal line in Europe that cannot furnish instances of the fatality. Russia has, even in modern times, witnessed more than one Imperial tragedy. Our own annals abound in transactions of a kindred character; and it has been proved over and over again that it is not among the ranks of their people that the most fatal enemies of Monarchs have arisen. Their families, favourites, or dependents, have mostly produced the assassin or the conspirator. Peter the Third was poisoned by his wife; and it is now well known that Alexander was cognisant of the assassination of his father, Paul; remorse, for having consented to the crime, is said to have darkened all his future life.

The present Emperor is safe among his people—the bulk of the Russian nation almost worship him; but he keeps a suspicious eye on the Nobles; it is from them the dangerous attacks on the Im-

LONGCHAMPS, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

perial Throne have always sprung. His most trusted Ministers are Germans, for the pure Russian Nobility rather keep aloof from the Court, and enter the public service by compulsion more than zeal. We find traces of the crime and its terrors wherever we look—in the present and the past, in the lives of great usurpers, as well as in those of legitimate Kings. The dread of assassination poisoned the peaceful years of Cromwell, and shook the heart that never quailed in battle. It pursued Napoleon like a curse, and hurried him into one of his greatest crimes, the execution of the Duc d'Enghien. It is with perfect knowledge that Shakspeare makes the fallen Monarch anticipate his own death, and speak of "graves, and worms, and epitaphs." And the train of thought in which his *Richard II.* indulges, may be taken as a short, but eloquent, comment on what has too often been the doom of Monarchs:—

> Some sleeping killed.
> All murdered! for within the golden crown
> That rounds the hollow temples of a King,
> Death keeps his court; and there the antic sits,
> Mocking his state, and grinning at his pomp,
> Allowing him a breath, a little scene
> To monarchize, be feared, and kill with looks—
> Then comes at last

But singular among Monarchs has been the destiny of Louis Philippe. He has survived political convulsion, battle, proscription, and exile; amid all these his youth and manhood were passed. His age found him with the "gold-bound brow;" few Kings have so often been in peril from the hatred that directs itself towards the wearer of the crown as to its centre. Few have so often found reason to believe that there is a divinity that "doth hedge a King," for the hand of treason has trembled and failed as often as it has been lifted against him. Long may his life be preserved, for we look on him as one of the securities for the peace of Europe; he has a ruling mind, that can guide and govern, and when we look at the state of France, and reflect on its destinies under the dominion of a child, it is with mistrust and forebodings, not for France only, but for the world. There is a general consciousness of this danger; from it springs the hearty congratulations that arise from every quarter on the preservation of the King's life. Not the least significant is the address from the City of London, which we hope will worthily express the feeling of the people of England at large.

LONGCHAMPS, AND MAY FASHIONS.

We present our readers, this day, with an Engraving of that Parisian *rendezvous* of the elegant world, where continues, every year, on Good Friday, and the two preceding days, a pilgrimage, which, two centuries ago, began in motives of piety, and is now persevered in for purposes of fashion and amusement.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

When the convent of Longchamps was still in existence, this drive was, on the three last days of Lent, filled with carriages, transporting those devotees who wished to combine the pleasures of the world with an outward observance of the duties of religion, to this sanctuary, where, on these days, the most beautiful music was to be heard. This practice continued up to the time of Marie Antoinette, who was wont to repair thither with her Court. The building, however, in the time of the Revolution, met with the fate of so many other religious edifices. It was destroyed, but fashion adhered to the place; and, at the present time, on these holy days, Longchamps presents to the spectator the most brilliant scene, and one rendered still more piquant and original, by the admixture of odd faces, and still more singular attires, which contrast amusingly with the elegance and good taste of on tume of the really fashionable portion of the visitors. Of late years, this characteristic of the Longchamps *réunions* has become still more striking.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Many English fashionables were present at Longchamps; amongst others, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, with his lady; the Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury; and several members of the aristocratic Parisian world, the *femmes* and *élegantes* of high society, then displayed the newest costumes, and the most brilliant equipages But, alongside of these, were actresses from the Variétés or Palais Royale, rejoicing in an exuberance of knots, sashes, flowers, and ribbons, when made it a matter of wonder how they could compress themselves in the allotted space of their vehicles; amongst other oddities, was seen a carriage actually made of tin, painted over in plain grey, with a grey horse, in which was stationed an eccentric individual, with a long beard, who is reported to be very rich, and who appeared indifferent, if not unconscious, of the amusement he excited

These were, however, only accidental blemishes upon the aristocratic elegance of the scene, in which new toilettes, remarkable for simple elegance and freshness, added additional charms to the fair forms and faces of the occupants of the carriages which perambulated the fashionable residence. We will now give our gentle readers an idea of the most prevailing forms of toilette then witnessed.

Amongst the bonnets most prevailing at Longchamps were those of Paille de Ris, trimmed either with flowers of the season or with feathers. The style of trimming which particularly deserves to be recorded is a green and white ribbon, simply twisted round the bonnet, forming into small, flat bows on one side of the crown, while on the other side the trimming terminated in a branch of weeping willow, with shaded leaves: the bonnet was lined with green crape, and trimmed inside with bows of green and white crape.

For a *blonde*, nothing can be fresher or more elegant than this style of trimming. Capotes in crape, either grey-mallow colour, pink or straw colour, trimmed with a *ruche* of the same shade, were almost universal and produced a light and charming effect. We are happy to say that the short reign of the Pamelas is over. Bonnets, though they retain the upward slope, and are still open and short at the ears, are made with a curtain behind, and are altogether less exaggerated in form. Another advantage of this new fashion is that volieties are restored to favour. A very favourite method of disposing of them, is by pleating them carelessly over the crown, and fastening them down on both sides with a bunch of flowers. We must not omit to mention that bonnets of very fine tawny straw are still worn; they are lined in delicate pink-blue or lilac, trimmed with bunches of flowers jonquils and violets, mixed; pink and white hawthorn, white narcissus, or primroses: in fact, all the flowers which are peculiar to the lovely season of the year.

The form of mantlets, in spite of Longchamps being passed, appears yet somewhat undecided. Those most in favour, however, hold the medium between the visite and the scarf, they are rounded at the back and descend with long ends in front. They are frequently trimmed with broad lace; the prettiest are in rather light coloured silk glacés for dress, in black are too common, and, moreover, have somewhat the air of extinguishers. When the season is more advanced, lace scarfs will, it is thought, become very fashionable. Cashmeres, the constant resource of ladies at this season of the year, will continue to be worn for some time longer, unless the weather should suddenly change to a warmer temperature. At Longchamps, silks were the ruling material for dresses, made in the fashionable colours, fawn, lilac, steel-grey, dove-colour, or green. Those most in favour are made in stripes covered with a brocaded pattern. Lace flounces were much worn. Flounces of the same material as the dress are not yet completely out of vogue. They are worn more for silks than for any other material; a fashion has been introduced of pleating the upper flounces into the waistband; but this, we think, has a very ungraceful effect. Fil de chèire will be a prevailing material for morning dresses. Morning dresses are made with full bodies, confined by a sash with long ends instead of a waistband.

We must not omit to add, that lilac and peau de chine are the ruling colours for gloves.

PROMENADE DE LONGCHAMPS.

Queen of Fashion, Wit, and Mirth!
Paris! brightest spot of earth.
What's this festival to-day?
Whither flock thy children gay?
Is it for a victory won
'Neath Algeria's scorching sun?
Is it for a trophy bright,
De Joinville gained in naval fight?
A new Tom Thumb, a new strutfit,
Or Abd-El-Kadar and his staff?
Why flock these myriads, Paris, say,
Fast to thy famed Champs Elysées?

See! Funchon has resign'd her mop!
Monsieur de Snip has shut up shop.
The clerk throws down his useless pen;
The student leaves his classic den;
Count Calico is *maîtaire*;
Struts the Garçon apothicaire.
The sly grisette, with eyes and lips
Most eloquent, on tiptoe trips,
And then the Milliners—oh Lord!
Desert their Mauzains de Modes.
His studio the Artist closes—
Flies from his plaster—palettes—poses.
The Chambers—centre, left, and right—
Have in a body ta'en to flight.
E'en the grey Invalides are come,
And eke Lords Palmerston and Brough'm.
Oh! City of Seduction, say,
Why rush they to Champs Elysées?

No victory on land or sea,
Stranger! has caused this bustling glee.
This is the festival of Spring,
When Fashion soars on airy wing—
When Winter's garb is cast aside,
And Beauty in her graceful pride,
Assumes the robe and lig.at chapeau
The supreme "ton," through Summer's glow.

Survey from Neuilly's glorious arch,
Gay Taste and Fashion's triumphmarch;
A thousand equipages there,
Fill'd with the gallant and the fair,
Display the pow'r of Victorine,
Camille, and Baudran; while I ween
The genius masculine are seen
Brilliant as butterflies new wing'd.
Be-laced, be-whisker'd, and be-ring'd!
Attired in Fashion's nascent suit,
From bore to stock from hat to boot:
'Tis brave! but, come October soar,
These g.ories all shall disappear!

E'en so shall we, then city bright!
Thy Longchamps promenade is right.
It lends to industry some scope;
Gives labour bread and talent hope;
And though, perhaps, the plumy bonnet
Holds less ardus it than what's on it,
It may have dried the widow's tear—
I wish we had a Longchamps here!

O'C——L——.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Whatever may be the genius of a man, good fortune must serve him; luck—which is but a name for that which is more sacred—is the power that watches over the fortunes of great statesmen and great generals in the hour when their inspirations are deficient, and more so than Providence itself does over good men without ambition, because their reign is not of this world. This species of good fortune no one has had to a greater extent than Louis Philippe; his enemies have served him more than even his friends, and the assassin that have attempted his life have contributed immensely to consolidate his throne. Once more has the last attempt awakened and aroused in their hostile habits the French nation, carried away by the torrent of *bons mots*, personalities, and invectives against *la meilleure des Republiques*: they are thus made to think of the value of the King's life. It ensures Louis Philippe three or four months of popularity at the important moment of his election, and many years of strong government may be obtained

Magnificent as the *coup d'œil* was, I cannot express with how much sorrow I beheld those beautiful environs of Paris—Puissay aux Roses—desecrated by the crowd come to witness the steeple-chase of La Croix-Berny. If there is any animal with which we should hold sympathy, it is the horse—suffice its trials on the field of battle, on the marché, in Algiers or in the Punjaub. The steeple-chase with all its accidents, and not incidents of field and flood, is an invention of cruelty as foolish as racing is noble and useful in maintaining the breed. I thought that the shouts of rain were justly merited that fell upon the whole Jockey Club, with its leaders, MM. Gryo de la Tourlupin, Prince de la Moskwa, Leon Le Contenly Vaublanc; and at their head the English representatives, Lords Coutelige, Canterbury, Exmouth; Sir Massey Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, M. H. Baring, &c. The French fortunately got no encouragement to continue this cruel pursuit, for the horses of MM. Cremieux and de la Mariemas, the only two French proprietors in the first race, were distanced at once, and one of them sadly hurt. The *coup d'œil* amidst the rain, was most extraordinary—not so much for the crowd as for the description of persons present In the privileged places you might behold gentlemen of the highest rank—Brisach, Noailles, Clermont Tonnerre, &c.—mixed with all the horse-dealers, jockeys, jobbers, and blacklegs of Paris. On one side were numberless second-rate carosses, the Ozyr, Leviene, Plunkett, Duvergier, &c., with *demi galants* no less numerous, and all under special care of more attentive cavaliers; whilst the Duchess d'Istrie, the Countesses de Gouy and de Tregust, and other ladies of rank, were mostly standing on the tops of their carriages, unprotected from the pelting rain. That most amiable Prince the Duke de Nemours, who, from pressure of business, only arrived in his carriage-and-four at the end of the race, has lost still more in public estimation of the giddy throng. Sir Robert Peel, on the contrary, is thought to be sure to carry all the questions now battling in your Parliament, on account of the success on this occasion of his nephew the Captain—whose unaffected, off-handed manner, and unflinching spirit, have turned him into the greatest of heroes in the eyes of our Parisians. Besides, he is said to have netted £30,000—and a man with a large sum in his pocket, is sure to be adored here. The result of the sensation occasioned by this Steeple Chase is, that our young Nobility, who, thanks to the abolition of the law of primogeniture, have only just enough fortune to be idle, will ruin themselves in this heartless pursuit; in which, whilst every horse that is not a cart-horse will be tortured by our heedless countrymen until, figuratively or positively, they all break their necks.

SPAIN.

Our latest accounts from Madrid indicate an actual crisis with the new Ministry. M. Isturitz is already at loggerheads with his colleagues, and it is reported that he and the new Minister of Finance have already tendered their resignations. The Cabinet cannot agree as to whether the Cortes is to be called together or not. The Members who lean towards Constitutional Government say yes—the Absolutists say no. Unhappy Queen Christine, who is the prime mover in everything, joins the Absolutists, and the victory will probably be in their favour. The question of the liberty of the press also leads to difficulties. In the meantime Queen Maria Christina and her daughters enjoy themselves. "The day before yesterday," says a letter, "a concert was given in the drawing-rooms of the Royal palace; its principal object was to hear *las mete palabras* of the celebrated Haydn, executed by their Majesties, her Royal Highness, and other persons, in compliance with the Queen Mother's pleasure. The performance, which took place under the direction of Don Francisco Valdenosa, the Royal family's professor of singing, was admirable. All the parts were splendidly performed by the Queen-Mother, the Infante, Malle. Campuzano, the Duke de Rianzares, and MM. Signer, Calvo, and Regnar. The Queen sang to perfection, with Malle. Campuzano, a duet 'De Giuramento.' The Infante Don Francisco sang, with M. Regnar, the base duet of the 'Puritani,' and, with the latter, the Queen sang also a duet of the 'Straniera.' The two new *fantasias*, by Don Pedro Alberuis, were executed on the piano by the Queen and her sister. The Infante Don Francisco's daughters shone in a six hand *morceau*, accompanied by M. Lydon. A *morceau*, for the organ and piano, was also played in admirable style by the Queen-Mother and Malle. J. Munoz, whom MM. Alberniz and Guelbenzu accompanied."

INDIA.

COMPLETE TERMINATION OF THE WAR. CONVENTION WITH THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

The half-monthly mail from India has arrived with despatches from Bombay of March 13th; from Calcutta of March 8th; from Madras of March 13th: and from China of February 27th.

The accounts they bring are highly satisfying. Peace has been completely restored in the Punjaub. We subjoin full particulars of the circumstances attendant on the arrangement of this happy consummation with the Government of Lahore; but, previously, in order to render our relation of the events which have occurred since the date of our previous accounts more clear, it will, perhaps, be better that we should recapitulate a few of the more important particulars subsequent to the great victory at the bridge of Sobraon, which decided the fate of the Punjaub. This battle, by which the Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej, took place on the 10th of February. The first division of the British army entered the Punjaub on that day. On the 14th, the Governor-General was at Kussoor, where he issued a proclamation declaring the independence of that country. The alarm of the Sikh Government was great: Gholab Singh, the Wuzeer, represented to the Queen-Mother that the defeat of the Khalsa was attended with the loss of 30,000 men. He was commissioned to make terms. He sent word to the British authorities, and promised to be at Kussoor, where the Governor-General was waiting for the remainder of his army. Gholab Singh arrived four hours after his time, and was received with coldness, and was referred to the Secretary, Mr. Currie, and to Major Lawrence, the Political Agent, with whom he remained in close conference until past midnight. The terms of the Convention prescribed to him were the cession of all the country to the east of the Beas, in addition to the provinces declared in December to have been confiscated; the payment of a million and a half sterling; the surrender of all the cannon used against the British army, and the total disbanding of the Khalsa army. Gholab Singh had another long conference on the 17th. The presence of the young King, Dhuleep Singh, was required in the British camp, which, on the 18th, was removed to within eighteen miles of Lahore. Dhuleep Singh came there, and was received without any salute. He then "expressed his contrition for the late hostile proceedings, and his acquiescence in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government." The Governor-General then ordered a Royal salute to be fired, and issued the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Foreign Department, Camp Lullesanee, Feb. 18, 1846.

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day visited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings

The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two Governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir have nothing to fear from the British army. The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will, in that case, be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

In the morning of the 20th the British army appeared under the walls of Lahore, where no resistance was shown. Preparations were made for sending Dhuleep Singh to his palace, under an escort of the British troops. The general order issued on the occasion is as follows:—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Foreign Department, Camp of Lahore, Feb 20, 1846.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European Cavalry, two regiments of Native Cavalry the Body Guard to be one; one regiment of Irregular Horse, two troops of Horse Artillery, one European and one Native

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq., will take charge of his Highness and his suite, and will be accompanied by the political agent, Major Lawrence; the Governor-General's private secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq.; the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor-General; two Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief, one Aide-de-Camp from each general officer of division, in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor-General's camp at two o'clock, and proceed to his Highness' camp and thence to his palace.

On alighting from his elephant a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Horse Artillery.

His Highness the Maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs as their sovereign, having on the 18th inst. intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp at Lulleesanee, attended by his Highness' Wuzeer, the Rajah Gholab Singh, and other chiefs, was received in Durbar on the after noon of that day by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the staff being present. His Highness' Ministers and chiefs there tendered his submission and solicited the clemency of the British Government

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a prince the descendant of the Maharajah, the late Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs and the people to be their ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government should be previously explained to his Highness' ministers and chiefs should be faithfully executed

On withdrawing from the Durbar, the Maharajah received the usual salutes due to his Highness' exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor General's camp; and, as it will be conducive to his Highness' comfort, that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General deems that a proper escort should, with honour and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace this day

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th inst., by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons and classes, and elsewhere was peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this native army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle, under their distinguished commander, would be one of victory.

He trusts, at present, that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instruction to carry this order into early effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

By order, &c.,

F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The report of Mr. Currie, the Secretary, of the ceremony of introducing Dhuleep Singh into his palace is highly interesting:—

TO THE RIGHT HON SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Right Hon. Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers mentioned below, on elephants, to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent. W. Edwards, Esq., Under Secretary of the Foreign Department. R. Cust, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Department. C. Hardinge, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Native Secretary to the Governor-General. Captain Cunningham. Captain Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General; Captain Grant, ditto; Lord Arthur Hay, ditto; Captain Mills, ditto. Captain Bagot, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Edwards, ditto. Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert. Captain Tottenham, Aide-de-Camp to General Smith. Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, ditto; Captain Napier, ditto; Captain Smith, ditto.

The procession was arranged in the following order:—9th Irregular Cavalry, 3rd Light Cavalry, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers; Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans; Troop Horse Artillery, Natives; Her Majesty's 8th Lancers, the Secretary with the Maharajah and suite, the Governor-General's Body Guard

The escort was formed in open column of troops left in front commanded by Brigadier Cureton, C.B

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah, about one mile and a half from our pickets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three-quarters of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the Minister, Rajah Gholab Singh, and some of the chiefs

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maharajah, that he might be ready upon his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's camp, the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Rhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs.

After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine, and the troops having fallen in, as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gate-

way, and I took the Maharajah, accompanied by the officers enumerated in the former part of this letter, with Rajah Gholab Singh and the other chiefs, into the interior of the citadel, and to the inner door of his palace.

I then observed to the Maharajah and chiefs, that by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, I had then brought the Maharajah, conducted by the British army, to his palace, which his Highness had left for the purpose of tendering submission to the British Government, and for placing himself, his capital, and his country, at the mercy of the Governor-General, and requesting pardon for the insult that had been offered; and that the Governor-General had thus restored him to his palace as a mark of the favour which he desired to show to the descendant of the late Maharajah Ranjeet Singh.

A salute of 21 guns was then fired by the Horse Artillery.

We then took leave of the Maharajah at the gate of his palace, and returning to the outside of the city, we continuing our progress round Lahore, thus returned to our camp.

As our camp is situated opposite the south-east end of the city face, and the citadel is immediately within the city walls at the north-west angle, we made the entire circuit of Lahore. I considered this preferable to going through the city, the streets of which are very narrow, and would have much impeded the progress of our large escort.

We did not see one gun upon any part of the walls; all their embrasures were empty.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

On the 22nd the citadel of Lahore and a part of the Palace was formally taken possession of by the British authorities.

On the 23rd of February a general order was issued by Lord Hardinge, announcing that the army of the Sutlej had brought its operations to a close, by the dispersion of the Sikh army and the military occupation of Lahore, preceded by a series of the most triumphant successes ever recorded in the military history of India.

The Governor-General being determined, however, to mark with reprobation the perfidious character of the war, has required, and will exact, that every remaining piece of Sikh artillery which has been pointed against the British army during this campaign shall be surrendered.

The order then states that a donation of a twelvemonth's batta has been granted to all engaged, or who were ordered to join. This "batta" means the "pay," so that the gratuity amounts to twelve months' pay.

The Khalsa troops, after their defeat at Sobraon, retired towards Umritsur. Their commander, Tej Singh, was twice wounded in their last conflict, and, seeing no advantage from further resistance, gave in. The remnant of the Khalsa army was obliged to surrender their cannon, and to disperse. The surrender of their guns was the proof of their conquest, for on them their great reliance was placed in battle. Groans and tears attended their departure from Lahore.

The Wuzeer Gholab Singh was the chief agent, but the Queen-Mother wished to promote her paramour, Lall Singh, to the Wuzeership, and Gholab is discontented. Intrigues are busy.

The first instalment of the money had not been paid on the 1st of March, but it was daily expected. The withdrawal of the British army was to take place about the 10th. The state of the country around Lahore is described as tranquil, but there were bands of armed men prowling in the adjacent districts.

Permission was given in the general orders of the 26th of February to the men of the 16th Lancers and of the 31st Foot to volunteer into other corps. These regiments are to come by water to Bombay, and there to embark for Europe.

Arrangements were fast making for the occupation of the conquered country, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £400,000. The chief town is Jullinder, with 40,000 inhabitants; Pauloor, Pugwarra, and Kattampore are also of note. The cantonments of the British will not be far distant from Lahore, so as to be able to keep down all attempts at insurrection.

India throughout is tranquil.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT POINTS OF RAILWAY LAW.

On Wednesday argument was heard in the Court of Exchequer, on the case of Wallasch *v.* Spottiswoode.

The defendant, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printer, was sued as one of the Provisional Directors of the Direct Birmingham, Oxford, Reading, and Brighton Railway. The plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallasch, had recovered from him the full amount of the deposits which she had paid on 30 shares in the above-named railway, a verdict having been found in her favour at the Guildhall sittings after last term, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock. Leave was reserved at the trial to move to enter a nonsuit.

Mr. Martin now moved accordingly. The first count (he said) was framed on a contract to the effect that the plaintiff on presenting the bankers' receipts for the payment of the deposits should have scrip certificates delivered to her and alleged a breach in that respect; the second count was in the common form for money had and received. At the trial it was proved that the defendant was by his consent a member of the committee; that 30 shares had been allotted to the plaintiff on her application, and an agreement that the letters of allotment would be exchanged for scrip upon the production of the bankers' receipts for the deposits, and executing the necessary deeds. The first objection was, that there was no evidence to support the contract in the first count; and it was submitted the latter statement, that the letters of allotment would be exchanged for scrip, was no part of the contract, which ought to be confined to the previous part only. The second objection taken was, that the defendant's liability should be limited to the responsibility imposed by the Joint Stock Companies Act, 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110, on the Directors of Companies not completely registered. Here the defendant did not appear to have given any personal authority to extend his liability further—he therefore was not responsible but positive evidence of usage or custom. The ground on which the verdict rested was simply, that as a member of the Committee, the defendant was bound to secure the delivery of scrip certificates, and that having failed to do so, he became liable to repay the amount of the deposits

Mr. Baron Alderson inquired if the Act of Parliament 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110, pre hibited Directors of Companies provisionally registered from issuing scrip up to a certain time?

Mr. Martin replied in the affirmative. The Act was, at first sight, a little confused, but, upon analysing its provisions, they would be found clearly to bear out the view for which he was contending. Indeed, he did not think any doubt could exist in this case, if it had not been for the case of Woolmer *v.* Toby, which had been tried before Baron Rolfe, on the Western Circuit.

Mr. Baron Rolfe said the case of Woolmer *v.* Toby could scarcely be said to have been tried; it went off on a number of points, which were hastily ruled at Nisi Prius, but could not be said to be determined.

Mr. M. Smith said that the understanding of the counsel engaged in Woolmer *v.* Toby was precisely what had been described by Baron Rolfe.

The Chief Baron: Woolmer and Toby was probably decided as this case was, formally at Nisi Prius, reserving the real decision for the court. The points reserved in both these cases were still *sub judice*, and no one would be warranted in drawing any inferences as to the real state of the law from what passed at Nisi Prius in those cases.

The Lord Chief Baron said it appeared to him, upon the statement of counsel, that the two counts in the declaration must stand or fall together. If it were illegal to issue scrip as suggested, the plaintiff could not enforce a contract so to do. The rule might be granted, generally, leaving both points open for argument.

Rule to show cause accordingly.

IRELAND.

SERIOUS PROVISION RIOTS.

We last week mentioned that there had been some provision riots of rather a serious character. On Thursday (last week) great excitement took place in Clonmel, a scene between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. A Clonmel paper gives the following account of the riots:—

"On Thursday morning, in consequence of information received by the Magistrates, they very prudently had cars stationed in the barracks for the prompt conveyance of the troops in case of necessity; and subsequent proceedings will show how very well-timed and prudent their arrangements were. In a short time an express arrived in town stating that an immense mob were [illegible] Bridge, Kilsheelan, and [illegible] of the 1st Royal Dragoons, under the command of Major Bagwell, Mr. W. Bagwell, Mr. [illegible] Esq., R.M., attended them, and when within [illegible] of the mob, they were ordered to disperse. The work of robbery going on was most extensive. Mr. Fosberry and a mounted policeman immediately galloped on, and when they reached the spot, the scene which met their view was more easy conceived than described. An immense multitude were pulverising the boats; a vast quantity of Indian corn, the property of Mr. Going, of Cahier, was destroyed or made off with, and a quantity of wheat, the property of Mr. T. Hughes, was also taken and destroyed. The military quickly came up, and a regular engagement took place. Stones were firing in all directions, several soldiers were struck; Mr Fosberry received a blow of a stone in the leg, and it was not until some time after the [illegible] that the rioters were subdued, and thirteen of them taken prisoners and brought into our gaol. Nothing could exceed the coolness of our magistrates, officers, and soldiers during this transaction, and we are happy to say that a portion of the wheat was retaken."

The Case of [illegible] Scott. In our paper last week we stated that a curious trial for bigamy had been going on in Dublin, in the case of Mary Jane Scott. The prisoner was before dealt for the same offence, while Mr. Galvey, her first husband, was alive, but acquitted on a point of law, Galwey not being her first husband, but a person named Carter. She was on this occasion tried for having [illegible] Galwey while Carter was living. She was also tried, but on Tuesday last was again arraigned, on an indictment containing two counts, for marrying Mr. Scott, [illegible] Clare, her husband, James Galwey, being alive. Again a verdict of "Not Guilty," was given; and there being no other charges against her, Mrs. Scott was discharged. This was the third remarkable trial for bigamy. The first in 1844, for marrying Mr. Scott, her husband, Carter, being alive; second, last week, for marrying Mr. Galwey, Carter being dead; and the third was given on Tuesday, for marrying Mr. Scott, Galwey being alive. Thus the charge of bigamy assumed three forms. Mr. Scott will be called upon forthwith to pay the arrears of alimony, and also all the costs incurred by his now lawful wife. Mrs. Scott is upwards of 40, but described as still personally attractive.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The Speaker entered the House before four o'clock, but 38 members only being present, the House stood further adjourned till Tuesday at that hour.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings to-day, but sat only half an hour. The only matter of interest was a motion of Earl Caledon, that all proceedings on Railway Bills should be postponed to the 27th inst. The object of this postponement was to give time for the introduction of a bill which it was the intension of her Majesty's Government to put on the table, to facilitate the dissolution of railway companies, where the shareholders desired that the concerns in which they were interested should be wound up. He gave notice that on Thursday he should submit that bill to the consideration of their Lordships.

Lord Brougham, in presenting a petition, praying their Lordships to refuse their sanction to the Bill for the Management of Charitable Trusts, said he had intimated to the petitioners that he did not concede with them in their opinion with respect to the Charitable Trusts Bill. As to the passing of this or any other bill, he believed they might not be under any alarm. They could not see what was passing elsewhere (meant in not the say where [illegible]—and have any apprehension for any bill passing. There seemed to be an utter incapacity to do business elsewhere. (Laughter.) So far from doing any business, they seemed never to think of it. (Laughter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

New Members. Lord Milton took the oaths and his seat for Malton; and Henry Rich, Esq., for Richmond.

The third reading of the Corn Bill, and the first reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill were fixed for Friday. No remark was made upon the subject.

The Timber Duties.—Lord G. Bentinck drew attention to an error in the return relating to the timber duties. He stated that in a return moved for by him in January, but which had been most appropriately delivered to the House on the 1st of April, the prices of Memel and Canada timber had been shamefully misrepresented, with the view of making it appear that great advantages accrued to the English consumer by the reduction of duties. Lord G. Bentinck asserted a censured the Board of Trade for sanctioning such false, and, he feared, wilful, false returns.—Sir R. Peel admitted the error, and said he had ordered a correct return to be made without delay. He right that there was the responsibility of the mis-statement upon the subordinate officer who had prepared it.

Alleged Mismanagement of the Post-Office.—Mr. T. Duncombe drew attention to certain allegations against the Post-office, contained in the petition of Mr. Jonathan Duncan. They related mainly to the alleged way in which the authorities permit the letter-carriers to be employed in getting up the, "Post-Office Directory," a private speculation, undertaken by Kelly and Co., who by the facilities afforded them, were enabled to put down all competition at the public expense. He also complained of the system of fees for the "early delivery," and other irregularities, and moved for a select committee of inquiry.

Mr. Williams seconded the motion.—Mr. Cardwell replied that the Treasury and the Postmaster-General had not the slightest disposition to screen any delinquencies such as those alleged, and that any memorial plainly drawn up, and respectfully expressed, would receive prompt attention. He was in the habit of receiving daily scores of such memorials, and no real grievance ever went unredressed. The official duty of collecting addresses was one which would have to be performed by the letter-carriers, if the "Post-office Directory" were to cease to be published to-morrow; and he entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which Mr. Kelly, with the sanction of the Post-office authorities, had undertaken its publication. To other allegations made by Mr. Duncombe he gave direct contradictions, in consequence of having made searching inquiry; and concluded by opposing the motion.—A rather long debate ensued, and the motion was rejected by 92 to 49.

Irish Railway Bills.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien then, after stating his views at length, moved, "That, with a view to diminish the inconvenience and expense now incurred in carrying through Parliament bills for the construction of railways in Ireland, it is expedient that, in the case of Irish railway bills, all such inquiries as are now conducted in London by committees of both Houses of Parliament, should, after the termination of the present session, take place in Ireland."

After a debate participated in by several members, chiefly Irish, the motion was carried to a division, and was lost by 89 to 25.—The House sat till half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The Friendly Societies Bill. On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the House resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the report on the Friendly Societies Bill. Some conversation took place on the 1st and 2nd clauses of the bill, and several suggestions offered by hon. members were incorporated into them.—On the 3rd clause, Mr. T. Duncombe proposed an amendment, of which due notice had been given, to legalise all benefit societies at present established in proposing that amendment, he admitted that such had been his object in introducing the bill. Sir J. Graham objected to this amendment; and, after some conversation, it was negatived by a majority of 33 to 7.—The bill was ordered to be reconsidered

County Elections Bill.—Mr. Ewart then moved the second reading of the County Elections Bill, the object of which is to limit the time for taking the poll in counties to one day, as is now the case in boroughs. He vindicated the change on the ground that it would lead to a great saving of expense.—Colonel J. Wood moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, on the ground of the inconvenience of the change which it proposed to make.—After a conversation, in which Lord Worsley, Mr Newdegate, Mr Bright, Mr B. Denison, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Ewart, Colonel Sibthorp, and Lord G. Bentinck joined, the House divided, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 50 over 39 votes. The bill was accordingly lost.

New Writ. On the motion of Mr. Pemberton, a writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a new Member for Linlithgowshire, in the room of William Baird, Esq., who has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Railway Deposits Bill, and the Commons Enclosure Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS Tuesday.

Railway Bills.—The Earl of Dalhousie asked for leave to introduce his Bill concerning the dissolution of railway companies, notice of which he had given before Easter, and also to propose a series of resolutions identical with those proposed by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The noble Earl, in his speech, recapitulated the arguments used by Sir R. Peel, and concluded by proposing his resolutions, which are to be embodied in a sessional order. Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and it was agreed that the sessional order should be taken into consideration on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

REGULATION OF RAILWAY BILLS.

Sir R. Peel submitted his proposed resolutions relative to Railway Bills. There was no one more opposed than he was to any interference with the commercial speculations of the country, and under ordinary circumstances he should have had great reluctance in interfering with the application of capital in schemes requiring extensive powers from Parliament. But, at the same time, where there was a great risk of public inconvenience to arise from such speculations, he thought that in the present state of the commercial circumstances of the country, and the extensive railway projects before the public, that Parliament should interpose to check undue speculations, and it was with that view that he would submit certain resolutions to the House. There were three considerations which had acted him to submit a proposition to the House. The first was the amount of capital required, next the high rate of construction, and third, the rapid fall in the shares of existing companies; and he might add a fourth reason, namely, the willingness—he might say the anxious desire of the parties themselves to be relieved from a continuation of their responsibility. The evil which necessarily resulted from the railway speculations of last year, was greatly increased by the policy of keeping back a large number of shares for the benefit of the Provisional Committee, to enable them to trade with them in the market. (The Right Hon. Baronet here read a letter detailing several cases in which this had been done, and which created considerable laughter in the Commons.) Now he, in a very unsatisfactory state with respect to the subscribers in railway companies, and he thought it was necessary that some legislative measure on the subject should be adopted. The provisions of the Joint-stock Companies Act, which passed in 1844, were found deficient in the present state of things; and in the present defective state of the law her Majesty's government had felt it their duty, seeing the evils which had arisen from unprovident speculation, to submit a proposition to the House. The Government did not wish to throw any arbitrary obstacle in the way of the progress of embryo schemes, but he hoped that what he had to communicate should submit to the House would avoid that at the same time it would give an efficient check to the imprudent and dangerous spirit of speculation which prevailed last year, and the evil consequences of which were felt in every branch of trade. Whatever might be the result of the proposition, it was that her Majesty's Government had done their duty in submitting them to the House. (Cheers.) The right hon. bart. then read the following resolutions:—

1. That the House will not read a third time any Bill to empower any Company (whether intended to be incorporated by such Bill, or already incorporated by Act of Parliament), to construct a Railway, unless three clear days before the third reading there shall have been deposited at the Private Bill Office, there to be open to the inspection of all parties, a certificate signed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned, and comprising the particulars hereinafter expressed, and stating the following facts, viz.—

1. That a copy of the Bill was submitted to the consideration of a meeting of the scripholders of the Company, or, in case of a Company [illegible] of the Shareholders or Stockholders of the Company, specially called for that purpose.

2. That such meeting was called by advertisements inserted once in each of two consecutive weeks in the *London Gazette* (if the Railway be an English or Scotch Railway), or in the *London* and the *Dublin Gazettes* (if the Railway be an Irish Railway), and in each case, in at least three London daily newspapers, and not less than three times in each paper, in each of such two consecutive weeks.

[illegible] the Company being intended to be [illegible] the Bill.—3. That [illegible] persons producing thereat [illegible] shares in the Company, and that [illegible] the Bill (such scrip having been actually issued, or the deposits in respect the of such shares actually paid).

4. That [illegible] Railway, intended to be made by the Company, and the deposits in respect thereof, and the [illegible] ing called in pursuance thereof, in the event of the above prescribed quorum of scrip shares or stock (as the case may be) not being represented at such meeting, to cause the votes of the [illegible] stituting the said meeting, approving or not approving of the Bill, to be taken and recorded and then to adjourn the same to some day, hour, and place to be declared by the Chairman, such day not being less than three days, and not more than one week, from the original day of meeting, and such day, hour, and place being, in the meantime, advertised twice in each of three London daily newspapers; and at such adjourned meeting it shall also be competent to the Chairman thereof to cause to be taken and recorded the votes of such of the persons constituting the same as have not voted at the original meeting, and the total votes given at the original and adjourned meeting shall be summed up as if given at one and the same meeting.

III. That such certificate shall also comprise, in a tabular form, the following particulars:—

1. The day, time, and place of the meeting, and of the adjourned meeting.

2. The dates of insertion of the advertisements for the meeting, and the names of the newspapers in which they were inserted.

3. The names and addresses of the persons producing scrip at the meeting, or, in the case of a Company already incorporated, the names and addresses of the shareholders, or stockholders, present at the meeting.

4. The [illegible] numbers, and the amount of the scrip respectively produced by the persons so producing the same at the meeting; or, in the case of a Company already incorporated, the respective amounts of shares or stock, held or represented by the shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting.

5. The fact of the approval or non-approval of the Bill (as the case may be) by the several persons producing scrip at the meeting, or by the several shareholders or stockholders attending the meeting.

6. The total amount of scrip produced at such meeting, and the amount thereof produced by the parties approving of the Bill; or, in the case of a Company already incorporated the total amount of shares or stock represented, either in person or by proxy, at the meeting, and the amount thereof so represented by persons approving of the Bill.

7. The total amount of capital required to be raised by the Company under the Bill; or, in the case of a Company already incorporated, the total amount of the capital [illegible] of such Company.

IV. That such certificate shall be signed [illegible] the Chairman of the meeting, and by [illegible] Directors of the Company, and in the case of a Company already incorporated, by [illegible] nature of the Parliamentary Agent depositing the same.

Ultimately the resolutions were agreed to. Mr. T. Duncombe then moved several resolutions, the object of which was to ensure a more complete scrutiny into the affairs of Railway Companies. These resolutions were agreed to, with some modifications suggested by Sir George Clerk, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Friday.

The New Houses of Parliament. The Marquis of Clanricarde said he did not intend to press the motion of which he had given notice relative to the new houses of Parliament, and therefore moved that the order be discharged. Having done so, he wished to put a question to his noble relative opposite, as to the progress of the construction of their Lordships' house. Mr Barry stated that it could not be completed in less than two years, but the committee were perfect y convinced that it could be ready for their Lordships' reception at the commencement of the next year, if proper diligence and exertion were used. Lord Canning regretted to say that he was unable to give a satisfactory answer to the question of his noble relative. There were some essential points still to decide, which, as yet, had scarcely been inquired into The subject of ventilation required more consideration, in order that the safety of the building might not be perilled, and three gentlemen had been requested to inquire into the subject, and report upon it. Those gentlemen were Mr. Hardwick, the builder of Lincoln's-inn Hall; Professor Graham, of the London University; and Mr George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.—Lords Brougham and Campbell said a few words upon the subject, and the House adjourned at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday.

Bridport Election. The following members were sworn at the table to try the merits of the petition presented against the return of Mr. B. Cochrane for the borough of Bridport, viz., Mr. B. Escott, Lord Claude Hamilton, Lord Dalmeny, Sir W. Somerville, and Mr. Charles Wood, the latter member as the chairman of the Committee.

Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill adjourned debate. On the order of the day being read for resuming the adjourned debate on the first reading of this bill,

Mr. Smith O'Brien said he had hoped that the Government would have come down to the House this evening, and expressed some commiseration for the present awful state of Ireland. The Government, however, having failed to perform their duty, he felt imperatively called upon to call attention to the present serious state of affairs in that country, and to the alarming distress which existed in that country. The hon. member then proceeded to read extracts from documents, showing the distress which existed in certain parishes in Ireland, which he contended, called for the immediate attention of the Legislature. In some of the provinces, the poor were actually dying of starvation; they could not possibly obtain the common necessaries of life.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

More than one harsh discord has broken in upon Easter revelries. Starvation is rapidly depopulating Ireland: Louis Philippe has again been a mark for the bullet of the assassin at Fontainebleau. We are glad to believe that this attempt upon the life of him, on whose existence, most probably, hangs the peace of Europe, is the result of private malignity, and in no way the work of any political party

Besides those unpleasant events, the week has been marked by little save the continual bursting of the railway bubbles, blown so industriously during last year. Besides the obvious impossibility of bringing the works to completion, in most cases, from want of funds or tightness of the money market, the uncertainty of railway law has frightened many from their embroilments. They are generally anxious to wash their hands clean of all concern with railways and railway liabilities. The "dissolving views" are exhibited daily in greater and greater numbers, and the year will see at least two kinds of those visionary schemes melt into thin air—leaving nothing behind them but a *caput mortuum* of waste paper-scrip, as valueless as those piles of one pound note ashes, which are exhibited in "the museums of the curious."

The theme is one pregnant with matter for satirist, moralist, or humorist. Perhaps a tome made up of the three best suits the subject.

1845.—STAG AND FAMILY LOQUUNTUR.

Old Stag. Yes, everything is going up,
The Lightest at the top;
When Fortune's self sits high the cup,
I'd be base not to quaff it.
Great Diddlesexes up at nine,
Ayrshire and Skye at six;
And the Great Stock-Smithy line
Is rising still like bricks
To sell, our new would be a bore—
There's no chance of a fall;
I'll realise five thousand more,
Then stop for good and all.

Old Doe. When, sell out, sell out, Railway shares
My love, don't talk such stuff
No tho' I hate all paid and airs,
That name ain't aged enough.
Fred. should see Paris, Naples, Rome;
And Jane wants change of air;
Besides, how only think Buckingham—
The Grandies drive a pair
Then Anna's voice, love, might be made
By Cossi, more sweet;
We must have a master I'm afraid,
Poor girl, she'll never sing!
Just look next door, there's Mr. Rudd—
He made it all in stocks;
And now, he's got his Melton stud,
And she her Rock-Smithy line
Tho' Envy is a vice I hate—
It she has, why not I?
Look, now, ambitious up at eight—
Do, some Timbuctoos try.

Chorus of Fawns Oh, yes, Papa, they're up at eight—
Do across Indies try.

Old Stag. Yes, yes, as they're up at eight,
I think I'll have a say
[*Exit Old Stag, in the direction of the Stock Exchange.*

1846.—STAG AND FAMILY QUIT.—THE REVERSE OF BEFORE.

Old Stag loquitur. My gracious! Here's a pretty go—
Six writs again to day.
"Woolmer and Toby" says, I know,
That allottees must pay
On this side, as Dir. just declared—
I still must bleed, I see;
On that, Directors on my head
Come down as allottee.
Horses, plate, carriage, houses gone,
No more can I retrench—
My country seat's exchanged for one
Inside of the Queen's Bench.
Great Diddi essexes are involved,
Six at two Gs. per share,
The Ballochsmithy line I dawdled
Into its native air!
Confound the Railway Times,
Confound each [illegible]
If I am wanted, use th
I seek the Serjeants'—

Chorus of Old Stags and Fawns.
Why did Papa are join
The Serpent! *A tragic tune.*

Address from the Court of Aldermen to Louis Philippe.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, at which an address of congratulation was unanimously [illegible] late escape from assassination. A [illegible] understand, that the [illegible] affected their welfare was an object or interest to this country.

THE LATE WAR IN INDIA.—PORTRAITS FROM THE PUNJAUB.

(SKETCHED BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)

BULBYO-SEIN, RAJAH OF MUNDI.

We resume our Illustrations of the late War with a series of characteristic Portraits of important personages in the territory just acquired by the British.

First is a striking likeness of BULBYO-SEIN, the RAJAH of MUNDI, the principal place in the above territory. It lies north-east of the Punjaub, comprising several valleys with their enclosing ridges, on the southern slope of the Himalayas. The capital, which is also called Mundi, is situate at the confluence of the Saykt river with the Beas, which is here 200 yards wide, very deep, and crossed by a ferry. The Rajah's Palace is an extensive building, with whitened walls, and covered with slate: it is surrounded by a beautiful garden, containing a profusion of the finest fruit-trees and flowers. Mundi seems to be peculiarly under the influence of Hindoo superstition, and the horrible rite of *suttee*, or burning the *sati*, or widow, with the corpse of her husband, is frightfully prevalent. When the Rajah dies, between twenty and thirty women invariably perish in this dreadful manner, and the number who suffer among the humbler classes, is proportionate to the rank of the departed. There were twenty-five wives burnt at the funeral pyre of Bulybo-Sein's father. The Rajah was tributary to the Sikhs, and was treated with much oppression and contumely by them: the greater part of his revenue was derived from iron and salt mines in the territory.—*(See Thornton's Gazetteer.)*

THE FAQUEER UZEER-OOD-DEEN, the original of the next portrait, was, with Dheaa Sing, supposed to possess more influence over Runjeet Sing than any other of the Sikh chiefs. He was one of the three deputies who had an interview with Sir H. Hardinge, after the battle of Sobraon. The Faqueer "is a fine-looking man, of about fifty, not over clean in his person, but with a pleasant and good-humoured, though crafty-looking, countenance, and his manners are so kind and unassuming, that it is impossible not to like him."—*(Osborne's Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing.)*

ALLADAD KHAN is the Khan or Chief of Tak, a thriving town of the Derajat, situate north of Dera Ismael Khan, and twenty-six miles west of the Indus. He has a revenue of about 150,000 rupees per annum, on which he lives in petty state, though compelled to pay the Sikhs a tribute of 60,000 rupees annually. To avoid their oppression, he, some time since, fled to Dost Mohamed. Tak is celebrated for fine fruits—grapes, oranges, pomegranates, apples, and especially mulberries. It is surrounded by a strong and high mud wall, surmounted with towers; within, is a citadel, of burnt brick, mounted with 13 pieces of cannon.

ALLADAD KHAN, OF TAK.

It has some transit trade, being situate on a route from east to west, which crosses the Sulimun range to the north of the Goulaira Pass.

RAM-SING, whose portrait is placed beneath that of the Chief of Tak, was a cousin of Sirdar Bishen Sing, son of the Jemidar, or Chief Captain, Koosal Sing, a general officer of Runjeet Sing's Court. Ram-sing was killed at the recent battle of Sobraon.

THE SOURMEE WOMAN, in the right hand corner of the page, is a native of the vill of Rouel, in Tiknee, near Chumba, and the only village in the Alpine Punjaub where the women wear turbans. Chumba lies north-east of the Punjaub, among the southern mountains of the Himalays, on the river Ravee, at the foot of a lofty peak, covered with snow. Its elevation is very picturesque and beautiful. Chumba is the residence of the Rajah of the neighbouring country, and was once "a mart of the first note" in this quarter.

THE FAQUEER BUNGA NATH, of Lahore, is a specimen of a class of scamps, who are intolerable in the Punjaub; "great athletic fellows," says the Baron Hugel, "and, without exception, the most impudent beggars in the world." The Baron travelled in Kashmir and the Punjaub with Mr. Vigne. His volume, lately translated in this country, and published under the patronage of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with notes by Major T. B. Jervis, F.R.S., contains an admirable account of the Government and character of the Sikhs, to understand which is now doubly important to Europeans.

Of the faqueers, Baron Hugel relates many interesting particulars. Thus, we learn from his excellent journal, that the term faqueer actually signifies the poor man of the place. Still, every village owns a beggar of this species, who receives something from each inhabitant, or sometimes there is one faqueer to so many small villages. The Baron heard it said occasionally, "We are too poor to have a faqueer here;" but, wherever there is one, the people generally have a pride in taking care that he is properly supported. There is often a spirit of contention between different villages most ridiculously carried on, to see which faqueer is kept best; and they seem most desirous that strangers should consider them benevolent in proportion as their own particular object is seen well maintained

THE FAQUEER UZEER-OOD-DEEN.

At page 312, the Baron gives a portrait of such a personage as that shown in our engraving:—

"We rode back for a mile along the city wall, and when not far from home, I descried a black faqueer dancing with his guitar, and singing praises to Govind Singh. He was standing on a lofty terrace before a handsome tomb, in which he had taken up his abode. His long black robe was lined with red; a black and white belt with astrological signs hung from his right shoulder across the left side, and a high magic cap completed his fantastic array. He had a circle of female auditors. I alighted from the carriage to view this novel spectacle somewhat nearer, and was surprised at the manner in which he danced to the melody of a very fine voice."

Again, the Baron relates these amusing instances of "the flowery discourse" of the Faqueer Sahib:—

"It began to rain, and his elephant marched close to mine. 'This will be a rainy day,' said I. 'When princes meet in the garden of friendship,' said the faqueer, 'the water-bearers of heaven moisten the flowers, that they may give out all their perfume.' I expressed my disappointment at being obliged to appear in a dark suit, on account of the non-arrival of my uniform from Loodiana, which I had ordered to be sent on to me to Lahore. He then began to tell me a long story about a tiger, who had made his appearance in a city to the terror of everybody, and how the King of the country, having heard what the tiger was doing, and found that his actions were all very noble, discovered his real nature in spite of his disguise, and, sending for him to his palace, recognised in the tiger a great Prince. 'What,' said I, 'do you compare me with a tiger?' 'Under this disguise,' he answered, 'your noble actions and your talent will betray you.' Such, in brief, was the meaning of his prolix tale."

DANCING FAQUEER, OF LAHORE.

RAM SING, KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

SOURMEE WOMAN OF THE ALPINE PUNJAUB.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, K.C.B.

This courageous officer, commanding the Second Division of the army of the Sutlej, is the third son of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert (*vide* Prince's "Worthies of Devon"), Rector of Helland, and Vicar of Constantine, in the county of Cornwall; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and the lineal descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Kt., of Greenway and Compton, in Devonshire, who was half-brother of the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh. The Major-General was born in 1784, and entered the Indian service as a Cadet, in 1801. He served his first campaign under Lord Lake; and, subsequently, held situations of great responsibility with Sir George Nugent and the Marquis of Hastings. During the late war with the Sikhs, Lord Gough has borne ample testimony to Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert's courage, activity, and military skill.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT K.C.B.

The accompanying portrait has been engraved from a miniature in the possession of a branch of the family. Truly has it been remarked by a sporting friend of the Major-General's, that "he who was so often first in the race, was now foremost in the battle;" and there are many who have witnessed the generous intrepidity with which Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert has risked his own life to save that of others, both in India and in England.

LOSS OF THE PACKET-SHIP, "HENRY CLAY."

We regret to be obliged to record the loss of this noble packet-ship, belonging to the Liverpool line of Grinnell, Minturn, and Co. She was driven ashore on Tuesday night (March 24), about twelve o'clock, on Squam beach. The gale from the south-east was fearful; and when the ship struck, she broached to broadside on, the sea making a breach over her. Captain Nye ordered the masts to be cut away, in order to ease her; and, although she thumped heavily during the night, she remained perfectly tight until about daylight, when the keel broke off and she commenced making water. At this juncture, the second mate, Mr. Cooley, volunteered to attempt carrying a line to the shore in the life-boat. Four of the sailors accompanied him, and they succeeded in reaching the beach, where already many persons were assembled, all eager to render assistance. Having established a communication by drawing a hawser on shore and making it fast, the second mate gallantly returned to the ship, but, owing to the drift of the spars around her, he was unable to approach within several yards. He, therefore, lay off under the hawser, while along it six persons made their way and dropped into the boat. Thus freighted with 11 souls, he was drawn again to the shore by a line there made fast, but, before the boat could reach it, an overtopping wave broached her to, stove in the side, and six of the passengers, of whom two were seamen, and the other four second cabin passengers, were drowned. Mr. Cooley and the other five, clinging to the wreck of the boat, were drawn ashore, and they were taken from the surf, Mr. Cooley then senseless, having been dragged down by one of the crew, who had seized and held on to his leg. As soon as he had recovered, this gallant fellow was for again attempting the rescue of those on board, amounting to more than 300 persons, of whom four were cabin passengers, two gentlemen and two ladies, the others steerage passengers and seamen. The men on the beach, however, who by this time numbered some 80 or 90 persons, dissuaded him from any further attempt, as the tide was falling and the "under tow" very strong. Meanwhile, they promised to busy themselves in establishing other lines from the shore to the ship; and as Captain Nye, who remained by the ship, had hailed Mr. Cooley while in the boat, and, as well as he could understand, had said something about sending up word to New York, Mr. Cooley at once started from the beach, and by dint of hard riding reached New Brunswick just as the Philadelphia night train was coming through, and so went on to New York. When he left the beach the ship lay about five lengths from low-water mark, on the beach, high out of the water. The wind had shifted somewhat to the southward, and the surf was subsiding, and the expectation and the belief of the surfmen was that all on board would be saved. Captain Nye had taken every precaution, by battening down the hatches and lightening the vessel, to keep her from being water-logged; and there were on the beach a large force of men and several surf-boats, to be used as soon as the state of the sea permitted. The ship had no pilot, had had no observation for two days, and had not made the land; the weather thick and very stormy.—*New York Morning Courier* of March 26.

UPSET OF THE "JUPITER" STEAMER, IN THE SEVERN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE "JUPITER" STEAMER, NEAR BRISTOL.

On Wednesday night, the 15th instant, about ten o'clock, as the *Jupiter* steam-packet, Captain Spencer, was on her way from Cork to Bristol, with a valuable cargo of horses, bullocks, pigs, and merchandise, she ran aground in the river Avon, a little below the Hotwell House, Clifton, at Round Point, a projection in the river. The night being very dark, and the tide fast ebbing, as the water fell, she soon heeled over on her side, and a scene of the utmost confusion arose. The horses being greatly terrified, broke loose, and several valuable hunters, the property of Mr. Mason, a gentleman resident in Oxfordshire, also, eight or ten head of cattle, and upwards of 200 pigs, were drowned. The vessel, being much strained, sprung a leak, and the general cargo was much damaged. Great consternation arose amongst the passengers, upwards of two hundred in number, each endeavouring to save his own property. On Thursday morning, the shore was literally strewed with the carcases of the animals. The vessel was got off next morning, and now lies at the entrance of the Cumberland basin.

The *Jupiter* was a fine three-masted vessel, of 200 horse power, and was placed on the Bristol and Cork station, in place of the *Sabrina*, refitting. The river Avon, from its sharp turnings, muddy and rocky banks, and from the rapid flowing and ebbing of the tides, is thereby rendered peculiarly difficult for navigation.

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN PACKET-SHIP "HENRY CLAY."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Sunday, April 26.—Second Sunday after Easter.
Monday, 27. Stothard died, 1834.
Tuesday, 28. Jupiter sets 8h 10m. p m
Wednesday, 29 Last War with France commenced, 1803.
Thursday, 30 Mercury rises 4h. 12m. a.m.
Friday, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.
Saturday, 2.—Camden born, 1551.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending May 2

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A.	M	A.	M	A.	M	A.	M	A.	M	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 5.	1 14	3 24	3 53	4 12	4 31.	4 49	5 8	5 27	5 47	6 9	6 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Zaphnath," Durham.—*A series of small Maps of England and Wales is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.*

"*A Subscriber*." *A small work on Bookbinding may be purchased at Mr. Weale's, 59 High Holborn. The duties of a Master in Ordinary in Chancery are to report to the Lord Chancellor the number of days, and hours in each day, he has attended; and to state fully the steps, &c., of the causes pending in his office The Masters hold their offices only during good behaviour, and are allowed a salary of £2500 a year each*

"W." *The mirage (French) is an optical illusion in the atmosphere, by which, for example, a ship appears as if transferred to the sky, and a village in the desert as of boats in a lake. We have no specific name for this phenomenon in our language unless it be the sea term looming.*

"Beta"—*See the Treatise on Painting on Glass just published by James Ballantine, Edinburgh, showing its applicability to every style of architecture.*

"Ann." *Belfast. Mr. Moore was married many years since, to Miss Dyke, a lady of great personal attractions and accomplishments*

"*An Old Subscriber*." *Lewis, may, doubtless, obtain the printed Report of Christ's Hospital by the courtesy of the clerk.*

"*Harriet Macdonald*" *can only travel in the Government trains on railways at 1d. per mile, in which there is no distinction of classes.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *is thanked for the drawing of the relics of Lord Bacon.*

"*Henry J.*" *Gloucester.—A fine Engraving of Inkpyl's "Spanish Peasant" appeared in our Journal for March 21.*

"*J. J. M.*"—*Several Sketches of Harrow Church and School appeared in No. 69 of our Journal*

"*Ariel*" *should address a letter to Messrs Ackermann, Print Publishers, Strand.*

"*Bureau*."—*It is hard to speak in these terms as to the salary of Annuity Associations: that named by our Correspondent is in fair repute*

"*A Young Bat.*" *Northampton.—There are dozens of Manuals of Cricket, to be purchased at 6d. or 1s each, containing the Marylebone Laws.*

"*R*" *The large View of Dublin will certainly be issued next month*

"*H. P.*" *Hammersmith, should address the letter, by post, to Marlborough House.*

"*Amicus*." *Nottingham.* "*Pastor on Bookkeeping*," *just published.* "*Hints on Etiquette*" (*Longman and Co*)

"*J. N.*" *Glasgow, is not recommended to attempt to remove the spots.*

"*H. N.*" *Seaford, is thanked; but we have not a sketch of the Bay.*

"*A Subscriber*." *Warrington.*—"*Gorton's Biographical Dictionary*," 3 *vols* 8*vo*, *price about* 42*s., is an accredited work. The "New General Biographical Dictionary" very nearly completed is a more extensive work, but expensive.*

"*Adventurer*."—*The best mode of reaching the West Indies is by a Royal Mail Steamer We are not able to answer the question as to the soldier's discharge*

"*E. H. P.*" *should try the "Mining Journal," for full accounts of the Iron Market.*

"*R. C. S*" *unpuns the Memoir of the late M. Ude, in our Journal of last week, by stating that he was an excellent master chemist, "but no cook." We suspect that to be a statement of a frère de cuisine; and it must, therefore, be received cum grano salis.*

"*E. H*" *is recommended to try Ede's never-to-be-washed-out Marking Ink.*

"*Ignoramus*."—*Probably, at Peele's Coffee-house.*

"*Anonymous*," *who writes about a new aerial machine, is recommended first to get into a basket, and then to try to lift himself with his hands. The cost of a patent is about £140.*

"*C. S. W.*" *Kirkdale.—The consent of the commanding officer is, doubtless, requisite for the discharge of a soldier from his regiment.*

A Correspondent who writes from Oldham, should address his complaint to the Secretary to the General Post-office.

"*S S*" *—Exceptionable advertisements are invariably excluded from the columns of our Journal.*

"*B. O. P.*" *No step can legitimize children born out of wedlock.*

"*S. R.*" *should address his inquiry to the Secretary of the School of Design. The price of "Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving" is £3 13s.*

"*E. M. C.*" *The wills lodged in Doctor's Commons are verbatim copies. We have not room for the Charade.*

"*S'il vous plait.*" *Merit is the standard.*

"*W. E.*" *A cheap Dictionary of Gardening is announced; of which we have considerable expectation.*

A Subscriber" *is correct as to the priority of our Journal.*

"*Enosma*." *—We have not room.*

"*Zopus*."—*Our Correspondent's last shall be attended to.*

"*Constant Reader*."—"*Linear Assistant* may be obtained at *Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street; or at Addison and Hodgson's, in Regent-street, J. C. Cross first appeared in London at* Nisetta *in* "*La Gazza Ladra*," *in* 1831.

"*Subscriber for* 1845."—*The information required would extend to a greater length than we can afford at this moment, considering that we have to attend, on an average, about a dozen musical meetings every week. The coming entertainments of the week are always recorded in our columns. The Philharmonic, Ancients, and Musical Union will be open during the period.*

"*W.*"—*The third part is called by the quality of voice used by the composer; for a trio may be written for every extent of register.*

"*Johannis*."—*Mendelssohn at present. We have the pleasure of his acquaintance; but we never asked him questions as to his religious tenets*

"*Metaphor*" *has two very slight chances of success, unless he possess interest: in the latter case especially*

"*L. M. P.*" *may obtain the copy of a Will from a Lawyer; the cost, of course, depending on the length.*

"*J. S.*" *Worksop Mr. Lockhart is the author of* "*Valerius.*"

"*M. G. A.*" *Probably southward through Switzerland to the North of Italy, for embarkation: examine the Map.*

"*A. J. B.*"—*The Sketch shall not part*

"*Sugar Planter*," *Berbice, may ascertain the desired information by application at the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, London.*

"*A Foreigner*" *is recommended to consult a Treatise on Railways; or the article* Railway, *in the* "*Penny Cyclopædia*"

"*A Subscriber*," *Herne Hill.—Were the edges of the volume gilt, the charge for binding would not be unreasonable*

"*Beta*" *can compel the party to refund a reasonable proportion of the premium, or find another place for the apprentice.*

"*J. A.*" *Camberwell.—The Portrait of the gentleman named has not appeared in our Journal.*

"*Timothy Tablet*" *is thanked*

"*Y. Y.*" *is returned*

"*Equity*" *had better consult a Solicitor*

"*A. X.*"—*The Parish Constables' Act of Parliament may be had at Shaws', Fetterlane*

"*One of our Oldest Subscribers*," *North Devon.—We should have avoided ourselves of the communication, if our Correspondent had given his name; but we cannot assert anything upon anonymous authority*

"*Inquirer, Jun.*"—"*Esoteric*" *is derived from the Greek word εσωτερος—*"*inwardly.*" *It is applied to anything peculiar to a clique or art; but which cannot be so well understood by the masses. Thus, the ceremonies of Freemasonry are "esoteric" so is any joke or allusion, founded upon subjects whose meaning or point, is apparent only to a certain set. The word "technical" may give a rude definition of its meaning*

Ineligible.—"*Happiness*," *by C. L. D.*, "*Spring*," *by H. M.*

Errata.—In the Song in our last Number, at the 8th bar of Flute Solo, *for* the 8th note, D, *read* E; at 11th bar of Song, *for* first two notes, D, C, *read* B, A; and at last bar but two, in the Bass, add B to third chord.

The Large View of the City of Dublin will, certainly, be issued to our Subscribers during the ensuing month.

*** By the activity of the Express despatched to Paris for this Journal, and the co-operation of the able Engravers, MM. Best and Leloir, we are, this day, enabled to present our Readers with Illustrations of the recent Events in Paris, which have absorbed so large a share of public attention. All who are acquainted with the difficulties of the art of Engraving will be able to appreciate the amount of exertion, and the almost incredible celerity, which have been indispensable to the production of those illustrations within so short a period of the Events themselves. And, we tender our special thanks to the Parisian Artists and Engravers for their skill and promptitude on this memorable occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

The "ins" of public business still continues; indeed it is rather increased in complexity than otherwise. The unlucky Coercion Bill still blocks up the path of legislation; the Opposition will not pass over it, the Government will not go round it; so there it stands, uncomfortable and annoying; neither passing nor progressing, not even retrogressing which, would at all events be something positive. The most important business of the whole Empire is at a stand still, because "precedent" requires that a Bill sent down from the House of Peers should be read a first time immediately, whether bad or good; parliamentary etiquette is being strained a little too tight, and everybody begins to wonder where or when it will end. Lord Brougham is getting restless, and with his usual readiness to sneer at the House of Commons—he is such a very ancient peer—whenever he can, has begun to talk of the "utter incapacity" of the lower House, to which Henry Brougham owed all his reputation, but for which Lord Brougham expresses a contempt worthy of the Emperor Nicholas himself. Business is stopped certainly, but not from "utter incapacity" of working; men will not be "coerced" into doing things in an absurd sequence or order that has neither reason nor necessity to recommend it. Up to the introduction of this unhappy Curfew Act, the most auspicious harmony prevailed. It was as near an approach to the golden age, the *saturnia regna*, the millennium of politics, as we have yet seen; all was concord and agreement; the mightiest opposites were discovering how nearly they agreed, and lamenting that they had been separated so long; the Lamb of Protection—fittest emblem of the Arcadian simplicity of Agriculture—was seen lying down beside the Lion of Manufactures, which had been roaring like the voices of Furnace and Power-loom; the guileless children of Bond-street and the Carlton Club, were found laying their hands on the cockatrice eggs of the League. All was running as smoothly as a billiard ball; the dissentients were overborne and utterly overwhelmed; from both sides of the House came one voice and the strongest verification was given to the sarcasm that "when Doctors do agree their unanimity is wonderful." In fact the condition of things was too good to last; it was too perfect for such a mundane sphere as St. Stephen's; the harmony required the introduction of a discord if only for the sake of a little variety. It was according to the fitness of things that the division should be introduced by the great Leader himself; so he stepped short in the "movement" and varied the theme to Ireland and Coercion. From that moment peace departed, and concord sighed farewell. There is a natural repugnance to the question itself, and having an ungrateful task allotted to it, the House lost its inclination to work, which had shortly before amounted to an enthusiasm. Knowing what awaited them after the vacation, members prayed for the full measure of holidays; the Premier sternly refused it, and limited the period of recreation of three days of pleasure, in order to gain one of work. Of what use was his zeal? Men will not be virtuous on compulsion; industry cannot be coerced, at least that hearty kind which only can effect anything. The House met on Friday, to hear a few ineffective speeches made to so limited a number of members that the assembly could at any time during five or six hours have been "counted out." Another adjournment of the first reading so strongly insisted on was carried; but on Monday, nature, outraged by the Premier's unreasonable industry, and zeal for work and labour out of time, revenged itself. There was "no House!" Members took the holiday that Peel refused to give them; no exertions of the little less than frantic Secretary of the Treasury could whip in the mystic number. The visages of Hibernian representatives were visible through doorways, grinning at the distress of the official, and refusing to cross the threshold and be counted. Why should they help the Government out of the scrape? They were not sent there to lock the doors of a nation at sunset! So the Speaker counted and paused, and Mr. Young rushed through lobbies and libraries in search of stray members; but the fates were against him, and even the Commissioners of Pavements joined with them for his discomfiture. While one member only was wanting to complete the number, Dr. Bowring was voyaging westward from the Bank in an omnibus, and, from the state of the streets, arrived only in time to be too late! Little did the driver of that obstructed omnibus know the value of his passenger to the nation, or the consequence of being five minutes behind time, with a Legislator. The doctor has demonstrated in a Letter to the *Times* that but for this accident he should have been in his place, the required forty would have been made up, a House would have been formed, the Coercion Bill would have passed, and a whole week—for to that the loss of time actually amounts—would have been saved to the Prime Minister, the Parliament and the Empire. The extreme value put by Sir R. Peel on the time of the House, and his refusal to allow the usual holidays at Easter, for the sake of making quicker progress, render this loss of time the more remarkable; the obstinate determination to have the Coercion Bill read a first time, before going on with the other measures of the Government, appears every day more unaccountable.

The Post-Office has again furnished Mr. T. Duncombe with an opportunity of exposing abuses, defects, and mismanagement. He discharges the task he undertakes on these occasions with admirable skill and boldness, and certainly the answers he elicited from those who felt bound to defend the establishment were not wholly satisfactory. We do not speak of the publication of the Directory, which is a most useful work, nor do we think it a matter of complaint that the compiler should derive a profit from it. But we wish it had been more clearly made out, whether the letter carriers are compelled to collect the information for that work to serve the Government or an individual; and, in either case, to prevent profit derived from the publication, these men ought in justice to be paid something for their trouble beyond their official salary. The knowledge on their part that their labour does benefit a superior officer, by imposing on them extra labour, is calculated to cause great discontent; it would appear that the Post-Office is in a state of semi rebellion. This should at once be remedied. The other points alluded to have already received the public ear. Not a single improvement has ever been made by the Post-Office that was not forced on it by the public; it was, so to speak, beaten into mending its pace, and keeping up with the changes in conveyance and locomotion. Very much remains to be done; the fees for the early delivery of letters should be abolished; they are a direct and positive abuse. The system is not defended by the Government, and if vigorously attacked will be given up; it is only maintained as all ancient and perverted abuses are maintained, because it is old; the malpractice has continued so long that it has grown respectable. The effect of the abuse is well known to a large portion of the public, but Mr. Duncombe puts it in a very striking point of view:

> A public institution ought to be for the equal benefit of all. No man, because he paid more than another, ought to have his letters sooner. That was not the principle on which the Post-Office should be conducted. To illustrate the working of this early delivery, he would take the case of Chancery-lane, occupied chiefly by lawyers, many of whom submitted, like idiots, to the extortion which prevailed under the system. A man who resided at No 1 on the third floor paid the extortionate fee, whilst a man on the first or second floor did not submit to it. The letter-carrier in going his round passed the doors of these two, but delivered the letters to the person on the third floor, and went up Chancery-lane, delivering in the same way the letters of those only who paid the fee, and passing the doors of all others. He then came back to the bottom of Chancery-lane and commenced there with his late delivery letters to those who did not submit to the extortion.

From what fell from Mr. Cardwell we gather hope that this will be remedied; he says if the victims of this abuse "do not think it too much trouble to favour the Treasury with the particulars of the grievance under which they labour, he undertook to have it fully redressed." The course is obvious; Chancery-lane must agitate, and all other alleys, courts, and lanes where merchants and lawyers most do congregate must assist. This "ancient practice," as Mr. Cardwell calls it, will then be abolished or modified. It is such official admissions as this that give such motions as Mr. Duncombe's, great public utility.

Though the Corn-Bill and the Tariff are for the present suspended, yet speculation as to their ultimate fate is still indulged in; rumour gives to Sir R. Peel a majority of thirty in the Peers, in favour of the Corn-Bill; but when it will reach that assembly the boldest politicians dare not anticipate. On the other hand, an immediate dissolution is spoken of as not improbable.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.
LATEST PARTICULARS.

We find, by the latest Paris papers, that, after all, there is a strong opinion that there was some political motive in the regicidal act of Lecomte.

The *Débats* of Wednesday says: "At twelve o'clock this day, Lecomte was conveyed in a hackney-coach from the Conciergerie to the prison of the Luxembourg. He has been interrogated by the Chancellor and the six Commissioners appointed by the Court. At five o'clock, Lecomte was brought back to the Conciergerie, the prison of the Luxembourg not being yet completed, notwithstanding the exertions of the operatives, who labour night and day. It is believed, however, that the prison will be ready for his reception to-morrow. Lecomte affects a tranquillity which his features belie; whilst, on the contrary, he appears to be intensely agitated in no small degree. The gun with which the crime was effected was likewise brought to Paris yesterday. Lecomte, in the examination which he underwent at Fontainebleau, is said to have exhibited a degree of dejection which is not in accordance with the energetic character attributed to him. It is now certain that Lecomte, a sportsman by profession, when committing the crime, did not use his own gun, which was found at all its indgings. He procured the gun which he fired on the day of the crime by means which will be revealed during the course of the trial."

The *Journal de Toulouse* of the 18th instant, when publishing the telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, the 17th, which announced the attempt of the 16th, subjoins to that publication the annexed article: "The following fact, which appeared at first insignificant, acquires some importance in consequence of the attempt mentioned in the foregoing telegraphic despatch. An elevated functionary of our city received three days since a letter dated Paris, the 17th of April, and signed with a fictitious name. In this letter the death of the King was announced."

The King continued to receive congratulatory addresses from the public bodies of the State, the Bishops and the clergy of the principal dioceses, the different corps of the army, &c

The following is one of the address agreed to at the meeting of British residents in Paris on Wednesday:

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the undersigned British subjects now in Paris, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expression of our sincere congratulations on the providential escape of your Majesty from the atrocious attempt made by a reckless assassin on your precious life. Most heartily do we unite with the people of France in recognising, in the fortunate escape of your Majesty, the continued protection of Divine Providence: and we trust that this expression of sympathy and respect, coming from British subjects, may find a favourable acceptance with your Majesty; the preservation of whose life we, in common with your loyal and devoted people, feel to be most important to the well-being of France, and to the general peace of Europe."

Address from the City of London to Louis Philippe.—On Thursday, the Court of Common Council, on the motion of Mr. Wire, agreed unanimously to present an address of congratulation to Louis Philippe, on his recent providential escape; and a similar address of the Court of Aldermen having been submitted to the Common Council, it was adopted as the address of the Corporation.

Dreadful Catastrophe in Cashel. A dreadful accident occurred on Monday, at Cashel, by which, it is supposed, a great number of persons have been killed, and many upwards of 100 bruised or maimed in a greater or less degree It appears that, about half-past six o'clock, an immense number of labourers employed by the Relief Committee assembled in the market-place to hear some person inform them of the improvement of their condition by giving up smoking, &c., when suddenly the floor gave way with a frightful crash, and all were precipitated to the ground. Forty-seven were removed to the hospital, but further particulars of the casualty have not yet been received.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Return of the Court to London. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by the Royal suite, took their departure from Windsor on Monday afternoon, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, from the Slough station, for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty's journey to the London terminus occupied exactly thirty-two minutes; the Queen having given special direction that the distance should not be performed in less than half an hour.

Death of Her Royal Highness Princess William of Prussia.—We regret to announce the demise of the above Princess, which took place at Berlin, on Tuesday (last week). Her Royal Highness had been in an ill state of health for some time, arising from a cold she caught last summer, from which rheumatic fever ensued The deceased Princess was the fifth daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and was born on the 7th of December, 1785. On the 19th of January, 1804, she married his Royal Highness, Prince William of Prussia (uncle to the King of Prussia), by whom she has left issue, the Princes Adalbert and Waldemar of Prussia, the Princess Alexandrina married to Charles, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Princess Maria, Consort of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. Most of the members of her august family were present at the moment of her dissolution.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion House.

Amongst the company were Sir Robert Peel, the Premier of England, and Lady Peel; the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Morley, the Earl and Countess of Jupon, the Earl and Countess Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess Jermyn, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Viscount Hill, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Howden, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Lady Denman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Lord Somerset Gre.ville, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Ashley, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Hon. William and Lady Gladstone, Admiral Sir George and Lady Cockburn, Mr. Bingham Baring and Lady Harriet Baring, Sir George and Lady Clerk, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Chief Justice Thesiger and Lady Tindal, Lord Baron Pollock, Vice Chancellor and Lady Shadwell, Lord and Lady Langdale, the Cursitor Baron and Mrs. Banks, Dowager Lady Abergar, the Solicitor General for Ireland, the Attorney General and Lady Thesiger, the Solicitor General and Lady Kelly, Mr. Henry and Mrs Fitzroy, Mrs. G. and Mrs Dawson, Sir Henry and Lady Goring, Miss Panton, Mr. and Mrs. Cripps, Mr John Masterman, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. Robert Peel, Sir W. Somerville, Lord and Lady Viscount and Lady Canning, Lord and Lady Hawarden, Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Lucas, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Copeland, Humphery, Sir W. Magnay, Gibbs, Wood, Sir G. Carroll, Pepper, Sir Duke, Farncomb, Hughes Rees, Musgrove; Mr. and Mrs. Delane, Mr. Michell, Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, Mr. Deputy Brown, Mr. Charles Farebrother and Mrs. Farebrother, the Bishop of Calcutta, &c

After the first seven loyal toasts to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor rose and said that it was a high distinction which belonged to him, as chief magistrate, that he was honoured with the presence, on this occasion, of her Majesty's Ministers, and he (the speaker) was gratifying to him in the extreme, because he perfectly well knew that the high and important duties which devolved upon them as Ministers of the Crown were such as to enable these distinguished individuals to spare but a few hours from their official duties. Hence it was that their presence was the more gratifying to him. He made no allusion to politics, because he felt that that was neither the time nor the place for their discussion; and although he was aware that the conduct of the right hon. Baronet who was at the head of the Government would be approved by those who were assembled in the hall, he would not press it upon their attention. (Cheers.) He was sure they would join in the sentiment he had to propose "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers, and Long Life and Happiness to Sir Robert Peel."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir Robert Peel rose and spoke as follows:—My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, it is my duty, on my own part and that of my colleagues in the service of her Majesty, to return to you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have been pleased just now to confer upon us. We are deeply sensible of the value while I justly attaches to the possession of the confidence and favourable opinion of the City of London. We well know that the merchants and residents of the City of London, from their connexion with the East and Government, and from their ready access to the best intelligence —from their wealth, their high character, and their respectability, are perhaps better qualified than any other portion of her Majesty's subjects, justly to estimate the motives of public men, and to appreciate the results of their policy. (Loud applause) We are, therefore, most anxious to deserve and to possess the good opinion of this great city, and we consider it to be no sacrifice; but on the contrary, we rejoice in the opportunity of marking our respect for this great community by attending here on the summons of the chief magistrate of the City of London. (Great applause.) The Lord Mayor (I justly observe), that this is not the place nor occasion upon which to introduce any controverted topics of political policy; but I trust I may, without exaggeration or arrogance, state that it has been the earnest desire of her Majesty's servants, during the period they have been honoured with her Majesty's confidence, to promote to the utmost of their power the comfort, welfare, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Great applause.) I trust that I may, without arrogance or exaggeration, state that during the period we have held power the lustre of the British arms has not been tarnished —that peace at home has been preserved without any harsh exercise of authority or any undue enforcement of the law, and that peace abroad has been maintained without the sacrifice of any British interest, and without the compromise of the national honour. (Great applause.) These things we have done, and I trust they have entitled us to the approbation of the citizens of

London. (Great applause.) Whatever may be the differences of opinion which may prevail in this room on the measure of public policy adopted by the Government, there is one point upon which I am sure we shall all be unanimous. We all desire to mark our respect to the City of London and its Chief Magistrate, and I am sure you will all receive with satisfaction and drink with enthusiasm the toast which I shall now propose, that of "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Prosperity to the City of London." (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks for the high and distinguished honour conferred upon him by the Prime Minister of the Crown, and declared his determination to maintain and preserve the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. His lordship proposed as the next toast, "The House of Lords," and coupled with it, "The Health of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland."

The Duke of Cleveland, in returning thanks, said he was most unexpectedly called upon to answer for himself and the branch of the Legislature of which he was a member. He felt duly sensible of the honour conferred upon that body, and felt confident that they, not an unimportant branch of the constitution, had rendered already essential services to the country. Similar occasions for such services might arise; and he would say that, while the House of Lords would continue to be the protectors and upholders of the Monarchy, they would still evince, as they ever had, the strongest sympathy for the best interests of the people. The noble Duke concluded by proposing, as the next toast, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress" (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the rest of the ladies, retired to the drawing-room, where a rich musical treat was prepared for their entertainment.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of Sir James Graham and the House of Commons;" a toast which was received and drunk with all the honours

Sir J. Graham said, that in the presence of so many members of the House of Commons, who, by the exercise of their talents and their ability, were so much more qualified to return thanks than himself, he was painfully conscious of his own inability to address the assembly on behalf of the great and powerful body to whom the compliment by the Lord Mayor had just been paid. In addition to the office he had the honour to fill, he must admit the support which he had at all times received from the City authorities in his endeavours to maintain the public credit, and it was with great satisfaction that he knew that in this great metropolis, containing nearly two millions of population, life and property were more secure than in any other capital or remote town in the civilised world. This was the uniform answer which her Majesty's servants had received from those who from time to time filled the exalted station which the Lord Mayor now so worthily held. With regard to the House of Commons, composed as were the representatives at present, of so many parties, there must be serious differences of opinion, but he was quite sure, that however they might differ as to the mode, all were animated by feelings of loyalty to the Sovereign, and of deep attachment to the interests of the country, and that their efforts were directed to the single object of promoting, according to the best of their judgment, the extension of commerce, and the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the whole community. On behalf of that body and himself, he begged to return their sincere thanks for the honour conferred on them. (Applause.)

Sir Robert Peel then rose, and addressed the company in the following terms: —The Lord Mayor has been good enough to permit me to give a toast. That toast is not one which, I believe, has been placed in the list prepared by the Lord Mayor, and, therefore, in proposing it. I am departing most certainly from the established usage which prevails on these festive occasions. But I feel, notwithstanding, the utmost confidence that it is a toast which will be received by you with the utmost satisfaction and enthusiasm. I beg to propose to you "The Health of the King of the French." (Loud cheers.) I have reason to believe that under any circumstances that toast would be acceptable to your feelings. (Hear, hear.) It would be acceptable to your feelings on account of the high personal character of the King of the French on account of the great relations which have so long subsisted between this country and France, and the maintenance of which uninterrupted is of such importance to the peace and welfare of Europe, and it must be peculiarly acceptable to the City of London on account of the manner in which the French Monarch had graciously received the representatives of this important city, and expressed his cordial satisfaction in receiving from them a tribute of their esteem and respect. (Hear, hear.) There is, therefore, at this moment which I am sure will make you more than ordinarily anxious to join in this toast (Loud applause.) It is important that we should show that the cry of indignation raised at the base, cowardly, and infamous attempt at assassination should be re-echoed on the banks of the Thames. (Loud cheers.) It has pleased Almighty God to frustrate the repeated attempts which have been made to assassinate the Sovereign, and preserve his life from those cowardly and base attempts. They have given the King of the French an opportunity of exhibiting that degree of personal courage, fortitude, and heroism which he possesses, but which he is deserving, by his high position, from showing in the field in the command of his armies, and to a gallant people like those of France — a people eminent for their bravery I can conceive nothing more likely to recommend the Sovereign to their affection and attachment than these signal instances of courage, which that illustrious personage has always displayed under the most trying circumstances under which he has been placed. (Cheers.) I am confident it will be most agreeable to every Englishman to mark his indignation against these detestable crimes, and to offer their sympathies to that illustrious lady, the Queen of the French, who has shared the Sovereignty of England with the King of the French, who by her high character and virtues, has thrown a lustre upon the exalted position which she holds. (Cheers.) It will be equally agreeable to mark your sympathies at the occasion on which the noble Duchess of the King of the French — noble not only by birth, but noble from the fact "that all the sons are brave, and all the daughters virtuous." (Renewed cheers.) I am confident that, by drinking this toast with the utmost honour in our power, we may express that it may long please Almighty God to protect the life of that Sovereign for the benefit of his own country and the advantage of the world; and that, by the continuance of that life, the bonds of peace may be cemented between this country and France, as that, while it endures, is the best guarantee afforded for continued tranquillity throughout the world, for the advancement of civilization, and for the promotion of the social interests of all classes of the great community. I propose "Health and long Life to the King of the French." (Loud cheers, enthusiastically reiterated.)

His toasts which followed in succession from the chair were those of "The Judges" (responded to by Chief Justice Tindal) "The Bar" (acknowledged by the Attorney-General)—"The Aldermen"—"The Recorder"—and "The Sheriffs." A number of strangers returned to join the ladies in the drawing-room. The distinguished visitors to the Lord and Lady Mayoress did not separate until a late hour.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Monday, between twelve and one o'clock, an elderly female, named Jane Bass, was killed at the Witham station. On Tuesday morning the body of Mrs. Cobb, one of the Coroners for Essex, and from the evidence it appears that the poor creature's husband, who was also present, and their son, were in a carriage on the return home, instead of taking the footpath which passes under the line, and which the Company had so formed for better security, to avoid crossing it on a level, she crawled up a slight embankment and proceeded to pass over the rails. At this moment, the eleven o'clock train from London was coming up, and the engineer had shut off the steam to stop at the station. On perceiving the deceased on the line, he immediately sounded the whistle, but seemed, however, not to take any notice of the approaching train, and, in a few moments, the buffer of the engine caught her on the chest, and, with great force, dashed her on the up line. On the train being stopped, the guards assisted to get her assistance, and found that her quite dead The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidents. death," considering that not the slightest blame could be attributed to the officials of the Company.

On Tuesday morning, a gentleman, named Sturges, died at Chelmsford from the effects of a severe injury which he received by a cattle train on Sunday night at the station of that town. He was detaching the coupling of the engine from the train, in order to take some coals. He had not the slightest suspicion on leaving did not take the usual precaution of passing over or under the buffers, but went in front, or between them, and the engine slightly backing, the engineer thinking it necessary to proceed to the watering, the poor fellow was caught between the buffers and severely injured internally. He was removed home in the greatest suffering, and it is a matter of much surprise how he could have survived so long

An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Roger William Gray, aged 29, an engine driver on the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway. From this Coroner's inquest, which was held on Wednesday (last week) he was on an engine with the deceased, on the line near Broxbourne, taking a passenger train down to Cambridge. They had stopped at Broxbourne, and were at the full speed of about the middle of the train, when he looked back for the purpose of counting the number of carriages. In doing so, he overbalanced himself and fell, his head striking against a post on the line. Witness went to his assistance after he had stopped the engine, and took him to a shed, where he was attended by a medical man. The same day he was brought to the hospital. The deceased died on Sunday morning last, from serious injury to the brain, the skull being extensively fractured. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

CURIOUS SUICIDE OF A BOY.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Lord Nelson, Nicoll's-row, Church-street, Shoreditch, on the body of William Thomas Diggins, a boy, aged nine years, who committed suicide, by hanging himself. The deceased was the son of a poor woman, residing in Vincent-street, Shoreditch, and, some time since, fell from a ladder, and, in his descent, struck his head against a wall. He was ill for several weeks afterwards, and complained very much of pains in his head. On Sunday morning he went out to play, as he said, but, shortly afterwards, his mother heard some one call out, "Here's your son hanging on the stairs;" and on going to the spot, she found her child suspended to the balusters by a piece of cord, which he had made fast round his neck. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity."

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Wednesday, Mr. W. Baker held two inquests on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly. The first was held at the Cooper's Arms, High street, Poplar, on the body of Charles Pamplett, aged 37. The deceased was a shipkeeper aboard the *Adelaide*, lying in the East India Dock. On Tuesday night last, he entered the cabin in apparently good health, and whilst engaged in his berth, he dropped to the floor insensible. Mr. Baillie, a surgeon, was called in, but life was quite extinct. His death was attributable to an attack of apoplexy. The second inquest was held at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of Charles Webb, aged 68. The deceased was an inmate of the Shoreditch workhouse. On Friday (last week) he dined with his son, who resided in Christopher-square, Moorfields, and whilst carving his dinner his hands suddenly dropped by his side, and he fell backwards in his chair a corpse Mr. Davis, a surgeon, who was called in, said he had died of apoplexy. In each case a verdict of "Natural death" was recorded.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was taken at the Ship, Jones'-end, Borough, on the body of Mr. James Langley, aged 39, lately filling the situation of confidential clerk in the firm of Messrs. Teasdales, Symes, and Co., solicitors, Fenchurch-street. About nine o'clock on the previous morning, the deceased entered a Camberwell omnibus at the Elephant and Castle. When the vehicle reached Stones'-end, deceased was suddenly taken ill. He was immediately attended by Mr. Alcock, shopkeeper, Coal Harbour-lane, who stopped the omnibus, when he was conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Olding, where he died in a few minutes. The brother of the deceased was passing at the time, and identified him as he was being conveyed in. Deceased had been attached to the above firm from his boyhood. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices have reached us from the Cape of Good Hope to the end of February. The excitement that had arisen along the frontier from apprehensions of an inroad by the Caffres was subsiding, the latter being perfectly satisfied with the resolution of the Governor not to proceed with the erection of the proposed fort beyond the colonial boundary.

The Birmingham Peace Association have just forwarded an address to the citizens of New York, signed by their chairman, Joseph Sturge, and earnestly remonstrating with them on the subject of the present dispute about Oregon, and urging the friends of peace in that city to use all their influence to prevent war

The *Frankfort Gazette des Postes* of the 17th states that all Eastern Gallicia is in commotion. The gentry had excited the peasantry not to lay down their arms until Government had accorded their rights, and Good Friday was fixed for a general rising. The authorities of the districts of Rochnia, Kressor Tarnow, Sandec, and Jaslo had all been put on their guard. Two regiments of infantry had been marched to Tarnow, and the town put under martial law. The rebel Saolak had several thousand peasants under his orders, of whom 300 had firearms. At present he was near Sanok, and two regiments were marching against him. Upwards of 20,000 troops had entered Gallicia. The German inhabitants were in great alarm. At Lemberg all was tranquil.

It is stated in the *Cologne Gazette*, on the authority of a letter from Pesth, in Hungary, that the banker Stamps. of Vienna, has recently purchased a large Hungarian estate at the price of 1,800,000 florins. This acquisition has been made, it is remarked, for account of the King of the Low Countries, who has conceived the idea of employing it in the formation of a colony of about 2000 German families, in order at once to double the value of the property.

A Correspondent at Warsaw writes to the 5th inst. to the *Universal German Gazette*:—"We are informed that the negociations between the Governments of St. Petersburg and Rome are suspended for the moment. This is more than probable, as the Roman clergy are strongly implicated in the Polish conspiracy, and the Russian Government wishes to ascertain the real facts before it makes any concessions in favour of the Court of Rome."

We learn by a letter from Malta that two English and a Neapolitan engineer have obtained the grant of the railroad from Naples to Barletta, and the continuation from Belinde to Otranto, on depositing 30,000 ducats, as caution money. The works are to be begun immediately, and carried on with all possible expedition. The commerce between Illyria, Dalmatia, and Istria will be greatly benefited by it, and the journey from Naples to Trieste may be made in from fifty to fifty-four hours. A new treaty of commerce and navigation between the Neapolitan and Austrian States is said to be under consideration

A letter from Lemberg, in Gallicia, of the 7th, states that the greater portion of the bands of peasants who continued under arms had been dispersed, but that assassination were daily taking place. Count Gudenau had been attacked on the previous day by a body of the peasantry, and murdered. In the town of Styria a peasant, who had taken a very active part in attacking the *chateaux* of the Nobles, had died of his wounds, and was interred with extraordinary pomp. The public authorities, both civil and military, attended, and military honours were given—a circumstance so, unusual and improper, that it disgusted, not only the Poles, but the Germans, and especially the officers of the army.

Our letters from Italy state that the agitation in Lombardy increases. Field-Marshal-General Radetzky has demanded more troops. Some of the Italian functionaries at Milan have been found dead in the streets, shot by assassins

The *Post Ampt Gazette* under date of Posen, April 18, states that though order has been to all, outward appearance restored, there still reigned a kind of dull feeling of uneasiness. Arrests had been commenced at Rogasen, where several of the public functionaries had been insulted. A sentinel on duty had met with some indignity, and had discharged his musket at the people, who had taken to flight. One was wounded, but the military authorities had published a notice cautioning the inhabitants to refrain from such conduct for fear of more fatal consequences.

A letter from Constantinople, dated April 7, says:—"The late modification of the Corn-laws has caused some speculation Lere in maize for your market. It must cost 30s. a quarter, freight and sale charges included. When the good people of England get accustomed to this grain they will find out that not only does it make capital bread, but puddings and tea cakes fit for Kings to eat."

By Athens journals to the 9th inst., it appears that there was still much excitement in the Chamber of Representatives. In the sitting of the 7th, M. Daras, the deputy for Syra, informed the President that he had just been struck in the Chamber itself by General Grivas. He said that the latter general intended only to inflict a little corporal discipline upon M. Daras, but that he had interfered and prevented any blows being given. M. Daras wished to make a speech on this occasion, but the President refused, and the latter could not allow him to do so until the affair should have been regularly inquired into. Several of the deputies complained of this conduct of the President as partial, and demanded that M. Daras should be heard. A great confusion ensued, in the midst of which the President broke up the sitting.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of March 25, states that a deputation of the nobility of Livonia has been summoned to that city to draw up a new act of regulations between the nobles and peasants of Livonia. Some high functionaries have been joined to them to direct their labours

A solemn mass was celebrated on Monday in the church of St. Jacques, Brussels, by order of the Queen of the Belgians, in thanksgiving to God for the miraculous preservation of her Royal father, the King of the French. The Queen, and all the military and civil authorities, and the majority of the ambassadors at this court, including M. Pecci, the Pope's nuncio, were present.

According to letters from Berlin the question of a Constitution for Prussia was still under discussion in the Council of Ministers; but the accounts given of the progress of the question are very contradictory. A Frankfort journal publishes a letter from Berlin, stating that at the last conference 14 Ministers and the Prince of Prussia were present, and that the Prince and six of the Ministers voted against the project, whilst eight Ministers voted for it, giving a majority of one in favour of a constitutional system.

The town of Ostend has voted the sum of 2500 francs as a prize for the regatta which will shortly take place there. English, Belgian, and other yachts will compete for it

The *Universal German Gazette* states, on the authority of letters from Riga, that the cholera has just penetrated into Russia from Persia, and has advanced as far as Cassan and Orenburg.

The *Echo de l'Orient*, of Smyrna, states that the accounts from Syria continue to be satisfactory. The whole of the Druses have submitted, and, to all appearance, this tranquillity is becoming more and more confirmed every day. The two Turkish commissioners, Chekib Effendi and Emin Pacha, were still at Beyrout, and were likely to remain there for some time. The question of the mixed districts had, however, not been definitively settled.

Baron A. de Humboldt has just been nominated Doctor in Philosophy by the University of Erlangen (Bavaria). This is the 19th honour of the same kind which this savant, called by W. Schlegel, "the Aristotle of the Sciences," has received from various universities. The number of decorations which have been presented to him by Sovereigns is even still greater.

The *Debats Français*, which was published at Smyrna, and the articles in which were frequently so very hostile to England, has ceased to appear. The ex-editor, M. Giroux, is on his way to France.

A rather ridiculous riot took place at Aix-la-Chapelle on Easter Sunday. According to very ancient usage, the bakers have presented to their customers yearly on this festival a Paschal cake, but this year 113 of them published a joint notice that they would not continue to observe it. The workmen of the manufactories, disappointed of their expected treat, assembled before the houses of the coalition-bakers, shouting *our Paschal cake!* and at length proceeded to break windows, and commit other acts of violence. The police endeavoured to disperse the mob, but they being too weak, it became necessary to call out the troops. Upon this the multitude dispersed, without its having been necessary to resort to violent means.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Algeria of the 13th inst. On the 6th, General Jossouf, after a force march of 14 hours, overtook a large column of Ouled Nayi emigrants, and captured an immense booty. The General described the demonstration of the tribes in the Desert of Titery as very great, because, although continually submitting to the French, they resume the offensive at the earliest possible opportunity.

The *Courrier de Smyrne* states, that in consequence of the success which has attended the cultivation of the sugar cane in Egypt, Ibrahim Pacha, the system adopted in France, Mehemet Ali has determined to establish two refineries, and that some workmen who had been employed in erecting one at Nantes, have been engaged by the Pacha for the same purpose, and are on their way to Egypt.

The *Courrier Francais* asserts that General Narvaez is the object at Bayonne of a special surveillance. It is said that he has in vain demanded from the Ministry the authorization to proceed to Paris, and it is added that the Duchess of Valencia, who has joined him at Bayonne, will speedily return to Paris, to repeat the solicitation for the permission which has been refused her husband.

THE LATE EARL OF ERROLL.—The remains of the late Earl will be removed on Monday next, from Portman-square, to Wimbledon, Surrey, there to be interred. The Queen Dowager visited the noble Earl's afflicted family on Wednesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The season has arrived wherein nature and art seem to contend in boon rivalry as to which shall lavish the greatest amount of munificence upon life. The courtier now takes his fill of pride, pomp, and circumstance—for spring is to him the season *par excellence*: for the lover of rural sounds and rural sights, the woods are harmonious with thousands of natural orchestras the fields gorgeous in array—such as the cunning of man's hand could never contrive.

> Take but the humblest lily of the field,
> And, if our pride will to our reason yield,
> It must by sure comparison be shown,
> That on the regal seat great Solomon,
> Arrayed in all his robes and types of power,
> Shines with less glory than the simple flower,

While, for the lover of manly sports and exercises, there is a banquet spread, so rich and various, that the till of care threatens to cloy its appetite, even before he can settle himself to the feast. No year, since the instinct of sporting developed itself into a system in this country, were its appliances over so prodigally provided as in that upon which we have entered. Local societies, for promoting the popular pastimes, are everywhere springing up; for—we write it with satisfaction—the spirit of asceticism is fast subsiding in districts where once it was despotic; and the high-class sports, such as racing and yachting, have assumed a national importance, not inferior to any of our social institutions.

Yacht sailing will rescue the navy of Great Britain from a shame that never ought to have attached to it: surely the best seamen in the world deserved the best ships. But the best craft in our fleets, it is notorious, are the vessels Jack won from the Frenchman. The cause of this anomaly is one so plain that it is only wonderful how those supposed to be earned in such lore could venture to act as if they had not read it. All improvements in naval architecture submitted to the French Minister of Marine, he is bound on certain conditions to grant the trial of; it was not until after years of persevering effort, and upon the understanding that he should be at all the cost, that Mr. Porter could induce the Admiralty to allow captains of men-of-war to seat the merits of his anchors. Lord Belfast built the *Waterwitch*, and the English Government bought her, that we might have one barky that could sail; and now the same nobleman has another on the stocks—with a similar view, it is said! Mr. White, of Cowes, is able to do for the British Navy more than a Board of never so many Lords of the Admiralty, with unlimited resources at their command! To the sport of Yachting we shall, probably, be indebted for vessels of war fitted to sail with the navy of other nations.

The turf, more popular as a pastime than ever it was, is now likely to divide with its rival the honours of social service. So long as racing was conducted upon the principles which first distinguished it, much good was done to our rural statistics. When it became notorious that only the horses "meant" by the ring could win, the spirit of the breeder began to languish and decay. The Jockey Club has come to the rescue; and though they have certainly not done enough, it is a thing to be thankful for that they have done so much as they have. The disclosures made during the October Meetings of 1844 at Newmarket, and subsequently at their place and in London, in the cases of Sam Rogers, William Day, John Day, jun, and Messrs. Stebbings, Bloodsworth, Burrett, Braham, and Crumpton, prove that a system was (and no doubt is) in existence on our turf, by which robbery and chicane made the fortunes of a class of men tolerated, nay, indeed, patronised, by the racing circles.

When more stringent rules are established to frustrate the machinations of sharp practitioners—when laws are enacted, not only to banish defaulters from our racecourses, but all who can be shown to have acted as commissioners for them—when, in short, racing shall be governed by a code to be interpreted in the spirit of honour, and not by the letter of special pleading—then the turf will be a sport beneficial to English rural interests, and worthy the countenance of English gentlemen. Racing will never be in a legitimate state until the horse is understood to be its chief agent—and not merely *the Leg*.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A great anxiety to back Rest Rower had the effect of springing him to 11 to 1 for the Chester Cup, and to make him quite as good a favourite as Sweetmeat: the Weatherbie not mentioned, and the general betting flat and unimportant. The Derby transactions were not by any means extensive, but they had the effect of improving the positions of Tom Tulloch, Spithead, Tibthorpe, and Fancy Boy: the favourite was not backed. The following were the prices:—

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.
3 to 1 agst Intrepid — 7 to 1 agst Giantess
7 to 2 — Lord Ralston (t) — 8 to 1 — Queen of Tyne
LANSDOWNE STAKES.—2 to 1 on Burlewque

CHESTER CUP.

11 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (taken 6 to 1)	30 to 1 agst Miss Burns		30 to 1 agst Pedometer (t)
11 to 1 — Rest Rower	30 to 1 — Clumsy		35 to 1 — Inheritress
20 to 1 — Corranna	30 to 1 — Mermaid		40 to 1 — Clown Cona.
	30 to 1 — Wyndham		50 to 1 — Glossy

2000 GUINEA STAKES. 6 to 4 agst Tom Tulloch.

DERBY

9 to 2 agst Sfog	22 to 1 agst The Traverser		35 to 1 agst Ingo
7 to 1 — Ingle	25 to 1 — Splendorum		40 to 1 — Sir Lawrence
20 to 1 — Brocardo (taken, afterwards offered	27 to 1 — Tibthorpe (t)		40 to 1 — Tagnet
	27 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t)		
	30 to 1 — Jacob		
12 to 1 agst Queen Anne	20 to 1 agst Cocker		125 to 1 agst Astonishment

THURSDAY.—A very large attendance, but more talk than betting. All that was used was in the way of introducing what will appear in two or three of the betting rags, and chiefly to Tom Tulloch, who has been backed for upwards of twelve hundred pounds in the course of the week, and in several bets has been taken at even against Sfog. Spithead and Tibthorpe are also advancing in favour, and a few fresh outsiders are adding a trifle to the field money—not before they were wanted, for a variety, the book-makers on this race are not likely to get back their "scrip" money.

CHESTER CUP.

7 to 1 agst Rosebiche's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Miss Burns		30 t8 1 agst Corranna
11 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	30 to 1 — Vitella		33 to 1 — Magnet
13 to 1 — Rest Rower	35 to 1 — Pedometer		40 to 1 — Sir Lawrence
15 to 1 — Weatherbit	35 to 1 — Inheritress (t)		50 to 1 — Glossy
20 to 1 — Polish	38 to 1 — Clumsy		50 to 1 — Roderick

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES

6 to 5 agst Tom Tulloch (t)	7 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)	
7 to 1 — Ingo	1000 to 50 King's Lynn (owner to ride) (t)	

DERBY

9 to 2 agst Sfog	25 to 1 agst Ingle Boy		1000 to 20 agst Draco
5 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	30 to 1 — Iago		1000 to 15 — Frenzier (t)
20 to 1 — Spithead	33 to 1 — Phœnicians		1000 to 15 — Maid of Hampton colt (t)
25 to 1 — Tibthorpe	40 to 1 — Mulleton		
25 to 1 — Brocardo	40 to 1 — Crown Prince		

BATH RACES. TUESDAY.

The Landdowne Trial Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque	..	..	(Crouch) 1
Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince	..	..	(Wakefield) 2

The Weston Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord G. Bentinck's Glenlili	..	..	(Nat) 1
Lord Caledon's f by Simoon, out of Pergama	..	..	(Marlow) 2

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added. Two miles and a distance.

Mr Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne	..	..	(Nat) 1
Mr. O'Brien's Lord Saltoun	..	..	(Frances) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Prodnce Stakes of 10 sovs each. walked over.

Mr. J. Sadler's f. by Venison, out of Temper

The Dyrham Park Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 100 added

Mr. Godwin's Dexterous, 3 b.	..	..	(Crouch) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird	..	..	(Nat) 2

The Bath Handicap, of 20 sovs each, with 20 added.

Mr. Herbert's c by Venison, out of Pet, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb	..	..	(J. Sharpe) 1
M. G. Dumbie's Roan-the-Boad, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb	..	..	2

The City Cup of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb	..	..	(J. Sharpe) 1
Mr. A. Johnstone's Brother to Sir Henry, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb	..	..	2

RAILWAYS.—The Ashton Branch, connected with the Manchester and Leeds Railway, was opened to the public on Monday last.—The 1st of June is now named as the day on which, in all probability, the Brighton and Chichester line will be opened in its whole extent. The works are proceeding very rapidly, and the labourers being employed on the Arun at Litchampton has been in operation for some time.—The proceedings, with a view to the "winding-up" of Railways, continue On Monday, a meeting of the shareholders and scripholders, holding the regular stamp, in the Direct London and Manchester Companies, was held at the London Tavern. It was convened by Mr Pocock, an original subscriber in both companies. A noisy and most unseemly discussion, or rather squabble, during which seldom fewer than ten or twelve persons were speaking at the same moment, took place. A formal resolution, calling upon the directors to wind up the affairs of the companies, and protesting against any further expenditure of the deposits, was at length carried.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY.—Sir William Boothby, Receiver General of Customs, died on Tuesday morning. He was the husband of Mrs. Nisbett, the popular actress, who survives her as a widow

DEATH OF MR. TEGG, THE PUBLISHER.—We have to record the decease of Mr. Thomas Tegg, the well-known publisher, who died on Thursday last, in the 70th year of his age, at his residence in Cheapside. Mr. Tegg, for many years, kept a small bookselling booth opposite to St. Paul's, and there, by cutting down accumulated considerable property. He next removed to No. 73, in Cheapside, where he began with a handsome stock from the premises of Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. Here Mr. Tegg greatly extended his business, and became a publisher on a large scale; reprinting many costly standard works at prices suitable to the purses of the million, and giving work to literature and authors. By the republication of Dr. Adam Clarke's edition of the Bible, Mr. Tegg is understood to have cleared a large sum; as well as by publishing many books of merit for young persons. This, by printing, and by purchasing largely from other publishers, Mr. Tegg must have gathered a very extensive stock; and have died wealthy. He was, some years since, nominated Sheriff of London and Middlesex; but paid the fine of £400 to be excused from serving the office; which sum, by the consent of the Corporation, has been appropriated towards establishing an exhibition at one of the Universities, to be enjoyed by students who have been pupils in the City of London School.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

LECOMTE SHOOTING AT KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In great part of our impression last week we gave a brief account of an attempt made by a man named Lecomte to shoot Louis Philippe on the previous Thursday, at Fontainebleau. Our announcement was translated from the *Journal des Débats* of Friday, which was received last Saturday morning by express. We now give a detailed account of the event. On Thursday afternoon (last week), says the *Débats*, the Royal family had taken a drive at Fontainebleau after a boar hunt which lasted until near five o'clock. The King, Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Prince and Princess of Salerno, and the Duchess of Nemours, were in a *char-à-banc*. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville were on horseback. M. de Montalivet, who accompanied the King, was seated by his Majesty on the first bench of the carriage, which was not attended by any escort. Some officers of the 1st Regiment of Hussars, who had been at the hunt, galloped near the carriage doors, with Captain Brahault, the King's orderly officer. From the moment of the King's departure for his drive, an individual whose head was covered with a handkerchief was concealed behind a wall in the private park holding in his hand a gun levelled at the Royal equipage, but the attempt was adjourned until the return of the Royal party, because, according to the supposition of that man, the King would be better placed to receive the shot at about six yards from the mouth of the gun. The individual thus posted like a poacher who is waiting his prey was, as may have been anticipated, the person named Lecomte.

"Lecomte is 48 years of age; he was born at Beaumont (Côte d'Or); he is a vindictive and violent man, ill conducted, of limited intellect, and of a detestable reputation. He is unmarried, and at one time resided in the Rue du Colysee, in Paris.

"Lecomte is said to have served, before the year 1830, in the Royal Guard, with the rank of non-commissioned officer, during the expedition to Spain, and he subsequently made the campaign of the Morea. He received in the first of the two campaigns the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Having left the service, he entered as wood-ranger in the household of the Duke of Orleans. It was after 1830 that he was appointed chief guard of the Royal domain at Fontainebleau, after having passed in succession through all the inferior ranks. During the several periods he every year accompanied the King in his drives at Fontainebleau. Lecomte was treated with the greatest indulgence, inasmuch as he had always ill-discharged his duties. About eighteen months since, he resigned his situation in a letter filled with the most insolent expressions. A thousand efforts were made to induce him to retract and to use becoming language. But he was obstinate and persisted in his resolution. He was offered half-pay, although he had no right to any. He then formed the strange idea of demanding the value of his half-pay in money. This was refused. From this cause Lecomte conceived a violent hatred against his former masters, and in particular against M. De Salvhune, Conservator of the Crown Forests, whom he is said to have threatened with his vengeance. After having carefully concealed his mode of life during three months, he reappeared on the 16th of April in the park of Fontainebleau, armed with a regicide gun. Lecomte enjoys the reputation of being one of the best shots in the Department of the Seine and Marne, and it is said that he could strike a fawn at the distance of 150 yards.

We left him ensconced behind a wall to wait the return of the Royal family. The approach of the Royal carriages was heard. The King's *char-à-banc* was perceived coming out of the small park of Avon and entering the private park called the Pheasants' Preserve. The king was seated on the first bench, having the Count de Montalivet at his left. The Queen was seated beside the Princess of Salerno, on the second bench; Madame Adelaide and the Duchess of Nemours on the third; and the Prince of Salerno, the Queen's brother, on the fourth. The carriage, drawn by six horses, preceded by an outrider, passed close to the wall of the small park at a brisk trot. The assassin was at his post, mounted on a heap of fagots, his double-barrelled gun levelled skilfully at a height calculated to kill, and resting on the wall. The Royal equipage approached, but in place of finding himself on a level with the King's head, as Lecomte had expected, he met that of Count Montalivet whom he perfectly well knew. He was then obliged to make a rapid but incomplete movement, and to change the direction of the gun. The trigger was drawn—the shot was fired, at about 12 yards' distance, and the charge, composed of balls of musket size, cut the fringe of the *char-à-banc* above the head of his Majesty. The wadding of the gun fell on the Queen's knees.

A second shot was fired in the same direction. The King exclaimed, "It is nothing.—It is the conclusion of the shooting party!" and added, to the postilions "Well, go on to the château." When the report was heard, the little Prince de Wurtemberg exclaimed, "that's a salute for good papa." The carriages then continued their course. At the noise of the two shots, one of the grooms, named Millet, who followed the King's carriage, approached the wall, jumped on his saddle, crossed the wall, and pursued the assassin. "I will capture you living, or lose my life," exclaimed he. Lecomte turned round, and endeavoured to defend himself. He was of prodigious strength, and Millet, notwithstanding his courage, incurred much danger, but he was quickly assisted by the officers of hussars who had followed the King, and who had galloped round the wall, as well as by M. de Labadie and M. de Brahault, orderly officers of his Majesty. The assassin surrendered and confessed his crime, expressing regret that he had not accomplished his object. Lecomte is a man of lofty stature, dark complexion, with a habit of staring, and a countenance expressive of strong passions. He wears mustachios and an imperial. "I was too hasty," said he, with an expression of bitter sarcasm. He wore a blouse as a disguise, and covered his face with a handkerchief, but he was otherwise neatly attired. His gun was an excellent weapon and of considerable value. Lecomte was conducted to the town prison in the midst of an immense multitude, and it was with difficulty his guards could protect his life from the furious crowd, who, from imprecations, were proceeding to violence. The officers of the hussars finally succeeded in pressing through the multitude, and delivered him up to the keeper of the prison. The King's Attorney-General and the examining magistrate soon after arrived, and Lecomte, during an interrogatory which lasted two hours, confessed that he had come to Fontainebleau well determined to kill the King. During the evening the entire town was brilliantly illuminated. Joy succeeded to indignation. Providence preserved the King, and it was a complete festival at Fontainebleau in consequence.

The news of the attempt against the King was known in Paris at 11 o'clock on the same night. The Minister of the Interior was at a party at the British Ambassador's. He immediately apprised the Keeper of the Seals, and the Attorney-General, who proceeded at midnight for the Royal residence. The King, during the afternoon, wrote several letters—one to Marshal Soult, the President of the Council; one to the Minister of the Interior; and one to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Queen despatched an express to her daughters. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Fontainebleau the following morning. The Duchess of Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, travelled in the same carriage. A *Te Deum* was sung in the chapel of the Castle. The entire Royal family assisted at it. When Count d'Aphony, the Austrian Ambassador, who was about to proceed to Vienna, heard of the attempt, he immediately gave counter orders, and adjourned his departure. Lord Palmerston immediately addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a letter for his Majesty.

The Peers and Deputies crowded to their respective chambers, where the news of Lecomte's crime became the object of general indignation.

The account of the attempt produced a most painful sensation in the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday. The speech of the President, in announcing it, was hailed with loud cheers and cries of "Vive le Roi!"

The King and Royal Family returned to Paris at one o'clock, on Saturday, and shortly afterwards the members of both Chambers repaired to the Tuileries, to congratulate his Majesty on his providential escape. About the same time, the Second Legion of the National Guard of Paris, which had been convoked on the Place Vendome, to receive its officers in presence of the Prefect of the Seine, *dévouchet* in the Carrousel to the number of about 4000, and a deputation of its officers was preparing to proceed to the Palace, when the King himself descended into the court, holding the Count de Paris by the hand, and accompanied by the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and all the Ministers. His Majesty passed before the lines of the Legion, and afterwards, taking his station in front of the central pavilion, the National Guards filed before him, and saluted him with the most enthusiastic cries of "Vive le Roi!" The King appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Queen and Princesses of the Royal Family witnessed the review from the balcony.

The following are the addresses of the two Chambers to the King, and his Majesty's answer:

The Duke Pasquier, Chancellor of France, in presenting the Peers, said:—"Sire,—I come here not to make a speech to the King, but to present the Chamber of Peers, as soon as all the members shall have entered the room—and I must wait for a long time, for they are very numerous. The sentiments which their presence here silently expresses to you, are the sentiments of all France."

The King replied:—"I appreciate the propriety of the reserve which you have imposed upon yourself; and I am not on that account the less touched with the step taken by the Chamber of Peers. The expression of the feelings of the Chamber is always dear to me, but it becomes still more so under the present melancholy circumstances. I do not speak of myself. I only think of the danger which my family has run. It is pleasing to me to receive this new testimony of the affection of the Chamber of Peers."

M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, said:—"Sire, the whole Chamber of Deputies comes to you with the expression of its emotions and wishes. All shades of opinion and all ranks hasten to congratulate you on your preservation, as they would have hastened to defend you, to serve as a rampart between the crime and you. Our language, sire, is the faithful echo of the country. At this moment a long cry of indignation and of devotion rises from one end of the kingdom to the other. France, that ancient country of loyalty, so hospitable to all unfortunates, so generous even to its enemies, is roused at the thoughts of those disgraceful attempts from which it thought its repose freed for ever. Not its confidence is not discouraged; it knows that a wretch may disgrace its soil, but that he cannot compromise its institutions nor dishonour its renown. It

ARREST OF LECOMTE BY MILLET, A GROOM OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU, FROM THE AVENUE OF MAINTENON.

knows that assassins have been discovered among the most noble people, and that they have armed themselves against the best of kings (Loud cries of 'Vive le Roi'). But He who protects Kings and protects the people does not allow His designs to be thus crossed. It is to Him that it belongs to maintain the great missions which He has given, and to consecrate the elect of nations with the inviolability of his person. He has visibly stretched forth his hand to shield your august person. Sire, let us bless Providence—let us congratulate the country let us congratulate that Queen whom we always see at your side, as the devoted companion who always shares your perils, and as the angel of virtue she shields you from them. Let us congratulate those Princes to whom we entrust with confidence the future prospects of the country and our liberties, and that Royal child; for the protection accorded to you affords him a hope that you will be allowed to accomplish your task of forming his youth, and of preparing, by the lesson of your trials, your courage, and the affection of your people, the accomplishment of his precious destinies." (This speech was followed by loud cheering.)

The King replied:—"I am too much moved by what I have just heard too much penetrated by the sentiments which you have expressed with so much eloquence, as those of the numerous assembly which surrounds me as well as the Queen, my family, my sons, and grandsons, to express all the emotions which fill my heart. I leave it to your own hearts to understand what is passing in mine, and which I am totally unable to express. You will perceive, without my ex pressing it, how painful is the feeling to me, not of the danger which I myself have run, but the thought that my family was exposed to share the danger. I trust, with you, that Divine Providence will continue to watch over us, and that there will remain of those deplorable attempts but the remembrance of the indignation which they excite, and of the testimonies of affection and devotedness which they call forth around me. (Cries of "Vive le Roi!") France is well aware how much I am devoted to her—it is for her I wish to live, and my whole life shall be consecrated to her happiness and her prosperity." (Loud acclamations greeted the termination of this address.)

The Paris papers express the deepest indignation at this atrocious attempt upon the life of the King, and the event has called forth a general expression of attachment to his person. The *Débats* asserted that there was a political motive in the attempt, but the other journals deny this in indignant terms. The *Débats*, however, persists in this view. Our contemporary says:—

"It appears that we have made ourselves guilty against society, perhaps against the dynasty and even the monarchical system in France, by having said that we found it difficult to believe that the crime committed by Lecomte was purely a private crime, perpetrated under the inspiration of private vengeance, the motive for which was unaccountable. We shall not reply to the silly invectives thrown upon us on this occasion. Let those who like believe that in firing at the King of the French, the assassin did not seek to kill the Chief of the State, but only the head of a family. We, for our parts, do not think that we deceived ourselves in expressing a contrary opinion in declaring that we saw a political crime in an attempt at regicide. We base our excuse most naturally on the past. Were the attempts of Fieschi, of the Pont Royal, of Alibaud, of Meunier, of Darmes, and of Quenisset, private crimes? Justice, we trust, will succeed in bringing to light what has passed in the mind of the wretch who has added his name to this list, which was, alas! already too long."

On Sunday morning, Duke Pasquier and M. Hébert, the Procureur-General repaired to the Conciergerie, to put a fresh interrogatory to Lecomte.

He is said to persist in denying that he had accomplices, and when his crime was spoken of, he, with that morbid vanity which has marked the conduct of similar villains, exclaimed that he had committed no crime—his act was an *attentat*. The police had searched his residence, where they found some fragments of letters addressed to the King.

The *Constitutionnel* states that, almost immediately after the attempt of Lecomte, the King wrote to Queen Victoria, to inform her Majesty of his escape.

On Sunday, at one o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince, and Princesses of the Royal Family, and holding the Count of Paris by the hand, received in the Throne Room the Municipal Corporation of Paris, who were presented by Count de Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine. The Count expressed to the King the profound indignation with which the attempt on his Majesty's life had inspired the population of Paris, and their affliction that such an act should have taken place. The Count's expressions were warmly responded to by the acclamations of the members of the Corporation. The King, much moved, replied to this striking manifestation by thanking, in warm language, the municipal body for their loyal and affectionate sentiments. The conclusion of his Majesty's address was greeted with loud cries of "Vive le Roi! Vivent la Famille Royale!"

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On the morning of the King's return from Fontainebleau, the 2nd Legion of the National Guards, to the number of nearly 5,000 men, assembled in the Place Vendôme, upon the occasion of the re-election of their officers, demanded, with one voice, to be led to the Tuileries, to congratulate the King upon his providential escape. This manifestation caused a profound sensation in Paris, and was hailed with satisfaction by all the friends of order and peace.

The preliminary examination of Lecomte, which commenced at the moment when he was arrested, was directed by M. Dignan-Desaix, Procureur du Roi, and M. Bandelair, Juge d'Instruction. Immediately after the arrival of Duke Pasquier and M. Hebert, the Procureur-General, minute search was made in the enclosure where Lecomte had been standing, and on the different points which he allowed he had gone over. All the details of the search are not known, but the *Constitutionnel* says it is able to affirm that the result of the examination and investigation has furnished proof of his not having had any accomplices. Lecomte still exhibits the same firmness; he speaks but little; his look has something

THE "FAREWELL" COURT, FONTAINEBLEAU.

wild and determined his colourless complexion, his angular features, and his abrupt movements announce resolution carried to audacity.

The Presse says: "During the journey of Lecomte to Paris he exhibited the greatest *sang froid* He conversed with the officer of *gendarmerie* respecting the details and preparatives of the crime. He attributes his missing to the precipitation with which he got up on the heap of fagots, when he heard the Royal carriage coming sooner than he expected. For three days he refused all food, and it was only in the carriage, on his way to Paris, that he consented to eat a morsel, and drink a glass of beer."

The officers of the National Guard of Paris, being at the muster on Sunday last, got up impromptu a dinner to celebrate the King's happy escape from assassination. The most loyal toasts and speeches were given and received with the greatest enthusiasm

The Archbishop of Rouen was making his annual visitation through his diocese, when the news of the late attempt on the King's life reached him. He immediately ordered a "Te Deum" to be chanted in the Cathedral. This was done on Sunday, in the presence of the Prefect, the General in command of the district, all the civil and military authorities, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants.

The following details respecting Lecomte are extracted from the *Journal des Débats* of Monday:—"Lecomte arrived at Fontainebleau on Thursday morning (last week), at two o'clock, by the Nemours coach; after remaining a few minutes at an inn, and taking, it is said, two glasses of wine and a light repast, he went and concealed himself in the forest, and crept into the enclosure, where he awaited the King's passage. It appears that he was there the whole forenoon without any body disturbing him. He made every arrangement, not only for the crime he meditated, but also for his escape, on which he counted. Several ranges of fascines which he had heaped up for that purpose, have been found. They were placed against the wall, whereby Lecomte might have scaled it, at the other end of the enclosure, opposite to that where he had established his surveillance post. Had it not been for the groom Millet's energetic attack, it is probable that the assassin would have escaped. From the enclosure which he could descend into the forest, where, being long ago well acquainted with it, he might have baffled every pursuit. Millet has been promoted to the rank of under *joueur* in the King's stables, and will also have a gold medal. Lecomte has already undergone several examinations. When questioned as to the crime he had committed, he exclaimed, *'Ce n'est pas un crime de tuer sur le Roi; c'est un attentat.'* He persists in maintaining that he has accomplices. The papers seized at his lodgings are solely relative to his pretended grievances; grievances which, according to his notions, he would have avenged on the person of the King, as being the author of the whole evil."

The *Journal de Fontainebleau* says, "To the first questions addressed to him, Lecomte replied proudly that he was the author of the attempt, and that he did not wish either to escape or conceal himself. It since known that when he said so he thought he had struck his Majesty. When, subsequently, he discovered his mistake, he expressed his deep regret at not having effected his object. Since his capture, Lecomte has refused to taste any description of food. He merely drinks pure water, and passes his entire time lying on his bed, his head covered with the skirts of his frock-coat. He asked for a razor, and appeared much disappointed that he was refused. On Saturday he was taken from his prison and conducted to the spot where he committed the crime, and he then described the preparations with the most imperturbable coolness. He had even taken the precaution to cover the barrel of his gun with leather, to prevent the reflection of the sun from betraying his position."

A private letter from Paris states that, from the private examination of the assassin Lecomte, before the magistrates, at Fontainebleau, there is reason to believe that he had some accomplices among the Carlists.

Millet, the groom, who arrested Lecomte, has, by his promotion to the place of piqueur, a large increase of wages. He has now 4000 francs a year, whereas, as a groom, he had only 1200 francs.

The preparations for the trial, by the Court of Peers, are going on with activity. The Court of Peers met on Monday, at one o'clock, in the Council Chamber, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted in consequence of the Royal Ordinance of the 17th inst. The Chancellor was in the chair. M. Hebert, the Procureur-General, and M. Bresson, the Advocate-General, being introduced, the former addressed the Court with a statement of the attempt on the King's life. The Court, after having deliberated, came to the following decision:—"The Court of Peers taking into consideration the Royal Ordinance of April 17—taking into consideration, moreover, Article 28 of the Constitutional Charter—having heard the reading of the Procès-Verbal of the meeting delivered thereon, acknowledges the presentation by the said functionary of a copy of his [illegible] at against the perpetrator and accomplices of the attempt against the King's person, committed at Fontainebleau on the 16th of the present month; does hereby order, that, by the President of the Court, and by such Peers as he may designate to replace him in case of absence, there shall be forthwith proceeded the proofs in examination required for ascertaining the circumstances, moreover, order that, in the course of such examinations, the functions attributed to the Council Chamber by Article 128 of the Code of Criminal Instruction shall be filled by the President of the Court, Count Barthe, Count Barois, Count de Pontecoulant, Count de Bondy, Baron de Frayille, M. Laplagne Barris, M. Persil, President de Gascq, President Bouliet, Baron de Crouseilles, President Legagneur, and M. Mesnard, which aforesaid Peers shall, on the report, does also order that the rules and proceedings of the criminal instruction, in such cases laid down, shall not be departed from; does further order that the letters, and all other articles relative to the crime, be forthwith examined, lodged with the registrar of the court; does further order that the citations and other acts performed by ushers of the ordinary courts of justice shall be performed by the ushers of the Chamber; finally, does order that the present decision shall, with all diligence, be carried into effect by the Procureur-General Deliberated on and ordered at the Court of Peers, at Paris, this 20th day of April, in the Council-Chamber, by us, the undersigned."

[Here follow the names of the Peers present—229 in number.]

A meeting of the British residents and visitors in Paris was held on Wednesday, at Lawson's Hotel Bedford, to consider of an address to his Majesty the King of the French, on the occasion of his late providential escape from the atrocious attempt of an assassin.

THE ENGRAVINGS

By the zealous co-operation of our Parisian artists, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed Engravings of the Event detailed in the preceding columns

The first Illustration shows the Royal *char-à-banc* entering the Pheasants' Preserve; and the wretch Lecomte firing at the King.

In the second Engraving is shown the arrest of Lecomte, by Millet, one of the grooms who followed the King's carriage, and who, instantly after the firing, crossed the wall, and secured the traitor.

The third and fourth Illustrations show—1. The principal front of the *chateau* or palace of Fontainebleau—an irregular pile, resembling a group of distinct edifices rather than one united building. The architecture is of the style of the age of Francis I., in which the taste for ornament prevailed to an elaborate excess. 2. One of the six courts of the Palace, termed "the Farewell Court," wherein Napoleon took leave of the Imperial Guard, previous to his retirement to Elba, in 1814.

THE ESCAPE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH FROM THE ASSASSIN'S SHOT.

"Domine! fac salvum Regem."

Vive le Roi! God save the King,
Whom God so frequently hath saved;
Heaven shield the Monarch, who can bring
Peace to the heart of France—enslaved

Too long by Anarchy's wild hordes
To the false Glory's fatal phase,
That melts the sceptre in the sword,
And triumphs o'er a land's despair.

Yet France has known Misfortune's [illegible]
Which best can purify the soul;
'Twas there her King was taught to rule—
'Twas there he learnt that self-control
(God's choicest gift to fallen man)
And hence the Monarch's prudent power,
Which welcomed when his reign began,
Is hail'd and hallow'd to this hour.

Vive le Roi! Oh, burning stain,
Upon a noble nation's crest!
Assassin—the wretch insane,
Nor idiots honour'd by arrest;

But men who execrate the reign
Of peace, and mourn o'er rapine gone,
Hugging in thought the gilded chain
Which bound them to Napoleon.

No! 'tis not France—oh, libel foul!
Her soul abhors the dastard deed.
'Tis Revolution's gory ghoul
That loves to sow the serpent's seed.
Men who at industry will scoff,
Men without country, law, or creed—
Whose life is in the war-wolf's howl,
These be your Tells by Heaven decreed!

Vive le Roi! The nations press
Around thee, Monarch of the French,
In gratulation. Millions bless
Thine honest brow, which scorns to blench
At ruffian outrage. God's own hand
Will guide thee still in duty's path;
Saving a good and glorious land
From Anarch's rule, and Rabble's wrath.

Vive le Roi!

WINDSOR AND ETON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, which is under the patronage of her Majesty, was held on Thursday in the Town Hall, Windsor; the chair being taken by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell. It was stated, in the course of the proceedings, that the parent society, since its establishment, had distributed, in distant countries, twelve millions of copies of the Sacred Volume, and 4,500,000 at home. From the statement of the Treasurer it appeared that the funds of the Auxiliary Society were in a most prosperous state. At the close of the meeting a very liberal subscription was received at the doors of the Town Hall.

ETON COLLEGE George Tomline, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, and the son of the late Bishop of Winchester, who was educated at Eton, has just announced his intention of founding an annual Mathematical Prize, at Eton College. Mr. Tomline has presented the sum of one thousand pounds to the Provost and Fellows, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the purpose contemplated by the liberal donor.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

An opera, to be perfect in all its parts, should, by its *libretto*, by its cast, and by the music itself, possess a peculiar nationality. The same reproach which is raised against French tragedies—namely, that no matter whether the scene be laid in the countries of the ancient world, you see none but Frenchmen of modern times before you might be justly applied to the Abbé Casti and Mozart, in that which the actions and feelings represented are those of Italians, to whatever country they may be pretended to belong. Without asserting that in both cases the defect is one of equal importance, the Italian *librettists* and composers, by neglecting this point, have, in our opinion, overlooked a great source of effect. Rossini's delightful "Barbiere" is a happy illustration of the advantage of paying it attention. Beaumarchais succeeded in a great measure in giving a local colouring to his scenes, which the *maestro* transferred to his score; but even the accomplished comic writer and the great composer have, in this respect, fallen far short of the two-fold inspiration of the Abbé Casti and Mozart, in that wonderful composition, "Don Giovanni." It is not only that Spanish life, with its murders, its midnight fays, its serenades, and its intrigues, is most effectively brought upon the stage—but it is the power which the writer has exercised and delineated the Spanish character—the intimate mixture of the grave with the burlesque—the compound of quaintness and *bonne foi* with the most audacious hypocrisy the wonderful *galeté de cœur*, and never-failing disregard of human life, together with an invincible pride and natural elevation of mind which renders the performance of the actors in "Don Giovanni," especially *Leporello* and his master, by far the most striking, most peculiar, and most national of that of any heroes and heroines of the lyrical stage. Its present caste, at Her Majesty's Theatre, is wonderfully appropriate to elicit this peculiarity of the work. Let us take, for example, Hoffman's ideal description of Donna Anna. What a picture! exclaims the enthusiastic poet—"She might be, perhaps, slimmer, taller, more majestic in her step; but what a head! Her eyes dart fire like electric sparks, full of love, hatred, anger, and despair!" Who could so well as *La Dora* Grisi, realise this portrait:

Let the remainder of the German's animated description be read—and the reader will find points of amusing resemblance in the imaginary sketch of each of the actors in this *chef d'œuvre* of the lyrical stage. Let us proceed from generalities to particular description, as far as our space will allow, of the performances of the past week. The astonishing improvement of *Mario* is the theme of every tongue. Not only in his *florituri*, has this accomplished artist acquired an agility and delicacy infinitely surpassing what he manifested before—and in his sustained notes a still further increase of the richness of tone; but his style has since now acquired an energy and pathos, which is, after all, the most important feature of his advance in lyrical art. Of this, since last week, we have had an excellent occasion of judging.

"Don Giovanni" and "La Sonnambula" are both operas, though calling forth his powers in very various degrees, yet each now excellently adapted to his style. Indeed, with the wonderful development of his powers there are but few parts which this artist could not take with advantage. In "Don Giovanni" there is, it is true, but one *aria* in which his talent is fully elicited; but Mario's "Il mio tesoro" is now worthy of being ranked with the finest pieces of the great composer. Basili, and, in some points, perhaps, superior. With all the delicate discrimination of lights and shades of the tenor of Bergamo, there is not that exaggeration of the *sotto voce*, which rendered half of the air inaudible; but there now will be a close proximity to the stage; and the exquisite sweetness of his tones throughout could not be surpassed.

In "La Sonnambula," on Saturday, Lablache was suffering from indisposition; we consequently lost his inimitable "Madamina;" but this was all; in every other respect, the great Neapolitan was as irresistibly droll as ever. The scene in which he envelopes his bulky person in his master's splendid cloak, and endeavours to imitate his movements, while serenading the hapless *Elvira*, is not only admirable in itself, but, given with the greatest comic humour by both Lablache and Mario, was the height of drollery.

In "La Sonnambula," given on Tuesday, Mario's improvement was still more manifest. The beautiful finale of the first act, in which *Elvino* has discovered the supposed faithlessness of his love, was given by this artist with a verve and passionate expression, of which those who were accustomed to hear him in days of yore, quietly relying upon the effect of his beautiful voice, and troubling himself but little about the rest, would hardly have had an idea. "Il più tristo dei giorni," also was sung by Mario with a touching expression perfectly admirable. The second movement had much force and energy; but are we wrong in thinking that he gives the last verse in a less perfect manner, too much in the form of a malediction, instead of representing the struggle of wounded affection?

Madame Castellan on Saturday was more than ever bewitching in the part of the village coquette, in "Don Giovanni." Her singing,

26th of March, called "Lady sweet, appear," sung by Mr. Bennett, and an elegant Canzonet, "Beautiful Morn," sung by Miss E. Lucombe, were accompanied by the veteran, and were deservedly applauded. He sang his racy song "The Manchine, Merry, Little Fat Man," with infinite gusto, although he was labouring under indisposition. One "great fact" distinguished the programme; this was the first appearance in this country of Herr Kellerman, the violoncellist of the King of Denmark. The new performer created a great sensation. He played the slow movement of one of Romberg's Concertos, and his exquisitively full and liquid tone, certainty of intonation, and complete mastery over every difficulty were proved beyond a doubt. He has equal command all over the board, and is essentially a player who has taste and poetry as his leading attributes. He was rapturously encored. We can only record the names of the other artists who assisted Mr. Blewitt: as instrumentalists there were, Miss Day, piano; Master Day, violin; Regondi, concertina; Grattan Cooke, oboe; J. B. Chatterton, harp; and Mr. Wallace, Mr. T. Cooke, and Mr. Mühlenfeldt, as accompanyists. The vocalists were the Misses Rainforth, Lucombe, S. Fower, Messrs. Mrs Weiss, and Madame Albertazzi, Messrs. Bennett, Francis, Borrani, Weiss, H. Phillips, and Mr. Payden.

MR. CLINTON.—This clever flute-player gave a Concert at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday night, and engaged a host of talent for the occasion, including, as solo instrumentalists, Messrs. F. B. Jewson and C. Horsley, pianists; Master Thirlwall, violin; Herr Hausman, violoncello; Don J. and Don R. De Ciebra, guitar; Mr Williams, clarionet; Messrs. Weiss, Leftwich, and Sippel, flute. The vocalists were Mdlle. Scuboa; Misses Steele, Lucombe, Lincoln, Durel, Hill, and Dolby; Messrs. Phillips, Wetherbee, Bamford, Wrighton, Latter, and Russell. The programme contained thirty-three pieces, and the Hall was crowded to excess.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The fourth meeting of the Beethoven Society, and fifth of Dando's Quartet Party, will be on Monday evening. Mr. Wilson opens his season of Scotch Song the same night, at the Music Hall; and Miss E. Lucombe has her annual Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Tuesday night will be the first meeting of the Vocal Concerts, under the direction of Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Phillips. Prince Albert has subscribed to the series which are intended for the performance of our national music.

The second Royal Academy Concert takes place this morning (Saturday). We shall notice Mr Parry's Cantata of "Belshazzar's Feast," performed last night at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, next week. Mendelssohn's 104th Psalm, "When Israel," and Haydn's Service, No. 2, were included in the programme. Mr Bunn's annual benefit takes place on Monday next, and he has provided a great musical entertainment for the occasion. As he has displayed much activity during the season, there can be no doubt that he will be well supported by the patrons and friends of Drury-Lane Theatre. Vieuxtemps will not arrive in London before the middle of May. Tamburini has met with such success in Berlin, that he has resolved not to visit London this season. Jenny Lind is now in Vienna, where Pischek is extremely popular. Madame Rossi-Caccia, who appeared at her Majesty's Theatre last season, made her *debût* at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, on Monday last, in the character of *Rachel*, in Halevy's opera of "La Juive." She was very well received, and Duprez seconded her exertions as *Eleazar* with his customary success.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

NO. III.

PLEASURE-TRIPS OF THE PEOPLE—NO. I.

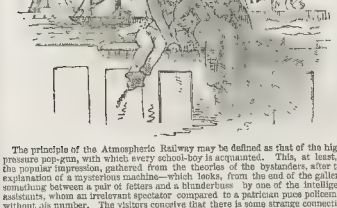
THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

BODY morbidly given to mourn over the oppressed condition of "the people," need only visit any one we don't care which of the popular resorts of holiday-makers, on Easter Monday, to form altogether a different opinion; and believe that "the people" are not a together the hapless class that clever literary gentlemen labour so hard to persuade them that they are.

As the "Pleasure Trips of the People" form an important feature of this portion of the year, we propose to consider, popular; and as short Railway Excursions rank amongst these, we will commence with a journey on the Atmospheric Line at the Polytechnic Institution, which is the shortest we know of, the train running several times in an hour from the Diving-Bell Station to the Basket-Stall Terminus, and *vice versâ*, on the edge of the lake.

Although the journey is short, it is not altogether devoid of excitement. For the seat on which the two voyagers are perched is about the size of an average ledger, without any back or front; and if the bold traveller is not endowed with a considerable portion of moral as well as physical courage, he either pitches head over heels forward amongst the company, or tumbles heels over head backwards into the water, causing much commotion amongst the Chinese Junks, Archimedean Hulks, Anti-Lightning Frigates, and Tom-Thumb Feluccas constantly lying there at anchor. This dilemma accounts for the anxious expression of countenance, not unmixed with pride, always observable on the faces of the passengers. You will see the same expression, in two people standing up for the dismal Cellarius at a party. They know they are amid hosts for the minute; but they are afraid of committing themselves by an awkward step, and are never altogether sorry when it is over.

The view from the Polytechnic Atmospheric line is not extensive, inasmuch as you have your back to the Gallery at large, including the revolving lighthouse, and the fountains, beer-engines, pumps, squirts and galvanised basins, which adorn the canal. On looking over the catalogue, we see there is also a "Bonzoy Grab." What this is, we have not the least conception; but presume it is what every Sikh would be, if he could, only we never let him come so far. But this by the way.



The principle of the Atmospheric Railway may be defined as that of the high-pressure pop-gun, with which every schoolboy is acquainted. This, at least, is the popular impression, gathered from the theories of the bystanders, after the explanation of a mysterious machine—which looks, from the end of the gallery, somethings between a pair of fetters and a blunderbuss by one of the intelligent assistants, whom an irrelevant spectator compared to a patrician puss pelliceman without an number. The visitors conceive that there is some strange connection between the seat and the pellet, or pistol, and that the train is shot off by the hand of daring mariners, in striped Jerseys, who blow up the little *Royal George*, work the air-pump; and who look as though they could appear in a nautical drama at a minute's notice, and reef their best bower, douse their tarfrail, or port their lobstays, as well as Mr T. P. Cooke, or the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The two other other pleasure trips at this resort are down the fire-escape and the diving-bell, which we may hereafter allude to. But, now our little laugh is for the present over, we must be acquitted of making game of the Polytechnic Institution, which everybody knows to be a sensible and well-conducted establishment

CHARADE THE THIRD.

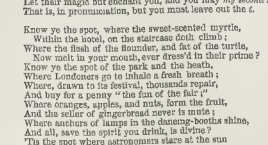
Gentles list: rub up your wits, and are you stop at the next station,
To the following varied poems discover a clear explanation.
When too many thousands rushed to Capel Court in search of shares,
Thinking they had made vast fortunes for themselves and for their heirs;
When the public er in Paris gave a cheque to Eugene Sue,
Thinking he should rear a Phalanstery—"The Wandering Jew,"
Which I must confess I never saw the merit of—did you?
When the "Guru" who went to Epsom, thinking he was sure to win,
Back'd the favorite at long odds against the field through thick and thin;
When folks thought that Henson's Aerial Ship was certain to succeed;
When the "Nonus" so blindly trusted to the blasts of Dr. Reid;
When the country visitor got in the bus at Cockspur-street,
Thinking he should reach the Bank much sooner so than on his feet;
When these maniacs came to pass—I scarcely know which was the worst—
Then, be sure, without exception, everybody was *my first*.

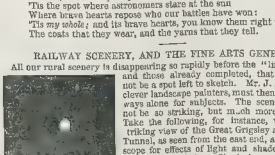
Stake and block have pass'd away,
Duck-ing-stool and sever'd wrist;
Wheel and rack have come for aye,
Yet my powers still exist.
'Tis not easy to define
What the attributes can be,
Which together may combine,
Till *my second* you could see
It might be old age decrepit, ever bent on doing wrong,
It might be a lovely woman's voice when gushing forth in song,
It might be her bright eyes glancing;
It might be her grace in dancing,
It might be her radiant smiles—
Any of the thousand wiles,
Which, to turn the heads of mortals, unto womankind belong.
Let their magic but enchant you, and you may *my second* see—
That is, in pronunciation, but you must leave out the *c*.

Know ye the spot, where the sweet-scented myrtle,
Within the hotel, on the staircase doth climb;
Where the flesh of the founder, and fat of the turtle,
Now melt in your mouth, ever dress'd in their prime?
Know ye the spot of the park and the heath,
Where Londoners go to inhale, as fresh breath;
Where, drawn to its festival, thousands repair,
And buy for a penny "the fun of the fair."
Where oranges, apples, and nuts, form the fruit,
And the seller of gingerbread never is mute;
Where anchors of lamps in the dancing-booths shine,
And all, save the spirit you drink, is divine?
'Tis the spot where astronomers stare at the sun
Where brave hearts repose who our battles have won:
"Tis my *whole*; and O, brave hearts, fresh breezes from them right well,
The coats that they wear, and the yarns that they tell.

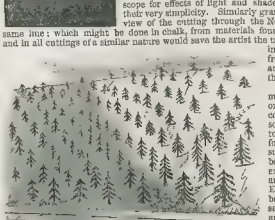
RAILWAY SCENERY, AND THE FINE ARTS GENERALLY.

All our rural scenery is disappearing so rapidly before the "lines in progress," and those already completed, that soon there will not be a spot left to sketch. Mr. J. Allen, and other clever landscape painters, must then trust to the railways alone for subjects. The scenes will certainly not be so striking, but much more easily depicted. Take the following, for instance, which is a very striking view of the Great Grigsley and Dumbledum Tunnel, as seen from the east end, and affords great scope for effects of light and shade, powerful from their very simplicity. Similarly grand would be the view of the cutting through the Nogo Hills, on the same line; which might be done in chalk, from materials found on the spot: and in all cuttings of a similar nature would save the artist the trouble of "walking his chalks" from one place to another, as is now the case.





As it is much more creditable to originate than to copy, we advise some artist at once to take up this line, for assuredly as surely must do so before long. Every existing "Nook and Corner of Old England" having been so closely ransacked by painters and our own Correspondents, as Venice was by Canaletti. We predict that the Exhibition will un-



dicted what Astley's would come to last week. The dergo a similar change. Landseer will paint "Fireworks, a thoroughbred locomotive, the property of the Great Western." Turner will treat us to a pair of "Night—Going into the Tunnel;" and "Morning—Coming out of it." The first of these will contain a fine effect, from the lamp of the first-class car shining through the windows on the brickwork; and the second will vividly portray the glories of a May morning, in that artist's best style—the emerald sheen, the azure foliage, and ruby tuft, tied into a knot by a rainbow. Miss Setchell will have a companion to "The Momentous Question," called "The Evasive Answer"—the subject being the hester at the Nine Elms Pier declining to tell a young woman with a bandbox whether the iron boat is alongside. Frank Stone will contribute "The First Appeal"—a beautiful girl soliciting a ruddy traveller to have the window shut at the commencement of the journey. Cattermole will have a fine gloomy interior of the "Blackwall Terminus on the Heights of the Minories;" and Chalon will immortalise the pretty girls who serve out the bedding coffee and new buns—capital things for a hurried meal—at the Wolverton station. Frank will give us a sketch of everyday life, "The Lost Return-Ticket:" and Stanfield will take a grand subject from the London and Greenwich, "Deptford Creek—a Storm Blowing Over." Maclise will, we believe, receive a commission for a fresco—the subject, "Liberty"—the allegory, "Knowledge letting off the pent-up steam of Freedom, by the safety-valve of Truth."

ANSWER TO CHARADE THE SECOND.

1. Pup. 2. Pet. 3. PUPPET.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*P. W.*" *Your second attempt is correct.*
"*H. C. M.*," *Kensington*—*You may Castle when, by so doing, you give checkmate to your adversary. The question has been frequently asked.*
"*Nemo.*" *Checkmate cannot be given by the King and two Knights only.*
"*Circa.*"—*Your remarks on the Chess problems assour of hypercriticism. With respect to the games between Messrs. Staunton and Staunton, we quite agree with you. They are a "Pasm and nuse" inferior to the best played by the latter with Mr. Cochrane, and not to be named with the earlier ones in the French match. The attempted solution of 116 is a failure.*
"*A Young Beginner.*"—*You forget that Black may interpose his Queen when the K to P is played on. in Problem 115*
"*J. B. H.*"—*You can Castle after your King has been checked.*
"*G. R. F.*"—*Try "The Shades," in Leicester-square; or Gliddon's Divan, King-street, Covent-garden.*
"*D. C.*" *Not later than Wednesday morning.*
"*R. D.*"—*It shall be examined.*
Solutions by "G. A. H." and "R. H." (of Nos. 114 *and* 115*). "Shakebach," "Academus," "Ladimagister," "H. C. M.," "M. S.," and "A. C." Huntley, are correct. Those by "Medicus" and "Sirado" are wrong.*
"*Any Amateur desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence may apply to "R. D., South-terrace, South Lambeth.*"

The foregoing Replies were omitted last week.

"*H. P. W.*" *Alford.*—*The "Economic Chess Board" may be got of any respectable bookseller.*
"*A. and B.*" *request our decision upon the following point. They are playing a match of 13 games: each party has won six; in the decading game, "A." (White, Queens his Pawn, but, in the flush of victory, mistakingly puts on the board a* Black *Queen instead of a* White *one. Upon demanding to restify the error, his opponent maintains that the move must stand, and claims the match accordingly. There is no rule of the game, in any authority worth notice, which justifies "B." in his attempt to take advantage of "A.'s" mistake. The latter must substitute a White Queen, and pursue the game.*
"*Parma*" *is thanked. Will he aslo to our obligation by sending a copy of the paper from whence the positions were extracted?*
"*G. C.*"—"*R. P. O.*"—*Anyway. We have not space for the insertion of letters on the controversy touching the Pawn taking en passant: send them to the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Mr. Lewis's address is Chatham-place, Blackfriar's.*
"*Union Jack,*" *and "Cymri.*"—*We are in receipt of several communications of the same tenour, and shall not dispute that Mr. Staunton might with propriety have declined a challenge from a comparatively unknown competitor, unless for a large stake. Mr. Staunton probably thought, however, with Montrose—*

"*He either fears his fate too much,*
Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch
To win or lose it all."

And, when all's done, competent impartial judges must feel that a player who, lacking the undispensable stimulus of fame or lucre, yet wins at the rate of two to one, with it would conquer in a much greater proportion.
"*G. W.*"—*Yes. Nine Queens on the Board at once, if you can get them. Your attempted solutions of both No* 107 *and No.* 114 *are failures.*
"*F. H. H.*" *Mr. Hurst, Publisher, of* 27, *King William-street, Strand; or Mr. Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.*
"*Cura.*" *The Anniversary Dinner of the London Chess Club is to be held on the* 27*th of next month: you must apply for tickes to the Honorary Secretary.*
"*A Young Beginner.*"—*In your attempted solution of No.* 115, *you forget that Black may interpose his Queen when the K to P is advanced.*
Solutions by "H. C. M.," "Veteran," "Cissarus," "J. G.," Dublin, "G. A. N.," "Sigma," "E. V.," Durham," "N. S." "T. G. M.," "E.," "Subscriber," "Automaton," "J. L." Bodmin; "G. A. H." "A. C." Leeds; and "Fabius," are correct. Those by "Philigree," "Vega Valley," "M. P." "Willo," "King Cole," "Ferdinand," "Sigh," and "W. L." are wrong.
"*An Amateur wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence may meet an opponent by addressing "G. A. B., Horne's Library, Leicester square.*"

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 117.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes Q B P (dis ch)	Kt takes Q or (*a*)
2. Kt to K 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd
3. B to Q 7th (ch)	K takes B or (*b*)
4. Kt to B 6th—mate	

(*a*) 1. K to B 4th
2. Q to K 3rd (ch) K to Kt 5th. (If Q to her 5th White may play Q to R 3rd—mate; or, if K to Q's 3rd, P one—mate.)
3. R to R 4th—mate

(*b*) 3. K to B 2nd
4. R to K B 6th—mate

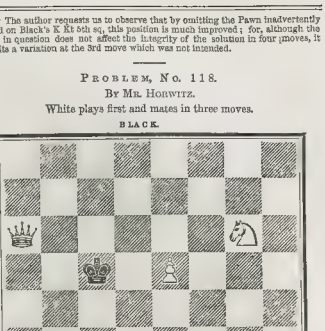
**** The author requests us to observe that by omitting the Pawn inadvertently placed on Black's K Kt 5th sq, this position is much improved; for, although the Pawn in question does not affect the integrity of the solution in four moves, it permits a variation at the 3rd move which was not intended.

PROBLEM, No. 118.

BY MR. HORWITZ.

White plays first and mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

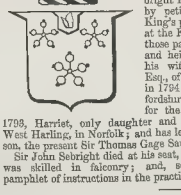
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF ERROLL.

THE Noble man was second son of the late Earl, and succeeded to the honours of his house, in consequence of the death, at Waterloo, of his elder brother, James, Lord Hay. The distinguished family he represented, was the senior line of the great Northern race of Hay, from a junior branch of which springs the Marquis of Tweeddale; but Lord Erroll derived, by female descent only, from the Hays: paternally, he was great grandson of the ill-fated Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered death on Tower Hill in 1746, for his participation in the rising of the previous year. With the Coronet, his Lordship inherited the honourable office of Lord High Constable of Scotland. He was also Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, a Knight of the Thistle, and a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover. During the Administration of Lord Melbourne he held successively the appointments of Master of the Buck Hounds, and Lord Steward of the Household.

His Lordship was born 21st February, 1801, and married, 4th Dec., 1824, Elizabeth Fitzclarence, sister of the late Earl of Munster, by whom he has left one son, William Harry, now Earl of Erroll; and three daughters, of whom the eldest is the wife of Viscount Campden. The Earl died on Sunday last.

SIR JOHN SAUNDERS SEBRIGHT, BART.



SIR John Sebright, who died on the 15th inst., in his seventy-ninth year, was the seventh Baronet of his name, and represented an old and respected family, derived from Peter Sebright, Esq., of Sebright Hall, in Essex, who held his estate by petit sergeantry, "the keeping the King's palfrey, or saddle-horse, forty days, at the King's charge, whenever he visited those parts." John was the elder son and heir of the late Baronet, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Wolverley; succeeded to the title in 1794; and became M.P. for Hertfordshire in 1806, having previously sat for the city of Bath. He married, in 1793, Harriet, only daughter and heir of Richard Croft, Esq, of West Harling, in Norfolk; and has left, with several daughters, an only son, the present Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, Bart.

Sir John Sebright died at his seat, Beechwood, in Hertfordshire. He was skilled in falconry; and, several years since, published a pamphlet of instructions in the practice of this art of "merrie England."

VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT LLOYD, OF TREGAYAN.

Died lately, at Tregayan Hall, Anglesey, Vice-Admiral Robert Lloyd, a gentleman of large property in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon. He entered the navy in 1780, as Midshipman on board the *Valiant*, 74; he then joined the *Fairy*, 18, in which he was wounded in action with the French frigate *Madame*, and carried prisoner to Cherbourg, whence he escaped, and sent to England, France; in a short time, he was re-captured, and sent to England, where he joined the *Medway*, 60. In 1783, he became Midshipman and Acting Lieutenant on board the *Hebe*, 40, a beautiful French frigate, captured by Captain Trollope, in the *Rainbow*, two years before. Prince William Henry served at the same time as a Lieutenant on board the *Hebe*. Being afterwards appointed Lieutenant of the *Latona*, 40, he took part in the Battle of the First of June. He was First Lieutenant of the *Robust* in the action off L'Orient, under the command of Lord Bridport; and proceeded to Nicheron Bay with Sir John Warren, where he distinguished himself in the several skirmishes with the French army in support of the Royalists—in one of these he was severely wounded. In 1796, he obtained the rank of Commander, and was appointed to the *Raccon*, 18 guns: in this brig he received severe wounds in several engagements with the enemy. He was made Post-Captain in 1796, and promoted to the *Nemesis*, which he never joined, on account of his wounds. His next appointment was as Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Thornborough, in the *Mars*. In 1806, he commissioned the *Hussar* frigate, 40 guns, and assisted at the reduction of Copenhagen, in 1807, by Admiral Gambier; hence he proceeded to the West Indies station, and the following year exchanged into the *Guerrière*, 40 guns. In 1811, he was appointed Flag-Captain to Sir John Warren, on board the *Swiftshire*; and the following year he took the command of the *Plantagenet*, 74 guns, and proceeded to the Baltic during the Russian war: thence he went to North America; was engaged in the attack upon Washington and New Orleans, under Sir Alexander Cochrane; and, after the general action with the Americans brought home the bodies of Generals Gibbs and Pakenham. He paid off the *Plantagenet*, in 1815, at Portsmouth; since which time he has lived at his seat in Anglesey, and been an active Magistrate.

ITINERANT ANTIQUARIES, &c.—A Correspondent of *The Builder* says, that on paying a visit to Lewes, for the purpose of inspecting the interesting remains of antiquity which have recently been brought to light, and to the notice of the public, by that active body, the "British Archæological Association," imagine my disgust and indignation on discovering that the leaden coffin lid of Gundreda had been removed—it was believed by the sexton to London, to exhibit at the meeting of some learned institute, while the lid of the Earl had undergone some vile process of rubbing, so *entirely effacing* the inscription, that, with the exception of the letter W, the rest of the name is positively rubbed into a hole, large enough to admit two fingers.

NEW CHURCH AT BEAR WOOD, NEAR WOKINGHAM.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE, AT BEAR WOOD.

This handsome edifice has just been erected at the sole expense of John Walter, Esq., upon his estate, Bear Wood, near Wokingham, Berks. The Church is finely situated; the design is in the best period of our architecture; itsmain feature being a lofty and well-proportioned tower, embattled, and finished with pinnacles and buttresses, besides a stair-turret at one of the angles. The other finishings are in good taste; and the gables are surmounted with enriched crosses.

The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford on Thursday The Rev. Robert Aris Willmott had been appointed minister of the church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, and will afford great accommodation to the inhabitants of the district in which it is situate.

TESTIMONIAL TO EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.,

PROPRIETOR OF THE "MORNING HERALD."

The accompanying Engraving represents a very beautiful and costly piece of plate which was presented to Mr. Edward Baldwin, the proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, by the members of the literary staff of that journal, on the occasion of his meeting those gentlemen at a sumptuous dinner, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Saturday last, the 18th inst.

It is a massive ten-branched Candelabrum, 34 inches in height, and weighing nearly 600 ounces of silver. From a triangular base, most exquisitely wrought, springs a vine stem, whereon the fruit, tendrils, and leaves are interlaced with admirable skill; while in the midst are two infantine figures, of whom one gracefully holds a cup into which the other sportively presses the grape. Altogether, it is a piece of composition which, whether for beauty of design, or elaborate workmanship, reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), from whose establishment in Bond-street it has been sent.

The piece of plate bears the following inscription, in raised Roman capitals, burnished, upon a frosted ground:—

PRESENTED TO
EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.,
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "MORNING HERALD,"
BY THE GENTLEMEN
CONNECTED WITH
THE VARIOUS LITERARY DEPARTMENTS
OF HIS JOURNAL,
AS A MARK OF THEIR APPRECIATION
OF HIS EARNEST AND UNCEASING EFFORTS
TO ELEVATE THE CHARACTER
OF THE PUBLIC PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY,
AND ALSO AS A SINCERE, BUT INADEQUATE TESTIMONY
OF THEIR AFFECTIONATE ATTACHMENT AND ESTEEM.
APRIL 18TH, 1846.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.

THE "ELIZA," BRAZILIAN SLAVER, CHASED BY H. M. SLOOP "FLYING FISH,"

THE "FLYING FISH" UNDER ALL SAIL.

THE "FLYING FISH" SHORTENING SAIL.—TORNADO AT DAYBREAK.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER "ELIZA."

On the morning of the 14th of December, a strange sail was discovered, close under land, by her Majesty's ship *Flying Fish*, stationed off the Gold Coast. All sail was made, as the stranger appeared trying to get out to seaward. At nine o'clock, the wind fell: the *Flying Fish* then got out sweeps, and the hard work of rowing the brig was kept up until one o'clock, with such trifling success, that it was feared if the wind should spring up the chase would escape. It was now a perfect calm, and in this state of affairs Lieutenant St. Leger volunteered to take her with the two whale-boats, the only boats on board, as the pinnace and cutter were out on a week's cruise with the First Lieutenant. In a few minutes the boats were alongside, manned and armed, and stretching out with eighteen men, under three hearty cheers, towards the chase, now distant about six or seven miles. When they were distant about three-quarters of a mile they lay on their oars to take breath before boarding. This was an anxious moment, and all eyes and glasses were directed towards them, when, just as the men were giving way again, the chase dropped her ensign and surrendered. She proved to be the brig *Eliza*, only one year old, and fitted up for slaves three weeks before, when she cost 8,000 dollars. After cruising about for a month under command of Lieutenant St. Leger, she was sent up to be condemned.

We have been favoured with the following additional details of the

THE "FLYING FISH'S" PINNACE IN CHASE.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF IL DON GIOVANNI, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 274.)

affair, together with the annexed Illustrations, by an obliging Correspondent.

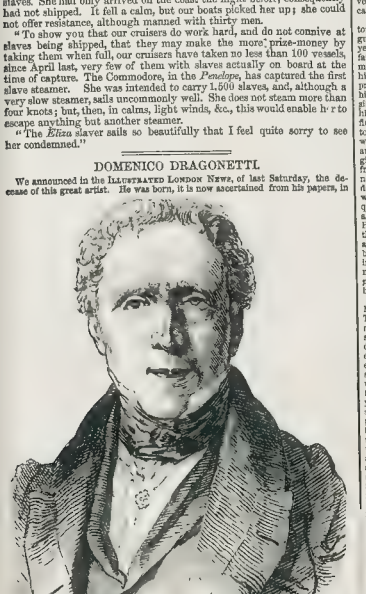
"The *Eliza* is a beautiful Brazilian brig, fitted for carrying 1,000 slaves. She had only arrived on the coast the night before, consequently had not shipped. It fell a calm, but our boats picked her up; she could not offer resistance, although manned with thirty men.

"To show you that our cruisers do work hard, and do not connive at slaves being shipped, that they may make the more price-money by taking them when full, our cruisers have taken no less than 100 vessels since April last, very few of them with slaves actually on board at the time of capture. The Commodore, in the *Penelope*, has captured the first slave steamer. She was intended to carry 1,500 slaves, and, although a very slow steamer, sails uncommonly well. She does not steam more than four knots; but, then, in calms, light winds, &c., this would enable her to escape anything but another steamer.

"The *Eliza* slaver sails so beautifully that I feel quite sorry to see her condemned."

DOMENICO DRAGONETTI.

We announced in the Illustrated London News, of last Saturday, the decease of this great artist. He was born, it is now ascertained from his papers, in



THE LATE SIGNOR DRAGONETTI.

1755, and died on Thursday, April 16, having, therefore, attained the age of ninety-one years. It is curious that, during his life-time, he only admitted to being eighty, and, like a lady's calculation in this respect, the period never advanced beyond the avowed limit. A funeral service was performed yesterday (Friday), at the Catholic Chapel, in Moorfields. Dragonetti expressly desired that the processional part of the funeral should be strictly private.

He has left some property, which he has bequeathed to his sister's family, and, if no members thereof can be found, the money to go to his native city, Venice. To San Marco he has consigned the keeping of his famous *Amati* double bass, and to Signor Casolani, of the opera band, his second best bass. Mr. J. B. Heath, Count Pepoli, the Italian poet, author of the libretto of "Puritani," and Vincent Novello, are executors. From a Memoir written by his most intimate and devoted friend, published in 1836, we make the following interesting extracts of his career:—

"His father Pietro was a performer also on the double-bass, and was accustomed to play at public assemblies for dancing; he also played upon a species of guitar, strung with steel wires, and at that time in general use. When only nine years old, Domenico Dragonetti was accustomed surreptitiously to purloin his father's guitar, and in a remote quarter of the house to practise upon the instrument; and such was the force of his genius, that, in a short time, and without his parents being conscious of the circumstance, he had made so extraordinary a progress as to propose accompanying Doretti, a celebrated violinist and friend of his father, who wished the latter to try over with him some of his compositions. Pietro Dragonetti not succeeding very well, the little boy offered to take his place, and, to the astonishment of his father, both read and played the music fluently, accompanying Doretti's melody with chords so just and appropriate, as to resemble the efforts of a well-versed practitioner. At the same time that he was practising his guitar, he induced a friendly shoemaker in his neighbourhood, an indifferent performer on the violin, whose name was Giacomo Sciarmadori, to give him instructions on that instrument. The slender assistance he derived from this good-natured mechanic was sufficient for the lad (who at that time was not twelve years old) to convert his knowledge of the violin to the practice of the double bass; and he again surprised his friends; for at a public performance with Doretti, he a second time proposed taking his father's place, and actually acquitted himself in so extraordinary a manner, that the violinist induced Pietro to allow his son to accompany him at the various concerts he attended in Venice. He now became, and naturally, the talk of the whole city. We may be sure that the novelty was not that of a boy, only twelve years old, playing a trifling accompaniment upon so unmanageable an instrument (although that would have been surprising); yet this could not have been sufficient to preserve a sustained interest in his favour; but his progress towards perfection, even at that period, must have been beyond all precedent, since we are informed that Berini, the *prima basso* at Venice, gave him but eleven lessons, and acknowledged that he had no farther instruction to impart to his little scholar.

"At this period of his life, he made the acquaintance of the celebrated violinist Mestrino, who was his senior by several years, and rapidly rising in his profession. These two friends, incited by the love of their art and the desire of fame, commenced a series of studies together at the house of Dragonetti, consisting of scientific exercises for their several instruments; also in practising many hours a day; a considerable portion of which time they employed in making practical experiments upon music not adapted to the violin or double bass. To these exercises they added the composition of 'Capricci,' in which they introduced passages of unusual difficulty; and these labours occurred when our hero was under fourteen years of age; no wonder, therefore, that this early exercise, combined with natural muscular power and energy, should have given him, in after years, the grip of a tiger when clenching the strings of his instrument. The two friends were constantly engaged at all the public and private musical parties in Venice; and on their return home they would amuse crowds of citizens with serenading upon the violin and guitar. At the age of thirteen, Dragonetti was appointed *prima basso* at the 'Opera Buffa,' in Venice; and at fourteen obtained the same situation in the 'Grand Opera seria' at the theatre of San Benetto. Some two or three years afterwards, when at Treviso, and playing at the house of the Signori Tommasini, he received a handsome compliment from a nobleman of the name of Morisini, Procurator of San Marco, who told him that he was only sure of his not being engaged in the chapel of San Marco, by there being no double-bass there comparable with him. A short time after this he was offered the situation of *primo basso* in this same chapel; but, in delicacy to his old master Berini, who held the appointment, he declined the honour. Berini, however, insisted upon his accepting it, assuring him that he himself had been complimented with an increased remuneration for his services, and was perfectly willing to resign in favour of so competent a successor.

"During his engagement at this chapel, and when only eighteen years of age, he received a tempting offer to enter the service of the Russian Court; and, in consequence, he applied to the Procurators of San Marco for leave to resign: they, however, so fully appreciated his talent, that they instantly increased his salary, and took upon themselves the office of declining his acceptance of the offer from the Court of Russia.

"The next event in his life that we hear of, is, that he was engaged as a concerto player, and to take the violoncello parts in quartets, with his double bass; and, upon one occasion, being suddenly called upon to play a concerto, and excusing himself on account of his having no music with him, his apology was so far from being admitted, that the company compelled him to play an excessively difficult concerto, written for the bassoon. He now set himself the task of writing several sonatas for the double bass, in which he introduced passages which no one besides himself was able to accomplish. Somesof these he had the opportunity of playing before a congregation of Sovereign Princes who had been invited by the Republic to his native city, and who had constituted him one of the directors of the music festivals given on the occasion. His talent shone forth so pre-eminently, that he was sometimes called upon to play seven and eight times during the evening, and almost always his own pieces. One of these was so great a favourite with the Queen of Naples, that he was commanded to repeat it fourteen successive nights. This piece Dragonetti afterwards presented to the Queen.

"The next event in his life was his removal to Vicenza, having received an engagement to play there in the grand opera. It was in this town that he met with his renowned double-bass, the work of Gasparo di Salo, who was master to the celebrated Amati. The instrument had formerly belonged to the Convent of San Pietro. The happy Dragonetti hastened to have his prize repaired; and, when finished, he proceeded to make the full trial of its power in the hall of his residence. We are informed that so great was the strength of tone he produced that some of the servants came out of the kitchen, wondering what had caused the vibration of the brazen vessels on the shelves. They who are inclined to question this fact, should recollect that it is no uncommon occurrence with powerful voices, in a room, to produce a considerable vibration of the wine glasses on the table or sideboard. Incledon's prowess in performing this feat is notorious.

"From Vicenza, Dragonetti went to Padua, where he paid a visit to the monks of the convent of San Giustina. His beloved bass was, of course, his companion; and when, in conversation with the organist, Turvini Bertoni, he ventured to hint that its third string could be made to produce as powerful a tone as the lower bass pipes of the convent organ, Bertoni treated the notion with contempt. Our *contra basso* said nothing; but, providing himself with some bass strings of enormous diameter, in the dead of a fine summer night, when the inmates of the convent were all asleep, he stole into one of the corridors, and commenced a "Solo fulminato;"—in common English, he imitated the noise of a tempest with such effect, that on the following morning, every one was talking of the last night's thunder, and were not a little surprised to find that the weather had been unusually clear. On the succeeding night Dragonetti repeated his joke; one of the monks, however, running out of his dormitory, blundered over the double-bass, and at once discovered the philosophy of the thunder-storm. Bertoni yielded the palm for power to the Amati bass

"Our artist was now in his twenty-fourth year, when, through the recommendation of Banti, who was at that time singing in London, he received an engagement to take the situation of principal *contra basso* at the King's Theatre; and this situation, with only one or two intervals already alluded to, he has held ever since.

"The fine observation of Shelley, that 'The mist of *familiarity* shuts out from us the wonder of our being,' may be applied to the playing of Dragonetti; we are so constantly in the habit of hearing his performances, that they have become a mere matter of course to us; and, yet, he rarely goes into an orchestra when a fine symphony is being performed, but he exhibits feats of skill that are more astonishing than those of the finest violin players. It is true that he is almost always heard in combination, and few persons but those who are practised musicians can discriminate, and at the same time appreciate, the passages he has performed. We have heard him play a solo upon one string, and felt that, on the score of achievement, Paganini had accomplished little in comparison with him. We once heard him, by way of amusement, and to show the command he had over his instrument, play the *second* violin part to Mozart's 'Mass, No. 1,' and which was an astounding effort of skill. It was at a little private party. Upon arriving, he found the bass occupied, and said he would play the tenor: No. 1 of Mozart has no tenor violin; upon which he took the second, and kept us laughing and admiring all through the performance. The being able to surmount the difficulties of his unwieldy instrument, forms, however, but a minor portion of his excellence. He possesses the most exalted feeling for the poetry of his art. If there be one solitary passage in a composition worth notice, Dragonetti is sure to pull it out, and give it the finest expression. It was notorious to the whole orches-

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, LEICESTER SQUARE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tra at a York festival, some years ago, that when the choruses were becoming unsteady, his single bass swayed them. In short, so many qualifications requisite to form a consummate artist are concentrated in him, that, until the same qualities in combination shall concur, it is impossible we should have an equal to Donizetti. There must be the early predilection; the physical conformation; the talent of aptitude; the zeal and power to apply; the tone, the execution, the feeling, the expression. The conformation even of his hand is remarkable; the fingers are disproportionately large, muscular, and knobby—they are, indeed, a bundle of muscles—and, which is curious, when we consider the wear and tear they have undergone for full 30 years, they are pulpy and soft to the pressure of those of Mr. Lindley, on the contrary, are corneous, and literally worn into grooves.

"Without a spark of undue assumption, Signor Dragonetti is one of the finest and truest aristocrats in the profession He dines with Lords, and he gives dinners to Lords. Wife is the real and honest pride, he has unvaryingly maintained the dignity of his order. He knows its value—he would be a fool or a coxcomb to deny it; but he has never, by one single act, that we have heard, compromised the character of the musician or the man. He has never insulted the self-love of his brethren, or injured the general interests of the musical society by selling the birth-right of his noble nature for 'a mess of pottage.' On this ground, thank Heaven, we have as good men and true as he, and our homage shall be recorded as often as the occasion shall present itself.

"If the phrenologists were to examine the cranium of Dragonetti, it is highly probable, that, with their usual accuracy, they would discover a large development of the organ of *language*, and this discovery in a great measure would be correct; for he speaks four languages—but all of them with so amusing an ineffaceable that no one but a person accustomed to his manner can hope to comprehend him. He has been above forty years with us, and has yet, to this day, it is probable that, in two minutes' conversation, he will introduce French, Venetian, and even Germaut, into one sentence. Yet, with all this, to those who are habituated to his society, he is the most delightful companion: social, cheerful, and child-like; he is very fond of children, particularly females, and he levels his gossip and behaviour to their capacities in the most engaging manner. He is full of anecdote. His stories would make a further possessing great qualities, either of head or heart, or both. Dragonetti's mother was full of tender sorrow at his leaving Italy; his father preferred witnessing the ascent of a balloon to the accompanying his son part of the way on his journey. We introduce the following anecdote in honour of the memory of the amiable Gretry. When Dragonetti first visited Gretry, he carried with him letters of introduction from Viotti to Cherubini and Gretry. He called upon the former, who was from home, and then proceeded to the residence of Gretry, which was at Montmorency. In the course of conversation, Gretry asked his visitor in what quarter of Paris he had taken his lodgings. Soon after, he proposed a walk to the fields, which ended a couple of hours. On their return to the house, his host asked Dragonetti whether he would wash his hands before dinner. 'When you reach the landing-place,' said he, 'turn to the right, and take the chamber door on the left.' In this room, Dragonetti found his portmanteaus, &c., arranged as if he were domiciliated. During their walk, Gretry had contrived to have all his effects removed from his lodgings. 'Friends must not part thus,' said he; 'while you remain in France you must consider my house your home.'

"The following anecdote will be deeply regretted by all double-bass players. Upon his return to Venice, after an absence of some years, he found that all his papers and MSS., which he had left in the care of a 'friend,' had been dipper ed and sold. He endeavoured, at any price, but in vain, to recover them. The one of which he appears most to regret the loss, was a 'Complete System of the Double-bass, or instruction-book for that instrument,' containing many elaborate exercises and studies."

SALE OF THE LATE MISS LINWOOD'S PICTURES.

Thirteen months ago, we recorded the death of this amiable and highly-gifted lady, in her ninetieth year; and, at the same time, briefly noticed her famed Collection of Needlework Pictures, exhibited during forty-seven years past in the metropolis.

On Thursday, this Collection was disposed of by auction, by Messrs Christie and Manson, at the Gallery in Leicester-square. There were fifty eight pictures in needlework and three oil's, which were sold in the ranging line. We have no space to enumerate a few of the prices: Jephtha's Rash Vow (Opie), 16 guineas; Shepherd Boy (Gainsborough), £17 6s. 6d.; and the Ass and Children (Guns borough), £23 2s. The Farmer's Stable, after Gainsborough, £32 15s.; the Portrait of Miss Linwood, after Rosselli's picture, 18 guineas; and the Judgment upon Cain, which occupied ten years in working, £64 1s. A Woodman in a Storm, by Gainsborough, brought £23 1s.; the Cottage Children, by the same artist, 15 guineas. Hubert and Arthur, £36 15s. (bought in). Northcote's fine original was sold for £38 17s. The Woodman, by Barker, brought £79 8s.; and the Girl and Cherubs, £10 15s. The Infant Bacchus (Guido Gerci) (Northcote), £24 13s; and a Girl and Cat (Gainsborough), £14 3s. 6d. Waterfall (Reynolds) was bought in at £45 3s. In the Scripture Room, the Nativity (Carlo Murratti) was sold for £21; and Dead Christ (Lodovico Caracci) brought 14 guineas; but the Madonna della Sedia, after Raffaelle, was bought in at £38 17s.

The purchasers were mostly dealers, one of whom bought to the extent of £500.

Thus has the collection of Miss Linwood's famed works been dispersed, and the Town has lost one of its sights; though not until it had delighted town and country sight seers for nearly a century.

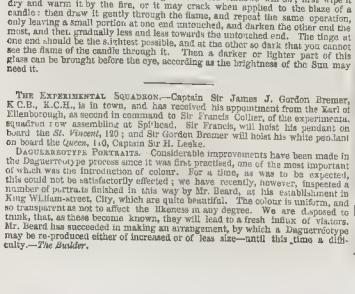
It may be as well to remind the reader that in No. 151 of our Journal is engraved a fine portrait of Miss Linwood, from a family picture.

SOLAR ECLIPSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

There will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun this afternoon (Saturday, April 25); and which will be visible throughout the whole of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The following diagram, adapted to Greenwich and Dublin, is taken from the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846, and it will serve tolerably well for every part of the British Isles

At Greenwich the Eclipse will begin at 32 minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon; it is at its greatest obscuration, or middle of the Eclipse, at 14 minutes past 6; when almost one quarter part of the whole diameter of the Sun will be eclipsed, on the south limb; and the Eclipse will end at 54 minutes after 6 o'clock.

This Eclipse will commence at Dublin at 5h. 29m.: its greatest obscuration will be at 6h. 11¾m., and it ends at 6h. 52m., Greenwich time; or at 5h. 4m., 5h. 46m., and 6h. 27m., Dublin time respectively.



GREENWICH. DUBLIN.

At Edinburgh the Eclipse is very similar to that at Greenwich, and it will commence at 32 minutes after 5 o'clock; its greatest obscuration will be at 8 minutes after 6; and it will end at 42 minutes after 6 o'clock, Greenwich time, or at 5h. 19m., 5h. 56m., and 6h. 33m., Edinburgh time respectively.

In observing the Eclipse, dark glasses should be used to defend the eye from the intensity of the sun's light. Should any of our readers not be provided with a coloured or smoked glass at the time the Eclipse takes place, they may observe the image in water, placed in a situation that the water is not agitated by the wind. But it will be better to be provided with a piece of smoked glass, which may be done as follows:—Common glass used for windows will do; first wipe it dry and warm it by the fire, on it may crack when applied to the blaze of a candle: then draw it gently through the flame, and repeat the same operation, only leaving a small portion at one end untouched, and darken the other end the most, and then gradually less and less towards the untouched end. The tinge at one end should be the slightest possible, the other as dense as the pupil can see the flame of the candle through it. Then a darker or lighter part of this glass can be brought before the eye, according as the brightness of the Sun may need it.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—Captain Sir James J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., R.C.H., is in town, and has received his appointment from the Earl of Ellenborough, as second in command to Sir Francis Collier, of the experimental squadron now assembling at Spithead. Sir Francis, with his pendant on board the *St. Vincent*, 120; and Sir Gordon Bremer will hoist his white pendant on board the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir H. Leeke.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS. Considerable improvements have been made in the Daguerreotype process since it was first practised, one of the most important of which was the introduction of colour. For a time, as was to be expected, this could not be satisfactorily effected; we have recently, however, inspected a number of portraits finished in this way by Mr. Beard, at his establishment in King William-street, City, which are quite beautiful. The colour is uniform, and so transparent as not to affect the likeness in any degree. We are disposed to think, that, as these become known, they will lead to a fresh influx of visitors. Mr. Beard has succeeded in making an arrangement, by which a Daguerreotype may be re-produced either of increased or of less size—until this time a difficulty.—*The Builder.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of wheat of Foreign have been 3 at mederate, though of fair average quality. To-day the stands were by no means heavily supplied with samples of that grain, yet so inactive was the demand for it that prices were almost nominal, and a clearance was not effected by the finish. Upwards of 18 000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived from Dantzic, Memel, and Hamburgh, and by private transactions took place, either in free or under lock parcels, at late rates. The quantity of barley was somewhat on the increase. The finest qualities were in fair demand, but all other sorts were much neglected. The supply of malt was not large, yet it was fully equal to the wants of the buyers. In prices no alteration to notice. Oats were very scarce, and fine parcels produced a little more money. Beans, peas, and flour as last noticed.

MARK LANE.—Wheat, 5000 qrs.; barley, 2000; oats, 3200. Cash: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 6000 qrs.

Monday.—Wheat, 4000 qrs.; barley, 1000; oats, 4800. Cash: wheat, ——; barley, 2100 quarters.

Ragsdale.—Wheat, Essex and K. ut, red, 46s to 50s; ditto, white, 55s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s to 56s; ditto, white, 56s to 58s; rye, 34s to 35s; grinding barley, 32s to 33s; distilling, 35s to 38s; malting ditto, 42s to 45s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 58s; Chevalier, 59s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire oats, 24s to 28s; potato ditto ——s to ——s; Poland ditto, ——s to ——s; ditto, ——s to ——s; beans, ——s to ——s; ditto, ——s to ——s; peas, ——s to ——s; flour, ——s to ——s.

Wheat—The prices of wheat have been, in the metropolis, are from 42s to 56s; of household ditto, 64s to 68s per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Average—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 35s 5d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 34s 0d

The Six Weeks' Average—Wheat, 56s 5d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 22s 4d; rye, 34s 1d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 35s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 17s 0d; barley, 8s; oats, 5s, rye, 5s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d

Tea.—On the whole a steady business has been doing in this article privately, and prices are steadily supported. The stocks in the Company's warehouses still exceed 30 millions, and the corresponding period in 1845 [illegible]

Sugar.—The finest sorts of raw sugar continue in good request at full prices. In all other kinds a moderate business is doing, at late rates Refined goods [illegible] are previous quotations.

Provisions.—During the week the arrivals of Irish butter have been on a full average scale The show of Irish bacon has been small in number, but well in stock, the demand for it very heavy, at barely stationary prices. Foreign butter is dull, yet we can notice no material change. English butter steady at 78s to 84s per cwt. for fine and fine mild, and 66s to 76s per firkin for Devon The sale for all kinds of bacon is active, and the quotations are fully supported. Prime Waterford steady to Messrs. Harnett, at 56s to 58s; heavy, 46s to 47s; prime small limerick, 47s to 48s; and hoavy, 43s to 45s per cwt. For forward delivery, 2s per cwt. higher. Bad and ordinate middles firm, at late rates Hams command a steady, though not to any brisk inquiry, at from 56s to 62s for Limerick, and 60s to 70s per cwt. for Waterford. Lard, hard firm, at 42s to 44s for kegs, and 44s to 46s for barrels Waterford, landed, may be purchased at 38s to 40s per cwt. English meats very little doing; the quotations are nominally quoted. Scotch pork, in per owt, dearer prime small, 50s to 52s; second sizes, 42s to 46s, and large, 40 to 44s per cwt. Eggs in good request, at 14s to 15s per 120, Scotch, are 2s to 3s dearer, at 16s to 18s per 120.

Oils.—The market is very firm for most kinds of oils, and previous rates are well supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to £4 15s; clover ditto, £4 8s to £6 0s; old straw, £1 5s to £1 15s; wheat straw, £1 1s to £1 5s per load

Potatoes. The arrivals of potatoes at the waterside continue moderately extensive. Scotch potatoes move off steadily, at from 70s to 140s; but other kinds are dull, at from 40s to 70s per ton.

[illegible] present week, has [illegible] kets and bags, the demand for them [illegible] There are sovereigns, large parcels of old [illegible] or rates must be complied with. The [illegible] tolerably well. Seeds [illegible] Kent ditto, £7 5s to £9 0s; [illegible] Kent ditto, £7 10s to £9 0s; cantrava, [illegible] day).—Adair's, 12s 6d; New Tanfield, 12s 6d; Stewart's Hartley 12s 6d; Bowes and Co., 12s; Gosforth, 12s; Hetton, 12s 6d; Wearsdale, 12s 6d; and Hetton, 16s per ton.

Smithfield Friday.—The arrivals of beasts up to our market are rather below the average, and the attendance of buyers by no means numerous, the beef trade was somewhat inactive, yet Monday's quotations were supported in every instance. From Scotland we received 380 beasts and 250 sheep, and from Holland 34 oxen and cows, prime 3s to 3s 2d; second qrs. 2s 8d to 2s 10d; third qrs. 2s 4d to 2s 6d; fourth qrs. 2s to 2s 2d; prime Scots 3s 2d; second qrs. 2s 10d to 3s; prime oxen 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime cows, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime heifers, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdowns, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s, and quarter [illegible] ings, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 798; sheep and lambs, 5400; calves, 190; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall Friday.—Our markets were again fairly supplies with [illegible] kind of meat, which moved off steadily, at the following quotations:—

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Interior beef, 2s 4s to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; small porkers, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; weak, 4s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

HENRY HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The protraction of the debate upon the Irish Coercion Bill, from its continued interruption to the settlement of the Corn and Tariff questions, joined to the state of our political relations with America, and the cessation of investment by the Government in the public funds, have operated to depress the prices of stocks in the English House, at the beginning of the week. Consols, on Tuesday, were done at 10½ for money, and 96 sellers for account. On Wednesday, however, an improvement occurred. The "Consolidated" proposed by Sir Robert Peel and the previous evening upon the railway question, from their tendency to at least lib. rate a portion of the capital locked up at present, and also to relieve allottees from liabilities which, if not speedily met, would, in many cases, entail ruin, gave an impetus to Consols, which closed at an advance of nearly ⅛ per cent. Considerable business was transacted on Thursday, and prices varied from 96 to 95⅞, 96⅛, and closing at 96⅛. This price was maintained at the close of the week; quotations standing at 96 to ⅛ for Money, and ⅛ for the Account. Exchequer Bills have not betrayed any marked improvement; and this indicates the continued demand for money: the quotation is 58 to 56. New Three and a Quarters are 97. Bank Stock is better—closing at 205¾ Reduced is 95¾; and Long Annuities, 10¾.

Absence of specialties and a limited amount of transactions, have been the characteristics of the Foreign House for some months past. Operations during last week have not tended to alter the dull uniformity. The only variation was in Spanish on Monday, which appreciated to 20¾ for every Five per Cents, the Three per Cents 26¾. This improvement has been since maintained, and, at closing, the quotations stand, Five per Cents, 25¾ to ⅞; Three per Cents, 36¾ Mexican has ranged between 31¾ Monday's price) and the improved quotation, 32¾, at which it closed. Portuguese Four per Cents have receded one per cent from Monday's quotation of 38. Dutch are rather heavy, particularly the Ctf. Russia, which close at 92. The Two-and-a Half per Cents are 59¼. Peruvian is 36. Grenada, 31¾.

Although the transactions in the Share Market continue to be very limited, there is an improvement in some of the old lines is visible. Brighton, Croydons, Dovers, Great Westerns, and Birminghams, are all firmer. South Westerns are heavy; and the Scotch lines have rather receded than otherwise. For the Irish lines (with one or two exceptions) no purchasers can be found. There is an indisposition to create a "rigs" upon the supposed result of Sir R. Peel's resolutions. But without the public come into the market, the attempt will only recoil on the projectors. As the lessons on Scrip have been so generally diffused, the probability is that a forced rise in prices will not tempt those who have anything remaining to dispose at present, on a rising market. After the dissolution of the bubble mania, and the return of the transparent portion of the deposits, such a prospect may be indulged in, with better hopes of success. Closing prices of the shares most dealt in, will be seen in the list subjoined: Aberdeen, 3; Birmingham and Gloucester, 125; Bristol and Exeter, 69; Buckinghamshire, 21; Caledonian, 6; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 3; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), 3½; Dublin and Galway, 2½; Eastern Counties, 23; Ditto New, 7¼ pm.; Eastern Union, 6¾; Buckinghamshire, 21; Glasgow, Half Shares, 10½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 1½; Great Eastern and Direct Great Western, 146½; Ditto, Half Shares, 85½; Ditto, Fifths, 33½; Harwich and Eastern Counties Junction, 2 All and Selby, 104½ Ditto, Half Shares, 25; Lancaster and Carlisle, ; Ditto, New, 9½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Lime Junction, 1½; London and Birmingham, 224; Ditto, Thirds, 74½; Ditto, Fifths, 44; London and Blackwall, 8; Ditto, New, 3; London and Brighton, 64; Ditto ditto, Fifths, 28½; London and Croydon, 21½; London and South-western, 77; Ditto, New Consolidated Eighths, 60; Ditto, New, 21½; Ditto, New, 17; London and York, 14; Midland Counties, 175; Ditto, Half Shares, 87½; Newcastle and Darlington, 144; Ditto New, 48; Newcastle and Berwick, 19; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 14½; North British, 29½; Ditto New, 8; North Midland, 56; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 25; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1½; North Staffordshire, 2 pm.; North Wales, 1; Norwich and Brandon, —; Ditto, New, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 77. Perth and Dunfermline, 3; Preston and South Union, —; Rugby and Huntingdon, —; Scottish Midland, 6; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; Manchester and Hereford, 1½; Shropshire Union, 1 ds.; South Devon, 20; South Midland, 3 ds.; South Eastern and Dover, 8½; Ditto, New, 2½; Ditto, Half Shares, 1½; Ditto, New (issued at £33 6s. 8d.), No. 2, 1½; Ditto, New (issued at £20), No. 4, 1½; Ditto New (issued at £10), No. 4, 3½; Stanhope and Richmond, —; South Wales, 1½; West Riding Union, 4 pm.; Worcester, Hereford, Ditto, and Gloucester, 1½ ds.; York and North Midland Extension, 33½; Bullogne and Amiens, 12; Brussels, Tpalouse, and Cette (Espelete), 2½; Ditto Rhenish, 6; Great North of France Constituted, 15½; Lyons and Avignon, 3; Luxembourg, 1½; Over Yssel, 3½ ds.; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 5½; Sambre and Meuse, 6; Paris and Rouen Unregistered, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was not much business doing yesterday in either the English or Foreign House. Consols closed at 96 to ⅞ for money, and 96 to ⅞ for time. Prices in the Share Market did not vary materially, but a slight reaction on the previous day's quotations was perceptible towards the close of business.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 21.

11th Light Dragoons: Cornet T. Y. Hollins to be Lieutenant, vice Somerville; L. Alexander to be Cornet, vice Dalrymple.

1st Foot. Capt. J. M. Ia ait to be Captain, vice J. M Carter; H. F. Jones to be Ensign, vice Wansbrough. 4th: J W Tovey to be Ensign, vice Cureton. 8th: Lieut. J. Johnston to be Captain, vice Clowes. Ensign R. B. Sneyd, vice Carpenter. 9th: Lieut. W. Johnston, vice Hamilton, Assist-Surgeon Fontaine, vice Forster 13th: Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Airy to be Ensign, vice Tyrer. Jones to be Ensign, vice Wansbrough. 14th: Ensign W. C. Tryer to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton. Ensign T. Hainsworth to be Lieutenant, vice Tryer; Quartermaster Serg. ant Minister to be Ensign, vice Hammersley; Lieut. W. Douglas to be Adjutant, vice Dwyer 29th: J. W. D. Acklie to be Ensign, vice Bevan. 31st: Ens.-Lieut. G. Dudgeon to be First Lieutenant, vice Deane. 32nd: R. S. W Smith to be Ensign, vice Ussher. 33rd: R Sweetnam to be Second Lieutenant, vice Alexander. 35th Serg. Major H. Mitchell to be Ensign, vice Smith. 39th: Ensign A Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell. P. H. P. Aplin to be Ensign, vice Wright. 52nd: Capt. A. L. Gardiner to be Captain, vice C. F. Dashwood. Assist-Surg. W. S. Johnstone to be Lieutenant, vice Hartnell. 57th: Assist-Surg. C. F. Stephenson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart. 60th: Lieut. J. C. M'Leod to be Ensign, vice Chisholm. 90th: Ensign S. W. H Weekes to be Lieutenant, vice Cotton. 97th: Ensign W. B. Doveton to be Lieutenant. [illegible] 72nd: Captain A. Warren to be Captain, vice Balfour. [illegible] Col. to be Ensign, vice Followes; R. P. Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Sweetnam; Ensign R. Williams, 73rd Ensign W. Muscombe Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Berry. 82nd: L. Sclobertson to be Ensign, vice Wansbrough. 83rd: Capt. F. White, from the Cavalry, vice C. F. Dashwood. Assist. Surg. W. S. Johnston, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hartnell. 92 d: R. Bayliss to be Ensign, vice Thom. 93rd: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice Dunn. Ensign W. G. H. Richarson to be Lieutenant, vice Miller. J. W. G. Ross to be Ensign, vice Richardson. 95th: Major J. S. Ramsay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hamilton; Sergeant W. Smith to be Ensign, vice Maxwell. 97th: R. Ived West to be Ensign, vice Forrest.

Regiment: Ensign W. S. Cumming, vice Mayne; Ensign W. C. Bancroft, vice Davidson, to be Lieutenants.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 20.

Royal Artillery—Second Capt. J. W. Cornish to be Captain, vice Gover. First Lieu [illegible] T Devereux to be Second Captain, vice Ormsby. Second Lieut. W. B Saunders to be First Lieutenant, vice Devereux. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor to be Captain, vice Foulkes; First Lieut H. Blackwood to be Second Captain, vice Taylor; Second Lieut. C. G. Smith to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. GOLD-SMITH, Bristol, silversmith.

BANKRUPTS.—S. M [illegible] HAM, Dover, banker. H. STEPHENSON, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, builder. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Hanover-square, tanner. H. BRAHAM-OLIVER, Richfield, common brewer. J. HIGGS, Houndsditch, undertaker. J. B. CHAMPION, Wharfside, Rotherhithe, merchant. J. and H. GRAHAM-MORRIS, Mincing-lane, Cornhill, general merchants. J. SALMON, Rainham, Essex, carpenter. J. CLARKSON, Bramley, Yorkshire, plumber and glazier. J. WALKER and J. WALKER, Leeds, shearbinders. W. CROSS, Weymouth, coal merchant. T. TALLOW, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. T. ALLEN, Holcombrook, Derbyshire, cotton manufacturer. W. BRAHAM, Birwood, Staffordshire, road contractor. D. ANTALOUS, Ashton-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, spirit merchant. J. WAVERHAMPTON, Jigsaw. W. HESLAM, Manchester, journal's bookseller. R. HAWSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. J. HOLDEN, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. H. FOWKES, Sandwich, Kent, draper. D. JOHNSTONE, Manchester, joiner and builder. H. L. FITZJAMES Bar [illegible] H. MITCHINSON, Liverpool, merchant. W. KELLY, Liverpool, commission merchant. J. HUGHES, Liverpool, commission merchant. G. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. D. WEIR, Glasgow, innkeeper. T. LENNOX, Perth, grocer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. T. REYNOLDS, Cowcross-street, cheesemonger. W. BENYON, Birmingham, saddle manufacturer

BANKRUPTS.—J. [illegible] Master [illegible] moniller and wine, wright. P. KLETT, South-street, Manchester, [illegible] J. CHAMBERLAIN, East Dereham, Norfolk, cabinet maker. WILLIAMS, Fenchurch-street City, merchant. T. E. DEACON and J. DAY, Hounsl Hempstead, Hertfordshire, common brewers. R. BONE, Durham, grocer. P. HEWITT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. W. H. WILSON and R. VAUSH, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. B. BENSLEY, POOLHOLM, Shrewsbury, printer. J. BUTTER, Manchester, commission-agent. T. JACKSON, Saltersbrebble, Halifax, Yorkshire worsted spinner. W. MILNER, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. [illegible] Avoch, Ross-shire, merchant. J. MURRAY and R STEWART, Paisley, printers.

BIRTHS

At Sedgmore-sar-Mire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, of a daughter.—At Gl [illegible] S. W. road, Mrs. Lawson.

[illegible] Lady Caroline Neville-Grenville, the lady of William Archer Shee, Esq., of a son.—At Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Arthur Powell, Esq., of a son.—At North Cranke Rectory, Yorkshire, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas H. Keppel, of a son.—In Belgrave-square, Lady Caroline Vesey, of a daughter.—At Camberwell, Mrs. Townsend Charles Lance, of a daughter.—At Upper Clapton, Mrs. S. Searle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Sudbiton New Church, Kingston-upon-Thames, Mark Anthony, Esq., to Miss Ellen Mary Stafford, daughter of the late Captain Stafford, R.A.—At Chelsea, Charles Caroline Rose, eldest daughter of J. D. Rebbet, Esq.—At Headley, Surrey, John George Kent, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Mary Dalgleish.—At Leicester, Captain Henry Hutton, son of Colonel the Hon. Henry Chetwynd Chetwynd, to the eldest daughter of Sir John Gardiner.—At Eaton Church, Essex, by the Rev. Charles [illegible] Lamplough, Rector, Mr. W. Haney Wilson, of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Louisa Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. James Cumberbatch.—On Thursday, the 16th instant, at St Mary's Church, Leicester, by the Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A., Mr. Edward Cowell, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Hannah Hemsdale, Perrot Baker, M.P., to Caro [illegible] daughter of John T [illegible] Esq., of Ice Newarks.

DEATHS

At Carlisle, Sir Simon Heward, Knt, F.R.C.S., late Royal Collegs of Surgeons of England, and formerly Senior Member of the Medical Board at Madras, aged 77.—At Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Moore Dupuy, Esq., and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Chaun, of water on the brain, Henry Thomas, Earl of Carlisle, aged 12.—At Tunbridge-wells, Lieut.-Col. James Lewis Aplings, late of the 3d Dragoon Guards, aged 71.—On the 20th year of his age, Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart., of Beechwood, Herts.—At Kensington, Edward Hove Bayne, Esq., in the 89th year of his age, for above 50 years an active magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex and Surrey.—At Hatch-street Gravesend, in his 65th year, Mrs. Sarah Gardiner, mother of Mungo Park.—At Sudbrook street, Hyde-Park, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Wallis, Esq., of Bedford-square.—At Rome, Dominica Walton, D.D.—In the 72nd year of his age, Mr. Hubert Teggin, of Cascadia, publisher.—At Exmouth, the Rev. Henry Ward, of Princes-row, Staffordshire.—On the 21st instant, Charles Vavasour, son of Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE For the BENEFIT of MDLLE. LUCILE GRAHN On THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 30, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, DON PASQUALE Nortes, Mesdms. Grisi; Dr. Malatesta, Sig. Fornasari; Ernesto Sig. Mario. Don Pasquale Sig. Tamburini. In the course of the Evening will be rendered Mendelssohn's [illegible] mond, LE DELIRE D'UN PEINTRE. Stephano, M. Perrot; Baboli di Grende, [illegible] Mdlle. Lucile Grahn. Le Capitaine, M. Perrot. Le Lapidaire, LA CASTILIANA By Mdlle. Lucile Grahn and M. Perrot. With SELECTIONS from CATARINA; or, [illegible] To be followed by the last Act of NINA [illegible] Sager; Carlini; Sig. Lablache; Sig. Rotelli; Ferrers, Mdlle. Corbari [illegible] Coulon; Mdlle. Adeline; Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and the Ballet Corps. [illegible] LA DRAPIE Ballon, Mdlle. Lucile [illegible] Saddler's Wells Theatre.—Will be made at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade, [illegible] to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge. Proprietor, Mr W. BATTY.—Patronised by her MAJESTY THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL.—Unparalleled Success of Mr. LEMAR HOOK'S new Equestrian Spectacle of the ARAB AND HIS STEED; or, the Pearl of the Desert, performed nightly, successful! nightly crowded by [illegible] with rank and Fashion! On NEXT MONDAY, April 27 and following evenings, will be presented the GRAND ASIATIC DRAMA, in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought into re [illegible] combating the Double Stud, &c. &c. Now on, popular SCENES of the Circus to CIRCE. The whole concluding with the Grand Drama of the [illegible]-HOY OF ST AUSTELLS, or, The Fatal Snow-drift. Clowns Mr. Frank Paul; Mr. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM. CONTINUATION OF PRICES.—

Box Exhibition	..	.. 2s 6d
[illegible]	..	.. 2s 6d.
Children under Twelve	..	.. 1s 6d
[illegible]	..	.. 1s 6d.
Children	..	.. 6s. 6d.

The most favourable Views now on the Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five; and Eight till Half-past Ten

DAY EXHIBITION Panorama of London—Museum of Sculptures—Conservatories—Gothic Aviary—Classic Ruins—Swiss Cottage—Mont Blanc—and Mountain Torrent, &c., from Ten [illegible]

EVENING EXHIBITION The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London, by Night with additional Attractions, in the Effects, at Eight, Nine, and Ten. The Museum, Conservatories, Mont Blanc, &c. &c., from Seven till Half-past Ten.

[illegible] be protected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, the crowded state of the Room last week, and the thousands of persons that were unable to gain admittance, has induced the Proprietor to announce that he will positively discontinue their duties. The Little General appears every Day [illegible] at Three and Eight o'clock precisely, in which he had the honour of appearing seven times before her Majesty, and all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours, from Half past Two till Six and from Eight till Ten. Half-past Seven to Nine Admission, 1s. Children Half-price. After Nine o'Clock each evening, he appears in his New Fancy at the Egyptian Hall.

ANCIENT HALL OF ROME, Great Windmill-street, Eight [illegible] Haymarket.—Brilliant Success. The unrivalled pictures of [illegible] UX VIVANS of the Prize Cartoons, and Great Paintings and sculpture of the great masters, are daily attracting thousands of persons, on which the public press has passed such high encomiums. The lovely Tableau of Venus rising from the Sea, is pronounced by all to be a masterpiece of beauty and [illegible] further notice.—Morning performances to commence at three o'clock, and half-past eight in the evening Reserved seats and Private Boxes, 2s. 6d.; [illegible] splendid series of Tableaux of peculiar character and interest, on Monday, April 27th.

EXHIBITION OF TABLEAUX, OIL PAINTED and in RELIEF, 209, [illegible] STREET.—The Public is respectfully informed that the above Rooms, for [illegible] and [illegible] Exhibition, will be opened every part of the Day, on Monday next, April 27th. [illegible] Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Gallery of Tableaux open from Ten till Six.

NOVELTIES of extreme interest and information at [illegible] ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION SCENES at the OTTOMAN TERRITORIES a part of an entirely NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, PORTRAITS, and duels published now in the SIKH GOVERNMENT and ARMY [illegible] GALOPE, illustrated by the GRAGUE MICROSCOPE; also PORTRAITS of Sir H. HARDIN [illegible] and ROBERT and LADY SALE. The PHYSIOSCOPE and CHROMATROPE, the new [illegible] Optical exhibition. The most interesting of the Novelties at work are MAGNETISM [illegible] RIC ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, for ascending [illegible] ing Inclined Planes, [illegible] RAILWAY, an UNRIVALLED [illegible] MACHINE, DOD'S NEW PATENT KEDGE-BOAT, GOVERNOR, and the ADMISSION [illegible] ments with the DIVING BELL and DIVER. [illegible] ON MISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant [illegible] Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. A brief Description of the Ottoman Territory, from Notes by a Rhine Years' Resident, presented to the Visitors.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S REASONS for ADOPTING UNIFORMITY of GAUGE. Stated in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. J. BERNAL, Esq. JOSEPH CUNDALL, 12, Old Bond-street.

THE PLEASURES OF HOME, by STUART FARQUHAR. Part I. Collected, by permission, to Lord Brougham Part II. to Charles [illegible] See the leading journals

Lately published in post 12mo. price 5s. or neatly bound in leather, with a pocket, 7s 6d., THE EXECUTORS' ACCOUNT BOOK. Exhibiting a Concise and Comprehensive Method [illegible] By THOMAS SPRY [illegible] Hinckley, and all Booksellers

On Saturday, May 2, will be published, price Three Half-pence, No. I. of THE LITERARY BEACON, a WEEKLY JOURNAL, for the Drawing-room, the Study, and the Cottage; containing articles of Literature Science, and Art, by Unbeneficed Living Authors.—London: Published by W. STRANGE, 51 Paternoster-row, and sold by all Booksellers

MUSIC FOR THE MANY.—THE MUSICAL HERALD, Edited by an Eminent Writer, containing Four Quarto Pages of Select Music, and Four of entertaining Literature, will be Published on the 2nd of May, for the small charge of only TWOPENCE Notwithstanding its unprecedented cheapness, the lovers of Music are invited to inspect the contents of a new ora To be had of all Booksellers

PARISIAN COSTUMES.—TOWNSEND'S Selection of Parisian Costumes for May price Twelve-pence, contains four Quarto Plates coloured, consisting of those works have ever been published at a price so low. A reference to the last numbers, any of which may be procured will prove how invariably the London fashions have been taken from those models Published by SIMPKIN and MARSHALL and may be had of Booksellers

Just Published, fourth edition, with Cases of Cure and Plates, in 8vo., cloth, price 8s. ON LIVER and BILIOUS DISEASES, Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, and Disorders arising from Intestinal Irritation By S.D. SILVA, M.D., F.S.A., Surgeon, &c. "We strongly recommend those of our readers who are afflicted to procure a copy of this work."—City Chronicle "A very valuable and instructive work."—Saltaby Journal. London: SIMPKIN and Co., Stationers'-hall-court; and OLIVER, 33, Pall-mall.

"DON GIOVANNI," "NINO," "SONNAMBULA," and "FRA DIAVOLO," the three Operas, with their respective Overtures, are given in PIKE PIANISTA. Nos. 66, 67, 68, and 87, 2s. each, the price of a mere song. They are beautifully printed on large and clear music paper, from engraved facsimiles of the original MSS. By post, twelve postage extra. The price will shortly be raised to 3s Pianista-office, 67, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheapside).

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THE PARISIAN GENERAL MOURNING ROOMS, Nos. 246, 248, Regent-street.—The Proprietors, in returning thanks to their numerous and [illegible] for the liberal support they have received since the opening of their establishment, they are compelled to enlarge their premises, and that they are now fitting up the whole of the premises, forming a spacious Assurance, as the Army, Income, being in the occupation of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, as a GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT. The Proprietors will be enabled to execute orders with that promptitude which they will be opened with complete assortment of every description of Mourning, and all the novelties direct from Paris. Public entrance to the Parisian Mantle and Manilla Rooms, 248, Regent-street.—CHAS COOK and Co., Proprietors

[illegible] EVERY OF SPRING COSTUME.—TO LADIES J. BAILLA begs to inform the Public that he has a premier [illegible] this season's Fashions, and each department is

ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING LIST IS [illegible]
The newest French Chenille, Shaded Gros, and Brocades.
The Queen's Royal Velvet Ribbons, in all widths.
The much-worn Claremont Lamases, Chinese borders
The Victoria Plaid Ribbons, in all widths and Widths—Parisols.
La Vielle Pardessus, le guimes, 1 guimes, trimmed with velvet.
[illegible] and Ribbon, 19s. 9d; usual price, 31s. 6d.
A lot of 600, at 4s. 9d each. Manufacturer's price,
600 Pieces of French Ribbons, Sky-lin Patterns
The Tuileries Brocade, at 3s. 9d per yard, First Quality
The Duchess of Irish Lin ns, Warranted
150 pieces Devise's Irish Linens, 8d. per yard
[illegible] in the Sobriety Gauze Graduated Robes
[illegible] and Cashmeres
360 pieces of Washing Check Muslin Ginghams, 6½ per yard.
Above Parisian patterns for Children.
An early inspection of these goods is desirable to Ladies and Families purchasing
J. BAILEY, Albion House, 77 and 78, St. Paul's Church-yard, the nearest house to

TO THE NERVOUS GIVEN AWAY, A PAMPHLET consists on Four Chapters on the History and Physiology of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, and on the Curative Discovery, by which all Disorders of the Nerves, however severe and deeply-rooted, may be efficiently and permanently removed, with as much certainty as Henry Roby's Pleasure by Uber Mihi With an Appendix of Cases, and Testimonials of Cures Apply to Mr. HENRY NEWTON, 7, Northumberland-street, Trafalgar-square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, in return for which the Pamphlet will be forwarded by Return of Post. At Home, daily from 11 a.m. to 4, and in the Evening from 7 to 9, Consultation Fee. The remedies sent to all parts, at ONE-HALF THE PRICE the public has hitherto been charged for them

NERVOUSNESS CURED FOR THE MILLION

CAUTION.—A PUBLIC STATEMENT having appeared in a variety of the London papers, purporting to proceed from the Rev. WILLIS ROSELEY, and containing allegations prejudicial to Mr. HENRY NEWTON (late late Private Secretary to [illegible] FALSEHOOD—satisfactory proof of which Mr NEWTON will have much pleasure in submitting to all who will send for his Pamphlet, or favour him with a personal interview The unfitting to all who will send for his Pamphlet, or favour him with a personal interview The statement in question, there is every reason to believe, is the authorship of some designing person, dictated by motives of pique, and entirely without the cognisance and sanction of the Reverend gentleman alluded to, whose regard for the Public would scarcely admit of his [illegible] the enunciation of what he knows to be UNTRUE

NERVOUSNESS CURED FOR THE MILLION.—One [illegible] Monday in a normal quality, for a few weeks, to go on months, thus offices &c., at a sale, of 12s. a-week, and not as a Manufacturing Chemist in the meanest sense, for which he [illegible] Lately published, Sterling stated these facts, he thinks himself from the responsibility of the public health being tampered with by any designing and unqualified individual

THE MORE IMPORTANT OF HUMAN DISCOVERIES.—A Clergyman, late of Cambridge University, having cured himself of a NERVOUS or MENTAL COMPLAINT [illegible] by various [illegible] and by Miss Yates, out of 12,000 applicants knows not Twenty unscured who followed his advice, offers, from benevolence, rather than gain, to [illegible] others. Low spirits, nervous debility and exhaustion, determination of blood to the head, vertigo, groundless fear, failure of memory; incapacity for business, study, &c.; restlessness, irresolution, palpitation, timidity, blushing, indigestion, melancholy, dread of self-destruction, and insanity, &c., are curable by this important discovery shortly, the effects of self-destruction, and insanity, &c., are curable by this important discovery Most recover in six weeks.—Apply or address Rev. Dr. WILLIS ROSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square. "I am from 6 to 7 in the morning," says the Courier. News, &c., "testimonials from persons of all ranks, from peers to peasants, expressing their gratitude to Dr Wade By every or during them."

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-road, London

MORISON'S PILLS.—THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

An Agent for the Sale of the above Medicine is to be found in every Town in the United Kingdom, and most of the principal Cities throughout the world. See the Directory "MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE" are engraved on the government stamp affixed to each box, in white letters on a red ground, without which none can be genuine. No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell the Pills.

The following are the principal Depôts in London.

[illegible]	308 Strand
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE CHASE.

This great sporting event, concerning which so much interest has been excited for some time past, both in England and France, came off on Sunday. With the single drawback, that the sun "disdained to shine," everything passed over in the most admirable manner. The concourse of spectators was such as we never before witnessed at any race in France, and the long line of carriages seamed of never-ending duration. The villages of Sceaux, Fontenay-aux-Roses, &c., are in the neighbourhood, and, on this occasion, they poured out their inhabitants with extraordinary profusion. Every road was dark with the living masses to the great scene of attraction. The arrangements at the scene of action were excellently conceived; stands of various degrees were erected for the spectators, and ample place was assigned for carriages and horsemen. The ground where the race took place is a flat, through which the Bièvre runs. It is mostly grass land, and is cut, at the far end, in two places, by roads which the horses had to cross. The starting point was a small meadow, right in front of the little stream just mentioned. The winning post was placed precisely opposite the starting point, so that when the horses cleared the river, they turned suddenly to the left, went along up the country for about two miles, and then, making a circuit, came back on the ground they had before traversed, and raced home past the point they had started from, leaving the point where they had cleared the stream on their right. When the horses turned suddenly to the right, after crossing the stream, they had to cross several hedges, ditches, and the piece of water, and two park walls, in all nineteen obstacles.

In consequence of the rain, the ground was exceedingly heavy, and some of the horses were greatly distressed at the finish. The bell rang for weighing a little before two; but, in consequence of the number of horses, it was near three before the preliminaries had concluded. About a quarter of an hour was occupied with the preparatory gallops in front of the Stand, and the greatest anxiety was manifested to view Pioneer, Culverthorpe, and the Roarer. The riders also came in for their share of wonderment; Captain Peel, Mason, M'Donough, and Oliver, being particularly inquired after. At this moment the crowd of sportsmen looking anxiously on, not only comprised all the gentlemen of the Paris Jockey Club, but a great number from England. Amongst the latter we perceived Lord Exmouth, Lord Canterbury, Lord Cantelupe, Sir Massey Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, &c. The Duke de Nemours was also present. The rain had by this time ceased, and every preparation being completed, the horses proceeded round by the bridge to take their places for the start.

Handicap for 10,000f, added to a sweepstakes of 500f; half forfeit; and 120f only, if declared to the Secretary of the Paris Jockey Club, before 11 o'clock at night on March 20th. The second horse to receive 1,200f from the entries, and the third to receive back his stake. Distance, 6,400 metres (about four English miles); 42 subs.

Mr. Tilbury's ch h Culverthorpe	..	..	(Captain W. Peel)	1
Mr. Vever's b h Little Tommy ..	..	..	.. (Owner)	2
Earl of Chesterfield's b h The Roarer	..	..	.. (Mason)	3
Lord E. Russell's b h Ragman ..	..	..	.. (Dixon)	0
Mr. Hay's br h Lancet ..	..	..	(W. McDonough)	0
Mr. W. Taylor's b h Pioneer	..	..	(Sir W. Don)	0
Mr. R. Cowen's b h Amsterdam ..	..	..	(Allsboue)	0
Captain Campbell's b h Cremeus	..	..	(Bradley)	0
Mr. G. Lambton's b m Chance ..	..	..	.. (Oliver)	0
Mr. Pearce's ch h The Scavenger	..	..	(Kitton)	0
Marquis de Las Marismas's b h Discord	..	..	(Taylor)	0

When the word was given to go, they all dashed together at the brook, which The Roarer went over first, Pioneer second, and Culverthorpe third. All the rest cleared it well also, except Cattonat, whose jockey fell. They all went over the second leap, a made fence, with equal success, except Cattonat, who refused, and whose chance was lost. Little Jimmy then went in front, and made strong running, followed by Lancet. Discord refused the third leap, and appeared no more on the race. No change of consequence occurred till they came to the road, where a sort of jumble took place, as sliding gently down. Culverthorpe here was obliged to hang back, Cremeus, who up to this point had gone a forward horse, but who now appeared distressed, being right in his way. At last, The Roarer, Lancet, Culverthorpe, Cremeus, Little Tommy, and Scavenger, got clear, the rest being a little behind. Scavenger refused at the last fence, near the turning flag, and lost ground; but, being a speedy horse, soon came up again to the others. After getting into the run home, Little Tommy, The Roarer, and Culverthorpe, were the only horses that had a chance, and, as they neared the winning-post, The Roarer fell behind, and the two others came along neck and neck. They cleared the last fence nearly at the same moment, Culverthorpe being perhaps a second in advance, and then set to for the finish. Little Tommy was, however, outpaced, and Culverthorpe won by about a length and a half. Loud cheering greeted Captain Peel, as he walked the winner back to the weighing stand; and it must be acknowledged that he merited the applause, as he rode capitally throughout. The second horse, too, was admirably jockeyed; and, when it is borne in mind that Mr. Vevers is a man of sixty-five years of age, it must be allowed that his nerve and determination are something altogether out of the common run.

THE COURSE, AND GREAT STAND.

THE COURSE.

It was an exceedingly quick race, the time being two or three seconds over eleven minutes. The value of the stakes is a trifle over 20,000 francs.

After the excitement occasioned by this crack affair had a little subsided, the bell rang for saddling for the second race, with gentlemen riders. It was a very different affair from the other, though not without interest also.

Purse of 1200f, added to 250f entries, half forfeit. The winner to be claimed for 5000f. Distance about 4000 metres (2½ miles). Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Rowles's br m The Witch	..	..	(W. Power)	1
M. de Bonexic's b h Chandos	..	..	(Owner)	2
Captain Best's b h Repealer	..	..	(Owner)	0

This race is easily described. The distance was shorter than the preceding event, but, excepting that the horses did not go so far from home, the ground was the same. They again started in the meadow in front of the Judge's stand, and Chandos in front, the Witch well up, and the old horse, Repealer (eighteen years, we understand), behind. Chandos bungled at the third or fourth leap, and lamed himself. The Witch then went on, and Repealer, not being able to compete with her in speed, was obliged to give in. The Witch went quietly over the ground, and won as she pleased.

The arrangements during the day reflect the greatest credit on Count de Vanblanc, the steward. Everything was in perfect order, and from beginning to end he discharged his arduous duties in the most able manner.

THE RACE COURSE—(CROIX DE BERNY.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 25 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 209.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.

No doubt can be entertained that the commercial and manufacturing greatness of England has been gained by some sacrifice, and that no slight one, of social happiness: our enormous wealth has been acquired by enormous work, the last much more widely distributed than the first, and with fewer exceptions. All are not rich, but all are condemned to excessive toil; that condition applies to every one except those who live on their own gains, the accumulations of their predecessors, or hereditary fortunes. The professors are not more favoured than trades and handicrafts; all are pursued under a system of "high pressure," applied to every energy intellectual, no less than physical. The result of such a system is certain; we are always producing and exporting, and the wealth of the world flows to us as to a centre, the profit remains with us as an accumulation, and we are a rich people—among the nations what the millionaire is amid merchants. We are undoubtedly respected, probably envied; but it may be questioned if our condition is altogether as enviable as it seems to be.

There are drawbacks and abatements even to that pride of wealth in which, we fear, there is some disposition among us to indulge. The vaults of the Bank are heaped with bullion; the balance of trade is in our favour on every Bourse of Europe, and our war ships arrive from the ends of the world, freighted with treasure—Chinese ransoms and Lahore tributes. But the medal has a reverse; and there are Andover Unions, with men gnawing putrid bones; poverty in our cities, struggling always, and almost in vain; women overtasked at occupations underpaid; machinery revolving from year's end to year's end, compelling nerves and sinews to keep up with it, and yoking the wasting powers of man to the inexhaustible strength of iron and the elements of nature. It is a wonderful spectacle: wherever we look, there is toil severe and continual, as if men were born only to feed power looms and weave cotton till they sink into the grave, leaving another generation to follow the same career. But, absorbed as we are by occupation, symptoms are every now and then visible, calculated to shake our faith in this universal sacrifice of souls to Mammon. The average of life is shortened, and what remains is but a long working day; existence is rendered painful, by the excessive anxiety to make the most of it.

The wealth we create seems to bring no general and wide-spread blessing with it: the process is always going on, the result never obtained. It is beginning to be believed that in some cases a limit can be placed to the power that drags every class along with such terrible velocity. There is a tendency to restrict the demands of the wealth-creating monster on the energies of those to whom, for all their toil, it gives but a bare subsistence. To this feeling belong the class of measures which of late years have become of growing importance—such as those interfering with the employment of women and children in mines, and restricting the hours of labour in factories. To the same movement must be attributed the exertions that are being made to obtain the earlier closing of shops and establishments. They are all expressions of one general feeling, which will hereafter have to be directed by legislation, however reluctant legislators at present seem to enter on the task.

The whole of Wednesday was devoted to the Ten Hours Bill, which has fallen from the hands of Lord Ashley to Mr. Fielden. We think the cause has changed advocates for the better. It is true that Mr. Fielden has not one of the qualities of a leader. He is advanced in life; has never mixed in the strife of parties; and, in the art of addressing public assemblies, he is totally deficient. In the House of Commons, at least, he is physically incapable of making a single sentence audible, even to the most attentive listener.

Lord Ashley, on the contrary, was a very able debater; had the *prestige* of noble birth in his favour; possessed all the personal advantages that Mr. Fielden lacks; and was unquestionably sincere in his endeavours. But, we fear, his benevolence was almost too universal. His efforts were divided among many clients, for all of whom they could not, in the nature of things, be successful. It constitutes no reproach to his philanthropy; but, we fear, Lord Ashley was too good for the worldly atmosphere of the House of Commons, and the cold, hard natures of politicians.

Mr. Fielden, with respect to this particular question, has some advantages over him: one of which is the greatest and most effective quality that can be brought to bear on the Legislature; he is a practical man—intimately and thoroughly conversant with the subject, in all its details. He is also one of that class, which, it is said, would be injured by this kind of legislation; he is one of the largest employers in England; and his opinion must carry great weight with it. He strongly advocates a limitation of the hours of labour for children, young persons, and women. For adult men it is not proposed that any restriction should be made.

Sir James Graham grounds his opposition to the measure on principle; when he is told that the principle has been broken through with advantage, he resists the bill, not because what has been done already has not succeeded, but because he thinks the relaxation of the principle has been carried to the verge of safety. He cannot deny that every change in this direction, hitherto, has been for the better, but he fears to go any farther. He thinks it unreasonable that workmen who have experienced the benefit of limiting the hours of labour to eleven, should petition in favour of a bill that fixes the limit at ten. We should think it is a decisive proof in favour of the proposal. A power might be given to suspend the law in extraordinary cases where it could be proved that embarrassment to the manufacturer or the loss of a foreign order would be occasioned by the failure to execute it in a certain time; or the difficulty might be got over better by paying extra wages for overtime. But the danger is not very threatening from this quarter; the greatest evils arise from "slackness," and often total want of employment. If the work could be more equally distributed over the year, it must be an advantage; the two extremes of too much work or none at all, are equally to be avoided, it is between these two extremes that we at present vibrate, for the want of some regulating power.

The debate is adjourned till next Wednesday week, a longer interval than appears auspicious; but, from the present extraordinary and complicated state of public business, quite unavoidable. It is the third adjovrned debate of the House of Commons has this week had on its hands.

Whatever may be the result, the principle will make its way;

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—VISCOUNT PALMERSTON AND M. THIERS INSPECTING MONT-VALMRIEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the Premier once objected to it that it was impossible to apply it by law to all the myriads of classes and callings who were overworked. It may be so; but it is as well to do as much as we can, even if we cannot effect all we desire. Among some of these classes, at least, we hope there is energy enough to regulate their own position without appealing to a rather [illegible]. We have great hope from the spread of clearer ideas on the subject among the employers. The root of the evil is with the [illegible] competition of capital that enforces the severest labour on those to whom that capital gives occasional relief. While the employers do not spare themselves, it is vain to suppose they will spare others.

There is, perhaps, no class in the kingdom that undergoes more constant, more severe, more wasting toil, than those of the retail shops and traders; its effects are not redeemed by the luxuries they can command, but which they can scarcely be said to enjoy; how many of this class perish in the prime of life! The anxiety of the mind wears out the frame, and both of them often break down together, long before their time. The wish to make a fortune, to leave their families independent, is, among this class, often carried to excess. The industry that should be spread over many generations is condensed into a single life, spent in a fever of accumulation, that his successors may live in idleness; and the consequent dissipation which so often squanders the wealth so clearly purchased, frequently teaches one of the most striking illustrations of the "vanity of human wishes." But these are the holders of the great power that moves the enterprise and industry of the world, and the destinies of mankind are almost in their hands; a little wisdom in the use of their influence would benefit themselves and others incalculably. It cannot be taught them by Acts of Parliament, but their intelligence [illegible] argument; and we think the more rational [illegible] in the [illegible] to be looking to find converts among those whose own personal influence would have more efficacy than the bills of a whole Session.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

[illegible] hours: the two Ex-Ministers started at eight o'clock in the morning, and did not complete the circuit till half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; walking, riding [illegible]

[illegible] of the most important fort, Mont-Valérien, upon the bank of the Seine, near the Versailles railway, and placed beyond the reach of any probable attack. It is intended to protect arrivals from the west, and to serve as a store for arms and ammunition: it contains, also, barracks for a very numerous garrison. A road [illegible] and a strategical route has been constructed, which descends in a zig-zag form towards the Seine, and abuts upon the Abbey of Longchamps.

Mont-Valérien is also called Mont-Calvary, from a chapel consecrated there, in 1633. It is a conical, isolated hill, two and a-half leagues from Paris. Hitherto it had been [illegible]

[illegible] tion, the latter custom ceased; but it was revived at the Restoration. At the Revolution of July, 1830, however, the hill and its dependencies passed out of the possession of the Church, and [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

There are not even nine days' wonders in Paris: so rapidly do its ecstatic inhabitants exhaust a new topic, that four or five days suffice to explode all its interest. Lecomte's attempt upon Louis Philippe excites less interest at this moment than [illegible] world, by his silence in this centre of all secrets, that human parrots are the least original, and the most indifferent.

In Paris, the absurdity will suggest, at this moment, is racing; the Steeple Chase of "*Le Croix Berny*" has turned the heads of ladies, as well as gentlemen. Ones more the day before yesterday—the whole of the fashionable population in Paris poured into the Champ de Mars, the latter of rank the Duchesse d'Istrie and her pretty sister; the ladies of commercial eminence by Madame Charles Laffite (an Engnish lady), and her friend, Madame Blum; whilst Mdlle. Rachel headed the Jockey Club. What it was like, the most exemplary of *réunions*, was proved in the first race, for of all horses entered, the only one that did not make his appearance was Vanity, belonging to Mr. Pasquel. One great effect of this mania is to make the Bois de Boulogne, as the latter lies in such sports, and even their technica. words have taken possession of the French language: beginning by the collective name of the recreation, "*le sport.*" Sir William Don, whose guns form overwopped the world, created a new sensation on Monday, when he won his race against Oliver, as Captain Peel at the last steeple-chase Indeed, each Englishman on such occasions is treated as an oracle, by whose opinion the crowd directs their bets.

One of the sources of a far more enduring good understanding betwixt the two nations, is Lord Palmerston's visit to Paris. The generous forgetfulness of past enmity [illegible] been fortunate indeed if his Lordship and the French Government had been on such excellent terms in former times. The misunderstandings of the latter retarded the commercial treaty, ready at the very moment of its conclusion, and whilst (thanks to the prohibitive system), with our railroads but just begun, we are now left at the mercy of the monopoly of the great proprietors of the small iron with wood, in all parts of France an artificial prosperity has been imparted to the new manufactories. [illegible]

[illegible] every where as a Sovereign Prince, presented at Court by the Turkish Ambassador *as a subject of his master*. Had I time and space I could give you the most curious details as regards his Highness; but all well-informed persons here at Court announce that there is no basis for rumours of his marriage, he will visit England; therefore you will have abundant opportunities of observing him yourselves. The English ladies will be surprised to find the truculent leader of the Egyptians so mild and gentlemanly a personage, and their curiosity will be gratified by be[illegible] person of most real and very clever renegade, Soliman Pacha, once Colonel Selves. Ibrahim Pacha and his staff are expected in the early part of September, and who are to visit England in June and July. At your Court the son of the Czar will, probably, meet Ibrahim Pacha, King Leopold, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, &c. &c. The King of Wurtemberg, the Duke of Modena, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and the Prince of Prussia (Count Ravensburg), have been mentioned here as other visitors to Windsor in July—but these are mere *on dits*.

One of the most interesting ceremonies I have witnessed for years, was that which took place for the inauguration of the tomb of the Queen Hortense, which has been erected in the church at Rueil, opposite that of her mother, the Empress Josephine, [illegible]

[illegible] features a poet and a musician, as she has proved, by exquisite romances, still popular in all civilised countries; adored by Napoleon, and the mother of the late Prince Louis Bonaparte, now a state prisoner at Ham: this resuscitation of Queen Hortense's memory was full of the deepest interest. The Cenotaph and Statue are of remarkably tasteful workmanship, and by the well known sculptor of Florence, Bartolini. Above, in the coloured windows, you read these pathetic mottoes:—

> "*Moins connue, moins trouble.*
> *Plus connue, plus aimé.*"

Words which are the summing up of the life of all these denizens of the higher world, who are, at the same time, good, beautiful, and celebrated. What increased the interest, was the presence of the lovely Princess Demidoff, wife of the great Russian *millionaire*, and daughter of Jerome Bonaparte; she was at hand to Prince de Montfort, (the son of Marshal Ney), to make a collection in the Church, within whose precincts were standing a relative of the departed, the Countess de Querelles, née Beauharnais, the Duc esse de Raguse, Mademoiselle de Lavalette, La Marechale Ney, the Countess Clam, and other personages, whose names recall the most paltry times of the imperial *Régime*.

ITALY.

The Paris papers contain very little additional information respecting Lecomte. It is somewhat remarkable that the *Débats* still persists in arguing that he is the dupe of some malignant political party. In fact, great efforts are evidently being made to connect Lecomte's crime with some political plot. The Brussels press eagerly publish a strange story from the *Armoricain*, of Brest, stating that a warrant has been issued there for the apprehension of a person who, being on his [illegible] from Morlaix to Brest, the traveller of the Irish mail, told his fellow tra[illegible] that Louis Philippe had just been assassinated.

It is stated that, as soon as Lecomte was arrested, Millet and the two gens-d'armes searched him, and found a razor and a small bottle on his person. On being asked if it was poison, he smiled and said, "No, I have no other weapon but my gun; I meant to shave off my beard and rub in the ointment, so that it might have the appearance of having been saved off two or three days since." One of the [illegible] gives the following account of Lecomte: —"Lecomte was a [illegible] Chasseurs of the Royal Guard during the Spanish campaign of 1823. He received the decoration of the Legion in rather a singular manner. The French Chasseurs charged a regiment of Spanish Cuirassiers, who, not being able to bear the charge, took [illegible] At the same moment, the horse of Lecomte fell away with him; and, notwithstanding his efforts, carried him into the midst of the enemy's ranks. Slashing right and left, Lecomte found himself opposite the Spanish Colonel, called on him to surrender, took him prisoner, and was decorated in consequence."

Lecomte has been again examined for two hours together, by the Chancellor [illegible]

[illegible] the Duke of Montpensier, accompanied by the Marquis Hastings, Lords Grey and Dacres, the Right Honourable Henry Ellis, General Sir John Doveton, and Colonel Sandercson, late of the Grenadier Guards, who had prepared the address, which was signed by more than 500 of the residents and visitors of Paris, proceeded to the Palace at the appointed time, and were received by his Majesty. The address having been read in a very impressive manner by the Duke of M[illegible]

His Majesty said that he was deeply sensible of the kind sympathy which was expressed by the British residents in Paris, and that the warmth of his feelings on this occasion prevented him from giving that utterance to them which he could have desired. This was not the only occasion, said the King, in which the hand of Providence had been conspicuously exposed him, and he could never be sufficiently grateful for the Divine favour which had been showered upon him, his Queen, and his family.

His Majesty added, that the hospitality exercised towards him in England could never be effaced from his heart and memory. He was strongly impressed with the cordial reception which he met with from all classes, particularly from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London on the occasion of his late visit. He [illegible] said, and whilst has been since further exemplified by that body in a most gratifying manner.

His Majesty, in conclusion, said he was truly grateful for the cordial expressions contained in the address which had just been read to him.

The satisfaction of the gentlemen who presented the address was much increased by the following circumstance. His Majesty having noticed that the Queen's name was [illegible]

Wanting to repair to her Majesty, and make this known to her. The Queen graciously condescended to appear, and the committee were presented to her by the King individually. After the ready of the [illegible]

[illegible] that she derived from the cordial sentiments contained in the address.

Lord and Lady Palmerston were to leave Paris for London on Tuesday morning.

Last Sunday was the birth-day of the Queen of the French, who on that day entered her sixty-fifth year.

Ibrahim Pacha has arrived at Paris, and taken up his residence at the Hôtel [illegible]

[illegible] horses, went to the Elysée Bourbon, to bring Ibrahim Pacha to the Tuileries. His Highness entered the first carriage, with Colonel Thierry, Aide-de-camp of the Duke de Montpensier, [illegible]

[illegible] of the Egyptian school were in the three other carriages; and the suite of his Highness followed in private carriages. They were attended by twelve servants and outriders in the King's livories. The carriages drove to the entrance at the Pavilion de Flore, where Ibrahim Pacha was received on alighting by the Duke de Montpensier, who conducted him [illegible]

[illegible] same, in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, with the Queen, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and the Princesses. His Highness was followed by his numerous suite, among whom was Soliman Pacha (Colonel Selves), Marshal Soult, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marshal Sebastiani, and several general's all in full-dress uniforms, [illegible]

[illegible] Sublime Porte in the following terms:—"I request permission to present to your Majesty the son of the most illustrious servant of the Sultan, my master, Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali Viceroy of Egypt." The [illegible] Ibrahim Pacha, [illegible]

[illegible] during the excursion of his Royal Highness in Egypt. His Majesty also conversed with Colonel Selves and the other officers of the Prince's suite. Ibrahim Pacha was afterwards presented to the Queen and Princesses. His Majesty then conducted the Prince to the Hall of the Marshals, and thence the Duke de Montpensier attended him to the entrance of the Pavilion de Flore, where he and his suite re-entered the carriages, and returned in the same order as they came to the Elysée Bourbon.

Ibrahim Pacha is a little under the ordinary stature; his countenance is calm, but very expressive, and while quite animated and penetrating. His beard is long and grey, his step firm, and his carriage dignified. At dinner on the King [illegible]

[illegible] The Prince of Salerno sat on the right of the Queen, and the Prince of Salerno on the right of the King. Marshal Soult, President of the Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Spanish Ambassador, Grandmaster of Ambassadors, and Dr. Lallemand, Ibrahim Pacha's Physician, and also the Prince's secretary and his Majesty. Ibrahim Pacha left the Palace at half-past eight, attended by Col. Thierry, after having taken leave of the Queen, royal family, and particularly from the Duke de Montpensier, the most cordial and flattering attentions being paid to him respect. His Highness' sojourn in Paris, it is said, will be prolonged three weeks.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Marine, amendment, brought forward by M. Cremieux, to impose the system of public instruction on the Government, was rejected by a majority of 33 votes, 111 having voted for and 145 against it. This vote is of importance, as it will affect all the railway bills which have yet to pass through the Chambers. There is now no doubt that the Chambers will concede to the Minister of Public Works the power of making direct concessions. The whole of the Ministers were present, and voted against the amendment.

The *Courrier Français* says: "Among the acts of grace to be issued by the [illegible] Ledru-Rollin and others, who were banished at the commencement of March [illegible] be commuted into that of five years' imprisonment, including the period which has elapsed since her conviction."

PORTUGAL.

SERIOUS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 20th ult. announce that agrarian disturbances had broken out in the province of Minho. The Constitution was suspended on [illegible] were was by means of a telegraphic despatch, which stated, "That on the 14th instant (April) the people of the districts of Guimarães, Prado, and Penella, rose tumultuously, and entering the city of Braga attacked the 8th infantry there stationed, by whom they were driven back with the loss of many killed and wounded."

According to the other accounts received at Lisbon, the insurgents were in possession of Guimarães, having overcome the detachment of troops there sta[illegible]

At Braga, however, the troops still maintained the upper hand. In Lisbon, everything was perfectly quiet, but the cause of the insurgents evidently met with much sympathy, especially from the lower orders.

A subsequent account from Lisbon says:—"The authorities placed themselves immediately in an attitude of defence, and were joined by also a eighty of the police forces armed, which kept, for a short time, the people in check, and prevented a denouement of the 8th Infantry, from Braga, arrived, and it was intimated to the party which had revolted, that they must leave the place. The character of this revolt[illegible] is of a more serious grade than any we have had since 1820; it is that of the *people* against the robbery, or rather the authorities, but, hitherto, where the troops have met disorder, they have met with no harsh treatment."

An Oporto paper says:—"The revolution in the neighbouring kingdom progresses with rapidity. The city of Lego, capital of the province of that name, has joined the standard of liberty, which was raised by the whole garrison. Ciudad Rodrigo, and the forces which were stationed there, have likewise pronounced. At this place, a colonel, who obstinately refused to acquiesce in the movement, was killed."

The Minister of Justice (José Bernardo da Costa Cabral) has come up from Lisbon, with a small reinforcement of infantry, and has taken the supreme Government of the North of Portugal into his own hands.

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 4th of April have reached us. There is still nothing decisive in regard to the Oregon territory, but what has taken place is certainly of a pacific tendency. In the Senate, General Cass had made a bellicose speech, in which he argued strongly for not giving up an inch of Oregon to England, and spoke of war in terms of glory, rather (judging from his general tone) as if war would be more a matter of joy than of regret, contending that the treaty of Utrecht made no line of boundary south of 54 deg. 40 min. (the Russian line), and that if it could be shewn that the treaty of Utrecht meant 49 deg. to be a boundary between the then French and English colonies, he would not say another word upon the matter.—Mr. Benton made a speech in reply, which excited much interest. Mr. Benton successfully proved that the treaty of Utrecht *contemplated, intended*, and, in fact, *established the 49th parallel as the true boundary* [illegible] lowed, and made a warm war-speech, for 54 deg. 40 min., in the wake of General Cass—but in vain; the die was cast, for Mr. Benton's voice had laid the war-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

might think proper to signify to the Committee of Selection that on special grounds they should be exempted from serving on committees, should be exempted accordingly. The Committee of Selection to report to the House the names of all such members, and also the grounds for such exemption.

Sir R. Peel contended that, as Mr. Charles O'Neil had obtained the authority of the House, and that after every consideration had been offered to him by the Chairman of the Committee, they were bound to declare Mr O'Brien guilty of contempt. To affirm such a proposition as that proposed by Mr. Warburton would be absurd.

After a long discussion, a division took place, and the amendment was defeated by a majority of 139 to 15.

The question then divided on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 133 to 13.

Mr. Charles O'Neil was then called at the bar, and Mr. Smith O'Brien was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The debate upon the bankers was adjourned to Thursday.

Winding-up of Railway Companies.—Mr. Hudson obtained leave to bring in a bill for enabling or facilitating the winding up of the affairs of joint-stock companies for making Railways, which shall have been formed subsequent to the commencement of the last session of Parliament, and for which acts of incorporation shall not be obtained during the present session.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS — Wednesday.

The House, as usual on Wednesday, sat at twelve o'clock.

The Factories Bill.—When the order of the day was moved for the second reading of the Factories Bill, Mr Hindley rose and said to Mr. Fielden not to bring a bill of such importance forward on a Wednesday, and appealed also to the Government to fix one of the days appropriated to Ministerial business for the purpose of taking the measure. Sir E. Peel said that in the present state of public business he could not give up one of the Government days to this discussion, however important. Mr. Hume said he meant after the Corn Bill should have been disposed of.—Sir James Graham said there was other most important business which would occupy all the time at the disposal of the Government.

A desultory discussion ensued upon the propriety of postponement, and ultimately Mr. Fielden moved, and was seconded by Mr. Brotherton, that the bill be read this forenoon Bill, limiting the labour of young persons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen to ten hours a day Mr. Ainsworth seconded the motion, although he recommended a compromise of eleven hours.—Mr. Hume opposed the bill, because it would be an interference with the application of capital. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Sir Gerard Noel gave his cordial support to the bill. Sir J. Graham said that, after most carefully and dispassionately considering his former opinions with reference to the subject, he considered it his duty to concur with Mr. Hume in resisting the further progress of the bill. He then referred to the alterations which had been made on the subject, to the capital employed in the three trades that would be affected by the bill, and to the number of persons employed in those trades, and contended that the measure would indirectly affect adult labourers, and lead ultimately to a reduction of wages. He concluded by stating that he and his colleagues had made up their minds to resist the further progress of the measure. The debate on the bill was adjourned to Wednesday, 13th inst.

The House sat till six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

The Insolvent Debtors' Act.—Lord Denman brought in a bill to amend one of the provisions of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Religious Opinions Relief Bill.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of this bill, and in doing so entered into a brief explanation of the nature of the bill. The bill was founded upon the report of the Criminal Law Commissioners, who had deeply investigated the subject. The intention of the bill was to remove various disabilities and penalties imposed by more than thirty Acts of Parliament.

After some discussion, in the course of which the Bishop of Exeter strongly opposed parts of the measure, it was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Member.—Mr. Edward Sandels took the oaths and his seat for Ripon.

Complaints against the Post-Office.—Captain Vivian wished to learn from the Secretary of the Treasury the cause of the many delays in the transmission of letters and papers through the Post-Office? The complaints against the Post-Office authorities were extremely numerous, and the Government should take some steps to remedy the evil.—Mr. Cardwell was aware that complaints had lately been made with respect to the transmission of newspapers, but he did not believe that the error lay with the Post-Office. He had not heard any complaint with respect to the transmission of letters. He held in his hand a return, by which it appeared that 125,000 newspapers had been transmitted during one week; and the errors were comparatively few, and when they had occurred, they were not attributable to the Post-Office. but to other causes, such as the covers coming off, &c. An addition to the building of the Post-Office, and several other measures, had been resorted to, to give increased facilities for the transmission of letters and papers in future. It was to be regretted that many of the newspapers, indeed the greater number, were posted at the latest possible moment, and it was utterly impossible to avoid occasional mistakes. All that could be done to remedy the evil would be done by the Government, and, he hoped, to the public satisfaction.

Commitment of Mr. W. S O'Brien.—Mr. Estcourt moved the order of the day for the adjourned debate upon the motion to commit Mr. W S. O'Brien. The Speaker said that, before he called upon any hon. member to address himself to the question, he thought it his duty to state the opinion of the Chair. The Speaker regretted to say that [illegible] he would have [illegible] right at the bar of the House.—The Speaker said that there was no precedent of a member appearing at the bar, except as what he might almost say as a criminal. After a few words from Mr. H. Grattan and Mr M. Milnes, strangers were ordered to withdraw, but no division took place. On our re-admission, the House ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. William Smith O'Brien into custody, in conformity with the motion.

In the course of the evening, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced that he had taken Mr. S. O'Brien into custody, in pursuance of the orders of the House.

After disposing of the motions on the paper, the House rose at half-past nine o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

The Railway Committee recommenced their proceedings on Monday. The Groups occupied, for the first time, the rooms on the ground floor of the Committee; the rooms on the river front having been fitted up temporarily, and appropriated to the use of the committees for the remainder of the session. These lofty and spacious rooms present a striking contrast to the small, low, flat rooms in which the previous day occupied as committee rooms. They are, however, as yet, very far from being finished. The largest of these rooms is that occupied by Group No. XVII., the chairman of the North Eastern lines, which leaves a cul-de-sac capital of nearly three millions, were opened on Group XXVII. The number of Committee Groups which met on Monday was nine, two of which assembled for the first time. On Tuesday the number was ten, an additional Group (GXXVI.) having assembled in No. XXV. Room.

There were fourteen Committees on groups of railways on Wednesday, a greater number than on any since the commencement of the session. Much has been evident progress made already in the disposal of the Committee business. Two of the groups have been cleared off, all the Bills having been disposed of, and in none of the others do Committees sit habitually in advance towards the end of their labours, so as to clear the space for the forthcoming groups. Even the proceedings in the North East Railways seem to be approaching a period. The preamble of the Northern Extension of the Edinburgh and Northern has been found proved in Group VII. The labours of Group XXII. have been closed with the adjustment of some clauses in the Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham bill, which preambles had to be declared proved.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, resolutely refuses to go to Group XI. The Sergeant-at-Arms, anticipating that the honourable member would naturally entertain an antipathy to a transfer either to the Isle of Correction or Tower, has laid the needless to prepare for his future residence a Parliamentary prison cell. This rare place for impending impeached members having for some years past fallen into decadence, it has recently been tenanted by unchangers of the house and tickets, who, by dint of whitewashing and whitewash, have converted it into a comfortable domicile. The interior has an air of supreme comfort, and the only peculiarities that distinguish it are certain basaltic embellishments at the window in the shape of bars and balustrades There is a French sedstead prepared for the new visitor. The room is three feet wide, and six high. On Wednesday the honourable member, will Mr. Grattan, M P., personally inspected this contained cell.

Art Unions.—On Monday evening a meeting of artists was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St James's, for the purpose of supporting the bill introduced by Mr. Wyse, for the legalisation of Art Unions. The chair was taken by Sir W. C. Ross, surveyed by many persons of professional distinction. Some resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion of the meeting strongly in favour of the principles on which art unions are based, and their influence in fostering the fine arts and [illegible] the bill. A petition, founded on the resolutions, and [illegible] Legislature to pass the bill, was adopted. The meeting was very numerously attended

The Late Murder at Berkeswell, near Coventry.—James Read, who was accused at the late Warwick assizes on the charge of murdering an old man named Fran er, in the parish of Berkeswell, has been again committed for trial on the charge of having the old man's house [illegible] a hat, and other articles were pawned in Birmingham, a day or two after the murder, in the prisoner's name.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT.

It is now decided on that the approaching accouchement of the Queen, an event to which her subjects look forward with so much affectionate interest, is to take place at Buckingham Palace.

It is stated that the Queen, on the intelligence reaching her of the attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe wrote an autograph letter in her own friendly and affectionate style, to the [illegible] on the providential escape. The letter was instantly despatched by a special messenger to Paris.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Hon. Miss Mitchell, visited the Queen on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Miss Murray, [illegible] Miss Stanley, Lord Byron, Lord Caernarvon, and [illegible] Seymour, honoured the [illegible] with their company at dinner on Tuesday last. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was also present.

The Queen had a dinner-party on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace. The company included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Augusta Bruce, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Augusta Gedogan, Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Delaware, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Howe, Earl of Cawdor, Lord George Lennox, Hon. and Rev C. Leslie Courtenay, Captain the Hon. James P. Murray, Mr. Edmund Mildmay, Colonel Wylde, and Baron de Reitzenstein. The band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr Tutten, was in attendance during dinner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took an airing in an open carriage and four, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

Visit of Prince Albert to Osborne House.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by a very small retinue of persons, arrived by special train from the South-Western rail, at the terminus in the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, Portsmouth, on Tuesday morning, soon after eight o'clock. By his expressed desire, all demonstrations of respect and ceremony were dispensed with. He immediately proceeded to the *Lightning* steam-tender, Master Commander Petley, and as soon as his Royal Highness was on board she left the harbour for Osborne House. The day was beautifully fine, and the Prince remained on deck during the whole time occupied in crossing the Solent. The steamer arrived off Osborne House a short time before ten, when Prince Albert landed. At three the Prince attended in the *Lightning*, honour had five hours to view the improvements and alterations now in course of completion in the house and grounds. At four Prince Albert landed at the Royal Clarence-yard, and proceeded to London.

Royal Birth-days.—The birth-days of the Duchess of Gloucester, on Friday last 70th year, and of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, born in 1843, were celebrated on Saturday last.

The Duke of Wellington's Birthday.—Yesterday (Friday) the Duke of Wellington completed his 77th year, having been born May 1, 1769.

Cabinet Dinner.—On Wednesday evening the Earl of Aberdeen received at Argyll House, the following members of the Cabinet:—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Earl of St Germans, and the Earl of Dalhousie

Aristocratic Marriages.—His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is about to lend to the hymeneal altar the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Plowden, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook.—On Wednesday, Mr George Granville Francis Egerton, eldest son of Lord Francis Egerton, and nephew of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, was married to the Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Cawdor.—The marriage of the Hon. Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock, and the Hon. James A Stuart Wortley, M.P., brother of Lord Wharncliffe, is to be solemnised on Wednesday next. The marriage of the Hon. Percy Moreton, third son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Ducie, and Miss Jane Frances Price, daughter of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., was solemnised on Tuesday last.

Death of the Countess of Beauchamp.—The Countess of Beauchamp expired on Sunday last, at the Albion Hotel, Brighton, after an illness of a very few days' duration. The deceased Countess was at the 87th year of her age. Her ladyship was the only daughter of John, first Earl of Clonmel, and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl. Her Ladyship was married, in March, 1814, to John Reginald, present and third Earl of Beauchamp, by whom she leaves no issue. The remains of the deceased Countess will be interred in the family mausoleum in Worcestershire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir James Graham's eldest son, Mr. Frederick Uvic Graham, has joined the 1st Life Guards as Cornet.

The Vacant Colonelcies.—The Colonelcies of the 8th and 19th Regiments vacant by the deaths of General Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., and Sir Moore Disney, K.C.H., have been filled up. General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. (from the 49th Regiment), replaces General Bayly in the 8th Regiment; and General Sir Phineas Riall, K.C.H. (from the 74th Regiment), General Disney in the 19th Regiment. They are, in turn, replaced by General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., who goes to the 49th, and General Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., who goes to the 74th Regiment.

The Brevet.—We understand that a brevet in the army and navy, will very shortly be announced, and that the period at which we are to look for it will be the auspicious day of her Majesty's accouchement. It is stated in a circle most likely to be well-informed, that a promotion would have been given last year, but not the expense of the Navy and Ordnance Department been so great as to check the announcement of it at that time.

The Falkirk District of Burghs.—Lord Lincoln is a candidate for the [illegible] presentation of this district of burghs. Last Saturday he arrived at Falkirk, where he paid his respects to the Magistrates and Council, and others of the [illegible] owing to his being understood that Mr. Wilson, of Dundyvas, had agreed to come forward to contest the vacant seat, in compliance with a requisition from a number of his friends, as also from certain [illegible] ours which had gone abroad relative to the circumstances attending Mr. Baird's withdrawal from the representation, over the electors like so many sheep of the dogs-tron. (Laughter.) He also alluded to Lord Lincoln's conversion as having "sprung out of the rottenness of the potato crop" (great laughter)—and went on to criticise his Lordship's measures very freely, amidst the laughter of the crowd. Lord Lincoln made some observations in explanation, whereupon Mr. Brodie declared that he did not mean to impute anything dishonourable to his Lordship. On the suggestion of Douglas Baird, Esq., three cheers were given for Lord Lincoln; after which the assemblage quietly dispersed.

Abolition of the Punishment of Death.—On Wednesday evening, there was a very numerous meeting at Exeter Hall, to adopt steps to procure the abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. Ewart, M.P., was in the chair; several other Members of Parliament were present. Lord Nugent moved the first resolution:—"That the efficacy of criminal laws depends less upon the severity of punishment than the certainty of infliction; and that laws which cannot be carried into execution without shocking the feelings of society, and making abhorrence of the crime in sympathy for the offender, are contrary to reason, inconsistent with morality, and opposed to the interests of justice objections which most forcibly apply to statutes enacting the punishment of death." The motion having been carried, Mr. O'Connell moved a resolution condemning the punishment of death; and, after denouncing the law which inflicted that punishment, he said he considered that he was a competent witness in the case, for he had been the means of his life having been spared by the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy in the case of a few minutes, both vessels came in collision. The *Scrivapatam* struck the *Harriet* amidships, and, being almost triple its size, the consequence of the latter was tremendous, cutting her down to the water's edge, and carrying away her mainmast. Such was the force, in fact, that the *Harriet* was thrown almost on her beam ends. Her unfortunate crew, that were on the watch, clamby ran up the fore and main mast, and jumped on to the bowsprit of the *Scrivapatam*, and shortly afterwards, the remainder of the crew, who were below, in bed, followed in a state of nudity. They had scarcely done so, when her remaining masts broke short off, and went overboard. By some means, her rigging got entangled with the bow of the Indiaman, but, as the *Harriet* filled, the pressure carried away all forward, viz., the bowsprit, jibboom, and other spars of the *Scrivapatam*, clean off by the hull, and, rolling over for a time, disappeared. Luckily, the *Scrivapatam* sustained no other damage, although so terrible was the collision, that her crew feared she would founder.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

NAPOLEON'S PASSAGE OF ST. BERNARD.

If the passage of the St. Bernard deserve far more blame than praise as a military operation, the reverse is the case if considered as a political one; for if its object were to dazzle and [illegible] with a view to aid in Napoleon's elevation, then, certain!, nothing could be better calculated. The novelty of the undertaking—its real and exaggerated difficulties—the march of an army over the lofty [illegible] of snow and ice that cover the highest summits of the Alps—the breaking into the fair lands of Italy from such wilds as these—the [illegible] and barrenness, so long astonished Europe, as the avalanche bursts from the lofty regions whence the invaders descended, had something striking and romantic that could not, if attended with success, fail to captivate the ardent and excited imaginations of the French people [illegible] of the Parisian soldiers for description and declamation: "enabled [illegible] as he says, "to praise their own nation, according to custom, beyond all bounds and measure" and tended naturally to make them idolize the man who, to be the first among the French, had performed actions that, as represented, seemed almost to border on the miraculous. If looked upon in this point of view, and as a road towards a crown, for which every thing was to be risked, then the passage of the St. Bernard was a great conception. If it be examined as a strategical monument, and tried by the fate of Genoa, the small army brought into the field at Marengo, and by the situation of affairs at one o'clock on the decisive battleday, then it is little, indeed.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

SHAMS OF LIVING.

There are a great many very painful methods of earning a livelihood. [illegible] dashery appears to involve a large proportion of human suffering, [illegible] everybody connected with that branch of trade, from those who make the [illegible] to those who sell them. A chimney-sweep is a proverbial [illegible] and we should pause some time before we decided upon following that of a postman in St. Giles's, a waiter at a night-tavern, a break-of-day coffee-stall or, or an after-midnight cabman. Then there are the come writers; a wretched parson, who are obliged to be funny by the page, and make any quantity of jokes to order that may be demanded: but who are supposed by the world at large to live in a state of constant merriment at their own prediction; a thrower down their pen from time to time to scream with laughter at what they are inventing And there are gentlemen in dirty tights and trunks, and braces worked with faded spangles, who dangle through the pit through the [illegible] and walk on their heads in the gutters, upon mere speculation of the available halfpence to be pitched into the ring upon the promise that the young man will now go through his extraordinarily performance. Then the Bounding Ball or the Pyrenees, performed before Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and at the parties of the nobility." There are also the wandering artists, who draw mackerel on the pavement, in coke or cinder; and in coloured chalks, who are ordered to walk them by the policeman. There are, too, steamboat stokers in the Dog-days; and morning-paper newsvendors in the winter: toadeaters of every description, who never [illegible] known knaves, for their breakfast; and questionable *personæ* struggling for a position, who also undergo much misery and privation, constantly making the humble mutton of private life atone for the rarebit and venison of the party; and sneaking from the parlsian wine to the world-be-so-if-we-could composite, or even the domestic mould, when they consider themselves safe from the clown's announcement in a pantomime of "Here's somebody coming!" *Dort Household Book of Lascellany.*

THE OLD PARLOUR CARPET

My old parlour carpet! not Persian nor Turkey,
But right Kidderminster, the true British loom;
Thy face, once so bright, is now ragged and murk;
And they'd fain cast thee forth from my snug little room.

Thou art threadbare and ancient, but still my eye traces
Thy square Grecian scroll, and the quaint Arabesque;
And my fancy yet pictures all sorts of odd faces,
And griffins and gnomes in thy pattern grotesque.

And oft o'er my heart steals the spirit of sadness,
As then leaded me back to a long-vanished day,
When I think of the feet, in whose steps ever was [illegible] dness,
And that once swept thy surface—alas! where are they:

Ah me! those dear feet the far mountains are trendin
That are hid from our eyes by the gloom of the grave;
While we, broken-hearted in the lonely dwelling
Vain tears of regret for the fond and the brave.

O! how fresh to my mind thou bringst many a vision,
Which, though thronged with dead faces, I would not d
Nor thee sudden exchange for the day-dreams Elysian,
On which youth's teeming fancy delighteth to dwell.

Then remain where thou art, for they shall not remove thee,
Though death's sped thou hast in tatters and stains;
A grey cringer shall be, like a friend, loth to leave thee,
And shield from derision thy honoured remains.—W. H. B.

The Union Magazine

ORIGIN OF HERALDRY.

The word *Heraldry* is derived from the German *Heer*, a host, an army—and *Held*, a champion; and the term *blazon*, by which the science is denoted in French, English, Italian, and German, is derived from [illegible] word *Blasen*, "to blow the horn." For, whenever a new knight appeared in tournament, the herald sounded the trumpet, and as the competitors were clad in complete armour, it was impossible to know any of the shield, armour belonging to each. Thus, the knowledge of the various devices symbols was called *Heraldry*; and, as the announcement was made by the sound of trumpet, it was termed "Blazonry" or "Blazoning." The Germans transmitting it to the French, it reached us after the Norman Conquest.—*From the "Patrician," No. 1, [illegible] by John Bull*

SMALL WRONGS

[illegible] s who would take small wrongs with them into Par
Go where they will, they carry with them a travelling-case of injuries. D we
not know Trumpery? A very regular man, and a most respectable shopkeeper.
[illegible]

recollects the bald-sovereign taken in days [illegible], and at the excited contemplation of his mouth the smile dies, a death of sudden s.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine*

THE MIDDLE AGE MANIA

The only persons who really do cause a bold stand against this foolish pr [illegible] are the female portion of the community. Instead of evincing a taste for the appearances peculiar to the middle age, the struggle among them is, to [illegible] the longest to set Lei face against all mediæval attrib [illegible] dresses.

HORRORS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Eye-witnesses have likened the appearance of Paris, in 1793, to a city [illegible] by demons and harpies. Down the gutters of its silent streets crept [illegible] a stream of human blood; through its numerous and gorgeous fountains pa [illegible] an inundation of horrid and delicious wine. Every house [illegible] was the [illegible] factor, ignominies and cruelties for the good: there was luxury for the [illegible], privation for the multitudes. Never, in the [illegible] records of Dante, has man conceived more appalling scenes of hideous and ineffable horror. Never witnessed such day in the public thoroughfares of the French capital "Death is an ordinal sleep:" were the ominous words painted above the porch of every [illegible] the rue cadaverique of Père la Chaise proclaimed from [illegible] lation, maddened by an accumulation of blasphemy and [illegible] *maquisle* about the gory planks of the guillotine, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the performers of their [illegible] To have [illegible] were in full operation; the bank [illegible] Paris, the [illegible] sent crowds of his fellow [illegible] to the

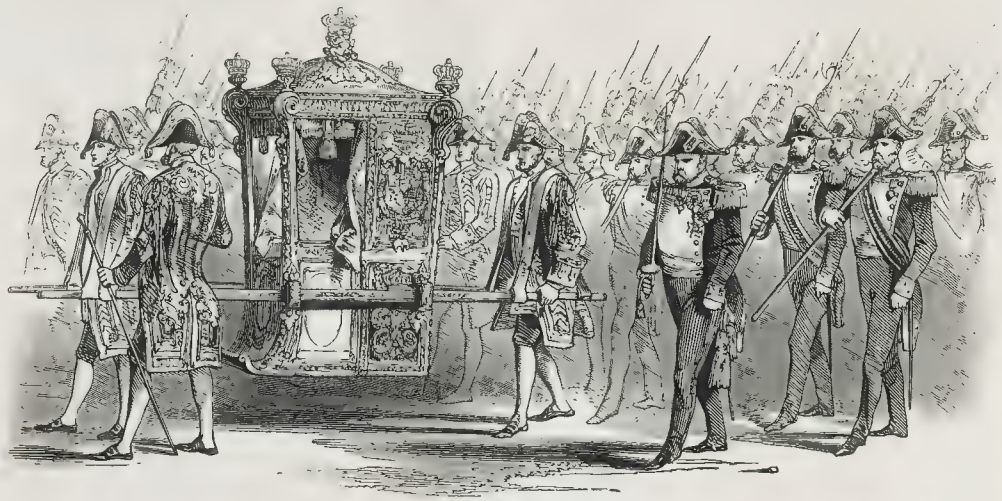
SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

Our Artist has resumed his Illustrations of Spanish manners with a pair of life-like groups of Spanish Officers (Lancers and Engineers, and the 1st Regiment of Cuirassiers). The uniform of the former is dark blue and gold, with dark grey undress frocks. The uniform of the Cuirassiers is scarlet, purple, and gold, polished steel cuirasses, and helmets of brass gilt, with raven-black horse-hair.

A note upon the Army of Spain may be interesting. Before the breaking out of the Civil War, the standing army amounted to 60,000 men, besides a reserve of *Milicias Provinciales*, which consisted of 30,000 men. These forces were considerably increased in 1833, and at the close of the war amounted to upwards of 300,000 men, including in this number several regiments of national guards, who performed the same service as troops of the line. Since the peace, this number has been greatly reduced; the Royal Guard has been abolished, and its regiments have been incorporated with the rest of the army.

The larger Engraving shows a portion of the Royal procession, on Thursday in the Holy Week, when the Queen goes in state, on foot, to visit the churches. The *cortège* is headed by a staff of officers, then a picked troop of hussars, and their band; the Grandees preceding the Queen, bareheaded; then the Queen with the Archbishop, train-bearers, ladies of the Court, &c. Next comes a group of the Royal halberdiers; next, the sedan-chair of her Majesty, richly carved and gilt, borne and attended by the Royal footmen, in rich state liveries; and then follow halberdiers, a troop of cavalry, cuirassiers, and hussars, closing the procession, which passes in silent state through lines of infantry.

SPANISH OFFICERS.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION TO CHURCH.

SPANISH CUIRASSIERS.

Our letters from Spain announce serious occurrences in Gallicia. The *Madrid Gazette* publishes four despatches from different parts of that province. The Political Chief of Orense wrote, on the 17th, that, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a body of 600 or 700 insurgents, belonging mostly to the provincial battalions of Oviedo and Zamora, and commanded by Brigadier Leandro Rubio, had presented themselves at the bridge of the town, but that, having been fired upon by the provincials of Guadalaxara and Mondonedo, they retired, leaving a party in a house not far distant from the bridge. General Concha was at Monforte, seven leagues from Orense. Part of his division was stationed at Villaviejas, Pereira, and Gudina.

General Concha is stated in one of the despatches to have been at Monforte, seven leagues distant from Orense, and in the opposite direction to Rivadiva. His division is distributed between Villaviejas, Pereira, and Endiva, which towns are in the limits of the province of Zamora. Another account, given by the Minister of War, speaks of Concha's being at La Chantada, somewhere in the same direction, and five leagues distant from Orense, and more than ten leagues distant from Lugo, from which he had been obliged to retire. Not a word is said in the despatches about the battalion of Malaga, which was reported to have passed over to the insurgents.

The Political Chief of Lugo, writing from Nogales, six leagues distant from Lugo, mentions that much discouragement exists amongst the insurgents there. He had issued circulars, cautioning the Ayuntamientos to pay them no money, and to furnish them with no supplies. They had issued from the town to collect provisions, and returned without leaving any advanced post. Troops were reported at Villafranca, whither they were proceeding, by forced marches, to put themselves in communication with General Concha.

The Political Chief of Oviedo informed the Government, that, on the night of the 15th ult., an attempt was made by the sergeants of the provincial regiment of Salamanca, to induce it to pronounce and join the insurgents. The plot, however, was denounced by the soldiers, and the conspirators were taken into custody. The *Heraldo* announces that the Government had sent four ships of war to cruise off the coast of Vigo, for the purpose of preventing the landing of supplies for the rebels, and to co-operate with the Queen's troops in an attack on the place. At Malaga and Carthagena, symptoms of revolt had manifested themselves, but the authorities had adopted measures to check any attempt at insurrection.

A decree of General Villalonga, dated the 15th ult., from Corunna, declares the coasts of Gallicia, from Rivadeo to La Guarda, in a state of blockade. The Captain-General of Gallicia, in a despatch of the 14th, states that the column under the orders of General Puig Samper has repulsed the insurgents at Seguerro, and compelled them to disperse. Several of the rioters were killed, and an officer and some privates among the troops wounded. General Concha was preparing to march on Orense, which was menaced by the insurgents.

Letters from Vigo mention that considerable ferment was observable in that neighbourhood.

General Iriarte was at Vigo, and had declared for the Constitution of 1837. The Spanish brig *Nervana*, lying at Cadiz, had also pronounced in favour of Don Enrique. In short, at several Spanish ports, the insurrection was gradually becoming more popular.

Letters from Seville, of the 17th ult., mention that it was proposed to proclaim martial law in that city and province.

The following is published officially, in the shape of an extraordinary bulletin:

Superior Political Government of the Province of Corunna, Friday, April 24.

His Excellency the Captain-General of Gallicia, at half-past nine this morning, communicates to me the following:—

"His Excellency the Commandant-General of the expeditionary division of Galicia, Don José de la Conchas, under date of yesterday, from Santiago, says as follows:—

"'Excellent Sir, I have the satisfaction to announce to your Excellency that after an engagement commenced from the heights of Cocheiro, and after storming this city, notwithstanding the strong defence of the insurgents under the command of De Solis, all the forces here assembled have been compelled, at seven o'clock at night, to surrender at discretion.

"'The number of prisoners will be above 1400, composed of the battalions of Zamora, Gijon, and Segovia; of some 70 men of the Civil Guard, and several detachments of Gijon and Oviedo, with 20 cavalry of Villaviciosa. The number of officers reaches 54, amongst them the Commandant Solis.

"'I cannot, from want of time, give your Excellency further details, but must, notwithstanding, inform you that the troops under my command have conducted themselves with the greatest valour, which will be shown by the capture of this city, which has cost me more than 100 men in killed and wounded.'

"JOSE MARTINEZ, the Political Chief

(Countersigned) "FYGENIO REGUERO, Secretary."

A Valladolid letter states that the notorious General Nogueras, the murderer of Cabrera's aged mother, has entered Pontevedra with a reinforcement of 160 men, and that the rebels are daily receiving succours from Portugal by sea. Their retreat from Santiago was a well-calculated and prudent movement, as there they were in an open town, whilst at Vigo and Pontevedra strong fortifications defend them on the land side, and the sea is in their rear to escape by, if necessary.

THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE-CHASE.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

We have been favoured with the original of the annexed Portrait of the youthful Sovereign of the Punjaub, sketched in Durbar, by a gentleman in the suite of the Governor-General, at Lullecanee, a village twenty-six miles south of Lahore.

The name of the Maharajah occupies a very prominent position in our pacificatory intelligence in our Journal of last week. (*See* page 266.) The boy ruler is a reputed son of Runjeet Singh, who was set up by Herab Singh as Maharajah, after the murderous Ajeet Singh had been cut to pieces. In the capacity of Minister to this child of tender years, Herab Singh endeavoured to grasp the powers of the state. He was not strong enough to keep the place he had won.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH, SKETCHED IN DURBAR.

New factions arose, new mutinies occurred among the troops, and Herab Singh, becoming an object of hostility to his nearest of kin, died as most of his predecessors had done. And now, the mother of the infant Maharajah put in her claim to be treated as Regent, and the whole framework of society fell to pieces: the soldiers roamed about the country at will; towns were sacked and villages plundered; whilst the wretched woman nominally at the head of affairs lived in debauchery. This state of things brought about the recent conflict of the Sikhs with the English, and the signal defeat of the former. After the battle of Sobraon, the youthful Maharajah, attended by Rajah Gholab Singh, came as a suppliant for mercy, to Sir Henry Hardinge. It was left to him. The blame of the war was thrown, as it ought to have been, on the turbulent chiefs—though, to mark the Governor-General's sense of the national offence, the Sovereign was, at the outset, refused the honours that are given in the East to crowned heads, but peace was granted to him and to the Punjaub, on terms which indicate as much of true wisdom as of moderation in him who assigned them. (We quote the substance of these facts from a well-timed paper—"The Sikhs and the Late Campaign" in *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month. It merits immediate attention.)

ERUPTIONS OF MOUNT HECLA.—A letter from Copenhagen, of the 16th of April, says "The eruptions of Mount Hecla continued to be very violent The flames which issued from three great craters attained a height of 14,400 feet, and their breadth exceeded the greatest breadth of the river Pegersen, the most considerable river in Iceland. The lava had already formed lofty mountains, and among the masses of pumicestone vomited by the volcano, and which have been found at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, there were some which weighed half a ton. By the eruption of Hecla, the enormous quantities of snow and ice which had accumulated for several years on the sides of that mountain have been melted, and partly fallen into the river Rangen, which has overflowed its banks several times. The waters of that river, which runs almost at the foot of Mount Hecla, and which receives a large portion of the burning lava, were so hot that every day they cast upon the banks numbers of dead trout, almost half baked! Every night vivid streaks of the aurora borealis illumined the sky."

THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE-CHASE.

Our Paris Correspondent having returned to this spirited affair, we shall merely affix to our artist's clever picture of the glories of "La Croix Berny," a pendent in verse by way of *souvenir*.

The Chase! the Chase! the Steeple-chase!
The rasping leap and the rattling pace;
The rider brave and the gallant steed,
Where lava-veins display his breed;
The flashing eye and hoof of light,
That far outstrips the tempest's flight;
The start, the struggle, and the goal,
Where victory winds up the whole.
Oh! ne'er on turf or stream a race
Can match the manly Steeple-chase.

The morning lours; but the sporting men,
Native and British denizen,
Regardless of the drenching cloud,
Dash forward on their chargers proud.
The Jockey Club cries "Whip and spur!"
The "*Lancer*," scorning shawl and fur,
Drives wildly on in britzka gay,
With millionaire from *the* Chaussée.
The "Amazone" ne'er slackens rein,
But flies along the flow'ry Seine.
Sweeps on the motley cavalcade,
Of every rank, and class, and grade,
From prince and peer to *gamin* bare,
From Notaires down to Rob. Macaire.
The cafés have a sinecure,
The Palais Royal's precincts pure
Are tenantless. The estaminet
And billiard shut up shop to day.
(The Sabbath! London, 'tis confess'd
Keeps differently the day of rest.)
Onward they bowl! each mother's son,
Impatient for the novel fun.
And, as a river in its course
Is swelled by streamlets' tribute force,
E'en so the gay Parisian crowd,
Increas'd by peasants laughing loud
Rolls like an avalanche along;
At every step fresh numbers throng,
Till Croix de Berni shows on high,
Its gay flags fluttering in the sky.

Oh! 'tis a spirit-stirring sight!
The steed is weigh'd the girth made tight
The jockeys mount—the signal's given,
The mass beneath the hoofs is riven!
Away! away! across the brook
Where poor Cattonian water took!
Away! The Roarer takes the lead,
But Little Tommy tops his speed.
(Sure seldom yet were seen a pair
Like Little Tom and brave Vevers;
Tom, staunch a bit as e'er was foal'd,
And Vevers sixty-five years old.)
Away! The Lancer shows its blood;
The Scavenger is *trick'd* in mud;
Discord is consort (conquered), and the Roarer
Is out of breath, as from a floorer.
Away! away! there's little Tommy,
With Vevers, famed for his *bonhommie*.

Ply, Vevers, ply the lash and steel.
For here comes Culverthorpe and Peel!
The name is ominous! they come,
Close neck and neck. The crowd is dumb;
And now their shoutings rend the skies
For Culverthorpe has won the prize.

The prize is won by England's son,
Yet France has gain'd a higher meed,
Her generous spirit smil'd upon
The rider and his victor steed.
Our gratitude the Gaul commands,
Who hails a Briton as a brother,
Proving that two such noble lands
Need only know—to love each other.

VICTORIA PARK.

We are happy to find that this newly-formed "public walk" is progressing well, so as already to afford the eastern inhabitants of the metropolis an amusement to which they have, until lately, been strangers. To show how extensively the boon has been estimated, we may state that on Good Friday, the new Park was visited by 29,000 persons; and by a considerably greater number on Easter Monday. The plantations are thriving upwards of 20,000 trees and shrubs are now in the ground, and the plan of a scientific arboretum is followed in their disposal, so as to combine amusement and information of a high class. The leading roads and footpaths are in course of completion. A handsome lodge in the Elizabethan style, for the residence of Mr. Curtis, the forester, has been completed at the entrance from Bishop Bonner's Fields, which is across an adjacent iron bridge of very light and elegant construction. A plot has been staked out near the entrance, of about four acres in extent, for ornamental water. The regulations of St. James's-park, with regard to the admission of visitors, are observed as far as possible, the park-keepers having orders to exclude all disorderly and drunken persons, itinerant vendors, and dogs. During the recent holidays, notwithstanding the crowds of visitors, excellent order was kept by an efficient staff of park-keepers, under the direction of Mr. Mobbs, the chief gate-keeper, and very trifling injury or damage was done. The precise locality of the new Park, and its excellent provision for the health of a crowded district, will be best understood by reference to the plan in the second volume of our Journal. Its success proves the liberality in providing recreations for the people will be rightly estimated; but niggardliness in admitting them to such privileges will create abuse of the slight advantages.

VICTORIA PARK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 3.—Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 4 ... Jupiter sets at 8h 32m p.m.
TUESDAY, 5.—St. John Hamburgh nearly destroyed by fire, 1842.
WEDNESDAY, 6. Battle of Prague, 1757
THURSDAY, 7.—Earthquake in Pernambuco, 1842; 10,000 lives lost.
FRIDAY, 8 — Accident on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 1842.
SATURDAY, 9. Battle of Lodi, 1796

HIGH WATER at ... n-bridge, for the Week ending May 9

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 52	8 27	9 4	9 40	10 25	10 48	11 18	11 38	0 0	0 12	0 24	0 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Adonis*," *Camberwell*.—*Our Journal can only be had stamped. The tower of Beddington Church is* temp. *Richard the Second. (See No.* 199 *of our Journal.) Richmond Park is a Royal demesne, and is about twelve miles in circumference.*

"*J. B.*" *may purchase the London Gazette at the office in Cannon-row, and Acts of Parliament at the Queen's Printer's.*

"*A. A. F.*" *The "brads" is much too long.*

"*G. A. H.*" *Leeds, is Queen's for the registration.*

"*Pontefract.*"—*We cannot solve precisely the anonym of the author of "Eothen."*

"*Juvenis*" *Too much care cannot be exercised by the Post Office in the issuing of Money Orders. The Christian names of the parties are indispensable.*

"*T. N.*" *is thanked for the Sonnet, but we have not room to insert it.*

"*A Three Years' Subscriber*" *is recommended to appeal to the Income-Tax Commissioners in case of overcharge.*

"*D. T C.*" *The Numismatist's Manual.*

"*A. B. M.*"—*We have not room.*

"*W. G.*" *Smithfield*—*Gough is pronounced Goff.*

"*T. J.*" *New-street, Covent garden. See the Memoir in our present Number.*

"*A Man of Kent*" "*The Kentish Fire*," *if we mistake not, first originated at the last-Catholic meetings some sixteen years ago.*

"*D. D. C.*" *Mr Dickens's first published work was his inimitable "Sketches." To your questions we reply in the affirmative.*

"*should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.*

"*J. L.*" *Liverpool.*—*We have not seen the work in question.*

"*Inquirer.*" *It is not likely that any correct return has yet been made of the number of killed and wounded in the late Indian war.*

"*P. M. A. P.*"—*We cannot entertain the suggestion for publishing the Engravings apart from our Journal.*

"*Pigeon.*"—*The term "Cannel" applied to a certain kind of Coal, is a corruption of "Candle," from its burning best to light the men at their work. It was so called before canals were dug, and the people of Kendal do not recog. the term from that place. (See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.") The French word "Brevet" is a brief of the Crown, warrant, writ, diploma commission, patent, &c.: thus, a "brevet" officer is one whose rank is above his pay.*

"*S. W.*" *Rochborne.*—*Apply, respecting the Music Type, to Messrs. Robson, Levey, and Franklyn, Great New-street, Gough-square.*

"*Jeremiah Doolittle*" *will find a notice in our present Number of the Drawing of the Art-Union Prizes*

"*A Subscriber*" *may obtain the License of the Bookseller of his District.*

"*F. B.*" "*Impromptu*"—*inadmissible.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*We cannot reprint the extract from Archbishop Browne's Sermon in the Abbey.*

"*S. G.*" *Wells, is quaint.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Ramsgate.*—*The Great Steeple Chase at Paris took place on Sunday, not Monday, as stated in some journals.*

"*I. N.*" *Enfield, will perceive, by our present No., that we have already paid attention to the subject*

"*G. J. S*" *will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch of the new Building at Battersea. Our Correspondent is mistaken: an official notice of the death of Mr. Tegg appeared in our Journal of last week.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Wakefield.* —*We have not room.*

"*G. C.*" *Ireland.*

"*A. Old Subscriber.*" —*We do not settle disputes at Cards.*

"*W. T.*" *The worthless Act.*

"*Z. Z.*" *We cannot give the information relative to the cheap Harp-maker.*

"*A Musician and Subscriber for* 1842." *Mr. Pugnì is principal Second Violin in the Opera Orchestra, and also leader of the Italian Opera.*

"*W. F.*" *Hammersmith.*—*Mendelssohn will be here in August, and we recommend our Correspondent to deliver his MS. Opera in person. Such a treasure—judging from the specimen sent to us—might be lost in the transit.*

"*M. P.*"—*The Red Hand (the arms of Ulster) was adopted by James I. as the Badge of the Order of Baronets The device of the Institut. is being the colonisation of Ulster, in Ireland, the Province were deemed the most appropriate insignia.*

"*Sennenwald.*" *The Prince of Wales will succeed. In no country does a monarch's heart, of the name of brother, the Highland Chief," McDonnell of Glengarry," emigrated some years since to New South Wales; but we have not seen that he has returned to Scotland, or is about to do so. The address of the "Calcutta" that of the Doctesan of Calcutta, "Kingston, Jamaica.*

"*J. A. A.*"—*A commission in the East India Company's service is not purchasable.*

"*W. T. M. O.*"—*The word Percy is pronounced nearly to Mercy. Harry is sometimes used as a Christian name.*

"*A. F. H.*"—*Miss Burdett-Coutts' address is 1, Stratton street, Piccadilly; that of Lady Emily Stratford, 40, Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square.*

"*A Canadian Reader.*" *The Marchioness of Anglesey was not the wife of the Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley (now Lord Cowley), Sir Henry's wife is Lady Elouise first Earl Cadogan, and the Marquis's wife is married to the Hon. and Rev. G. C. Wellesley.*

"*Caribbean.*" *The "bonded coal tests" to which our Correspondent alludes are those to which coals from other articles are taken out of bond. Sir Robert Peel explained in the House of Commons, in regard to the new tariff, that the warehousing regulations are intended to remain as they would be taken, on an understanding being furnished, that, if the bill for reducing the duties should not be passed, the original duty would be paid.*

"*C. S.*" *The list is beyond doing to all subscription of Mining Shares, renders quotations at present, (and, in fact, under ordinary circumstances), merely nominal by the sea mean, that to buy or sell at the price quoted, is barely possible. An actual price being "made" when the nature of the transaction is declared. To state one, would, therefore, be only occupying space devoted to matters of more than usual interest.*

Some Replies to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed, for want of room.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.—Next week, we shall present to our Readers a finely executed illustration of the prevailing fashions in Paris, as received from that city at the commencement of the season.

*** THE LARGE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN will certainly be issued to our subscribers during the present Month.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

IF "Justice to Ireland" consisted in obtaining a fair share of the time and attention of the Legislature, there would be no cause of complaint on the part of that unhappy country. Enough, and more than enough, of time and talk is consumed over her wrongs, miseries, and errors; the present and many past weeks have been absorbed by Ireland; the rest of the British Empire has been kept quite subordinate and secondary to it. We are stopped on the road to commercial prosperity by the gaunt and fever-stricken figure of our sister country, like a fat and wealthy citizen arrested, on his way to "Change," by an importunate mendicant, all rags and hunger; and the man of wealth cannot help feeling his own prosperity as a sort of reproach, in the presence of such an embodiment of misery; a twinge of conscience crosses him—a doubt, whether his wretched fellow-subject can have had fair play; so, he grasps a handful of silver, bids the poor object take it, and buy bread, and goes his way to his merchandise. But, in the course of time, the same figure crosses his path, bearing about it additions and variety of wretchedness, and the same process of relief is repeated, ending in satisfaction on one side, and humiliation on the other. And so the weary drama goes on, and we begin to ask whether something more and better cannot be done? It is this question which is now being asked in a thousand forms. It seems long and tedious; but there is a long arrear of neglect and error to be made up; it is not one session, or many sessions, or even generations of those who make sessions and Parliaments, that can remedy evils which have been the growth of centuries. Time is the last thing we should grudge in the process.

We are approaching the termination of the debate on the Coercion Bill, or rather the end of the first debate on that measure; and parties will be glad to see it put aside for a time; for, besides its negative quality of obstructing everything else, it is a sad subject of itself. It casts a gloom over the mind to think such a thing can be a necessity; we cannot help contemplating its provisions with the same sort of feeling we look at the thumbscrews and implements of torture in the Tower. there is a terrible fitness in all their parts; as means to an end, they are perfect; but in that very perfection there is something repugnant to our better nature, and we wish they had never been invented. We have outgrown the barbarisms of rack and screw,—we have yet to hope for the time when Coercion and Curfew Acts, and similar specimens of brute force legalised, will be needed no more. We are sure that the world progresses; it does move after all, as the old astronomer said in another sense; but our motion in the cycle of improvement is very, very slow.

A few rays and gleams of hope, however, have pierced through the clouds and confusion of the past week's debate. From Sir Robert Peel's defence of the course adopted by the Government, on the Coercion Act, something may be gathered that looks like the germs of future legislation—some acorns, as it were, of future oaks. Every one will recollect the small threads and filaments of novel, and, to some, startling colours, that ran through the web of the Premier's latest Protection speeches; they showed that new materials were mingling in the work, and predictions were spoken upon them which time has amply fulfilled. The slight indications then, of coming change, are always of importance from Sir Robert Peel; we may be sure they have been carefully considered, and that they are not given to the world carelessly or before their time. He has laid Ireland and its people before him, the state of both being like that of no other people on the face of the earth, and he is coming to the conclusion that one of the causes of the many anomalies to be there witnessed, is the tenure of land. It is not impossible, also, that the doubts which hung suspended in solution have been precipitated into the state of certainties by the conduct of the Irish landlords during the present crisis. He complains of their backwardness in helping the Government, who relied on their aid, and censures their wholesale evictions, at a time when every particle of poverty and discontent is doubly dangerous. They have shown the stuff they are made of, and have most surely pulled down legislation upon their heads, which will, in some degree, re-adjust the balance of justice. The law has hitherto been all on the side of the landlords; the scale is beginning to turn. The Premier warmly cheered the speech of Mr. Macarthy, on Monday evening, paid a handsome tribute to its ability during his own address, and on Tuesday evening crossed the floor of the House, and entered into conversation with the member for Cork—not, we fancy, to tell him he thought the speech bad and mischievous. Let the "ascendancy" party of Ireland read the opinions the Premier cheered and the sentiments he admired, and they will see what chance they have of maintaining their system. From the Premier's own speech they will gather quite as little of approval of their proceedings. We extract a few passages, and recommend them to attention: they will be wanted at no very distant day for reference. If the following is not the precursor of an Act of Parliament, we are grievously mistaken:—

> It is impossible to contemplate the state of landed property in Ireland without being compelled to admit that, at present, it is in a most unsatisfactory condition. A great number of estates are wholly unprofitable from being in the hands, not of the proprietors, but of receivers; and it is impossible to contemplate the number of estates in this position, and their unprofitableness either to the creditor or the proprietor, without being forcibly convinced of *the absolute necessity of some change in the law*
>
> So much for those who, perhaps, have the will but not the power. Inasmuch as their inheritance is in the hands of others; but those who have the power, and exhibit no disposition to do good, have also a moral lesson read to them:—
>
> You will excuse me if I speak with freedom when I say that I think you are apt to rely too much upon the power of the Executive Government. You are always saying that the Government ought to act, that the Legislature ought to pass new laws. Believe me that you, the landlords of Ireland, have it in your own power to do more immediate good to your country than can be conferred by the Legislature. If you would but consent to a voluntary abatement well as of prudent proprietors—and seriously consider what are the real evils of your country, and what are the obligations imposed upon you as possessors of property. If those who are armed with legal power, would more frequently exercise the privilege in some measure against the dreadful consequences of such a course, which a very little liberality and forbearance would enable them to do, you would confer greater benefit on your country than the Government or legislation could effect.
>
> Here is full warning: the suggestions of what they should do, show clearly what they have not done; "those who have ears to hear, let them hear"—as "a very little liberality and forbearance" is not much to ask; but the adoption of them, shows they have not been practised. In the above extract, and others of the same kind, how many *ifs* if the world was perfect, and men all that they should be, there would be no occasion for laws, and less than there is for Parliaments and Prime Ministers; but, unluckily, the world and men are much what bad laws and bad passions make them; and restraint and compulsion are necessary to both, or goodness would be trampled and crushed out of existence.—

Of this, however, I have the strongest conviction, that if the landlords of Ireland would consider the condition of the people; if they would imitate the peace in this country with respect to the building of houses for the occupation even of the poorest labourer; if they would enter into a combination the most laudable and honourable in which they could enrol themselves; if they would procure correct information as to the state of the country; if they would resolve to follow that noble example to which I have referred (that of Lord G. Hill), the relations between rich and poor would be ameliorated, more kindly feelings would be encouraged, and greater confidence in the law would be established, than would be effected by any measures that Government or the Legislature could adopt.

While, therefore, you call on the Government to introduce measures, and upon Parliament to sanction them, I do hope that you will recognise that principle for which I have been contending, that there is a moral obligation incumbent upon the possessor of property, which laws can not supersede or control, the existence of which is essential to the well-being and prosperity of the country.

But if the holders of property will not do all those things, or any of them, what then remains for a well-disposed Government? Peel is on the path of legislation; and a little farther contempt for his advice, will bear its fruit in the shape of a Coercion Act, very different from the seventeen Courts Martial in disguise, which have, with short intervals, afflicted Ireland, without improving it, for two generations.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE April 30.

At a Congregation holden yesterday, the following degrees were conferred:—
B.A. S. Kerrick Mackay, A.M. of St. John's; James Griggen, St. John's; J. Saunderson Clarke ditto; J. Herbert Lee, Clare; C. John Bunyon, Corpus Christi; R. Alder Goodwin, ditto; Thomas Jones, Queens'; Edward Lloyd Owen ditto; T. Lloyd Owen, Jesus; Frederick Fitch, Christ's; Robert Middlemist, ditto, M.A. Richard Bendyshe, Trinity; Bolton Waller, ditto; T. James Bennett, J. Hawkins Edwards, M.B. Caius; John's; H. P. Pellew Crespi, Trinity; J. Rees Rathbone, Clare: A. Charles Forbes, Caius; Wilton Fairfax, Caius; J. Sidney Smith, T. George Smith, Trinity Hall. J. Thomas Brown, T. Pritchard Whate, Corpus Christi; Edwyn Fox, Queens'; E. Cunningham Didham, Q. Plumpton Oakes, Emmanuel, B.A.

CONSECRATION OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH, BRAMWOOD.—This beautiful structure, engraved in our Journal of last week, was consecrated, with the accustomed ceremonies, on Thursday, the 23rd ult.: after prayers, the Lord Bishop of Oxford preached a most eloquent discourse upon 1 Corinthians, c. 3, v. 9: "And the house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificent." There were present several of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood: the anthems, &c., were sung by some gentlemen from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The church is in the Decorated style, from the design of Mr. W. Good, jun. It consists of nave and chancel, and a tower at the west end, rising nearly ninety feet. A few of the windows are filled with stained glass, and the floor is paved with encaustic tiles. The sittings are entirely free, and will accommodate about 340 persons. The cost of the erection, the endowment, &c. has been little short of £2,500. Towards which Mr. John Wall, jun., of Bramwood, has contributed the munificent sum of £1,000; the remaining £1,500 is about £250.0. The church is beautifully situated on the most commanding point of the estate of Bearwood, on the borders of the two extensive parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from the parish church of either

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

DEODANDS.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the two bills which he had introduced, relating to the law of deodands. He had, in drawing up the bills, followed the principles of the Scotch law, which allowed the relations to sue jointly or singly, and he hoped it would receive the sanction of the House. Lord DENMAN said that he entertained a strong opinion that the bills should pass, and he had so expressed himself when they were before the House last year.—Lord BROUGHAM also expressed his cordial approbation of the bills before the House.—The House then went into Committee on the bills, and the clauses were agreed to. Lord BROUGHAM read a letter from a broker in Liverpool stating that the railway mania had again revived in that town, and increased vigour.

The Irish Great Western (Dublin and Galway) Railway Bill, and the Midland Great Western of Ireland (Dublin and Mullingar) Railway Bill, were, after a discussion, severally read a third time, and passed.

The second reading of the Railway Deposit Bill was postponed.

RAILWAY DISSOLUTION BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Railway Dissolution Bill, the Earl of HARDWICKE protested against the bill, which was calculated to break up many excellent projects for railways, and in all instances to encourage intrigue and gambling.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to himself, to the effect that that hon. gentleman was sorry he had not an opportunity of making an explanation yesterday. Mr. O'Brien also complained that only a portion of his correspondence with the Committee of Selection had been read. As he had not, in Mr. O'Brien's) case was a new one, and not supported by any authorities, he thought a Committee ought to have been appointed to consider the subject. The letter concluded thus:—

> It will perhaps be sufficient if I merely state that I submit to the terms of the motion which is founded to make in reference to my case, as soon as his own determination was formed. I should apply to the Government Annuity Office. Ida not wish you to travel to the House without such a mode of proceeding. Suffering from the injustice of the British House of Commons, I expect nothing from its generosity. I shall make no further appeal to the Yesterday I was extremely anxious to have been allowed to speak on my own behalf; but in my conduct, in private as a subject, I do not again condescend to solicit favour. In acknowledging I beg most cordially and earnestly to request you to inform the House that I am no party to any motion for my discharge
>
> I remain, my dear Roche, very sincerely yours,
>
> E. Roche, Esq., M.P. WILLIAM S O'BRIEN

MR. O'CONNELL gave notice that he would postpone his motion relative to the discharge of Mr. Smith O'Brien from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms till Monday next.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

SIR J. GRAHAM having moved the order of the day for the first reading of this bill,

MR. P. SOMERS rose and opposed the bill.

MR. MAURICE O'CONNELL next addressed the House against the bill.

MR. COLQUHOUN supported the bill, on the ground that if safety were guaranteed in Ireland, absenteeism would diminish.

MR. T. O'BRIEN contended that a bill like the present was more calculated to increase crime than diminish it.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—In pursuance of the permission given by the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Smith O'Brien was yesterday morning allowed to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Poor-laws. Mr. O'Brien was under examination for some time, but the proceedings are private. It should be understood that Mr. O'Brien is not kept in close confinement Yesterday afternoon, he walked for some time outside the House of Commons, apparently without restraint, and in company with Mr. John O'Connell and other friends.

NOMINATION FOR THE FALKIRK DISTRICT OF BURGHS. The nomination of candidates for the representation of the burghs of Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Linlithgow, and Lanark, took place at Falkirk, on Wednesday. The two candidates, Lord Lincoln and Mr. Wilson, appeared on the hustings, surrounded by a large body of friends. The candidates having been duly proposed, a show of hands was taken, when only about a dozen hands were held up for Lord Lincoln. A poll was demanded on the part of his Lordship, and the polling was fixed to take place yesterday (Friday).

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The annual general meeting of the association was held on Tuesday, in the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, and distributing the prizes. In the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the chair was taken by Lord Monteagle. His Royal Highness, however, subsequently arrived and presided at the meeting.

The Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount subscribed for the year was £16,500, or £1100 more than in the preceding year. The report went on to state that the works of art selected last year had amounted to 278, and the sum limitation had commissioned, on the part of Sir Erskine Perry (a prizeholder to the amount of £300), the execution in marble of Mr. W. Calder Marshall's group, "The First Whisper of Love." The committee, with the view of encouraging sculpture, offered the sum of £300 for a group or single figure in marble, not less than 4 feet 6 inches high, to be competed for by furnished models in plaster. The models were required to be sent in by the 1st of July next, and the work completed in the same day in the following year. Beyond the selected group, it was hoped that others might be found suitable for casting in bronze. The bronzes for the current year, after Mr. Foley's "Huntsman at the Stream," were nearly ready, and would be distributed after the allotment. The engraving due to the subscribers of 1844, "The Castle of Ischia," was delivered in May last. The engraving for 1845, "The Convalescent," after Mr. Mulready, had been delayed by the indisposition of the engraver, Mr. Doo. The subscribers had, however, the series of outlines by Mr. Rimer, illustrative of "The Castle of Indolence." The engraving due to the subscribers of the present year, "Jephtha's Daughter," engraved from the painting by O'Neil, was finished, and would be speedily sent to press A series of outline engravings, illustrative of "Gertrude of Wyoming," would also shortly be distributed, in addition to the last-mentioned print. For the ensuing year, a pair of engravings, by Mr. C. Rolls and Mr F. Heath, after pictures by Mr. Uwins, R.A., "The Last Embrace," and "The Neapolitan Wedding," were nearly completed; and the committee had decided, with a view to future arrangements, placed in the hands of Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Frost's "Sabrina," to be engraved, and they had also obtained permission from Mr. Maclise to engrave his prize cartoon of "The Spirit of Chivalry." (Cheers.) For the premium of £300 offered by the committee for the best original picture illustrating British history, twenty-eight cartoons had been sent in, and after due consideration the committee decided that the author of the cartoon "Queen Philippa Interceding for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais," was best entitled to receive the commission, provided he were found competent to execute the painting. On opening the letter accompanying the cartoon, the artist was seen to be Mr. H. C. Selous, to whom the committee had awarded a premium in 1843, for his illustrations of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The painting, when completed, would be engraved for the Society.

After the report had been read, the drawing was proceeded with The following were the principal prizes:—Mr. T. L. Robertson, Fredericktown, £100. S. C. Cox, Esq., £100; F. Fercdinando, West Ham, £200; E. L. Bell, Bayswater-square, £100; J. Brittan, Birkenhead, £200; J. Dudley, Mornington-crescent, £200; Mr. King, Newmarket, £100; F. J. Bladen, Regent-street, £300. Mr. J. Pyne, Wellington-square, £100; Mr. W. Moffatt, St. John's-lane, £100; C. Davey, Yarmouth, £150; Miss Chubb, Atherstone, £100; Mrs. Evendin, Tunbridge, £100; J. C. Elliott, Northam, ton, £150.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, the first which had been summoned for several weeks past, was held at the Foreign Office on Monday. The Council was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord G. Somerset, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Lord Chancellor.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—On Monday, the anniversary dinner to celebrate the establishment of this benevolent Institution, took place at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, and was honoured by a larger number of guests than on any former occasion The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Mr. Sheriff Laurie, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Powell, &c., and a number of gentlemen of influence. In the course of the evening, the health of Mr. Salmon, the Surgeon to the Infirmary, was most cordially drunk, and that gentleman made a very efficient speech, in which he set forth the difficulties which the Institution had had to contend, and the efforts which had been made to carry out the views of those by whom it had been projected. The report of the contributions showed that the Institution was most influential under the benevolence of those present, and an amount of subscriptions to nearly £600 was announced by the Secretary. It appears from the printed report that the Society is daily increasing in publicity, and that the number of cases also is steadily on the increase; yet so great is the number of applications of patients for relief, that without a great effort on the part of the benevolent, not a tenth part of the applicants can be relieved. The present building, which has been devised and temporarily put up to contain

animated discussion, it was determined to embody the views of the meeting in a memorial; and a deputation was appointed to wait on Sir Robert Peel, to urge on the right hon. Baronet the necessity of pressing through Parliament the measure agreed upon by his Government, and sanctioned by the House of Commons, with all possible despatch.

CLERKENWELL RAGGED SCHOOL.—On Tuesday evening the first annual meeting of the Clerkenwell Sunday-school, for poor ragged children, was held in the parochial school-rooms, Amwell-street, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of receiving the report. The chair was taken at seven o'clock, by Lord Ashley, amid loud cheering. The school was first opened on the 19th of January, 1845, since which time there had been ... boys and 76 girls admitted. Of this number, 80 regularly attended. The meeting having been addressed by the Rev. H. Hughes, the President of the School, and the Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, by the Rector of St. James's, and other gentlemen, and resolutions moved, pledging the meeting to support to the utmost the establishment of Ragged Schools, for the reconciliation of the children of the poor and destitute classes, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the noble Chairman.

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GREEN PEAS.—Much curiosity was excited in Covent-Garden Market on Monday, by the appearance of two packs of French green peas or sale, and for which the vendor demanded £2 10s. As a matter of course, this precocious production of nature found a purchaser.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number registered in the metropolitan districts during the week which ended last Saturday, numbered 866, being below the average of the corresponding weeks during the previous six years, by 15. The number of births registered was 1439 an excess over the deaths of 583.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR BRISTOL.—On Monday a very severe accident, by which five men were more or seriously injured, occurred at the New Church, Knowle-wood, near Bristol. The interior of the church has for some time been undergoing extensive repairs, and was being entirely repainted, and the unfortunate sufferers were painters engaged at the time in painting the ceiling of the church. For this purpose, as is usual, a plank was placed for the men to work upon having each end held upon a scaffold erected for its support. Upon this plank four men, Thomas Nash, William Kent, William Lambert, and James Morgan, very incautiously went to work. The motion and weight of the four men while at work upon the plank so increased its vibration that one end of it was grad... ... off from the scaffold that supported it, and it fell with a loud crash, precipitating the four unfortunate men into the body of the church, a depth of about nine feet, and in the process of its fall striking down another man at work in the organ loft. The utmost consternation immediately prevailed, and the five sufferers were picked up in a dreadfully mangled condition, and the were removed to the Bristol Infirmary, where they are now lying in a very precarious state. The man who was struck by the falling plank was also severely, but not dangerously injured, and was removed to the house of some of his relatives.

A CHILD MURDERED FOR HER BURIAL FEE.—On Monday (last week), an inquest was held at Sedgley, Staffordshire, on the body of Mary Rodda, about a year and a half old, the daughter of John Rodda, a labourer. It appears that the latter is a member of a burial club, and that he would have been entitled to £3 10s. on the death of the child. Under pretence of killing vermin in his house, he purchased some oil of vitriol, which he poured down the throat of his child while she was at home in the cradle, which caused her death. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the father, who was committed to York Castle, to take his trial for the horrid offence at the next assizes.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MANSLAUGHTER OF A HIGHWAYMAN, NEAR RAMSGATE.

An affray of a fatal and extraordinary character has recently occupied the attention of the magistrates and Coroner of Ramsgate. The facts elicited are these: It seems that on Wednesday (last week) a large number of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages congregated in Margate to celebrate a festival of a benevolent society, in the Tivoli Gardens. Amongst them was a man named James Sutton, reported to be reputably connected, who, towards night, attracted attention by his boisterous conduct. It appears that after the evening's amusement at the latter brother's company, and nothing was heard of him until midnight, when two men named Reap and Stichney, on their return home from the gardens, while proceeding along a footpath leading to Ramsgate, an adjacent parish, saw a man some distance in advance calling "Holloa!" On coming up they found it to be John Price, a carrier, living at Hunnover Price said ... very excited manner, "Here is a man who has been attempting to rob me ... I will not leave him until I see who he is." A few yards distant they saw ... lying on the ground, who seemed senseless. On examination they discovered to be Sutton Price then charged Sutton with attempting to rob him. His statement to the Inspector on duty was as follow ...

"On Wednesday night, about half-past ten, I was going home from the Tivoli, and when ... way between that place and Hereford, Sutton jumped out of the hedge by the footpath, and demanded of me, calling me by the name. I said I had a watch for him. He asked me if I had any money. I said I had. He then caught hold of me by the neckerchief, and said he must have it or my ... I will not leave him until I see who he is." A few yards distant they saw ... lying on the ground, who seemed senseless. On examination they discovered to be Sutton Price then charged Sutton with attempting to rob him. His statement to the Inspector on duty was as follow ...

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The man Sutton being apparently dying, medical aid was promptly called to him, but he never rallied, and expired in the course of a few hours. On the magistrates hearing of the death, they ordered Price to be arrested, but subsequently liberated him on bail. On the Inspector inspecting the spot where the struggle occurred, he noticed a quantity of blood on the ground, and marks of a very violent struggle; and on the ground was a hole, evidently made by a man's head beating against it, and in the centre were two small stones sticking up about an inch....

At the Coroner's inquest, Mr. Thornton, a surgeon, who had made a post mortem examination of the body, deposed that death had been caused by violence applied to the brain, and which might have been produced by beating the head upon the ground. The head was dreadfully knocked about; the eye blackened, and injured, and marks on the throat, as if some one had attempted to put a noose round it, and had pressed the flesh. It was proved that the deceased and Price were perfect strangers. The deceased's relatives spoke to his being a quiet, orderly man; and called the police to show that they knew nothing of him, at least in the shape of a highway robber. The Coroner's Jury, after a lengthened consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Price, considering the circumstances to have been necessary; and he was forthwith committed to Maidstone Gaol to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT HUNGERFORD MARKET PIER.—Mr. W. Baker held an inquest on Sunday evening, at the Crown Inn, High street, Shadwell, touching the death of Mr. Frederick Edgell, aged 29 years, late a clerk in the service of Messrs. Williams, merchants, of 163, Lower Thames street. The deceased was one of the unfortunate persons drowned at Hungerford Market Pier on Easter Sunday last. His body was picked up off St. James's-stairs, Surrey-side, on the evening of Friday. The same witnesses were in attendance as at the previous inquiry. Nothing new transpired as to the cause of the accident, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with the following addendum—"The Jury recommend the Directors of the Hungerford Market Company to express greater caution in future in the construction and management of their approaches to steam-boats near the river, and paying at their pier."

CASE OF POISONING NEAR NORWICH.—On Saturday last, a female about 30 years of age, named Sarah Smith, who has been living as cook in the family of R. J. H. Harvey, Esq., of Bergh-apton, near Norwich, son of Sir Robert John Harvey, Bart., was committed to take her trial, on a charge of having administered poison (cantharides,) to a fellow-servant named Martha Digby, and also to a younger girl.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT MILBANK.—An accident of a most frightful character, by which persons were killed, and several parties seriously, if not fatally injured, occurred on Friday evening (last week), on the premises of Mr. Battin, a stone merchant, at Milbank. Between three and four o'clock, a number of Mr. Battin's men were engaged unloading a barge, containing marble blocks, by a ... sliding crane. Whilst a heavy block of stone, weighing several hundred weight, was being raised, the cross-bar of the crane snapped asunder, and the whole mass fell into the barge lying at the side of the wharf. As soon as the men perceived that the crane had given way, they made an attempt to get out of the way, but before they had time to do so, the crane also fell into the barge amongst the men. A young man, named William Johnson, a native of Oxford, who had been employed on the works only a few days, was the first person picked up. He was removed in an insensible state to the Westminster Hospital, where he died, in less than ten minutes after his admission. Another of the workmen, named George Richards, of Dorset street, Vauxhall bridge road, was found in a similar state to his companion. He was taken to the same institution, and he (there is regret to say) after he was received. Eight persons in all were more or less totally wounded by the accident, named George Holloway, Henry Barker, and William Murray, were also taken to the Westminster Hospital. Murray is a married man, with a young family, and Holloway and Barker are single men in a very precarious state.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Wednesday night Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the White Lion Tavern, King William-street, London-bridge, on the body of Mr. Frederick Edgell, aged 31 years, a gentleman residing at Wandsworth. Thomas Gregson, conductor to one of the Clapham omnibuses, deposed that on Tuesday night last, about eleven o'clock, he was standing in front of the Queen's Head Tavern, Oxford-street, when the deceased entered witness's omnibus, in ... were seven other gentlemen. The vehicle proceeded as far as the Monument, in King William-street, when witness was ... by the passengers calling out ... that one of the gentlemen had been taken ill. Witness and the other ... took the deceased to the ... Fuller, who opened a vein in the arm ... but life was then quite extinct. He was searched, and on his person were found a ... case and ... Fife Assurance, No. High Holborn, No. 49, Aldermanbury, and Wardour-street, Surgeon, said that when he first saw the deceased he was quite dead. His eyes were contracted, and the features very pallid. Other evidence having been ... the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." The deceased was Secretary to the Paris and Strasburg Railway Company, and the Rouen Havre Dock and Railway Company.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SOLOMON v. LAWSON—LIBEL.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, printer and publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for a libel he case was tried before Lord Chief Justice Denman at a late sessions for the county of Surrey held at Croydon. The alleged libel consisted in the publication of a letter in the *Times* newspaper, charging the plaintiff with supplying unwholesome water to ships which called at St. Helena. The particulars of this case have been recently reported. The Jury at the trial returned a verdict for the plaintiff ... damages £500. Subsequently a rule for arresting judgment was obtained, which having been fully argued on Monday morning, Lord Denman pronounced the decision of the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH. His Lordship said his learned brothers and himself were of opinion that the counts and pleas were not sufficient in law to maintain the verdict. The judgment must therefore be arrested.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—A long legal discussion has taken place in the LORD MAYOR'S Court upon the construction of the law regarding persons who act as dealers and chapmen in the City of London. The case submitted to the Court was the Chamberlain of the City of London *v.* Sturt and others. It was an action brought by the Chamberlain of the City against the defendant, who is a wholesale warehouseman, carrying on business in Fore-street, to obtain certain penalties to which he had subjected himself by reason of his carrying on his business in the City without taking up his freedom. It was contended, on the part of the defendants, that the bye-law did not apply to wholesale dealers. The Lord Mayor concurred in this view. The Jury gave a verdict for the defendants on all the counts.

SENTENCE UPON MR. GREGORY.—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Thursday, Judgment was pronounced upon Mr. Bernard Gregory, for libels on the Duke of Brunswick. The libels were published in the *Satirist*, while Mr. Gregory was connected with it, and one of them charged the Duke with having murdered Miss Clermont. The defendant was brought up last week from the affidavit of his Serene Highness a statement was made that the defendant, at the Strand Theatre, on the stage, still further added to his former offence by various allusions to the prosecution—when the Court allowed further time to answer this new matter. Affidavits on the part of the defendant were now put in denying the new matter. Mr. Justice Patteson pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that for each of the libels the defendant should be imprisoned for two months in the Queen's Bench prison, making in the whole eight months, and that the imprisonment should be under the first class as provided by the Act of Parliament.

POLICE.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DRURY-LANE.

Last Saturday evening, a boy of 15, named John Braham, attempted to assassinate Thomas Blewitt, a lithographic printer, in the service of Messrs. Graff and Co., of Oxford Market, while returning from his place of business to his residence in White-cross-yard, Drury-lane.

The prisoner Braham was examined at BOW-STREET, on Monday, and the following evidence will explain the circumstances under which this atrocious attempt at murder was committed. The charge on the police sheet was for shooting and wounding Thomas Blewitt, and thereby endangering his life.

The first witness called was Louisa Crooke, who said: I live at No 12, Great Earl street, Seven Dials, and am servant to a Mrs. Dowling. About five minutes past eight on Saturday night I was going down Princes-street, Drury-lane, towards Clare-market, when I met the prisoner, whom I had never seen before, at the corner of Princes-street. I accidentally pushed against him, and he said, "You ..., what made you do that?" I said, "You puppy, what made you call me that?" He then tried to catch hold of me by the arm, and I ran away. He followed me, caught me by the arm, and used the same expression as before, adding, "if it wasn't for one thing I would do for you to-night." He then took a pistol from under his arm, but I am not sure whether it was the right arm or the left. I think it was the right. I said I would give him in charge, and called out "police," and he ran away. He appeared very timid and wishful.

Mr. Humphreys asked whether "wishful" was the term used? And on her replying that it was, Mr. Henry inquired what the witness meant by "wishful.—She said she meant that he looked wild, and as if he would do something to her if he dare."

William Hathaway, of 37, Hertford-place, Drury-lane, said that at about twenty minutes before nine o'clock on Saturday night he was passing through Drury-lane, and the prisoner passed him from the opposite side, and walked towards him, presenting a pistol towards him. He was very much alarmed, and turned aside, so that the prisoner passed him, and he immediately heard the pistol go off, and a man's voice exclaim, "I am shot!" The prisoner ran away against him, and then ran away. He (witness) was so frightened that he was not able to run after the prisoner, or to assist the wounded man. A man came up to the spot at the time, named Edward Phillips, a carpenter, living at Hunnover, and carried the wounded man to a chemist's shop. The wounded man was going the same way (witness) was, for he had passed him hardly a moment before. He did not see the prisoner for some minutes afterwards, but was so convinced that he hardly noticed anything. He would know the wounded man again.

Charles Baker, policeman F 83, said that he was on duty in Drury-lane on Saturday night, and that, at about twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock he was passing by Princes-street, and heard the report of a pistol. He saw a cloud of smoke at the door of a cook's shop, at the corner of that street, and saw the wounded man, who had his hands pressed upon his shoulder, and carried him into

MAY MORN.

Bella madre di fiori,
D'erbe novelle e di novelli amori.
GUARINI.—*Pas. Fido.*

Awake! arise! 'tis May's glad Morning—
The Hebe of the teeming year;
A thousand sylphids are adorning
Her sun-path to our hemisphere.
Before her flees chill Winter's gloom,
Around her Nature's beauties bloom;
The frozen trance of Earth is o'er
The Sea swells joyous to the shore;
The wood-nymphs chant their festive lay
The Naiads hail the radiant May.

From Heaven, upon the rainbow's slope,
Descends Man's truest Blessing—Hope.
The Patriarch Boy his homage pays,
And Jeffs Love Titania's fays;
The minstrel's pipe and morris bells
Ring cheerily, while Laughter swells
Among the gay and youthful train
Flocking from hill-side, dell, and plain
To welcome May with heart and soul,
And dance around her festive pole.

Flow'rs, flow'rs for the vernal Queen,
On the first day of Her reign!
Erect her throne on the village green,
Each rural nymph and swain!
Young May comes forth, and Heaven and earth
Smile on her jocund throng;
All Nature shares the genial mirth,
And joins in choral song.

Young May beams forth with the morning star
Along the orient skies,
While Flora decks her opal car
With wreaths of thousand dyes.
The cowslip and the nascent rose
Upon May's teeming breast repose;
And every floral gem,
Or from the garden, wood, or brake,
From heath-hill, or the marge of lake,
Forest or fountain, all would make
May's fragrant diadem.

Flow'rs, flow'rs, for the dawning May,
For the month of hope and love!
The wild lark pours his tribute lay,
And coos Cytherea's dove;
The eagle in his eyrie high—
The swan upon the stream
The trout beneath it, shooting by—
And even May's own day-liv'd fly
Rejoice in her blessed beam.

Oh! joyous laugh'd the young May Morn,
In England's olden times!
When the blythe sound of harp or horn,
And church-tow'r's merrie chimes
Arous'd the Knight and Ladye bright,
The bashful hind and maid,
And the Camp and Court
Would join the sport;
And e'en "the Queen of the lion port"*
Off to the Maypole would resort,
In Windsor's Royal glade!

Flow'rs! flow'rs for the May-day wreath—
A garland fresh and fair;
Let Gallia's brilliant lily breathe
Therein; and who shall dare
To tear it from the Rose's side,
Or from the Thistle's downy pride,
Or Erin's emerald flow'r?
May Time more closely knit the band
That joins in love each brother-land
Firm and united to withstand
A world's concentred pow'r!

Awake—awake! 'Tis May's glad morning,
Blest be thy sceptre o'er our Isles,
The wings of Commerce danger scorning,
Expand beneath thy sunny smiles.

Thy smiles will cheer rude Labour's brow,
And Ceres' heart with grief oppressed.
Around thy throne the seasons bow
Sweet May and hallow thy bequest
Oh! first great month of all the year
Propitious prove thy presence here.

* Elizabeth

A GARLAND FOR MAY DAY.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

FINE ARTS.

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE WATER COLOUR SOCIETIES.

Amateurs may bewail the short comings of our oil painters—Mr Haydon may insert indignant advertisements in the *Times*, and bitterly contrast the thousand admirers of Tom Thumb, with the units who pay their shillings to see his "Aristides and Nero"—Art may be on the decline, and artists languishing, but the Water-Colour Societies flourish in spite of all. The inspiriting little blue ticket is seen on a score of frames in both 53 and 5, Pall-mall, for one in Suffolk-street, and, we might add, in Trafalgar-square, did the Academy condescend to have a sale book and salesman in their exhibition rooms. The reasons of this continued prosperity of the Water-Colour Societies are obvious. In the first place, Water-Colour drawing is a self engendered art among us, and bears the onward marks of vitality in the spirit and skill of its productions. In the next place, Water-Colour prices, like Water-Colour successes, are unambitious, and within the reach of lighter purses than the more pretending canvasses of the oil painter. And to heighten the effect of all this, both Old and New Society number masters in their art, in more senses than one—masters who not only make drawings, but also teach pupils—influential and rich ones to dilate on the pet style, and purchase the pet works, which go off so rapidly at the private view. It is quite delightful to see the connoisseurship exhibited in the Water-Colour exhibitions, particularly by the ladies. Nothing can be in more striking contrast with the hopeless, helpless, lack-lustre stare with which the well-dressed crowds defile before the pictures of the Academy Exhibition, catching, as drowning man do straws, some portrait or miniature of an acquaintance, to let loose the flood of remark (very much "from the purpose" of painting), which they have found no pretext for discharging, before attempts of high art *genre* or landscape

At the Water-Colour Exhibitions you will see people looking into the drawings in the most knowing way possible, and gibly letting off volies of technicalities—"washes," and "left lights," and "scratched lights," and "body colour," and "broken colour," and we know not what. In fact, every one talks like a painter and looks like a judge. The Water-Colour Exhibitions are the only ones at which English people really "assist." There is something in the art which suits the effects England presents to the artist, and its secrets are not so deep and inscrutable to the amateur as those of oil

Another feature in these galleries is the pleasant rapidity with which purchasing goes on. You see a secretary diligently employed in entering sales and receiving deposits, and an assistant as constantly at work affixing the little blue tickets to the corners of the drawings; until, in a week or two after the opening, everything you covet is disposed of, and the artist's *peculium* comfortably and pleasantly augmented. Our workers in oil might borrow many useful hints from their brethren in water. On the other hand, there are members of the Water-Colour Societies who would by no means suffer by borrowing a warning or two from the faults of the Academy or the British Artists.

Of the former class, hints for the oil-painters, we would enumerate the essentially English character which predominates in the subjects chosen by the best of the Water-Colour draughtsmen. Look at the Old Society. The misty downs and darkling seas of Copley Fielding—the vigorously-dashed Welsh mountain glens, or weedy river banks of David Cox—the scarcely inferior Thames scenes and Kentish cottages of George Fripp—the broad, rain-moistened landscapes of De Wint—the moss-covered, time-worn stone work of Rayner—the life-like, solid, apple-cheeked son of the soil of Hunt—the flowers of Mrs. Bartholomew—all are native: "tis English, English, Sirs, from top to toe." It is true, Front goes abroad for his Norman porches, his high-waisted and shapeless market-women, and his gally-striped awnings; and Harding has this year left the corn-fields and trees he paints so well, to rise to the highest range of the Alps; while Oakley has abandoned his undisputed field of gypsydom for the distinguished foreigners who visit our hospitable shores with the passport of a barrel-organ or a guinea-pig. But we may set off against this, Frederick Taylor's faithful adherence to the homely, in such exquisite works as his "Roadside Travellers," and his cabinet gem from "Waverley

The balance on the whole Exhibition is decidedly in favour of native subjects. The gain by this is hardly to be rated high enough. It keeps us out of the domain of Anglo-Italian *comedine* and Baker-street bandits, of "findings of Harold" and sucking Eleanors, of everlasting Gil Blases and wearisome Vicars of Wakefield, on the one hand, and that of Egyptian deserts with English grey skies, Roman campagn as with English turf, and compositions in which Poussan and Claude are reflected instead of that nature the study of which made them what they are on the other. Now that Müller is gone, where are we to look for a worthy successor of Constable? Creswick is there, but he wants the scope and genius—Lee is there, but he wants the force and nerve. Perhaps Delphin, young as he is, bids fairest for the vacant honours.

As to the warnings which the Academy holds out to the Pall Mall Exhibition, they are neither few nor far between. Let them not strive, urged on by pretending criticism, after aims as much beyond the artists' reach, as beyond the approbation of the public. Let them eschew large works, in which the size only serves to magnify the defects, and the ambition of the attempt to stamp the completeness of the failure. Nor while they do this let them contrariwise studiously level their productions at the lowest apprehensions. Let them learn what they can do, and be conscientious in doing it—thinking not too much of the old masters on the one hand, nor of Art-Unions on the other. Let them remember what the domain of Water-Colour drawing really is; its capacity for giving atmospheric effects, and the tones of a well-watered, highly cultivated country like England; its inability to rival either the depth or force of oil in landscape or figure subjects. Why—if the domains of oil and water be as separate in painting as in chemistry—if the two will no more combine on the paper or canvass than in the glass or crucible—should Mr Fyne's foregrounds in oil be weaker even than Mr. Harding's in water; or Mr. Corbould's sacred subjects suggest such disagreeable comparisons?

We subjoin a detailed criticism of the Water-Colour Exhibitions, to which we refer our readers for more complete exemplification of the doctrines involved in the above remarks.

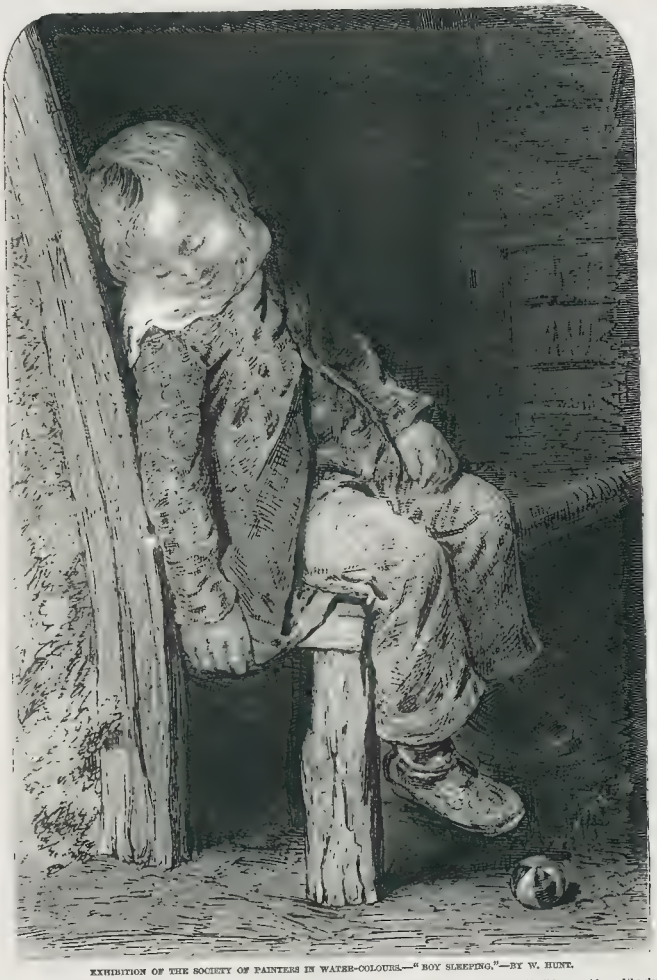
THE OLD SOCIETY.

This claims priority of place not only on the score of its longer existence, but on the more substantial ground of real and indisputable superiority. Its members show a clearer apprehension of their true field of subjects, and a greater mastery, on the whole, in carrying out their conception The names of its principal contributing members are household words with us. Copley Fielding, De Wint, Cattermole, D. Cox, J. Nash, Frederick Taylor, the Fripps George and Alfred; Bentley, Prout, Hunt, Rayner, and Harrison. Who does not at once associate the names with the well-remembered merits of the works? We shall take them in alphabetical order.

Bentley has not made any remarkable advance this year, if, indeed, he keeps up at his old level. His "Wreck on the Rocks, Dunluce Castle," (20) is one of his most ambitious attempts, little superior, however, to works of Mr Callow's in the room. He seems to us, to have fallen into a fault of coldness, while his water wants that liquid motion and sparkle in which he was wont to be so successful.

Cattermole, the Salvator of water colour, has one large, and several smaller drawings, if we may abuse the word so far as to apply it to the daring *impasto* of gum and body colour, which, reckless of damp and decay, he plasters on his paper His large drawing, (631) "The Unwelcomed Return," is perhaps the lion of the room. It is a primeval oak forest, with a mounted knight gloomily taking his way across the foreground, and a figure watching him from behind a gnarled and gigantic bole in the centre. That such trees, so huge, so antediluvian in stem and leaf never grew, save in the artist's brain, is no good objection to the work, if it be one of those enchanted woods in which old romance loved to set its Knights astray. But we have no reason to believe that this is other than an every-day ancestral oak forest, with a Crusader coming back as Crusaders were wont to do, to find his lady married to somebody else, and his own draw-bridge drawn up under his knightly nose. The force of the handling of this drawing is as undeniable as the means used to attain the effect are unscrupulous and inconsistent with any care for the durability of the work. It was cracking when we saw it, even on the first day, in every direction, and much of the surface will probably have peeled off by the time the Exhibition closes. In point of merit as a drawing it falls infinitely short of his "Battle in the Wood" last year, and, for our humble parts, we prefer by much his small drawing of "Conspirators" (291), although this is a thing he has done a hundred times before, and always as well. Still, in firmness of drawing and well managed mastery of effect, slightly indicated, but apparently complete, it is a good specimen of this wayward but powerful and manly draughtsman, who would be working in oil, if he will have *impasto*

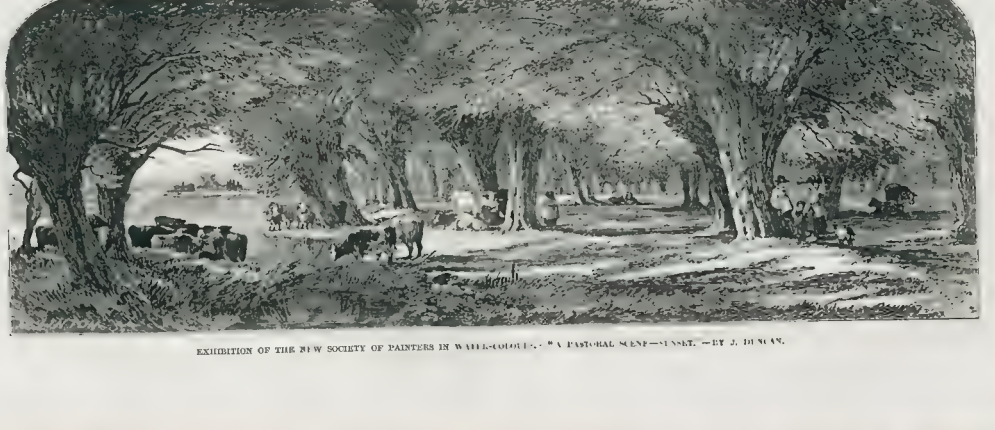
Hunt has the usual number of the usual subjects. He has immortalized



EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"BOY SLEEPING."—BY W. HUNT.

his "Sleeping Boy," we have engraved. The hang of head and foot is nature itself; and it is humanity, however humble. But when Hunt's marvellous power of imitation is applied to interiors of modern drawing-rooms and the litter of an old stable, we feel a certain annoyance. Unworthy employment of this rare gift is solicited on every side—in the joys, sorrows, and moving accidents of every-day life and character—why should it be recklessly flung away upon old boxes and barrels, and hayforks and straws? There is a wilfulness about this habit of Mr. Hunt's, which critics are bound by their admiration of him to stigmatize, not less than they are to enquire the meaning of a certain unaccountable purplish tone—meant for daylight, we presume—with which he floods these assemblages of uninteresting objects—as in (14) "Plucking a Fowl." In one instance, a picture of still life—composed by a fowl basket, a piece of stick, a bowl, and a brown jar—there is added to the family choice of subject, an utter want of proportion in the respective sizes of the objects, which surprises us in a man of Mr. Hunt's power and skill. His picture of "Devotion" presents us with a head so beautifully manipulated, so true in colour, so lofty in feeling, that we are the more annoyed to find such powers so misapplied.

(*Continued on page 292.*)



EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"A PASTORAL SCENE—SUNSET."—BY J. DUNCAN.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert was given on Wednesday night, under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We subjoin the Programme as a musical curiosity:—

PART I.

The National Anthem
* Chorus. Hosanna to the Son of David. (Boyce in B Minor.) Cherubini.
Recit. Madame Castellan. Armida dispietata } (Rinaldo.) Handel.
Aria. Lascia ch'io pianga }
* Anthem. O Lord, the maker of all things. King Henry the Eighth.
* Offertorium. Christus natus est nobis. L'Abbé Vogler.
* Corale (full Choir). O magnify the Lord. Benno, Bishop of Meissen, A.D. 1107.
* Chanson de Roland. Signor Mario. Soldats Francois.
Recit. Miss Birch. But, lo! the conqueror comes. } (Judas Macabeus.)
Aria and Chorus. See the conquering hero. } Handel.
March. }
Chorus. Sing unto God.

PART II.

* Overture. (King Stephen.) Beethoven.
* Duo. Miss Birch and Signor Mario. Un bandeau. Gretry.
(Richard Cœur de Lion.)
Chorus. Oh, what delight. (Fidelio.) Beethoven.
* Romance. Signor Mario. L'autrier par la matinée. (Provencal Melody of the 13th century.) Thibaut, King of Navarre.
* Duetto. Madame Castellan and Labiache.
Un briccone senza core. (La Cosa rara.) V. Martini.
* Chorus. Al Basch. (Il Seraglio.) Mozart.
* Terzetto. Miss Birch, Madame Castellan, and Labiache.
Io son la prima. (Il Direttore della Commedia.) Mozart.
Glee. Peace to the souls of the heroes. Dr. Callcott.
Chorus. Cum Sancto Spiritu. Haydn.

The pieces marked with an asterisk were novelties at these concerts

[illegible] "It is curious, though, of course, the effect of mere accident, how regal a feature pervaded this Concert. Let us only view the following mere names and titles:—King Henry the Eighth, King Stephen, Richard Cœur de Lion, Thibaut King of Navarre, Song of the time of William the Conqueror, Handel's Hymn to Cecilia and Mercy, and we may add also the Overture to the Grand Signor. The Royal selector displayed likewise elevated feeling in the gleanings from the ecclesiastical schools, and we cannot but suspect that the choice of the Oratorio Glee, of Callcott, had a graceful and special reference to the fallen heroes in the late great battles in India."

We have rarely heard a Concert go off with more excitement. The Prince displayed his usual tact and judgment in reviving musical illustrations of the past. Mario's singing of the inspiring strain of "Rolando" produced a great effect. Some notion was afforded by the choral response of what might have been the [illegible] last Monday night. [illegible] Mario's singing was quite modern.

The Overture to [illegible] VIII is open to controversy, but it is not worth the trouble. Vogler's Offertorium is a mystification. Cherubini's Chorus is sublime, but it lacked smooth execution. The orchestra did not go well in the overture. The comic Duet of Martini, and the buffo Terzetto of Mozart told well. Gretry's Duet was unmercifully dragged by Miss Birch and Signor Mario: it is a playful theme, and not a psalm. Madame Castellan sang Handel's air from "Rinaldo" pleasingly, but she indulges too much in the shake, in which she is by no means perfect, as was shown in her verse of the National Anthem. Labiache had no solo of importance, but his concerted pieces was most effective. The characteristic Chorus from the "Seraglio" was encored. Sir H. R. [illegible] these are the weakest, and display his research and learning in an adverse point of light. The Glee ought to have been placed in the first part, before the selection from the "Judas Macabeus." It was nicely sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Lockey, and Machin. The Misses Williams and Miss Birch assisted also in the concerted music.

In the room were Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Saxe Meiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Aberdeen, and Douro; the Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Howe, Cawdor, Devon, Powis, Bandon, Liverpool, Delaware, Jersey, Lords Clive, Templetown, Byron, G. Lennox; the Countesses of [illegible] with their ladies; the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Admiral Otway, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Oxford; Sirs W. Curtis, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, G. Staunton, T. Phillips, G. Baker, H. Wheeler, S. Glynne, R. Gyn; Colonels Bowles, Wylde, and Grey; Hon. Captain Murray; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, &c.

VOCAL CONCERTS.

Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Phillips, have coalesced to give a series of Concerts as the Home-Grown Nature Requires for the purposes of producing the best works of our musical composers. The first scheme was executed on Tuesday evening, under the patronage of Royalty and rank, and we entertain no doubt that the principle of the undertaking is sound, and the speculation will prove successful. There were some foreign works introduced in the programme, but we understand that this will not be the case for the future. The music of "Macbeth" was effectively rendered by Miss Birch, Miss Loxy, Mr. Phillips, and chorus, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Turle. The great treat of the evening was Miss Hawes's magnificent scena in Callcott's Glee, "With Sighs sweet Rose." The Earl of Mornington's Glee, "A Bird of Eve," was smoothly sung by Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The other Glees were from Handel, Webbe, Arne, Purcell, W. Knyvett, &c. Mr. Blagrove played a violin solo.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY. At the Fourth Meeting, on Monday night, the programme comprised No 2 of Op. 18, in G Major; No. 6 of Op. 18, in B Flat Major; No. 11 Op. 95, in F Minor; and Op. 135, No 7 (published posthumously), in F Major. The room in Harley-street was crowded with distinguished amateurs and artists, and the performance went off with the highest enthusiasm. Sivori led No. 6 and No. 17, and Salmon No. 11. Hill tuned, and Ronsseloi violoncello, in all the Quartets. The Scherzo Allegro of No. 6 was rapturously encored.

MR. DANDO'S FIFTH QUARTET CONCERT. —Crosby Hall was well attended for the Fifth performance; but the audience was disappointed at not hearing Beethoven's Grand Sestuor [illegible] Mr. Hill, [illegible] Mr. Dando's Quartet in C Major, Op. 29, were the other pieces; and the Misses Williams and Mr. Machin were the vocalists.

MR. WILSON'S PANTOMIMES. [illegible] was [illegible] Mr. Wilson, in his unrivaled Scotch songs. His didactic matter was as effectively delivered as ever, alternately indulging in the most pungent sarcasm with genial humour, and [illegible] Mr. Wilson's pantomimes are [illegible] Mr. Wilson's [illegible] Mr. Wilson's [illegible] Mr. Wilson's

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. W. C.*," *Liverpool.*—Get "*Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess.*" *Any bookseller can obtain it.*

"*Lucy.*" *Cambridge.*—*A King cannot, under any circumstances, be moved to a square next to the one occupied by the adverse Monarch.*

"*J. W. T.*" *Brighton.* *You must settle the preliminaries of your proposed games with "C. A. B." through the medium of the Post-Office.*

"*A. and B.*" *Birmingham.*—*A Pawn advanced to the eighth square acquires the rank and title of a superior officer, and the player to whom he belongs should immediately assert him with his dignity, calling him to honour as a Queen, a Rook, a Knight, &c. By not doing so, however, he incurs no penalty, but his opponent before moving should demand to know the title of the promoted Pawn.*

"*Stet.*" *Your solution is correct.*

"*Sigma.*" *The solutions you require will, doubtless, be given in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle" of next month.*

"*Carloman.*"—*The Paton can never move diagonally, except in the act of taking a piece.*

"*Rook.*" *Correct all but "your looking attentively at Problem No 116, will find he has erred in supposing it can be solved in two moves.*

"*H. F. W. and "J. M. G.*" *Beverley.*—*The anniversary meeting of the York-shire Chess Masters is appointed to be held at Wakefield on the 13th of May.*

"*J. W.*" *Hove.* *Yes. "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," published in monthly numbers for the last few years, was next published by Hall, Kay, Walker, Mason, Strand. We prefer the Muzio Gambit to either of the other two named.*

"*B. C.*" *Huntley.*—*You have forgotten to consider that if White, in Problem No 106, play on his Q R P, Black may take the Queen's Pawn, and afterwards Q K's Pawn, with the Rook.*

"*Alpha.*" *The games between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. Staunton have terminated in favour of the latter.*

"*Post Captain.*"—*Copies of both Bilguer's "Handbuch," and Major Jaenisch's "Analyse Nouvelle," may be got of Williams and Norgate, Foreign Booksellers, of Covent Garden. Carvers was translated by Mr. Lewis.*

"*V.*" *Dover.*—*The new Chess Chronicle is published at Leipsic, and edited by Hermann Hersebusch. The opening Bonnet contained was Lasted on Chess, by the Editor, (to be continued.) 2nd. Notes on Chess by Correspondents. 3rd. Chess players Dinner and Liberb. 3rd. A position at the end of a Game. 4th. Two Games, in one of which a Rook is given. The rest of the Number is made up of copious extracts, on the shape of Games, Problems, &c., from the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and "Le Palamede."*

Solutions by "Anonuston," "W. H. W.," "H. C. M.," "Ludmagister," "Sen Week," "P. P.," "P. P.," "House Guinness," "F. R. S.," "G. S.," "H. Hern," "Sarrail," "Addison," "Alpha," "Amateur," "Subscriber," "F. B. M.," "J. C. Bellis," "R. B. Leeds," "P. C.," "Sefton," "G. A. B." "Leeds," "J. B. P." "Penzance," "Chesmount," "P. W.," "J. W. L.," "Shakespeare," "E. V." "Durham," "S. M.," "F. J. F.," "Epsilon," "H. S.," "Aber, North Wales; and "*D. C.*" *are correct. Those by* "*Slyk*," "*H. M.*," "*B. B. T.*," "*J. W. S.*" *and* "*Omega*," *are all wrong.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 118.

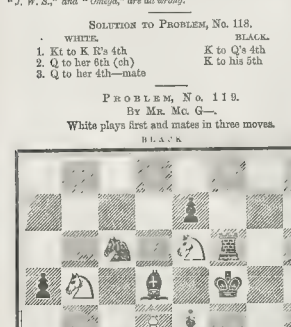
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K K's 4th	K to Q's 4th
2. Q to her 6th (ch)	K to his 5th
3. Q to her 4th—mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 119.

By MR. MC. G—.

White plays first and mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE TWENTY-FIRST.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. Q P one	K B P two	27. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 4th
2. Q B P two	K Kt to B 3d	28. Q to her K 4th	Q to her Kt 3rd
3. Q to B 3d	K P one	29. Q to her Q 3d	Q takes Q K P
4. K P one	K B to Q Kt 5th	30. Kt to K 4th	Q to her h 5th
5. K B to Q 3d	Q B P two	31. Q to her R 2nd	Q R to his sq
6. K Kt to K 2d	Castles	32. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q takes Q
7. Castles	P takes P	33. B takes Q	K R to Q Kt sq
8. P takes P	Q Kt to B 3d	34. R to Q 3rd	Q K checks
9. Q B to K B 4th	K Kt to R 4th	35. K to B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 8th
10. Q to her 3d	Kt takes Q B	36. R to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
11. Q takes Kt	B to Q R 4th	37. R to Q 2nd	R takes R
12. Q Kt to his 5th	Q R P one	38. K take R	R to Q Kt 3rd
13. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q B 3d	39. Kt to K 2nd	K to B sq
14. Q B P one	Q to K 3d (a)	40. K to his 2nd	K to B sq
15. P takes P	Q to her 3d	41. h to Q 3rd	K to his sq
16. Q R P one	Q Kt to R 3rd (b)	42. K to his 3d	K to Q 2nd
17. P takes P	B takes P	43. B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt P one
18. Q B to Kt 2nd	K R to Q sq	44. K to Q B 4th	K R P one
19. Q to her 3rd (c)	Kt to K 4th (ch)	45. Q P one	P takes P (ch)
20. K to his 2nd	Q R P one	46. K takes P	R to K 7th
21. Q B to Q 3d	Q Kt to R 3rd	47. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
22. Q to her 3d	Q R to K sq	48. Q to her 6th	Q to her K 7th
23. K to R sq (d)	Q to K R 4th	49. K to his 6th	R to K 7th
24. Kt takes Q Kt P	B takes K Kt (q)	50. K to his 6th	K Kt P one
25. Kt to Q 6th	Q to her 3d	51. B to Kt 5th	K to his 2nd
26. Q to her B 3d	Kt takes Kt	White mates in three moves.	
27. B takes Kt	R takes B (h)		
28. Q to her K 3d	Q R to K sq		
29. Q to her Q 3d	B takes K Kt (q)		
30. Q to her K 3d	Q to her K 3rd		
31. Q to her K 2nd	Q R to his sq		
32. Q to her K 3rd	Q takes Q		
33. B takes Q	K R to Q K sq		
34. R to Q 3rd	Q K checks		
35. K to B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 8th		
36. R to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q Kt 7th (ch)		
37. R to Q 2nd	R takes R		
38. K take R	R to Q Kt 3rd		
39. Kt to Q 2nd	K to B sq		
40. K to his 2nd	K to B sq		
41. h to Q 3rd	K to his sq		
42. K to his 3d	K to Q 2nd		
43. B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt P one		
44. K to Q B 4th	K R P one		
45. Q P one	P takes P (ch)		
46. K takes P	R to K 7th		
47. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq		
48. Q to her 6th	Q to her K 7th		
49. K to his 6th	R to K 7th		
50. K to B 6th	K Kt P one		
51. B to Kt 5th	K to his 2nd		
White mates in three moves.			

(a) Playing forward the Pawns on the Queen, would have compromised Black's position to no purpose.

(b) At the first view, it appears that White might gain a valuable Pawn, by now taking the K B P with an R. Looking a little deeper, we find, however, that, by doing so, he would lose a piece, as Black would immediately retreat his Q to her 4th square. White plays his Queen to K 3rd, both for the object of taking the K B P with his 3d, and to avoid the danger of the attack of his opponent's Queen's Knight's Pawn.

(c) The game is fraught with interesting at this point.

(d) Well attended. This is to prevent the adverse Q from occupying her King's 5th sq, when attacked by the Bishop prematurely.

(e) Upon the termination of the game, Mr. Horwitz and his supporters expressed their conviction that he must win the game easily, had he continued Kt to K 4th, before playing the 3d R to Kt sq, in that case. White dared not take the Kt with it, and, for his best move, must have played either his Bishop for the exchange, or his Queen's Pawn. Mr. Staunton was at some pains to point them out to their notice, and proved the point incontestably, that, play as Black might, he could not possibly avoid the loss of position. The following are a few of the variations he adduced in support of his views :—

WHITE.	BLACK.
23.	R takes K R
24.	R takes R
25.	Q to her 3d
26.	Q takes Kt

(1) White takes the Knight, but at least "the Exchange" must be obtained with his Queen, or Queen's Rook for Black, and eight to win without the loss. As soon as this occurs, therefore, appears to be "R takes K P" (ch), and leads to a long and difficult contest, in which the advantage is on the side of Black. There is another move, however, by the continued use of which his opponent introduced that server of his ability to qualify the apparent advantages of Black's situation—that be—

WHITE.	BLACK.
23. Q P one	P takes P, or 4
24. R takes Kt	P takes R (ch) (5)
	And White must win.
25.	K takes P, or ?
26.	K to Kt 3rd
27.	K takes P.
28.	K to Kt 4th (This is the best move,
29.	Q takes Kt

(2) If White take the Knight with his Queen, Black plays Q to her 3d, and White must win.

(3) Should he take the Knight with his Queen, Black plays Q to her 3d, and White must win.

(4) If he play any other move, Black takes the Knight with his Queen, and White must win.

(5) If White take the Knight with his Queen, Black plays Q to her 3d, and White must win.

(f) Intending to gain a piece by playing Q Kt to Q 6th.

(g) If he had taken Q Kt with Kt, White would not have retaken, but played K B to Q B 4th, winning the game.

(h) From this point Black, with common care and foresight, ought, surely, to have won without much trouble.

(i) Providing he take the Kt (checking) next move.

(k) It takes a K P, followed by K to K 8th, if the Q took Kt, would have won the game, we believe.

*** Since the above were prepared for the press two additional games have been played, which terminate the contest, and give the following final result :—

Mr. Staunton has won 14 ; Mr. Horwitz, 7 ; Drawn games, 3.

The two concluding games shall appear next week.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The week's arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a fair average scale, yet the show of samples of that article here to-day was small indeed, whilst the consumptive demand was very limited, and other kinds were in a full supply, quarterly, at barely late rates. Of foreign wheat the imports have been trifling. Fine dry samples, rounded and under certificates, were in steady request, and prices were well supported. The middling and inferior samples, as well as bonded sorts, were very dull. Barley was in a very sluggish state, both for malting and grinding parcels, at late currency. The quality of malt on offer was not fine, yet the malt trade was in a very inactive state [illegible] we have no alteration [illegible] There was a steady sale for oats, at almost Monday's quotations. Beans, peas, and flour as last advised.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 4720 qrs.; barley, 1200; oats, 5736. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, —— oats, 2870. Foreign: wheat, 1760; barley, ——; oats, 1010. Flour, 2870 sacks; malt, 1672 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, rel. 65s to 68s; ditto white, 56s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, fine do. 65s to 68s; ditto white, 67s to 69s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, —s to —s; distilling ditto —s to —s; malting ditto —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk, fine, —s to —s; brown ditto, —s to —s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] oats, new, 24s to 25s; fine ditto, 26s to 27s; Scotch, fine, 25s to 26s; ditto, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 32s to 34s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 33s to 35s; white, 36s to 40s; beans, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-ground flour, 37s to 40s; suffolk, 33s to 41s, Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat —s to —s; in bond, red, 48s to 50s; ditto white, 58s to 70s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s, Baltic 22s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Red clover seed is in fair request, at fully previous quotations, but white is dull and nearly neglected. In all other kinds of seeds we do not well see what [illegible] is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per bushel. Rapeseed, English Rapeseed £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £6 10s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 5s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton. Canary, 42s to 46s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 42s to 50s; extra, 56s to 66s; white, 60s to 68s; extra, up to 80s. Foreign red, 40s to 46s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 70s per cwt.

ARRIVALS.—The prices of wheaten meal in the metropolis, are from 37s to 39s per sack; ditto, 6d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

The Liverpool Market.—Wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 22s 4d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 33s 10d.

The Scotch Markets.—Wheat, 55s 7d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 33s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 6d; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Sugar.—A small sales of colonial raw sugar have been in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d to ½ per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at higher rates—brown lumps producing 63s, and standard ditto 58s per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been brought to a conclusion. The best Kurpas have prin, and 36 per cwt. more money. Ivi Bengal has sold at a discount of from 1d to 3d.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 75s to 84s; ditto, new, 70s to 80s; clover, £4 15s to £5 15s; straw, £1 14s to £1 16s, per load.

Oils.—We have very little alteration to notice in the general features of this market, either as respects demand or value.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in steady request, at very full prices. Best Carlow and Clonmel cannot be purchased under 86s to 88s; Cork, 76s to 80s; and Waterford, 66s to 70s per cwt. For forward delivery next to nothing is doing. Dutch butter steady, at 74s to 76s per firkin for fine. Foreign in good business is doing, at late [illegible] per cwt. more money. Prime Limerick Waterford, landed, 43s to 44s; best [illegible] and Limerick, 42s to 43s; and inferior, 40s to 42s per cwt. Irish hams have advanced 2s to 4s per cwt., prime small being worth 48s to 52s per cwt. English Cheese-steady, old, 42s to 50s; extra, 56s to 64s; new, 60s to 64s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign red, 42s to 46s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 70s per cwt.

ARRIVALS.—The prices of wheaten meal in the metropolis, are from 37s to 39s per sack; ditto, 6d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

The Liverpool Market.—Wheat, 5s 6d; barley, 30s 1d; oats, 22s 4d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 33s 10d.

The Scotch Markets.—Wheat, 55s 7d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 33s 11d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 33s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 6d; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Sugar.—A small sales of colonial raw sugar have been in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of 6d to ½ per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at higher rates—brown lumps producing 63s, and standard ditto 58s per cwt.

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MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The undecided nature of the American news received on Monday did not, as may be supposed, for a moment affect the price of Consols, which ended at 86¾ for Money, and 86¾ for Time. Some degree of flatness prevailed on Tuesday and Wednesday, but speculative purchases on Thursday gave an impetus to prices. Consols have since improved to 86⅞ for Money, and 86⅞ to ⅞ for account. The Foreign Loan market has participated in the improvement, quoting at closing 26, 23, 27 premium. Bank Stock has not varied, closing at 205½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. have advanced, in consequence of some large purchases : the last quotation is 99¼ to 99⅜. Long Annuities are 10 9-16 ; India Stock, 251.

There has been rather more business transacted in the Foreign Market during the last week, and some fluctuations have occurred in Portuguese and Mexican Stock. The revolt in the north of Portugal, although not of a character to inspire any fear of its speedy suppression, is still sufficient to keep speculation tame, and, consequently, the quotations for the various descriptions of the value of the Stock about one per cent. The closing quotation is 36½. Mexican Stock has improved, and there exists little doubt that, in a short time, the full dividend will be paid. The bondholders ought, now that tranquility is restored, to make some immediate efforts towards, at least, funding the overdue coupons, or arranging for a gradual liquidation of dividends that would be equivalent. At closing, the Active Stock quotes 32¾ ; Deferred, 16¼. A revolt in the north of Spain caused a sagit depression in Spanish towards the close of the week, the Active Stock receding to 20 ; the Three per Cents ; to 20¾ 37. Dutch Stock has not varied materially, and closes at 50¾ for the Two-and-a-Half per Cents. ; the Four per Cents., 91¾. Brazilian is 82 ; Chilian, 93¾ ; Danish, 87¾ ; and Peruvian, 37.

There has been a considerable advance in the prices of many of the registered and dividend-paying lines of Railway, but the business transacted has been far from extensive. The facility with which the account was arranged, in some instances favoured this upward movement, which is probably to be traced to the anticipated benefits likely to result from clearing the market of the worthless scrips. It remains to be seen how far the public will support this movement in advance, for, at present, it is clearly confined to the Share-market. The lines upon which the greatest rise has occurred are the Great Westerns, South Westerns, Brightons, South Easterns, and Eastern Counties. At the close of the week, the subjoined list will show that prices were not quite supported, doubtless in consequence of realising.—Aberdeen, 4½ ; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 2½ ; Bristol and Exeter, 8½ ; Ditto, New, —, Buckinghamshire, par ; Caledonian, 7¼ ; Ditto, Half Shares, ½ ; Ditto, Extension, ¼ ; Chester and Manchester, ¾ ; Cornwall and Central Devon, 1½ ; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 1 ; Direct Manchester (Harris's), ½ ; Direct Northern, 2½ ; Dublin and Cork, 2½ ; Eastern Counties, 2¼ ; Ditto New, ¾ premium ; Ditto, Perpetual, ¾ per Cent, No. 2, ¾ premium ; Ditto, York Extension, 1½ ; East Lincolnshire, 1½ ; Ely and Huntingdon, 4½ ; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, 6s. premium ; Great Eastern and Western, 1½ ; Great North of England, 2½ ; Great Western, 15½ ; Ditto Half Shares, —; Quarter Shares, 19½ ; Hull and Selby, 10½ ; Ditto Half Shares, 25 ; Lancaster and Carlisle, 8½ ; Ditto, New, —9 ; Leicester and Hitchin, 1 ; Ditto Shares, 1½ ; London and Birmingham, 22½ ; Ditto Thirds, 6¾ ; Ditto Quarters, 30½ ; Ditto Fifths, 28½ ; London and Blackwall, 8½ ; Ditto New, 3½ ; London and Brighton, 66 ; Ditto Fifths, 3½ ; London and Croydon, 2½ ; Ditto Half Shares, 5½ ; Ditto Quarters, 3½ ; London and South Western, 8¾ ; Ditto New Consol. Eighths, 5¼ ; Ditto New, 2¼ ; London and York, 2¼ ; Londonderry and Coleraine, 4 ; Lynn and Dereham, 6¾ ; Manchester and Leeds, 13½ ; Ditto Quarters, 12 ; Ditto Fifths, 11 ; Manchester and Birmingham, 8½ ; Do. Quarter Shares (A), 1¾ ; Ditto Quarter Shares (B), 1¾ ; Do. Quarter Shares (C), 9 ; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 7 pm ; Manchester and Southampton, 3½ ; Midland, 15½ ; Ditto, New, 3½ ; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 19½ ; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 4½ ; Ditto, New, 1½ ; Ditto, New, Branding, 4½ ; Newcastle and Berwick, 2½ ; North British, 2½ ; Ditto Half Shares, 1½ ; Ditto Dalkeith, 6½ ; North Staffordshire, 3½ pm ; Norwich and Brandon, 2½ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½ ; Perth and Inverness, 1½ ; Portsmouth Direct, 3½ ; Scottish Central, 15½ ; Scottish Midland Junction, 2½ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½ ; South Eastern and Dover, 3¾ ; Ditto New (iss. at £32), 2½ ; Ditto New (do. £33 6s. 8d.), 1¾ ; Ditto New (ditto £30), 1½ ; Ditto New (ditto £15), ¾ ; Vale of Neath, 1½ ; Welsh Midland, 1 ; West Riding Union, par ; York, North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 4½ ; Ditto, Selby, 7½ ; Ditto, Extension, 1½ ; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 10½ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 1½ ; Dutch Rhenish, 6¾ ; East Indian, 1 ; Great North of France Constituted, 10½ ; Louvain and Jemappe, 1¼ ; Luxembourg, 2¾ ; Namur and Liege, 2 ; Orleans and Vierzon, 17 ; Orleans and Bordeaux, 11¼ ; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 8¾ ; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 5 ; Rouen and Havre, 30¼ ; Sambre and Meuse, 8¼ ; West Flanders, 2¼ ; Australasia, 28¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The rumour that prevailed, of an intention on the part of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of discount, appears to be without foundation. Yesterday was a close holiday in all the Markets, it being the First of May ; consequently, no variation in prices was quoted.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY [illegible]

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 1.

10th Light Dragoons: Major H. F. Bonham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wallington. Capt. G. A. F. Quentin to be Major, vice Bonham: Lieut. W. A. Hyder to be Captain, vice M'Donough: Lieut. Sir E. Manro, Bart., to be Captain, vice Quentin.

2nd Foot: Lieut. C. E. Thornton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice [illegible] Lieut. H. W. Wynn to be Captain, vice Lord J. Butler: Lieut. H. Griffiths to be Adjutant, vice H. W. Wynn: Sub Gen. Sir G. Drummond, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice [illegible]

4th Foot: Major Wynyard, vice Roper: Capt. A. C. Robertson to be Captain, vice Nickerson: Lieut. W. T. Granville to be Captain, vice Holmes: Capt. E. G. Dunlo 1 to be Captain, vice [illegible] Ensign W. H. Herrick to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible]

7th Foot: Ensign [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Frost: 18th Gen. P. Hall to be Colonel, vice [illegible]

21st: W. T. M'Gregor to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dirkes: 54th [illegible]

Royal Lieut.-Col. vice Townshend: Capt. Paynter to be Major, vice Marsh, Lieut. Wood [illegible] to be Captain, vice Paynter; Lieutenant R. J. Fleming to be Captain, vice Lovell: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Rutledge: Ensign W. Selby to be Lieutenant, vice Wood [illegible] Ensign J. Daubeny to be Lieutenant, vice Cumming: E. B. Bulteel to be Ensign, vice Selby: [illegible] Dobbs to be Ensign, vice Daubeny: 72nd, Lieut. and Adjutant Hutchison to be Captain, vice Phillipps: 79th Captain C. F. B. G. Dickenson to be Captain, vice Robertson: 85th S. F. Bush to be Ensign, vice Cuming: 95th C. H. Carew to be Ensign, vice Forrester: 98th Major-General Sir E. Bowater to be Colonel, vice General Sir G. Drummond: 84th Captain [illegible] Granville to be Captain, vice [illegible]: 86th Lieutenant E. M. Hankey to be Lieutenant, vice Thornton: 95th Captain O. B. D'Arcy, to be Captain, vice W. S. Cook: 98th J. B. Digby to be Ensign, vice Hawker: 71st L. Brown to be Ensign, vice Newman. Third: Staff Surgeon of the Second Class N. S. Camp [illegible] to be Surgeon, vice M'Dont: 74th Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice M'Dont: 74th Major-General Sir A. Campbell, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Wynyard: 84th Lieut. and Adjutant Sir E. Hall, Bart. to be Captain, vice Bowater: 86th Lieut. J. Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice Hall: 92nd Lieut. A. Stewart to be Captain, vice Sir W. Musgrove, Bart.: Ensign E. P. Mann to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart: 93rd A. Robertson to be Ensign, vice Mann: Assistant Surgeon R. Mo[illegible] to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Milligan.

Fifth Foot: H. S. M. Cromwall to be Second Lieutenant, vice Alcock[illegible]

[illegible] Regiment—A. Morphy to be Ensign, vice Flecklin

[illegible] Dragoon Guards: C. H. Martin to be Ensign, vice Cumming: G. S. Tyler to be Ensign, vice Rainolf.

[illegible] Regiment—Major R. Brookes to be Lieutenant-Colonel

[illegible] Dept P. Gordon to be Major in the Army in the [illegible]

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon J. A. H. M'Swan to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Campbell: Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Millingen to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Downes.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. QUANTON, Stamford-bridge, Yorkshire, grocer

BANKRUPTS.—C. J. BOYD, Blackheath, Kent, tailor. H. WALDUCK, New Road street, Cornmill and Grosvenor, Lewes, Sussex, ironmonger. J. LANG, Hay's Wharf, Tooley-street, potato salesman. A. BIRCHALL, Manchester, shareholder. J. HAMPSON, Manchester, grocer. THOMPSON, Liverpool, stockbroker. C. CROWTHER, Liverpool, stockbroker. J. HOLYOAKE, Birmingham. G. LEATHER and C. W. WARDLE, Leeds, cartwheelwright manufacturers. J. FIELD, Sheffield, ironmonger. T. PERRY, Wolverhampton, hosier. W. PERRY, Wolverhampton, hosier. T. ROBINSON, Wolverhampton, edge-tool manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. BROWN, Ayr, clock maker. J. PATRICK, Paisley, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 1.

1st Regt of Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. Hart of Munster to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Glanely. H. S. Crawley to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice the hard of Munster.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. R. Warrington to be Captain, vice Major, Cornet H. C. Fane to be Lieutenant, vice Warrington. R. M'Evoy to be Cornet, vice Walker, J. M. Heath to be Cornet, vice Carter.

16th Light Dragoons. Lieut. R. E. Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Hyder: Lieut. A. J. Lefroy to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Munro, Bart. Hitler Capt. W. H. Hare to be Captain, vice S. A. [illegible] Lieut. A. C. Keane to be Captain, vice Marsh, Cornet and Adjutant J. de M. H. Prior [illegible] Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Sankey to be Cornet and Adjutant, vice Keane: Corps [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Cornet H. M. Sutton to be Lieutenant, vice Money: J. W. Bent to be Cornet, vice Sutton: 14th, J. W. Bennet to be Cornet, vice Keane.

[illegible] H. Finney to be Ensign, vice Charlton. 2nd: Lieut. W. Powell to be Lieutenant, vice Hodgson: Ensign J. Hodgson to be Ensign, vice Powell.

19th: H. D. Barry to be Ensign, vice Boyden. 23rd: R. V. Dickens to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Sir [illegible] Ensign W. Barry to be Lieutenant, vice Dickens: Ensign J. H. Meadet to be Captain, vice Shaen. Ensign C. Laurence to be Lieutenant, vice Meadet: T. Jackson to be Ensign, vice Barry. 27th: Lieut. J. Wood to be Captain, vice Hamley: Ensign W. Hamley to be Lieutenant, vice Wood: T. Hoadley to be Ensign, vice Peel. 36th: To be Captains—Lieut. H. W. Lacy, 1844; Lieut. J. Waddell. To be Lieutenants—Ensign A. M'Donald, Ensign R. Wyatt, Ensign H. C. Lamaney, vice Lacy: To be Ensigns—Sergeant-Major J. S. Hamfray, [illegible] vice Ward. S. W. L. Cheetham, vice Lamaney. 56th: Capt. G. F. F. Boughey to be Major, vice Lieut.-Col. Sir [illegible] Lieut. W. Wilson to be Captain, vice Boughey: Ensign W. J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson: G. G. Morley to be Ensign, vice Hoare. 69th: Ensign W. G. Lumley to be Lieutenant, vice Brown. Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. 73rd: Lieut. and Adjutant Sergeant-Major J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. 78th: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. 84th: Lieut. and Adjutant Sergeant-Major J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. 88th: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. 94th: Lieut. and Adjutant Sergeant-Major J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. 97th: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. 98th: Lieut. and Adjutant Sergeant-Major J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Rifle Brigade: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Staff: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Fifth: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Sixth: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Seventh: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Eighth: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Ninth: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Tenth: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lieutenant, vice Lacy: N. C. Bowden to be Ensign, vice Lumley. Ensign and Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hore to be Captain, vice Crabbe, Capt. A. F. Ansell to be Major, vice Crawley: Lieut. F. [illegible] to be Captain, vice Ansell: Ensign C. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Manning: Brvt. to be Ensign, vice Brown. Eleventh: Ensign J. E. Large to be Lie

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"CASTLE AND TOWN OF PAU, BIRTHPLACE OF HENRY IV. OF FRANCE."—BY W. OLIVER.

(*Continued from page 283.*)

How could J. Nash, who painted "the Ewelme Almshouse," perpetrate the abomination (24), "The Interior of Lincoln's-Inn New Hall, on the Queen's Visit," in which admiration seems challenged by the finish of the confectionery, the mangling of the table-cloth, and the wigs of the barristers? It only shows what choice of subject will do to degrade powers the most indisputable.

Oakley has several Italian Boys, painted with his usual skill, and a Family Group, in Oriental dresses, distinguished by its cleanness and dexterity.

Of Frost, we need say little. His stone-work is as solid as ever, and his subjects the same they have always been, as far back as we recollect them.

Stephanoff has a couple of terribly ambitious failures; and Frank Stone contributes one sweet little drawing (279), "The Lesson," which creates a regret that it should stand alone. There is nothing more gracefully unpretending, or more highly-finished, in the room.—*To be continued.*

THE NEW SOCIETY.

The New Society treads more closely on the heels of the Old than the forty-two years of the one, and the twelve of the other, might prepare us to expect.

It is not to be denied, however, that the younger body does, on the whole, fall below the elder Exhibition. We have neither the same well-defined limitation of subject (though, by the way, Mr. Stephanoff's wonderful mistakes in the Old Society should make us careful in our assertions), nor the same perfect mastery over the material.

But Topham, Duncan, Absolon, and Mrs. Marjetts, may challenge comparison with any competitors in their several styles; and, while we recognise a certain trick about such drawings as D'Egville's, Penson's, and Mapleson's, we have nothing in workmanship so reckless and self-destructive as Catternole's or Rayner's gum and body colour.

Absolon has fewer drawings than usual this year. The most elaborate is 78, "Thread the Needle"—a joyous rustic round, in which the figures sweep before the eye with a freedom and grace that would impress us still more, if the artist had been less indebted to the well known dancing group in Rubens's rustic merry-making, in the Louvre. But there is a freshness and cheerfulness about Absolon's figures, and an apparent ease in the handling, which make his drawings unusually pleasant to us. These qualities are very marked in 78, of which we give an Engraving. His "Do re mi sol fa" is the music scene from "Il Barbiere." *Rosina* is a charming figure; the *Count* has rather too much of the innocence of the dove in his attitude and physiognomy; while *Figaro*, to some conceptions, may seem deficient in something of the arch plotter's expression: still it is a delightful drawing, and we refer to the Engraving, which, though it wants the pleasant, cheerful colour of the original, will indicate the ease and grace of the grouping.

We have also engraved Oliver's large and picturesque drawing of "Pau—the Birth-place and Scene of Education of Henry the Fourth of France," taken from the Promenade du Parc.

Duncan reigns supreme in landscape in the new society. The subject of our engraving from him is his "Sunset—a Pastoral Scene," in which we regret that black and white cannot convey any of the warm sunny colour which steeps the low, level willow glades of the original so deliciously. We hardly know which of this skilful artist's drawings to select for particular mention. Perhaps his "Musele Gatherers, Swansea Bay," is among the most agreeable. A hot, hazy, summer atmosphere, with the long stretch of sand and well introduced figures. It is a triumph of simple effect. His "Dutch Ferry on the Meuse" (63), with a rising gale bending the trees of the bank, and roughening the water into a *ripple*, is another beautiful and true drawing, dependent upon no trickiness for the impression it makes upon the spectator. His "Sketch from Nature at Eton" (133) is made up apparently of a few careless blottings of colour, but, viewed aright, presents a fresh transcript of English meadow scenery.

Our space warns us to close our notice of the New Society for the present, to return to it next week, and give to its other exhibitors their deserved meed of praise. We owe an apology to the ladies who so honorably distinguish themselves (names new to us), Miss Fanny Steers and Miss Egerton, for postponing them to those of their brethren in art we have mentioned. We hope to make amends next week.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—"THE COUNT AND ROSINA, (BARBER OF SEVILLE.)—BY JOHN ABSOLON.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD G. BENTINCK, M.P.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Lord G. Bentinck has been raised to eminence in all three of the modes in which fortune is said by the poet to exalt her favourites. He was born to the "greatness" conferred by rank; he "achieved" success, with which greatness is synonymous, in a sphere where competition is keen, and not very scrupulous -on the turf; and lately he has had the greatness of political leadership thrust upon him. He is at present recognised as the head of the Protectionist party, Mr. Miles and Mr. Stafford O'Brien, having apparently fallen into the ranks. It was after the great defection of the Conservative members, whom Peel has carried with him in his Free-Trade policy, that Lord George Bentinck "burst out into sudden blaze" as chief of the Landed Opposition; the touch of Harlequin never produced anything more surprising in a pantomime.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, M.P.

In a large circle his Lordship had the reputation of being a clever man: it is impossible the qualities he has displayed could have so long remained quite dormant. But his cleverness was not thought to be of a political kind: if he had a good head, his powers of calculation and combination, his ability of dealing with statistics, had not been exhibited in the House of Commons. The Turf, however, was not perhaps so bad a school for the purpose as some might think: if all tales are true there may be a good deal of "jockeying" out of Tattersall's. Not for a moment do we insinuate that his Lordship ever condescended to what is described by the term; but he has had to deal with it, to meet it, and to counteract it, and no doubt knows what it is.

He is one of those who can touch pitch without being defiled. His success in the sporting world has left him what it found him, a gentleman of high honour and unquestioned integrity.

But with this we have less to do than with the day when he woke up, and found himself famous—as a politician. Perhaps his Lordship was as much surprised as anybody. He is a striking example of how little we know what we can do till we try. Till his sudden outbreak, he very seldom spoke in the House: his speeches were very few and very short. But the Corn Bill came, with all its concomitants. He had the first great requisite of a champion—a strong feeling of the justice of the cause he espoused; his position, as a man of birth and fortune, was an advantage; his capacity was good; facts and figures could be got by application. He applied himself to the task; and the man who had scarcely addressed the House for a consecutive five minutes, poured forth a speech of three hours duration, filled with intricate and elaborate statements, taken from every kind of expert, imported and manufactured, from whence a fact could be drawn to tell against the Premier.

Since that time he has stood at the head of the Protectionists, as if the post had been conceded to him by common consent as to his fitness to fill it. He has even been addressed as the "Prospective Premier," not, however, by his friends; no doubt he can detect the motive of this little exaggeration of his importance.

Lord William George Frederick Scott Bentinck is the second son of the Duke of Portland. The family is of Dutch origin, the founder of it having come to this country with William III.: he was a trusted Councillor of that Prince, and a soldier too. He was actively engaged in the battle of the Boyne, and was created an English Peer for his services.

Lord G. Bentinck sits as member for Lynn Regis, and has done so from 1828, so that he is no novice in Parliamentary business. The effect of his addresses depends more on the matter than his style of speaking, which is capable of improvement; he often repeats himself, and the intonation of his voice is not pleasing, though distinct and audible. He indulges sometimes in personal allusions as to the motives of those who have abandoned the Protectionists, rather strong than delicate, and this has provoked some angry replies; but he has a good-tempered air with him that prevents ill-feeling. He supports the Coercion Bill; and the half-compact he made the other night with Smith O'Brien will, it may be anticipated, prove a mistake; the parties are too completely opposed to each other. There is nothing wanting to his Lordship's political career but a successful cause, and that he has not; it is too late; the question is beyond the power of any man or parties. His efforts are on that account, perhaps, more chivalrous; but he should have begun his opposition in the first session of the present Parliament.

MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P.

Mr. Vernon Smith, the member for Northampton, stands among the ex-Ministers who, if the political destinies can ever be again propitiated towards the Whigs, will be once more found on the Treasury Bench. He is the son of the late Robert Smith, Esq., and nephew of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, the witty

MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P.

Canon of St. Paul's, whom the party he so well served would never think grave enough for a Bishop. Mr. Vernon Smith was a Lord of the Treasury during the Whig Administration, and was appointed Secretary of the Board of Control in 1835; in 1839 he was made Under-Secretary for the Colonies, which office he held up to the dissolution of the Government.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.

This edifice, situate on the south side of Piccadilly, nearly opposite Sackville-street, has little or nothing exteriorly to recommend it; whereas, it possesses one of the most elegant *interiors* that the metropolis can, perhaps, boast of. Ralph says: "It is finely-situated, with regard to the prospect on the north side of St. James's-square; and, if it had been built in suitable taste, would have appeared most nobly to fill the vista, and add a pomp to the whole view: but the builders of that pile did not much trouble themselves about beauty, and I believe it is a mere accident that even the situation is so favourable."

The Church was erected by our great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best constructed and most perfect of his designs. It was founded in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., at the joint expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, and the principal inhabitants of the district, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's: and it was consecrated in the first year of James II., and named in honour of both Saint and Monarch. "London," says Pennant, in his lively, gossiping way, "was so vastly increased about this period, that a new church in this place was necessary." In the year above-mentioned, (1684) it was made parochial, by an Act of Parliament intituled "An Act for erecting a New Parish, to be called the Parish of *St. James's*, within the Liberty of Westminster;" thus making another division of the immense parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, from which St. Paul's, Covent-garden, had been previously severed.

The exterior is principally of brickwork, but has rustic quoins and other dressings of Portland stone. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by a clock spire, rising to the height of about 150 feet.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

The interior is equally admired for its commodiousness, beauty, and ingenuity of construction. Wren himself considered it as one of the best contrived of his parochial churches, and so speaks of it in a letter to a friend, which is printed in his *Parentalia*. It is in the Basilical style, and is divided into a nave and two aisles, by a double range of Corinthian columns, placed on square panelled piers, which serve also to support the galleries; from these pillars spring a semicircular arched roof, divided into sunk and enriched panels, and intersected by arches, which run through to the external walls. "The construction of this roof," says Mr. Elmes, "is singularly ingenious and economical, both of room and materials; and it is not too great praise to say that it is the most novel, scientific, and satisfactory as to results of any roof in existence."

At the east end, over the altar, is a large window, originally designed for Raffaelle's celebrated Transfiguration: it consists of two series of columns, the lowermost of which is of the Corinthian order; the upper (the centre intercolumniation of which is connected by a semicircular arch), is of the Composite order. The body of the Church, which is 84 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 40 in height, will accommodate 2000 persons. The organ, which is of superior excellence, was the gift of Queen Mary, in 1691; it is said to have been made by order of King James, and designed for his Catholic chapel at Whitehall. The altar-piece is exquisitely carved by Gribelin Gibbons; and the enclosure of the altar is of white marble, ornamented with pierced scrolls of bronze, formerly also of marble.

The entire altar appears to have been much admired at the date of its erection. Thus, Evelyn, in his Diary notes: "December 16th, 1684, I went to see the New Church at St. James's, elegantly built; the altar was especially adorn'd, the white marble inclosure curiously and richly carved, the flowers and garlands about the walls, by Mr. Gibbons, in wood; a pelican, with her young at her breast, just over the altar, in the carv'd compartment and border inviroding the purple velvet fringed, with I.H.S. richly embroider'd, and most noble plate, were

MARBLE FONT, BY GIBBONS.

given by Sir R. Geere, to the value, (as was said,) of £200. There was no altar anywhere in England, nor has there been any abroad, more handsomely adorned."

The Baptismal Font, which stands in the middle aisle, is also from the chisel of Gibbons, and is a most beautiful specimen of art. It is sculptured in white marble, and between four and five feet in height; the circumference at the top of the basin being about six feet. The shaft which supports it represents the Tree of Life, with the serpent twining round it, and offering the fata apple to Eve, who, together with Adam, are reclining against it: these figures, which are most delicately sculptured, are about 18 inches in height. On the basin are three scriptural scenes in basso-relievo, viz.:—St. John Baptizing our Saviour; the Baptizing of the Eunuch, by St. Philip; and the Ark of Noah, with the dove bearing the olive-branch, the type of peace, to mankind. There seems formerly to have been a pipe passing down the shaft from the interior, secured by a plug, in order to carry off the water.

This font, (as is evident by a print of it engraved by Vertue,) had formerly a suspended cover, ornamented with foliage and surmounted by a flying angel, above which, on the chain which suspended it, was a group of four cherubs. Mr. Brayley, in his "Londiniana," states this cover to have been stolen about 47 years ago; adding, "however that may be, it was subsequently hung up as a kind of sign, at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church."

Several men of genius are interred within these walls. Here are deposited the remains of Akenside, the classic poet; and Skillingfleet, the naturalist, whom Pennant so touchingly laments in the preface to the fourth volume of his "British Zoology." Here too sleeps the footman, bookseller, and poet, Dodsley, who was many years in business in Pall Mall. In the aisle, near the south door, sleeps Dr. Sydenham, "the restorer of true medical science;" but the epitaph that indicated the spot being nearly obliterated, the College of Physicians, in 1809, erected, very near the spot, a mural monument to the memory of this illustrious man, with an elegant Latin inscription. In the south front of the exterior of the church, is a humble memorial—a plain slab of stone, inscribed "Tom d'Urfey, 1724" such being the only *bic jacet* of the wit and poet, who was "wont to act the table on a roar." St. James's being one of the wealthiest parishes in the metropolis, many aristocratic marriages are performed at this church. The Bishop of London, also, occasionally preaches here, and his Lordship will hold a confirmation here towards the close of the present month.

RAINE'S CHARITIES, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—ANNIVERSARY, MAY 1st.

These Charities were founded in the years 1717 and 1736, by Mr. Henry Raine, who once carried on an extensive business as a brewer, in the parish of St. George-in-the-East: and who, in an extract from his will, states "that, whereas from a small beginning, it pleased Almighty God to raise him to a plentiful fortune, he thought it his duty, in gratitude to God, and obedience to the precepts of Christianity, to settle part of his substance for charitable uses." He, consequently, in the year 1717, built a commodious School Room in Fawdon Fields, for the education and clothing of 50 boys and 50 girls, born in the parish of St. George only, who should be instructed in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, as they were taught by the Church of England, and such other useful learning as might be conducive to their future welfare in life; providing for each boy, after continuing in the School four years, an apprentice fee, to bind him to some useful trade.

At the expiration of nineteen years after founding the first School, his trade as

RAINE'S CHARITY.—DISTRIBUTION ON MAY DAY.

a brewer still prospering, and having, from time to time, laid by certain sums of money, and kept himself, as he states, unmarried, for the purpose, he thought, further of adding to the necessities of the poor girls who were educated in the first School, by the establishment and endowment of an Hospital or Asylum, into which a certain number of these girls, after four years' continuance in the School, should be elected, viz., ten in each year.

In the year 1736, this building was completed, near the old school, which is now called Dr. Raine's Asylum, governed by a Matron, and under the superintendence of forty-five Trustees, of which the Rector and Lecturer of the parish are always to be of the number; herein forty girls, chosen from the first school are wholly maintained and taught, for four years, such services as may be considered sufficient to qualify them for the situation in which they are afterwards usually placed. In the months of March and September in each year, ten girls, after comp eting their four years in the Asylum in these duties, are qualified as servants, and go to their respective places well provided with clothes and books—to which they may have been hired by previous application at the Asylum.

Still, the founder thinking that he had not fully carried out his plan to its full extent, and not willing to lose sight of the young women whose early lives had been spent under his protecting care, made a further provision for those who wished to accept his bounty on the terms which he thought most desirable and right; he consequently left by £1000, which was to accumulate until it produced the yearly value of £200, which sum was to become a marriage portion for two of the girls in every year, who, after attaining the age of 22 years, and producing certificates from their masters and mistresses of their good behaviour and industry during their six years servitude, should be eligible to obtain it, provided they wished to settle in life with some honest and industrious person as the majority of the Trustees should deem fit; with must be an inhabitant of the parish of St. George in the East, or the neighbouring parishes of Wapping and Shadwell, and likewise a member of the Church of England.

The usual way of proceeding to obtain this sum is singular, and entirely the original plan of the founder. He appointed that six candidates only should at one time be available for obtaining the marriage portion; and if more than six at one time offered themselves to be admitted as candidates, it should be determined by an election amongst the Trustees, who alone should be allowed to contend. These arrangements being previously completed, on the 1st of May and the 26th of December in each year the choice is determined by lot. The ceremony begins and ends with certain appropriate hymns, being sung by the children. After singing the first hymn, the six pieces of paper (if the number be six) are similarly rolled up and sealed, on one of which the sum of one hundred pounds is written, the others blank. These are placed in a tin canister in the centre of the large room belonging to the Institution; and each girl in order of rotation is led by a Trustee to the canister to draw out one of the pieces of paper, and present it to the lady in the chair, who opens it and announces the contents. After a discourse "On Diligence and Industry in our calling," agreeably to the founder's will, to be preached by the Lecturer, the Rev. W. Quekett, the procession returns to the Asylum, where the drawing takes place, as before mentioned.

The bride and bridegroom return to the Asylum during the afternoon, where a dinner is provided under the will, at the expense of the Charity, for them and their friends; and, in the evening, the Trustees, at their own expense, give tea together, with such other friends as the Stewards of the day may be pleased to invite. After dinner, the newly married couples are ushered into the presence of the Trustees and their guests, when all the girls of the school again assemble, and sing the usual ode, No. 3, after which the Rev. W. Quekett, the Lecturer, in an appropriate address, presents to the bride her marriage portion of one hundred new sovereigns, usually put into a handsome purse made by some young lady of the parish.

Immediately after the presentation, the whole company arise, and, wish health and happiness to the newly-married pair. After another ode, No. 4, sung by the children, the interesting ceremony concludes, which gives a greater feeling of joy bosom a feeling of gratitude, satisfaction, and pleasure. Many respectable inhabitants of the parish, who are now subscribers to the Charity, commenced their prospects in life with only the sum which this good man's liberality conferred upon them.

This interesting Charity owes its establishment entirely to Mr Raine, and it was his intention to have founded it free from assistance of any individual; but, unfortunately, such is not the case. The Trustees are obliged annually to appeal to the liberality of the parishioners, and a generous public, to enable them to supply a number of diligent, and respectable domestics, and thus keep up the number of forty girls—the original intention of the generous Founder.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The month of May, save when Easter falls out of season, is great in Olympics. It has not a week, a day, without an holiday, that does not give an impetus to some one of interest for those concerned in the turf, for pleasure or profit. The present will be one of its brilliant anniversaries. Between this and the close of its career two of the most popular of the season's meetings will be disposed of—those at Chester and Epsom.

It is the object of this essay to show in what degree the horoscope of those important items may be read from the key afforded by the racing in the Newmarket First Spring Meeting, which took place during the current week . . . . The cruel, cunning Cockney, who, in voyaging to Margate, sees some gull flying after him, from Erith to the Nore, vows, nowadays, no longer believes that such family are considered foolish fowls. Should you say to him, trundling as you proceed, "Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur," it's odds but he laughs in your face. Yet it is among the most proverbially penny and astute of their species that the unfeathered gull is to be sought, and found.

Once upon a time the wonderful feats of the Indian thieves were being discussed in presence of an ancient Leg, long deemed unapproachable, turning up his nose with contempt, observed, "Don't tell me about drawing a man when he is asleep. I'll fad ye fifty fellows in the ring, that, however wide awake you are, shall pick your back of your shirt." And they are the men who, year after year, as regularly as spring succeeds winter, are hunbugged and barnboozled into any belief it may suit those who have regularly, at similar periods, humbugged and barnboozled them, to require at their hands

Anon, we shall have to relate "one modern instance men."

Monday was not a propitious day for a descent into Cambridgeshire; but the weather kept few of the right kidney at home. The morning was quite ample entertaining nine events of one sort or other; but al. interest was prospective—centring in the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, to be decided on the morrow. That morrow set in as insane a high day and holiday as ever was known in such a company on the heath, as, probably, never congregated there since the Romans celebrated the finishing of their Dutch. They asked you a couple of guineas for a hack for the omnibus of honour, and when you had offered the guineas, it would not have sat nished us to see them accepted. The town overflowed with visitors; the crowd in front of the rooms resembling a fair when that word means, great concourse of people: and this multitude was not composed of the mere simple emanating nine events of one sort or other; but al. interest was prospective—centring in the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, to be decided on the morrow. That morrow set in as insane a high day and holiday as ever was known in such a company on the heath, as, probably, never congregated there since the Romans celebrated the finishing of their Dutch. They asked you a couple of guineas for a hack for the omnibus of honour, and when you had offered the guineas, it would not have sat nished us to see them accepted. The town overflowed with visitors; the crowd in front of the rooms resembling a fair when that word means, great concourse of people: and this multitude was not composed of the mere simple emanating from—where do you think? From York: from the land of the Tykes: and the subject here-of-fesh: what becomes of the *sattee* after that? Not one of that host of rural knew any more than Tulloch—to the contrary. They were ready to back him Tulloch—to win outright, with odds on him a great stake in a field whose strength they neither calculated nor cared about. They thought, till within a few hours of the race, that Sir Hussey was not to buy what he was "scratched," nobody cared. It was all over, but shouting—the "crack" had won the Two Thousand, and would win the Derby. Thus insisted the multitude—"Have I not said so?" The Jockey Club were called on to have the age of Tithorpe investigated. This may serve to keep up the excitement, but the fact is disposed of, and with it our duty ends. In our next we shall have something to say touching the result of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes in reference to the Oaks. So far as the fate of the Derby is concerned in the issue of the Two Thousand, our impression is—

Tithorpe or Tulloch—but stmar—
A pinch of snuff which either was be—

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.—The members of this club have appointed the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August for the regatta. H. R. Highness Prince Albert have signified their intention of honouring the regatta with their presence. The following is the programme:—The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Annual Prize of 100 guineas in money to the first vessel, and 20 guineas to the second, to be contested for by cutters above 31 tons and under 51 tons; a piece of plate, value £50, for cutters above 50 tons, and not exceeding 70 tons; a piece of plate, value £50, for yachts of not less than 15 and under 31 tons; a piece of plate worth £50, for schooners not under 120 tons, and not exceeding 100 tons. A piece of plate, value £50—a grand handicap race by yachts belonging to any Royal yacht club.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Fifty pounds.

Mr Shelly's Maynooth	.. ..	(Sly) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis	.. ..	(Nat) 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Orford's Blackie	.. .. ..	(J. Sharpe) 1
Lord Exeter's Cocoa Nut	.. .. ..	(Mann) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.

Colonel Anson's Iago	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Duke of Bedford's Taurina	.. ..	(Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 30 sovs each, for foals of 1843

Duke of Bedford's Paragone	.. ..	(Robinson) 1
Lord Exeter's Lebanon	.. ..	(Mann) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. King's Young Lochinvar	.. ..	(Pettit) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Bolingbroke and Rondorel's Cob	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 2

Match 300, h ft. T. Y. C.—Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon (Pettit), beat the Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson). Wood Pigeon made all the running and won by a length.

Match 200 h ft. R.M.—Lord Glasgow's f by Retriever, out of Emilia (S. Mann), beat Lord Orford's Prussic Acid (Nat). Won by two lengths.

Match 100, h ft. A.F. & Sir J. Hawley's Almonde (F. Butler) beat Mr. Ramsbottom's Pane-Apple (H. Bell). Won by a length.

TUESDAY

The race for the 2,000 guineas proved, as was anticipated, unusually attractive, and drew together a larger assemblage than we have witnessed for many years on a similar occasion

The following are details of the racing:

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Duke of Rutland's Alexa	.. ..	(W. Boyce) 1
Lord Exeter's Lebanon	.. ..	(Pettit) 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for mares.

Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis, 4 years	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella, 5 years	.. .. ..	(Owner) 2

The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes by subs of 100 sovs each

Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes (late Tibthorpe)	.. ..	(Owner) 1
Lord. Maldstone's Tom Tulloch	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 2
Lord Exeter's by Oxwich, out of Galata	.. .. ..	(Mann) 3

Iago was declared not to start at twenty minutes past ten this morning.

The Coffee-Room Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Paragone	.. .. ..	(Robinson) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Cymbeline	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 2

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, 100 ft.

Duke of Bedford's Leopard	.. .. ..	(Robinson) 1
Mr. Fox's Luzius	.. .. ..	(J. Howlett) 2

Match 300, h ft. R.M. Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon received ft from Lord Glasgow's c, by Ray Middleton, out of Miss Whip.

WEDNESDAY.

Match 100 sovs, h ft, T.Y.C Lord Glasgow's F. by Sir (Nat) beat Lord Exeter's Cocoa-nut (Pettit). Won by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each.

Lord Orford's Footstool	.. ..	(Mann) 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Pet. Moreeau	.. .. ..	(Marlow) 2

Fifty Pounds.

Mr. G. H. Moore's Woolftog	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Shelly's Maynooth	.. ..	(Sly) 2

9,000 GUINEAS STAKES.—Mr. Field not having arrived, the settling took place this morning as usual, bets being paid under protest.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes. T.Y.C Winner to be sold for 150 sovs.

Lord W. Powlett's Fountain Filly	.. .. ..	1
Duke of Rutland's Alexa	.. .. ..	2

Handicap T.Y.C

Duke of Rutland's Paultons	.. .. ..	0
Mr. Lowther's Lyons	.. .. ..	0

A dead Dent.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes.

Mr. Gulley's Meadicant..	.. .. ..	1
Mr. Bowes's Mowerma ..	.. .. ..	2

FRIDAY.

Handicap, A F.

Duke of Richmond's Peasant	.. .. ..	1
Mr. Payne's Collingwood	.. .. ..	2

Match.. Alamode beat Sorrella.

Match The Cob beat Corranna

The Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each, &c.

Mr. Gulley's Pyrrhus the First	.. .. ..	1
Col. Anson's Iago	.. .. ..	2

BETTING AT NEW MARKET THURSDAY EVENING.

10 to 1 and 5 to 1 Bower	22 to 1 ag 1 Inheritress	40 to 1 agst Tyrwhitt
10 to 1 Sweetbread	25 to 1 The Magnet	40 to 1 Voltaire
12 to 1 — The Baron	25 to 1 — Pyramus	40 to 1 — Will Do
14 to 1 — Pedometer	25 to 1 — Polish	40 to 1 — Count Agenor
18 to 1 — Miss Burns	25 to 1 — Hope (h)	Best Bower

7 to 2 agst Sting | 25 to 1 agst Sathead | 33 to 1 agst Phenomena
7 to 1 — Tibthorpe (h) | 25 to 1 — The Traverser | 40 to 1 — Malcolm
20 to 1 — Tom Tulloch | 30 to 1 — Cossack | 40 to 1 — Count Prince
20 to 1 — Humdrum | 30 to 1 — Fancy Boy | 40 to 1 — Peri colt
25 to 1 — Brocante | | 40 to 1 — Poppet

Odds

14 to 1 agst Osprey (h) | 14 to 1 agst Mendicant

THE DERBY.

4 to 1 against Sweet seat (h)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—Tibthorpe has been examined and pronounced to be of the proper age.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY the 7th, when will be performed, for the First Time this Season, Rossini's Opera, LA GAZZA LADRA Ninetta, Mad Grisi; Lucia, Mad Bellini and Pippo, Mdlle Brambilla, Gherardo, Sig. Marlo, Pedesta, Sig Lablache, Isaac, Sig Dal Fiorli, Fabrizi Vingradin, Sig. A. Giubilei; and Fernando Villabella, Sig. Fornasari. With a Selection from a Favourite Opera, in which Mad Castelan, Mdlle. Sandrini, and Mdlle. Corbari, will appear and various entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT in which will appear Mdlle Carlo, Mdlle Louise Taglioni, and Mdlle. Lucile Grahn: M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. Li Matteo, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office. Opera-colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half past Seven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY-LANE.—Mr. HARLEY (Stage Manager) has the honour to announce that his BENEFIT takes place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 6th, when Rossini's Opera, the well-known and favourite Comedy of THE ENCHANTRESS. After which, a Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, combining the entire strength of the Company.—To conclude with a favourite BALLET. Tickets, private boxes, and stalls, to be had of Mr. Harley, No. 14, Upper Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—MISS RAINFORTH most respectfully announces that her BENEFIT is appointed for MONDAY, May 11, on which occasion her Majesty's servants will act a GRAND OPERA, a Favourite BALLET, and a Grand Divertissement. Particulars of which will speedily be published. Tickets, Private Boxes, and Stalls, may be obtained of Miss Rainforth, 27, Berners-street, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Miss RAINFORTH has the honour to announce that her MAJESTY THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL.—Tryan hast ourseef Mr. LEMAN REID'S new Equestrian Spectacle, entitled by Command, THE CHARIOT RACE, or, THE CROWN JEWELS, which will be produced with the most Successful Theatre in London. On MONDAY, May 4th, and Every Evening until further notice, will be presented the much admired Equestrian Drama of the ARAB AND HIS FOREST, or, the Desert Steed. The Arab Steed, Mr. Leman Reid. The Horse of the Circle, Mr. Magnolet. Feats of the Hippodrome, by the Forman and British Professors. . . . A Dramatic Entertainment, adapted entitled THE PEDLAR-BOY OF AUDLEY END. AND THE GARNISH WRECKERS. Doors Open Each Evening at Seven: Commence at . . . Box-office Open from Eleven to Five. Equestrian Tuition as usual.—Sole Director, Mr. T. Taylor.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the FOURTH CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, next, May 4th, 1846, upon which occasion will be performed Beethoven's Chora Fantasia, and Grand Mass in D. Solo performers—Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson; Violin, Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocal etc., the Misses Williams, Miss S. Novello, Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, Mr. H. Cotta, Signor F. Lablache, and Mr. A. Novello. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s; to be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. ADDISON and HOLLIER, 210, Regent

COLOSSEUM. —LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—In consequences of many persons having been disappointed in obtaining admission on Monday evening, the Proprietor has determined to open the Colosseum on Monday Evening next, and to repeat every half hour instead of every hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five and Eight till Half-past Ten. Sunday Evenings excepted.

DAY EXHIBITION. Panorama of London. Museum of Sculpture.—Open from Nine A.M. to Dusk. Model Steam and Mountain Railway, &c. &c.

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GENERAL TOM THUMB'S LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Little General has to return his sincere thanks to the Nobility for the honour of appearing three Hours before her Majesty, &c. If the parties at Court Dances from half-past two to two, half-past Eleven to five, and in future seven to nine o'clock. Admission, 1s., Children under Ten years of age, Half-price. After nine o'clock each evening, he appears in his New Play at the City of London Theatre, Bishopsgate-street

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, in the Gardens of the Society, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, will be held this Season in the New Conservatory, on WEDNESDAYS, May 20, June 17, and July 1.—Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by presenting an Order from a Fellow or Member, price 4s. each, until May 9. Fellows privileged Tickets will cease to be issued after the 9th May 9

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The Fellows are informed that the FIRST PROMENADE this Season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6th. A Military Band will attend at Half-past Three o'Clock. The Crown gates will be constantly opened Wednesday in May, June, and July, excepting those appointed for the Exhibitions.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 58, PALL-MALL, next the British Institution, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary

HENLEY-ON-THAMES GRAND REGATTA, 1846.—This REGATTA will take place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, the 30th and 26th days of JUNE, when the following Prizes will be contended for:—The Grand Challenge Cup, for eight-oared Boats, now held by the Cambridge University Boat Club. Entrance £6.—The Ladies' Challenge Cup, for eight-oared Boats; now held by the St. George's Boat Club. Entrance, £5.6s.—The Stewards' Challenge Cup, for four-oared Boats, now held by the University Boat Club. Entrance, £4.4s.—The District Challenge Cup, for four-oared Boats, now held by the Leander Aquatic Club. Entrance, £3.3s.—The Town Challenge Cup, for four-oared Boats, now held by the Henley Aquatic Club. Entrance, £2.2s.—The Silver Wherry, for Watermen Prizes for Amateurs, in pair-oared Boats; open to all England. Entrance, £2.2s.—The Diamond Sculls (Freemanship in Henley) for Amateurs, open to all England. Entrance £1.1s.—Silver Medals will be presented to the Winners of the Cups.—Entrances must be duly made with the Secretary, at Miss Wallbank's, Catherine Wheel Inn, Henley, on or before the 16th day of June next. JAMES NASH, Secretary.

Subscriptions received by P. B. Cooper, Esq., Treasurer; the Secretary; and Messrs. Hoare and Knox, Post-office, Henley

HUGHES' MAMMOTH and GRAND ORIENTAL EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT of the THEATRE NATIONALE, PARIS, arrived at first taken by storm the Capitals of the world, and Monarchs, with one consent, have constituted towns in the following order of precession, viz.—The second Egyptian Dragon Chariot, drawn by four gorgeous Camels, followed by the Chariot of Victory, the whole of the male and female Artistes, on their richly caparisoned steeds and the Band, or immense Imperial State Carriage, drawn by the Royal mules and Horses, &c. &c. &c. The whole forming the most gorgeous cavalcade ever witnessed on the Europe—Bradford, Yorkshire, May 4th; Leeds, 5th; Tadcaster, 6th; York, 7th and 8th. The Nobility are respectfully apprised that the First Grand Performance will take place in the afternoon, at two o'clock, the second, in the evening, at seven o'clock, in one Tents

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MUSIC FOR THE MANY.—THE MUSICAL HERALD, Edited by an Eminent Writer, containing Four Pages extra Pieces of Select Music and Full Critiques on Concerts, Operas, &c., is published on the 1st of MAY, for the small charge of only TWOPENCE. Notwithstanding the unprecedent of cheapness, the Proprietors of Music are invited to inspect this specimen of a new era To be had of all the Trade.

ART-UNION OF LONDON. On SATURDAY, May 9th, No. 109 of THE BUILDER, an Illustrated Journal for the Architect, Operative, and Artist, price 5d., or stamped to go by post 6d., will contain full particulars of the General Meeting at Drury-lane Theatre, and a Correct List of all the Prizeholders; a Paper on Fresco and Arabesque by the Rev. J. Dalton, Architect; and Much Interesting Matter. Office, No. 2, York-street, Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers

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		£	s.	d.
3	lbs Finest True Rich Congou Tea	0	13	6
3	lb. Very Fine Fine Congou Tea	0	12	0
1	lb Strong Congou, Tea for Domestics	0	4	0
6	lbs Coffee ripe and rich in Flavour	0	12	0
3	lb. The Old Mixture	0	14	6
2	lbs Best Marmalade Arrowroot (in a Tin Case)	0	3	0
3	lb Finest Spices imported	0	4	0
2	lb Finest Bencoolen Cloves	0	2	0
2	lb Finest Brown Nutmegs	0	2	0
3	lb Very Best Cayenne Pepper	0	2	6
		£2	0	3

All goods afterwards ordered will be sent warranted equal to those sample ...

NOTICE.—TO HABERDASHERS, SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, &c.—KIRBY, BEARD, and Co., No. 48, Cannon street, ... respectfully to inform the above trades that they continue to manufacture their celebrated and ... PATENT GLOSS ULTRA ROYAL BRITISH CRAPE, PATENT FINISH and MOURNING, and their manufactories being in full operation, embracing every recent improvement invented to the Trade, they are prepared to furnish the above articles in the greatest perfection, and notwithstanding the attempts of many parties to imitate and palm off inferior ... neither up to the present time has either equalled or surpassed in the slightest degree their manufacture of Plain and Spotted, the superiority of which has been repeatedly stated by the most competent judges, and has always been pronounced pre-eminent. Kirby, Beard, and Co., 48, Cannon-street, London.

ANCIENT ROMAN COINS in each, in BRASS, with good ... Portraits of the Ancient Emperors from Cæsar, ... then, Caligula, Hadrian, &c. in Silver, 9s. and 5s. 6d each. Many Antiquaries in ... country are not aware that Medals and Current Coins of the all ... of antiquity are to be obtained, ... and of decrement. The Advertiser begs to inform virtuosi that he has Coins of all the Roman Emperors; of numerous of the Kings of the Saxons, all of which he will guarantee to be antique. He will procure ... Coins, and is England, Silver Coins of the Kings of Scotland, Silver Coins of Mary among them 4s. 6d. and 2s., Pumpey the Great, 10s., of Julius Cæsar, 5s. and 6s. each; Octavius Augustus, 4s. and 5s.; Syria, 4s. 6d. and 5s.; Roman Brass Coins, with good portraits of the Emperors, from Cæsar, 1s. each, and Coins worthy from 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, down to the ... of current money. Brass Medals of the Popes, from Martin V. to Pius VI., 1s. each. Medals of Queen Caroline, silver Portraits of Edward the Confessor 7s. each, Canute, 7s. and 8s. each. Alfred, 8s., of William the Conqueror, 8s. and 9s. 6d. each; of the Henrys and Edwards, 5s. 6d., and 8s. each; of the Protector, his Sister, Charles the Martyr, the Queen, the Chevalier and Cardinal, of York, 8s. 6d. each. Assigns of the French Revolution, in each ... days of the first year, can be sent by post. T. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 48, Strand, London. Ladies would find the study of Saxon and English coins a most agreeable and pleasing one. Medals are supposed to have been carried as Jewels in our forefathers' times. "Tribute Penny" in Silver, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. T. P. W. begs to inform gentlemen that he has a fine Fine Head Tiberius, a Silver Lepidus, a Magnus Urbon, a Vetranio, a Dalmatius, and a Constantius Athalaric, a fine ...

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES (A BRIEF OUTLINE).

The extensive New Establishment of HOWELL and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of the business, and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it has been started, and the means whereby leaders which it has opened on ... principles. ... ten have been devoted to them a spacious range of show-Rooms, entered ... a Private Entrance from 64, Aldgate. The ... are apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select ... at Room. Ladies are informed that a private Ladies Room is likewise set apart; and ... Department is at present four doors from the former extent, and its business will ... constantly, be despatched with much greater facility. The ... every ... and Cape, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 330, ... is ... furnished in a novel and variety of Articles, for which this ... chance are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing ... has equal claims to attention, and the Proprietors will ... SON. Let it be remembered that 'Economy! Economy! E ... y is the maxim at the New Establishment, 64, Aldgate, and 64, and be it also remembered ... all are to the marking of the articles in plain figures ... from which no abatement can be made. At the home, in ... Hotel, Cape, and ... may be purchased, and the ... of every article may be ... without the ... information. For particulars of ... Patent, and ... other useful ... Information ... new book applied ... Patent, and future, which may be ... and 64, 194, 195, 196, 197, Minories, ...

Inasmuch as the ... Inserted that the ... concern, and ... book inserted ... at the establishment from sunset ... every evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is re-opened till twelve o clock.

AN IRISH WELCOME.—Families and Commercial Gentlemen, visiting the North of Ireland, will find at the IMPERIAL HOTEL, BELFAST, Home, which, for comfort, elegance, and economy, cannot be surpassed by any House in the ... Kingdoms. T FRASER, Proprietor.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Dig ... Groups, Vases ... Statuettes, Candlesticks, beautiful inlaid Tabl-s, Paper-weights, Work-stands, &c., in ... Rosewood, marble, bronze, Derbyshire spar, &c., kept on sale by J. TREVITT, 134, Bishopsgate-street ... Within, London. He has also an extensive assortment of Minerals, Shells, and Fossils.

NICOLL'S PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65. Patronized by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, &c.—This Overcoat requires neither Brush nor Sponge, two coats being sufficient for a season; is perfectly rain, snow, and hail proof, and also defies ... the almost constant humidity of the climate of Great Britain.—To be had in London only of the Patentees, 114, Regent-street.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Directions for Gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza, and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post ... application to the Makers, CAPPER and WATKIS, Cartoon Chambers, 8, Regent-street ... Patent. If a set be ordered, a sample is on the first made, and sent, accordingly, by return ...

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very low prices, for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 42, Oxford-street, two doors from Newman-street. Patterns ... free. £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son, Family Linendrapers, Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued at Gracechurch-street, without change.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, ... ornamental finishings, ... and copper, tin, and steel tea-urns, and every description of ... Smiths' ... and table cutlery, japanned trays, ... dish ... ornamental iron and wire work, for verandas ... Prices. Sir, Lord, Queen, and Prince Grates that have received the lowest prices ... this System for cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker street, Portman-square.

HOBY'S IMPERIAL BLACKING, Patronised by the ROYAL FAMILY, is entirely free from any unpleasant smell, gives a lasting Polish, equal to ... brilliancy, causes leather to wear soft and pliable, and ... Prepared only at ... as arising from leather best ... Sold at Bottles, at ... and ... 49, St. James-street, Edinburgh: Duncan and Co., 26, Prince-street. Dublin: Hodges and Co., Westmoreland-street.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose ... Rose, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands ... Sold ... the Inventor and Proprietor, 76, Newman-street, and by Chemists and Perfumers. ... Price 4s., or two in one parcel, 7s.

THREE DESCRIPTIONS of BRANDY.—Each warranted the ... Pure ... of its kind. No. 1 Brown Imperial Patent Brandy, 18s. per ... 2 The finest brown Cognac imported, 24s. per ... No. 3. Choice, old, pale, Champagne ... Of various prices and qualities in bottle ... samples may be freely tasted at our counting-house; and orders for ... gallons or upwards will be promptly executed, for carriage paid, at Glossop, by Lodge ... HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

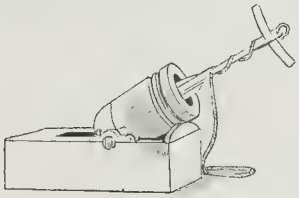
TURNING LATHES of best London manufacture.—C. G. and J. DRANE invite attention to their Stock of LATHES and Machinery ... Lathes constructed; together with Foot-motion, Overhead Motion, Drilling, Boring, and Slide Rests, Dividing Plates, Chucks, Centres, Screwing Apparatus, &c. Every description of apparatus constructed on the most approved principles. Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. All kinds of machinery built to order.—DRANE'S, Gun Manufactory, 20 King William-street, London Bridge.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—A Delicious Novelty for Table.—BRECKNELL and SON'S BISCUIT, Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty Queen Adelaide, His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge, and other Royal Families, &c. &c. This Biscuit, which is composed of the most exquisite ingredients, in ... Tea-Supper and Dessert.—Manufactured by the ... tor, by BRECKNELL, TURNER, III, High-street, ... Bakers, in Packages, 1s., Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s., containing 12 Biscuits. Wholesale and for Exportation. To be had of ... warehousemen, grocers, and Biscuit Bakers ... Town and Country Agents Wanted.

BERRIDGE'S LIGHT WATER-PROOF OVER-COATS, ... ranteed to exclude any rain whatever.—The established reputation of these garments has been so long and universally admitted, that continuing thus to notice them would be unnecessary, were it not that their well-known extensive sale is continually produced attempts to imitated. For quality and style, efficiency, respectability, and real economy ... most commendatory, they and adapt the publicity and patronage. Originally ... Coats, in a ... variety in Lamas and other new materials, manufactured exclusively for W. B for the present season, and ... Sold by the Inventor and Proprietor, 61, Strand, ... Price 30s. Only by W. BERRIDGE, Tailor, Over-Coat Maker, and Waterproofer, 68 Cornhill (North Side); a particular style made expressly ... Agents ... Country ... Agents ... Wholesale ... Agents ... Foreign ... Agents ... Colonial ... Agents ... Indian ... Agents ... American ... Agents ... European ... Agents ... Asiatic ... Agents ... African ... Agents ... Australian ... Agents ... New Zealand ... Agents ... Pacific ... Agents ... Atlantic ... Agents ... Mediterranean ... Agents ... Black Sea ... Agents ... Caspian ... Agents ... Red Sea ... Agents ... Persian Gulf ... Agents ... Arabian Sea ... Agents ... Bay of Bengal ... Agents ... China Sea ... Agents ... Japan ... Agents ... Philippines ... Agents ... Moluccas ... Agents ... Java ... Agents ... Sumatra ... Agents ... Borneo ... Agents ... Celebes ... Agents ... New Guinea ... Agents ... Australia ... Agents ... New Zealand ... Agents ... Pacific Islands ... Agents ... Sandwich Islands ... Agents ... California ... Agents ... Mexico ... Agents ... Central America ... Agents ... West Indies ... Agents ... South America ... Agents ... Brazil ... Agents ... Argentine Republic ... Agents ... Chile ... Agents ... Peru ... Agents ... Ecuador ... Agents ... Colombia ... Agents ... Venezuela ... Agents ... Guiana ... Agents ... Trinidad ... Agents ... Barbados ... Agents ... Jamaica ... Agents ... Bahamas ... Agents ... Bermuda ... Agents ... Canada ... Agents ... Nova Scotia ... Agents ... New Brunswick ... Agents ... Prince Edward Island ... Agents ... Newfoundland ... Agents ... Labrador ... Agents ... Hudson's Bay ... Agents ... Greenland ... Agents ... Iceland ... Agents ... Faroe Islands ... Agents ... Norway ... Agents ... Sweden ... Agents ... Denmark ... Agents ... Germany ... Agents ... Holland ... Agents ... Belgium ... Agents ... France ... Agents ... Spain ... Agents ... Portugal ... Agents ... Gibraltar ... Agents ... Malta ... Agents ... Ionian Islands ... Agents ... Greece ... Agents ... Turkey ... Agents ... Egypt ... Agents ... Abyssinia ... Agents ... Nubia ... Agents ... Sahara ... Agents ... Barbary States ... Agents ... Morocco ... Agents ... Algiers ... Agents ... Tunis ... Agents ... Tripoli ... Agents ... Cyrenaica ... Agents ... Fezzan ... Agents ... Soudan ... Agents ... Timbuctoo ... Agents ... Senegambia ... Agents ... Guinea ... Agents ... Ivory Coast ... Agents ... Gold Coast ... Agents ... Slave Coast ... Agents ... Niger ... Agents ... Benin ... Agents ... Biafra ... Agents ... Cameroons ... Agents ... Gaboon ... Agents ... Congo ... Agents ... Loango ... Agents ... Angola ... Agents ... Benguela ... Agents ... Mozambique ... Agents ... Zanzibar

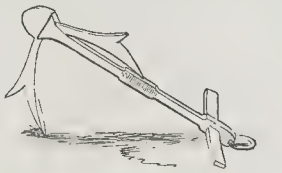
CAPTAIN JERNINGHAM'S EXPERIMENT FOR SAVING LIVES FROM SHIPWRECK.

ple, by the flukes moving in separate pieces, on a pivot. It was then suggested that one of Porter's anchors should be tried, it being, at the same time, pointed out how it might be fired from a mortar. Capt. Jerningham then applied to the patentee for permission to use Porter's anchor, and not only obtained it, but several suggestions were, at the same time, made for its use with perfect success. An alteration was made to assimilate one of the anchors previously used to Porter's, and the addition afforded evidence, that the principle and the holding powers were decidedly the best yet tried.



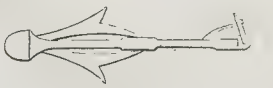
ANCHOR IN GUN.

We gather from the "Naval Intelligence" of the *Times* that the above experiments have not been carried on with any view of benefitting Commander Jerningham personally, as he is simply the party selected by the Controller of the Coast Guard to superintend experiments which were suggested to, and considered advisable to be made by, the Board of Customs, by whom the expense of the superintendence is to be defrayed. It is highly creditable to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the subject being submitted to them, their Lordships ordered that every facility should be afforded to Commander Jerningham; and the authorities at the Royal Arsenal were ordered to afford every aid in their power; and a corporal and four gunners of the Royal Artillery, to be the same men on every occasion when the experiments were carried on, were



ANCHOR AS IT HOLDS.

detached for that special purpose, that no difficulty might be experienced by having to instruct new parties on different occasions. Commander Jerningham, so far from wishing to take any credit to himself in connection with the experiments, or deprive previous inventors of means for saving lives from shipwreck, of the claims they have to public gratitude, wished it to be understood that his only object is to discover a plan which would be so simple and effective in its operation, that any person who had once witnessed it might be able, on a subsequent occasion, to operate with it in the same manner without the chance of failing.



ANCHOR FOR PLACING IN GUN.

Besides the experiments made at Woolwich, Commander Jerningham has fired anchors several times from the beach, at Yarmouth, and found them to answer tolerably well, with the exception that the springs were liable to get out of order; by taking off the tail-board of the cart which conveyed the ropes, anchors, and other articles, to the beach, and placing the tail-board over the fore part of the shafts, and burying the whole a short distance in the wet sand, and by turning the rope round the axles of the wheels of the cart, so powerful a purchase was obtained, that it was almost impossible to drag it or cant it over, as the greater the strain, the deeper it became imbedded in the sand.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

MAY, more especially if we reckon by the Old Style, is the month which, on an average, affords the fly-fisher the most sport and the most pleasure. Spring, which, in the month before, "came slowly up this way," is no longer hesitating and coy; she has gained confidence as she has become better clothed, and she now trips forward like a mountain nymph in a new green kirtle, courting the gaze of admiring mortals. How delightful is the walk to the water-side

> So early in the morning, in the merry month of May!

The Angler is up before the sun, and has walked a long mile before he meets him on the upland lawn; and just as he is admiring the brilliancy of the dew-drops that gem the grass, up springs the lark within twenty yards of him, in the full burst of song. As he is crossing the stile, by the side of the coppice, about half a mile further on, he hears, or thinks he hears, a note which never fails to arrest attention: he pauses for a moment, and hears it repeated—"Cuckoo! cuckoo!" He hails the winged voice as a favourable omen, and goes on his way rejoicing. And now, having reached the stream, which is beginning to curl under the gentle breeze which has just wafted the mist away, he lits his rod, and "goes at" the water for a pannier full.

Leaving the Fly-fisher to enjoy his sport, we shall now take a look at his tackle. The epic rule is always to be observed in treating of Angling, whether in prose or verse: plunge *in medias res*—i. e., set your Angler to work, and then talk of his tackle by way of episode.

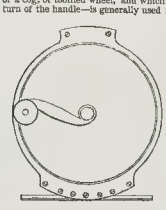
OF THE ROD.—"What ought to be the length of a rod for trout-fishing?" This is a question that is sometimes asked by novices, who seem to fancy that there is some peculiar excellence in a rod of a certain length, without any regard to the reasons which might induce a practical angler to employ a comparatively short or long rod, according to circumstances. The advantages of a long rod consist in the power which it affords the angler of throwing a greater length of line, and in the greater command that he has over the line, by raising or lowering the top of the rod, after a fish is hooked. In fishing-streams, which are either wide, frequently requiring the angler to make a long cast, or in which the trouts run large, it is advisable to use a double-handed rod, of about fifteen feet long. For narrow streams, in which trouts generally do not exceed a pound weight, a single handed rod, of about twelve feet long, will be sufficient.

The excellence of a rod consists in its being at once light and strong; of gradually increasing pliability from the stock, or bottom piece, to the top, neither feeling to the hand, when making a cast, too elastic in one part, nor too stiff in another, but "playing" freely from the stock in a line of gradually increasing curvature. Some persons prefer a rod that is comparatively elastic; others, one that is rather stiff; this, however, is merely a matter of taste, as fish may be hooked, killed, and landed, equally well from either, in the hands of a person accustomed to use it. A beginner will be able to throw the line better with a rod that is rather stiff than with one that is very pliable; though, if he should chance to hook a large and vigorous fish, he will be more liable to break either his rod or his tackle.

We shall not pretend to discuss the merit of the various kinds of wood of which rods are made; but shall merely observe that, in a fifteen feet fly-rod, we prefer a stock or bottom piece of ash, to one of willow; and that a hollowed stock, for the purpose of containing a spare top-piece, is our aversion. The London fishing-tackle makers turn out capital fly rods; but he who wants a really good one, and is not a judge of the article, should ask some of his angling friends to recommend him to a "good shop," otherwise he may happen to get "taken in;" for, in London, fishing-rods, as well as razors, both there and elsewhere, are "*made to sell*," by parties who never expect the same customer to call twice, but are content with the chance of serving all her Majesty's liages *once* with "an extremely low-priced article," of proportionately small value.

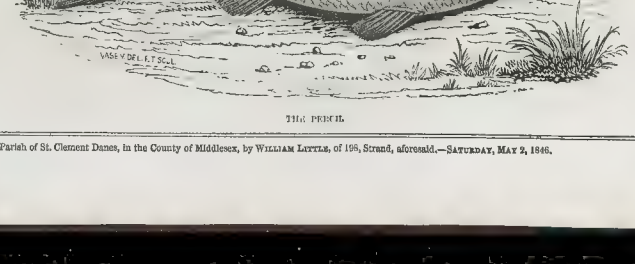
LINES, AND WINCH, OR REEL.—The line generally used in fly-fishing for trout consists of two parts: 1st, the Casting-line, to which the fly or flies are attached; and, 2nd, the Reel-line, to which the Casting-line is knotted, and which runs through the small wire rings on the lower side of the rod, to the reel or winch fixed on the stock. The casting-line ought to be of fine, yet strong, single gut, carefully knotted, and dyed of a neutral tint—either of the colour of London smoke, or a dingy olive; and it should be about three or four feet shorter than the rod. The best reel-lines are made of silk and hair; a length of about thirty yards will generally be sufficient, though, where trout are large, and show much play, about fifty yards, or even more, will be requisite.

A REEL, or WINCH, is of essential use to the fly-fisher, as it enables him not only to lengthen or shorten his cast according to circumstances, but also to give line to a trout when he makes play, and to wind it up again when he no longer resists. A "multiplier" that is, a reel whose barrel, or axis, is moved by means of a cog, or toothed wheel, and which makes three or four revolutions at each turn of the handle—is generally used in trout fishing. The excellence of a reel consists in its strength, comparative lightness, freedom of movement, and the rapidity with which it can give out and take up lines. Mr. Little, fishing-tackle-maker, 15, Fetter-lane, has recently introduced an improved reel, which possesses in a high degree all those advantages, and which appears likely to supersede every other. From an improvement in the mode of placing the bars connecting the circular ends, Mr. Little's reel will contain more line than one of the old kind of the same diameter at the ends; while, by taking away a portion of useless brass at the sides, it is made lighter without impairing its strength. By means of a rim carried round one of the ends, the line is prevented from becoming entangled with the axis and crank of the handle. So much for tackle at present, for we have now a fish to look after.



The Cut of a PERCH appended to our article indicates that this fish is now in season,—that is, any angler, who is fond of such sport, has now, and will have for the next three months, a good chance of catching him. The PERCH, though a handsome fish, both as regards form and colour, is not of much use for the pan, being dry, bony, and insipid; and he bites so freely, and yields so tamely that he may be captured with very little skill. Almost any kind of tackle is good enough for him, provided it be strong enough to pull him without the aid of a landing net; and no bait is more tempting to him than a brandling worm. He lies mostly in quiet pools, or *stacks*; and bites most freely at about six inches from the ground—in the morning for three hours after sun-rise, and in the afternoon for three hours before sun-set.

X. Y.



THE PERCH.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 210.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE LAHORE TREATY.

INDIA is again at peace; a campaign almost unexampled in the rapidity of its operations, and the completeness of its results, has placed the whole territory of the Sikhs in our power. With so much at command, we may, doubtless, lay some claim to the virtue of moderation, since we have not taken the whole; and the terms of the Treaty we have dictated are, when examined, temperate enough. We did not provoke the war; it was one of defence, not conquest; true, it has ended by an increase of our territory—but that result has always followed our wars in India. Our Empire in the East was founded by the sword, and rests now on the belief that the same sword has lost nothing of its invincibility. For this reason, a reverse sustained by our army in India is likely to produce the most disastrous consequences; a victory is something more than a triumph on the field. A whole Empire, peopled by millions, to whom the number of Europeans who rule them is a most insignificant fraction, watches our progress; and broken up, and decayed, and worn out as the power of the native Princes undoubtedly is—weak as may be the spirit of nationality among the bulk of our Indian subjects, yet a series of disasters to our arms would be certainly followed by the revolt of the more warlike races of the peninsula, and its past history of incursions, battles, conquests, and massacres, the crushing down of the weak and peaceful by the strong and ferocious, would be acted over again. There are races in India who can fight and subdue; but the capacity of ruling they have not. It is the comparative quiet, security, and justice which the natives enjoy under our sway which constitute the other great element of our supremacy. There is much in the history of the earlier periods of our dominion in India that we could wish blotted out; but what we hope is now impossible with us—what we denounce as oppression, sordid avarice, and cruelty, is practised in all its enormity by the independent rulers of India; and the records of the Court of Lahore, with its extortions, mutilations, murders, the robberies that fill the treasury, the bribes that buy justice as a matter of course, would soon become again the system of government over all India. Humanity and civilisation in the East would be thrown back, perhaps for centuries, by the subversion or decay of the dominion of England. It is only by contemplating what might have been the probable effects of a defeat of the English arms in the last campaign that we can appreciate the immense importance of our victories.

The destruction, slaughter, and suffering of war are, in the abstract, terrible to contemplate; they are alike lamented by the wise and deplored by the merciful. It is only by considering the greater havoc, the wider slaughter, the deeper suffering that war prevents, that we can be brought to admit it as a necessity—a dreadful one indeed, but to be encountered for the sake of escaping the greater evils that would otherwise ensue. A surgical operation, with all its accompaniments of knives and incisions, flowing blood and intense physical pain, is frightful and ghastly enough to the individual; yet it must be encountered, on the penalty of the extinction of life, or dragging it out miserably through years of disease and pain. Happy are those who are never exposed to the dire alternative; happier still would it be for mankind if his frame were exempt from these fleshy ills. but it is not so, and we must accept life on the conditions upon which the Creator bestows it. Happy would it be for the nations if war could be blotted out of the list of possibilities; but we are as far from the state of perfection in our social and political constitutions, as in our physical natures. Religion, Law, Science, the Arts, Security—all that makes life worth prizing—would be held at the mercy of the first barbarous power that chose to trample under foot the excellence of a system they could not imitate.

Nations are no better, collectively, than the men who make them: the best are obliged to be on their guard against the worst. Between man and man there are laws, with force to carry them into effect: prisons, chains, fetters, and convict-ships are the wea-

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE RECEIVING THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, AT THE TUILERIES, ON MAY 1.—(SEE PAGE 303.)

pons of defence used by the honest and peaceable, against rapine and violence. Between nation and nation there is no court of law; with few exceptions, the power of a nation is the exact measure of respect paid to it; and, as far as communities are concerned, History is full of illustrations of the poet's maxim, "to be weak is to be miserable." If all the world were really civilised, and truly Christian, war would not exist. Some time will come when this happier state of things will be realised; but that hour is not yet—and thus nations live in a state of mutual fear and suspicion, so that no small part of their wealth in fleets and armies, that they may enjoy the remainder in something like security. The weak, by a natural law, fall under the yoke of the strong; and the strong are not always wise nor merciful. When they are, the world may sleep unwatched by sentinels. The most quiet of men may be forced at any moment, by a ruffian, either into actual fight for self-defence, or into appealing to the law to defend him; so the most pacific of nations may be compelled to engage in a war, or to merge its existence in that of the aggressor.

A calm review of the world as it now exists, proves that the means of waging war is still a necessity—we believe that opinion in so far advanced, that wars of aggression would be generally condemned; but the Treaty of Lahore shows that the campaign of the Sutlej cannot be so considered. We were attacked, and conquered—we took a large territory, and resign the most of it: this vanquished pray for the continuance among them of the English army, as a protection against the violence of their own troops; but so little anxious are we to keep up the appearance of victors, that it is only partly and for a time complied with. The rest of the conditions resolve themselves, in effect, into this:—Govern yourselves as you please, but do not molest us: some security is necessary that you will do this; but more than is necessary, we will not require. The stake that was risked on the result of the campaign was enormous; we won it—and India is secure, and in peace. In the hour of conquest, the temptation to exact all that can be conceded, is almost irresistible; but we have proved that we did not do battle for territory—that we gained, yet relinquish the greater part of it. It was not for treasure, for the less is taken as an indemnity than might have been asked. We fought for the integrity of our empire in India—which is something of greater importance than a mere question of frontiers and boundaries. That we have asserted, and with that we are content. It is the spirit of moderation and justice that enables us to rule such millions of men of a different race, language, and religion from ourselves, that gives its moral value to the Treaty of Lahore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The report gains ground in Paris of the recall of a highly important personage—the Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, a nobleman who, through his exalted views, his dignified conduct, his noble hospitality, and the manner in which he has conducted himself in the many trials his country has had to undergo during his embassy at this Court, enjoys the highest esteem and popularity. It is the more extraordinary as Austria has not a clever diplomatist and statesman to spare. Prince Metternich is rapidly declining, and the state of the country, whose real Sovereign he is, shows his feeble sway, whilst his colleagues, Counts Kolkowrat and Figuelmont, are scarce less enfeebled by time. Louis Philippe employs his utmost efforts to keep the Count at his Court, and it is expected he will succeed

A subject which causes no less sensation here, in some quarters, is the number of suicides, and the suicides of females. It is now become a perfect fashion. The relatives manage to conceal most of the deaths of ladies of station in society, but still you daily hear of some case of the kind. It was only the day before yesterday that Mdlle. Augustine, a favourite actress, only twenty years of age, put an end to her existence—as they all do for a disappointment in love. If the affair were duly investigated, it would be found that France, contrary to general opinion, has always been a country remarkable for suicidal propensity, the most gifted men not free from it. Who does not remember the anecdote of the dinner of seven great literary characters at Baron Holbach's house? These gentlemen, despairing of spending a month or day so happily, had determined to commit suicide in company; and, of Mulbère, who was ill in bed, had not got up and prevented them, they would have effected their purpose.

He attempt on the King's life appears to have banished all idea of the Queen's journey to France, whilst the Ministerial papers are striving very wisely to prove that this attempt is only the result of a conspiracy, and the instigation of an irradicable evil spirit, fomented by the constant enemies of the State. It would be impossible for the King or the Government to urge a visit on the part of the Queen of England—at least to France—whilst a plan would involve the Sovereigns of both countries, through the opportunity thus afforded to assassins, to effect at one blow, so much evil. Internally, it is known that the late event has deeply shaken the spirits of the King, that most amiable and august lady, Queen Amelia, is con tantly on her knees, and is nightly wet in tears. However, from one of the visits just paid here by foreigners, the Government thinks to derive great benefit.

The marriage of Viscount Castlereagh with the Viscountess Powerscourt was solemnized on Saturday, at the British Embassy. The ceremony was performed in a private manner, there being present only the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Roden, and other limited circles of relatives of the noble pair. The newly-married couple have left Paris, to spend the honeymoon in Switzerland.

I have to mention the death of M. Pierre Lafitte, which took place a few days ago, at his residence, near Paris. M. Pierre Lafitte was the eldest and last of the four brothers, who, in different careers, have so worthily maintained the honour of their name, rendered so eminent by M. Jacques Lafitte. He was his brother's partner during the days of his prosperity and grandeur, and, like him, gave proofs of the highest intelligence and probity. Of this numerous family, the only surviving relative is a sister of the deceased, Madame Benoit Lafitte, who is nearly eighty years of age.

The *Moniteur* notifies, that letters of congratulation to the King, on his recent escape from assassination, have been presented to his Majesty by the representatives of the Sovereigns of Belgium, Sardinia, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Hanover, and by the Ministers of the Hanse Towns, Saxe Weimar, Electoral Hesse, and Hesse and Baden.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, on Tuesday, the Western Railroad Bill, by a majority of 229 to 12.

SPAIN

Our intelligence from Galicia is of a more pacific character. The bulletin published at Corunna on the 24th April, before noticed, giving brief particulars of an engagement having taken place between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, was a correct version of the affair. Of the 62 officers taken in the previous engagement, 12 have been shot by order of Government within a league of Corunna. They were 10 captains and 2 commanders. The other 50 are kept close prisoners for the present, but it is supposed their lives will be spared. After the battle of Santiago, the two principal insurgent chiefs made their escape into Portugal in a Spanish man-of-war, which had been placed to blockade the coast, but afterwards pronounced against the Government. The battle was a sanguinary one; the Queen's troops lost 100 men, killed and wounded. The loss sustained by the rebels is not known. The insurrection may be considered at an end, in this part of Galicia, at least. At Vigo, Oviedo, and other towns, all persons professing liberal opinions have been ordered to quit Ruin twenty-four hours.

PORTUGAL

We find, by our latest accounts from Lisbon, that the insurrection in the province of Minho had been suppressed, but there had been several conflicts between the troops and the people without any decisive result. Much blood had been shed, and desperate badness, as well as remarkable order, and an appearance of discipline had been exhibited by the latter. Treason had been poured in from various parts upon Minho. The Government endeavoured to give this movement the character of a Miguelite conspiracy concocted by the Jesuits, and carried into effect by their agents.

THE UNITED STATES.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

By an arrival at Havre, the important news has been received from Washington of the conclusion of the debate on the Oregon question, which took place on the 16 h ult. The following is a report of the proceedings on that day:

The Senate Chamber and galleries were very much crowded this morning by persons anxious to see and hear the closing scene of this long-protracted debate, which has extended over nine weeks, and also to see to what results it would lead.

Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, led off in a very able and eloquent speech, in support of the preamble and resolutions which he had offered, authorising the President to give the notice at his discretion.

Mr Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, moved the adoption, as a substitute, of the following preamble and resolution, which is the same as that offered by Mr. Crittenden, with the insertion of the word "amicable" before the word "settlement" at the conclusion of the preamble, and the omission of the following proviso at the end of the resolution—"Provided, however, that, in order to afford ample time and opportunity for the amicable settlement and adjustment of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory, said notice ought not to be given until after the close of the present session of Congress."

"Whereas, by the convention concluded the 20th day of October, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbours, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of the said country, and whereas it has never become the duty of the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

"And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitively settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequence of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries—

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the adoption of the Government of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the amicable settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to the said territory—

"1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by the said second article for the abrogation of the 6th of August, 1827." Mr. Allen moved to amend this substitute by striking out the second and third paragraphs of the preamble, and inserting an extract from the President's Message, commencing, "and whereas it has now become the duty of Congress," &c. Mr. Pennybacker, of Virginia, then rose, and spoke at some length, in explanation of his reason for opposing the substitute. The question being taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Allen, it was decided in the negative. by a vote of—yeas, 22; nays, 32.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the resolution reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on the table, in order that the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives might be taken up and acted upon; which was agreed to.

Mr. Breese, of Illinois, then moved to amend the substitute, by striking out the words "at his discretion" in the resolution. This motion being taken, the motion was decided in the negative by a vote of—yeas, 23; nays, 32. The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of yeas, 30; nays, 25.

Mr. Allen then spoke at some length in opposition to the resolution as thus modified, declaring his intention to vote against it even if he voted alone. Mr. Crittenden replied to Mr. Allen, who replied, and Mr. Crittenden re-rejoined in a strain of great severity towards Mr. Allen. The Committee of the whole having reported the amendment to the Senate—it was concurred in.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of—Yeas, 40; Nays, 14.

So the Senate agreed by a majority of 26 out of 54 votes to adopt the resolution as amended, which will now have to be sent back to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

It is said that the Senate will not act upon any measure of importance sent to it by the House, until that body has acted definitively upon the resolution of notice which the Senate passed.

The Tariff Bill, which has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, is hardly expected to pass Congress this Session, or, perhaps, the next either.

INDIA.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE PUNJAUB.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with letters and newspapers: from Bombay, April 1; Cc ntta, March 20; Delhi, March 23; Madras, 26; and the Governor-General's camp, March 17. The intelligence is of the most satisfactory character The pacification of the Punjaub has been completed, and its Government settled on what promises to be a permanent basis. The Sikh army has been disbanded, and the whole of its artillery surrendered, and although it is to be partially reorganised, its numbers will be limited in future to 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. Our last advices communicated the terms of the treaty which had been agreed upon between the Governor-General and the Lahore Government; but circumstances have since arisen which have rendered its modification to a considerable extent imperative

The *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 23rd of March, contains several most important documents connected with the treaties which were framed for the pacification of the Punjaub. Some of these documents have been published.

The first and most important of them is the treaty of peace between the British Government and Dulleep Singh, which was signed in Feroze on the 9th inst. The territory south of the Sutlej, and also the hill country which lies between the Beas and the Sutlej, including the fresh cessions of Cashmere and Hazareh. The Maharajah is to pay 50 lacs (half a million sterling) on the ratification of the treaty, to disband all the mutinous troops of Lahore, and to keep 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry and no more. The British armies are to be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories, and the six guns pointed against the British are to be surrendered, as in fact they have been. The control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej to the Indus is vested in the British. No European or American is to be employed by the Lahore Government without the consent of the British. Rajah Ghoolab Singh is to become an independent Sovereign in the territories which the British may cede to him. All changes in the frontiers of the Lahore State are prohibited, and all its disputes are to be referred to the British authorities, who are not to interfere in its internal administration.

The treaties remarkable in not naming the title Punjaub, or Five Rivers. The dominions of Dhuleep Singh are called the State.

Among the documents is a copy of the treaty entered into by the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) Maharajah Ghoolab Singh, to whom the British give over, in independent possession, all the hilly or mountainous country between the Ravee and the Indus, including of course the valley of Cashmere and the provinces of Hazareh and Cheeba, but excluding Lahool.

Ghoolab Singh is to pay half a million on the ratification of the treaty, and a quarter in October next, and is not to employ any foreigners. The British undertake to protect him against all foreign enemies: while he and all his forces are to be ready when called on to assist the British in any unknown quarter of British supremacy he engages every year to present a horse, twelve shawl goats, a d three pair of Cashmere shawls.

Thus the Jamoo Chief, who contrived to obtain possession of the greatest part of the treasures of old Runjeet, has been able to raise himself into the rank of an independent Maharajah. While he was Wuzeer of Lahore, he, in February last, promised to pay £1,500,000 to the British; but when the day of payment arrived, in March, the money was not forthcoming, and new treaties became necessary, by which the Lahore Government was deprived of the Kohistan (hill country), and Ghoolab or Gh ab (for his name is written both ways) having undertaken to pay half a million down, and another sum of a quarter million seven months after, was declared an independent Rajah (or rather Maharajah—great King), with the fa-famed valley of Cashmere at his disposal.

Intelligence from China, and Bombay, extends to the 27th February. It has already been anticipated. Trade was dull, and the prospects of the mercantile community in the East far from cheering.

BALLOON ASCENT AT ROME.—(From a Correspondent.)—A Balloon ascended from the Borghese Gardens on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., and, it having been the first public ascent, the interest was excited; the number of the visitors admitted inside the Gardens being estimated at no less than forty thousand: this was at a charge of two pauls each, and five pauls is the extra. At about three o'clock the preparations for the balloon was inflated with hydrogen gas, made on the spot. All the preparations being completed by four o'clock the aëronaut, M. Arban, mounted the car, and, after being guided round the arena, distributing flowers and lilies among the crowd, he let go the ropes, and the balloon ascended in good style, amid the acclamations of the spectators, among whom the clergy and various orders of friars were rather conspicuous. The wind being at that moment in a favourable direction, and after rising to a considerable height, two parachutes were cast off. Nothing was heard of the descent of the balloon until the evening, when the aëronaut himself arrived in Rome: it appears that his descent in the neighbourhood of Civita Castellana, about fifty miles distant, on the road to Florence, after being up between two and three hours.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—Mr. Dillon Browne, it appears, seems inclined to share the fortunes of martyrdom with Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. Browne does not, indeed, refuse to serve upon Committees, but he has written a letter to Mr. Creed, the Secretary of the Committee of Selection, in which he says:—"I am advised by a friend, who is a Parliamentary agent, and I am neither an engineer, a lawyer, nor particularly well versed in the standing orders of the House, and other regulations, a conviction with which is imperative upon the promoters of railway schemes. Besides, if it should happen not to be an Irish railway of whose merits I am about to be made an unwilling and inefficient judge, great detriment may ensue to the public by the exclusion of some honourable member better acquainted with the locality, whose interests must necessarily be involved in the projected undertaking. However, if I be selected for a railway committee, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties required strictly and conscientiously, a course of proceeding likely to cause untoward and unforeseen delay; for, in the first place, in consequence of the inspitude of my mind to the business of railway committees, I shall deem it absolutely necessary to examine every witness produced before the committee, and take a full and copious note or each question and answer, in order to place the evidence before me in that consecutive shape which is required by the judge of the land, and which may guide me in coming to an equitable and just decision. In the second place, in consequence of my ignorance upon the subject matters likely to be involved in the consideration of railway bills, I shall also deem it necessary to examine counsel and authorities upon geology, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, parliamentary precedents, and the written and unwritten law of the land. I beg you will further inform the Committee of Selection, that during the sittings of the House of Commons *I shall hold myself excused from attending any Committee whatever*, as I have an undoubted right, in my capacity as one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Mayo, to take part in all proceedings, and vote upon all questions brought under the consideration of the representatives of the people when assembled in the Commons House of Parliament—a privilege which the Crown itself could not interfere with without violating the first paradigm of the Constitution."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

THE RAILWAY DISSOLUTION BILL. The Earl of DALHOUSIE, on moving the reception of the report on the Railways Dissolution Bill, said it was his intention, in order to meet the objections of certain noble lords, to insert a clause enabling the minority against the dissolution of a company, to have the option of purchasing the plans and sections at a valuation to be made at their own cost. He could not, however, agree with the former proposition, of prohibiting persons who had become possessed of scrip since the 31st of March, from exercising the right of voting.—Earl GREY said that the bill would do great injustice to the minority, who were in the situation to carry on companies. He believed that since the introduction of the bill, parties had gone into the market for the express purpose of purchasing the dissolution of companies.—Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a string of twenty-three resolutions respecting railway and private bill legislation, which were ordered to be printed, and the Earl of DALHOUSIE gave notice of an alteration in the Standing Orders, with respect to railway bills in progress.—The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. O'CONNELL withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, stating that he so withdrew it at the request of Mr. O'Brien himself

LORD HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on her Majesty's gracious messages respecting the services of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough,

Sir R. PEEL gave a short sketch of the glorious military career of those two noble Lords, concluding with a proposition that £3000 a year should be granted to Lord Hardinge for his own life and the lives of his two next male heirs; and also that a provision of £2000 a year should be made for Lord Gough and for his two next male heirs. As it was in the contemplation of the East India Company, however, to make a liberal provision for those two noble Lords for their lifetime, in that event, the provision which the House was about to make would not take effect until after their deaths

Lord D. STUART rose to congratulate the House the claims of Sir Henry Smith. The noble Lord said that the brilliant success of Sir Henry Smith at Aliwal was calculated to dismay the spirits of our enemies, and to spread a wholesome dread among insecure allies and barbarous foes, whilst the bodies of the defeated and the slain, floating down the stream of the Sutlej, proved an augury of evil and ruin to our enemies, and of future triumph to the British force. (Hear, hear.) He had scarcely fallen to the lot of any individual to close so long, distinguished and unostentatious a career as that of Sir H Smith, with an op ration so brilliant in its conduct and so important in its results. He felt deeply conscious of the inconvenience and embarrassment which might result to their discussions if gentlemen came forward in that House, for such an object as he had in view, moved by personal acquaintance, private regard, and friendship. Therefore he should not have presented himself to the notice of the House on the present occasion if he had known the claims of the gallant officer through any other medium than a wood-cut in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. His knowledge of Sir H. Smith was derived from the public records. He was aware that in pursuing this subject he was about to touch on delicate ground, but thus much he would say, that when a man had gone through a series of successful services, had had more successful battles and taken more towns than his imperfect recollection enabled him to enumerate, it was to that man's credit, and, above all, to the credit of the service, and of the country to which he belonged, that they should be able to say, as, indeed, generally was the case, that he was richer in honours than in wealth, and that no climate had been more fatal to his fortunes than it had been (Hear, hear, hear.) On the question more particularly under discussion, he felt it would be improper for him to say more than that he earnestly prayed that those two brave and deserving men (Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough) might long live to enjoy the honours they had earned. (Hear, hear, hear.) With respect to the Governor General of India, his long acquaintance with him caused the present proposal to afford him additional gratification (Hear, hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL would say a few words in support of the proposal of the Government, and considered Lord F. Egerton's suggestion as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. HOUR announced that it was the intention of the East India Company to bestow £2000 a year on Viscount Hardinge, and £1000 a year on Lord Gough, for their respective lives. This would be the first instance of a Commander-in-Chief receiving the grant of a pension from the Company whilst on active service. Mr. Hume could only understood that there existed no understanding between the East India Company and the Government respecting the peculiary rewards to be conferred on those gallant noblemen.

The Votes, as proposed by Sir R. Peel, were agreed to.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

On the question that the House should resolve into Committee on this Bill,

Lord G BENTINCK made another long speech in support of Protection, in which he protested against the Government having, in the middle of Parliament, altered the true Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Peel was finding imitators amongst the Continental nations; and quoted M Guizot, the wisest Minister of the wisest Sovereign who had ever ruled the destinies of France, to prove that in France, at least, the restrictive policy was likely to be maintained in its integrity. In conclusion, he moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on the Bill that day three months.

Sir R. PEEL reiterated the statements previously put forward by Government respecting the progress of famine in Ireland. That distress had been admitted by the Irish Members themselves, and it was partly to the temporary suspension of the duties upon the admission of foreign grain into the Irish ports. (This observation the House accepted with vehement cheers.) The recoil fell in the first instance upon the Irish Protectionists. The famine had created the true Free Trade policy of Sir Robert Peel was finding imitators amongst the Continental nations; and quoted M Guizot, the wisest Minister of the wisest Sovereign who had ever ruled the destinies of France, to prove that in France, at least, the restrictive policy was likely to be maintained in its integrity. In conclusion, he moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on the Bill that day three months.

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A debate ensued, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL defended the change of opinion of Sir R Peel as the natural result of reasoning upon the state of affairs in Ireland and this country. He contended that the aristocracy of this country could only be maintained by conceding to the just wishes of the people.

Mr DISRAELI, after some sarcastic allusions to Sir R. Peel's change of opinion, contended that the questions of reciprocity and hostile tariffs were still moot points amongst the most eminent statesmen of Europe.

The House then went into Committee without a division.

On the first clause, Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the Chairman report progress

A division ensued, on which his motion was defeated by a majority of 81 to 85.

After some further attempts at delay, it was agreed that the report should be brought up on Friday, and that the third reading should take place on Monday next

The House sat till a quarter past one.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.—The Earl of RIPON moved an address to her Majesty, in answer to her gracious message regarding the conferring of some pecuniary grants upon the late Royal Envoy and Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough. The noble Earl recapitulated the services of the two gallant noblemen, and mentioned the amusing anecdote, that, when Lord Gough's son was asked what title his father would take, he replied that his father has always been called 'Old Gough,' and I do not think he would like to go to his grave under any other name."—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE passed a high eulogium on Viscount Hardinge and Lord Gough, and expressed his cordial approval of the object of the motion. He felt proud that he belonged to a service that in the East Indies, which had behaved so gloriously; and he felt assured that there was not a member of it, from the Field Marshal to the Ensign, who did not entertain the same feeling. The Duke of WELLINGTON, which echo of the address, was unanimously agreed to.

An interesting debate then took place upon Irish affairs.

The Railway Dissolution Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR THE FALKIRK DISTRICT OF BURGHS.—Lord Lincoln took the oaths and his seat for the Falkirk District of Burghs, amidst slight cheering.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on this Bill, without any obstruction or observation being offered.

Lord G. BENTINCK immediately rose, and moved the omission of "oats" from the schedule of duties, being of opinion that the admission of foreign oats duty free would be a serious injury to the Irish agriculturist. The noble Lord then entered into an elaborate review of the political conduct of Sir R Peel. He said, "he remembered the time when the right hon. Baronet denounced the heartless doctrines of the political economists, and when he apostrophised Mr. Huskisson as the only representative of the harsh, cold-blooded sect—one whose only and exclusive aim was the development of his own system—one wedded to his own theory, who would rejoice if the produce of foreign soil, aided by a wretched system of navigation laws, could reach, in our own markets, the product of our agriculture. Mr. Hume might be at that time the true likeness of a harsh, cold-blooded political economist; but might not a no less striking resemblance, to noble Lord then addressed the very member, be not found in the person of an eminent cacher of political economy sitting on the Treasury bench?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the effect of Lord G Bentinck's motion would be, that after the 1st of February, 1849, oats would be admitted without any duty at all

Lord G BENTINCK withdrew his amendment, and on the question that the clause s ould stand, moved the omission of the entire clause

After a short discussion the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the clause was agreed to. The other clauses were likewise agreed to, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

The Customs' Duties Bill also passed through Committee—Lord G. Bentinck having declined to take a discussion in that stage. The report was ordered to be received on Friday.

The report of the resolutions respecting Lords Hardinge and Gough was brought up, and the bill founded on them was read a first time.

The Polling Places (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve, and sat till five.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—The order of the day for the House going into Committee upon the Roman Catholic Relief Bill having been read, Mr. COLQUHOUN moved, as an amendment, that the House should go into Committee on the Bill that day six months. After a long discussion, the House resolved, by 110 to 67, to go into Committee.—On the motion of Mr. WATSON, the greater portion of the first clause was struck out; and the hon. member then moved that the Chairman report progress, in order that the amendments he should propose might be printed. Mr. LAW objected to this proposal, and moved the omission of the first clause altogether, because he considered the bill to be of a most pernicious character, and viewed with unspeakable measures which emanated from the Opposition side of the House, and which received the countenance of the head of the Government.—Sir H. PEEL said he hoped the honourable and learned gentleman discharged his judicial functions with more temper and acuteness than he displayed on this occasion. He was only what was quite usual, and according to the common courtesy of the House, to allow Mr. Watson to amend his bill. The bill was now actually divided, and he (Sir R. Peel) meant to oppose that portion which remained, if he found it would amount to a repeal of the clauses of the Act of 1829; therefore, he had given Mr. Watson no particular advantage.—Mr. LAW said he had a right to complain of the insinuation thrown out by the Premier, without reason or justice, that his judicial duties were not discharged with temper and acuteness. As the right honourable Baronet had been talking of courtesy, he (Mr. LAW) could not help saying that the insinuation was most uncourteous and most unwarranted. He was a plain and learned Recorder, and withdrew his motion.—The CHANCELLOR reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday week.

The Corresponding Societies Bill was read a second time.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill passed through Committee.

The Election Returns Bill was also committed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.—LOSS OCCASIONED BY THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL, and moved for some returns respecting the quantity of corn in bond. He wished their Lordships to have their eyes as open as to the results that were likely to flow from the question. There were returns, he (the Earl of Radnor) believed, which would enable their Lordships to pause before they sanctioned the measure.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had given notice of a bill upon the subject, which bill happily now would not be required. He had no opinion, any depression likely to arise from the measures alluded to by the noble Lord would only be temporary.—Earl FITZWILLIAM said it was now about four months since this measure was introduced into Parliament (hear), and it had been announced for two months previously, so that the farmers had been almost six months' knowledge of it, and, under the circumstances, no merchant in his senses would take a single quarter of corn out of bond.—The Duke of RICHMOND would not believe that the measure could pass. At all events, the farmers had gained something by the delay; for, if an immense quantity of corn had come in, no doubt the price of corn would have been much lowered.—Lord BROUGHAM did not believe the measure was settled, but he would recommend people to act as if it were settled. (A laugh.)—Lord GREY did not say that one wheat of the last harvest was so bad, that the want of foreign wheat was urgently felt. Lord RADNOR expressed a hope that the measure would be before their Lordships next week.—The returns were then ordered.

The Railway Deposits Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Lord REDESDALE moved that no Select Committee should be appointed to consider an opposed Railway Bill, after Monday, the 20th of July.—The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Mr J. COLLETT wished to know from the noble Lord lately at the head of the Woods and Forests (Lord Lincoln), if he would communicate to the House the present state of the Nelson Monument.—Lord LINCOLN said that the subject had been placed in the hands of four artists, and that was the subject last been mentioned in the House, he had expected that by this time greater progress would have been made by them. For the last two or three months, he had not been able to pay any attention to the subject, and he regretted that he could not give any satisfactory answer to the question put.

Mr. WATSON then moved for a "Select Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the taxation of suitors by the collection of fees in the Courts of Law and Equity, and the application of such fees."—After a long debate, a division took place. The numbers were—

For the Committee	..	..	..	..	..	65
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	80
Majority against the Committee	..	..	..	..	..	—15

Adjourned at a Quarter to Eleven.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED BY THEIR MOTHER.

Last Saturday afternoon, a woman named Clark, drowned two of her children at Battersea-bridge. She was seen to go on to Battersea-bridge from the Chelsea side, accompanied by three children; one, a boy, about seven years of age; a girl, about four years of age; and an infant in arms, also a girl, about twelve months old. When she got to the middle of the bridge, she walked to and fro a few yards in a hurried manner, and then threw the children one after the other over the railings into the river, and was getting over the balustrades herself when she was prevented doing so by the passers-by, who secured her, and gave her into custody. At the station-house, she stated her name to be Eliza Clark; her age, twenty-four years; that she was the wife of William Clark, a journeyman painter, living at No. 7, Cumberland-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea; and that the children were her own.

During the time occupied by the above proceedings attempts were being made on the river to save the unfortunate children, which were successful in one instance, that of the second child (a girl, four years old), who was rescued by a waterman named Hall, and conveyed to the Surrey side of Battersea-bridge, where it received every attention that its exhausted state demanded, and is recovering. The infant child was also promptly got out, but its life was quite extinct, and the body was carried to the Adam and Eve public-house, in Duke-street, Chelsea.

An inquest was held upon this child on Monday, at the Adam and Eve, Chelsea. The husband was present, and was examined by Mr. Wakley, the Coroner. He stated that his wife had attempted to poison herself about a month after she had her first child.

The first witness was James Perryman, the pot-boy at the Adam and Eve. He said: About three o'clock on Saturday last I heard a splash in the water, which called my attention to the bridge. I then saw a child thrown over the bridge, and almost immediately another. I threw a woman on the bridge. I ran in and told my master, who immediately put off a boat to their assistance.

Jesse Hattam said he was crossing the bridge at about three o'clock on Saturday last, when his attention was diverted to a woman who was standing on the side of the bridge to the river. I said to her, "My good woman, what are you going to do?" She said, pointing to the water, "Look, there are my children." She then took hold of the railing of the bridge, and threw herself over.

The Coroner, after stating to the Jury that it would be necessary to have the body of the deceased opened to ascertain the precise cause of death, adjourned the inquiry for a week.

When the woman was examined on Saturday at Westminster Police Court, and was asked what had induced her to drown the children, she said "Distress; she thought she had better see her children go before her."

Mr. Burrell asked the prisoner whether she wished to say anything.

Prisoner looked eagerly around her, and said, in a low tone: He said "Good bye," when he went out this morning; he has not said so for a long time before. He entered his flat in my face when he went out, and said, "I'll come home thundering drunk, and I'll be hung for you." He broke the panel of the door by kicking my hand against it.

Mr. Burrell: Have you anything to say to drowning your children?

Prisoner (incoherently): Suppose I had died, my poor children would be starved to death. It's a hard struggle now to get them a bit of bread. I have done all I could.

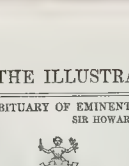
Mr. Burrell remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

ACCIDENT TO THE DOVER MAIL TRAIN.—A serious accident occurred on Sunday night to the Dover down mail train, which leaves London-bridge at half past eight o'clock, and which, when going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into an engine which was on its way to the New-cross station from London-bridge. This engine had become disabled, and was at a stand still; and the proper signals were given in consequence to stop the mail train which followed it. These signals were not observed by the engine-driver of the mail train. He was so surrounded by the steam, which he was blowing off, that he did not see the first signal that was made. The engine-driver of the disabled engine seeing that the signals were disregarded, ran forward with a light, to stop the mail train; and this was of some use, and the speed was slackened. The place of collision was between the junction of Greenwich and Bricklayers' Arms Railway with the Croydon. The stoker of the mail train engine had one of his legs very much crushed between the engine and tender. The engine-driver fortunately escaped. The mail train, and those passengers who did not require to remain in town, were forwarded to Dover by another special train at ten o'clock.

CURIOUS SUICIDE ON THE SHEFFIELD AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday night, there occurred a self-destruction took place on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. On the forenoon of the above day a man named Richard Crooks, fifty-seven years of age, a widower with six children, residing in Castle street, Newton, left his family after eating a hearty breakfast. He was missed had been absent about two hours, when he was carried home a mangled corpse. He was seen between ten and eleven o'clock by several persons standing on a bridge crossing the above line of railway at Flowery Field, and, while there, he asked a woman, who happened to be passing, how long it would be before the next train came up. He remained on the bridge until the arrival of the eleven o'clock train from Manchester; and when it came in sight, he was noticed by two plate-layers, who were working a short distance off, to walk deliberately down the embankment at the end of the bridge, and lay himself down across the rails along which the train would pass. The engineer observed the deceased lying on the rails, but was unable at that time to stop the train; the result was, that he was literally cut to pieces. The train was stopped immediately, and a number of passengers going to the spot, found him dead.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, BART.



Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., of Sowerby, in Cumberland, Major-General in the Army, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and a Companion of the Bath, died at his residence, Ore Place, near Hastings, Sussex, on the 30th ult. At the period of his decease, he had completed the 73rd year of his age, and the 53rd of his Military service. He entered the Engineers in 1793, and, after passing through the various gradations, attained the rank of Major-General in 1837. His career included some of the most brilliant achievements of the British arms. In 1795, he was at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in 1801, served, as Commanding Engineer, in Sir David Baird's army in Egypt; and in 1808, having proceeded with Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal, fought at Roleia, and was severely wounded. In 1810, he was attached to the forces in Spain; and thence-forward shared in all the glory of the Peninsular campaigns, acting as Commanding Engineer at the passage of the Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, and the repulse of the Sortie; and receiving a medal and two clasps for his gallantry at Roleia, Nivelle, and Nive.

Sir Howard's father, the late Captain John Elphinstone, held the rank of Admiral in the Russian service, and commanded the fleet of the Czar at the battle of Tchesme, wherein the British officer succeeded in destroying his Turkish opponents. He was son of John Elphinstone, Esq., of the Royal Navy, and descended, in a direct line, from the Hon. John Elphinstone, second son of the third Lord Elphinstone, and elder brother of Sir James Elphinstone, the celebrated Lord Balmerino, whose representative, Arthur, last Lord Balmerino, the staunch but ill-fated adherent of the Stuarts, joined the risings of '15 and '45, and was executed in 1746.

The respected Baronet, whose death we record, possessed considerable property in Cumberland as well as Sussex. He married, in 1803, his cousin, Frances, eldest daughter of John Warburton, Esq., and has left, with three daughters, Frances, wife of Wm. Masters Smith, Esq., of Camer; Harriet; and Louisa, married to Major Robert Anstruther; one son, the present Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., M.P. for Lewes.

LADY SHEE.

Mary, wife of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President of the Royal Academy, died on the 4th inst., at Brighton, after a few days illness. Her Ladyship, the eldest daughter of James Power, Esq., of Youghal, married in 1797, and has left, with three daughters, as many sons, one of whom is a Chancery barrister, and another the manager of a bank at Manchester; the latter is married to one of the daughters of Sir Joseph de Trafford, Bart. Our readers may probably recollect, that we announced a short time since that a pension of £300 per annum had been conferred on Lady Shee.

MRS FORSTER, OF NEWCASTLE.

Died on the 17th ult., in the 72nd year of her age, Mary, widow of Joseph Forster, Esq., of Seaton Burn; only daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Henry Scott, of Newcastle, and niece of the Lords Stowell and Eldon—a lady eminently distinguished by her virtues, her usefulness, and the unostentatious simplicity of her life. Mrs. Forster enjoyed the especial favour of her distinguished uncles, and was one of their most constant correspondents. Her death will be deeply lamented.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SIR JOHN ROSS.—In the BANKRUPTCY Court, on Wednesday, Sir John Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, whose case has been so often before the Court, attended for the purpose of obtaining his certificate. It will be recollected that the cause which led to those proceedings being adjourned from time to time was that none of the creditors could be persuaded to act as the assignee. This difficulty was at length obviated by Mr. Gillott, of the Strand, accepting the books, and who now stated to his Honour that none of the creditors intended to offer any opposition to Sir John Ross having his certificate; on which his Honour expressed his gratification in being enabled to grant it. Sir John Ross, who was in attendance, then retired. The gallant navigator will immediately leave England, for the purpose of resuming his duties as the British Consul at Stockholm, from which he was, while before the Court, suspended, as it was necessary he should be in this country until he had passed the various examinations and audit of his accounts.

POLICE.

THE WOMAN CHARGED WITH DROWNING HER CHILDREN.

In page 308 we have given an account of the drowning of two children by their mother, *Eliza Clark*, on Saturday last. The prisoner was examined on Wednesday at WESTMINSTER Police Court. On her being brought into court, her husband, who was fined at that court on Monday for drunkenness, was standing at the end of the dock, and as she ascended the steps leading to it she caught a glimpse of him, and her countenance, before serene, assumed an expression of horror, and she sank on the seat. The magistrate ordered that the husband should leave the court.

Perryman, the potboy, examined on a former occasion, now stated, on looking at the prisoner, that he was certain she was the person who threw the children into the water.

Mr. T. W. Wansbrough, surgeon, King's-road, Chelsea, described the means adopted to resuscitate the child that was taken out of the water, and gave it as his opinion, that although there was a wound on its forehead, received probably in falling, the infant had died by drowning. Mr. Wansbrough was anxious to make a statement with regard to the unsound state of the female's mind, but

Mr. Burrell was of opinion that he had no right to hear any medical evidence excepting that relating to the cause of death.

Richard Champ, of 13, Wellington-street, Chelsea, uncle to the accused, was then put into the box, and said—The child I saw dead on Saturday at the Adam and Eve was my niece's. She had three children residing with her at home; two of these were her own; the third was a child of her husband's by a former wife. I saw them betwixt two and three o'clock on Saturday. The prisoner called at my house at that time to see her children, and remained until nearly three o'clock. She spoke of her husband having ill-treated her. She appeared very well in her mind.

Mr. Taylor: Did you find any letter left at your house?—Witness: Yes; I found a letter left on my bed.

Mr. Taylor: Have you ever seen her write?—Witness: No, but I have seen her writing. I have had documents from her.

Mr. Thomas Bocknell, superintendent of the V division, produced the letter, which he had received from last witness. It was written in so bad a hand, and so ink-stelt, that it was accordingly difficult to read; it ran as follows—

"I the Clark wife of James Richard Clark. Now, my Jeemmy, you need not trouble me with any more of your threats, because I don't mind, and hope that the next wife you get you'll know how to use them, and not act as I have done to them, and you have to me, and will be going on the morning and come home at night and knock my head the night before and the door, and break my rest the which of late right, and swear in the street that you will not come home drums at night and kill me, and I'd rather prefer seeing my children go before me, and then I shall know they did not starve.

On the back of the letter was written, "And if you go to Battersea-bridge, you will find the children there," and it was addressed to her uncle Champ.

Prisoner's former statement, which was given on Monday, having been read, she was asked whether she wished to add to it, and she replied in the affirmative.

Prisoner then said, in a low, subdued tone of voice, "We were married in 1841, and my husband has been frequently out of work, and we have seen a great deal of distress. In the first year, he was thirteen weeks out of work at one time, and when my Emma was a baby, we were so badly off, that I was obliged to go to service, and had half-a-crown a week, which he got when he got work; I sent home again. In the next year he was out of work four months, and I have many a night wrapped my poor child under my shawl, and gone out into the streets and begged to support us. He has been out of work for two months this year, and last week I took off my flannel petticoat and pawned it to support my family, and I was obliged to sell the remaining little rags of clothing belonging to myself and children, on Saturday. Those are the poor little creatures dead, and then we had nothing left but the things we stood upright in."

Mr. Taylor: Have you anything to say in answer to the charge against you?—Prisoner: He was a good husband when he was sober, but, like other men, when drunk was violent. He was a good husband and a good father when sober.

Prisoner was then fully committed to Newgate for trial. She faintly walked out of the dock, looking vacantly around her.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—A great many Railway Groups have assembled during the week, but the proceedings have possessed but little interest, and few decisions have been given. On Thursday, in Group 3A, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston bad been proved. In Group 7, on the same day, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Stirling and Dunfermline Bill had been proved. The last Bill in Group 8 has been decided upon—the Forth and Clyde Junction, the preamble of which was declared to be proved.

LITERARY SOCIETY IN WESTMORELAND.—In the Town-Hall, Appleby, on the last in-stant, at a public meeting of the Literary Society, lately established here, the audience were greatly astonished by a powerful burst of oratory displayed by Mr. Close (a rural author and protegé of the Right Hon. Baron Parke) on behalf of the society, as deputation from the parent society in Kirkby Stephen.

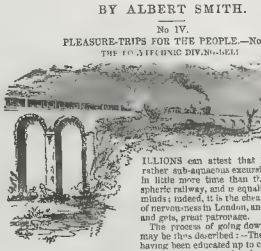
TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. IV.

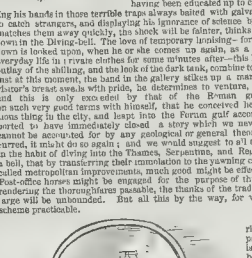
PLEASURE-TRIPS FOR THE PEOPLE.—No. II.

THE POLYTECHNIC DIVING-BELL.

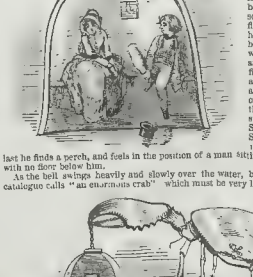


ILLIONS can attest that his submarine, or rather sub-aqueous excursion, is accomplished in little more time than the trip on the atmospheric railway, and is equally terrific to weak minds; indeed, it is the cheapest shilling's-worth of nervousness in London, and, as such, suits boys and girls, great patronage.

The process of going down in the Diving bell may be thus described:—The daring adventurer, having been educated up to courage pitch by putting his hands in those terrible traps always baited with galvanism which are set to catch strangers, and displaying his ignorance of science by thinking that if he snatches them away quickly, the shock will be fainter, thinks he should like to go down in the Diving-bell. The love of temporary insulting—for everybody who goes down is looked upon, when he or she comes up again, as a sort of mermaid of everyday life in private clothes for some minutes after—this love says "Go!" the outlay of the shilling, and the look of the dark tank, combine to suggest "Don't!" But just at this moment, the band in the gallery strikes up a martial air, and, as the visitor's breast swells with pride, he determines to venture, in his enthusiasm; and this is only exceeded by that of the Roman gentleman who was on such very good terms with himself, that he conceived he was the most precious thing in the city, and leapt into the Forum gulf accordingly, which is reported to have immediately closed a story which we never believed, since it cannot be accounted for by any geological or general theories. If a really occurred, it might do so again; and we would suggest to all those people who are in the habit of diving into the Thames, Serpentine, and Regent's Canal, without a bell, that they transferring their immolation to the yawning chasms in the streets, called metropolitan improvements, much good might be effected. A few of the Post-office horses might be engaged for the purpose of this devotion; and by rendering the thoroughfares passable, the thanks of the travelling public at large will be unbounded. But all this by the way, for we do not think the scheme practicable.



Well, the visitor arrives at the barrier, pays his shilling, and is told to get into the bell. But this is not so easily done: the first thing that strikes him on entering is the boot of a gentleman who is already seated; and then he has to fight his way through a cluckade of legs, with a vigour never needed otherwise except on the last train at the single omnibus, on the Sunday night, at the Son-in-Western terminus. However, at last he finds a perch, and feels in the position of a man sitting on a mantelpiece, with no floor below.



As the bell swings heavily and slowly over the water, by means of what the catalogue calls "an enormous crab" which must be very large indeed, but does not appear to be visible to the audience—the visitor looks through the glass bulls eyes at the people in the gallery, and half wishes he was amongst them. And just at this moment a terrible noise begins, which sounds like the aforesaid enormous crab breathing; and a blast of cold air rushes down from the top, more dreadful than any ever produced either by air-pumps generally, or Dr Reid in particular. And as the bell sinks into the water, the visitor feels as if somebody was tuning the drums of his ears by stretching them tight; and thinking that he is going to be stifled, he seizes the knocker, under which is painted "more air, knock once," and gives such a "rat-a-tat-tat-tat," that the whole tank quivers again. But the divers think he is "larking," and pay no attention to him; and then he gives himself up to intense fear as the water rises over his head, and finally closes over the skylights. So he remains, only too well to himself by finding that his feet are wet through by hanging down below the bell's mouth, whereon he gathers them up, to the additional peril of his balance.

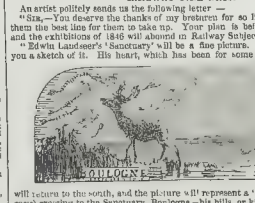
At last the bell goes up again, and he finds himself amidst the surrounding and admiring crowd. As he walks proud away amongst them, he feels all his agony repaid, and tells the lady who asks him what it was like, that "it was the most delightful thing in the world—not at all unpleasant, but, on the contrary, rather agreeable than otherwise."

RAILWAY FINE ARTS.

An artist politely sends us the following letter —

"SIR,—You deserve the thanks of my brethren for so liberally pointing out to them the best line for them to take up. Your plan is being already acted upon, and the exhibitions of 1846 will abound in Railway Subjects.

"Edwin Landseer's 'Sanctuary' will be a fine picture. I am enabled to send you a sketch of it. His heart, which has been for some time in the Highlands



will return to the south, and the picture will represent a 'Stag' (*Cervus Railwayensis*) crossing to the Sanctuary, Boulogne—his hills, or kites, as they are by some called, being given to the winds.

"Mr. Frith has been chosen by the Art-Union to do a set of outlines, companions to his 'Pilgrim's Progress.' The first, 'The Slough of Despond,' represents the Slough Station, with the distress of the visitor, who has arrived too late for the last up-train. Another will be 'Mr Greenheart Bowel Conquering the Giant Broadgauge,' and so on. Charles Landseer promises 'The Seeking of Cremorne House, by the Engineers of the Chelsea Extension,' which followed the unofficial map of the Committee of the Commons, in which that mansion was found to be exactly on the intended line. Corbaux has a charming work in hand—'Canterbury Pilgrims Preparing to Start from London-bridge Terminus.' The Knights of the Square have arrived in cabs, the Man of Law in an omnibus, and the Clerk has walked. The Shipman has arrived from Wapping by the *Watermen* No. 9. The respectable tradesman's wife of Bath has had her luggage wheeled over from the Blue-Boar Hotel, where she slept the night before, on arriving by the Great Western. She is going to a Ramsgate boarding-house. We do not exactly see who the Pardoner is, but conclude he is the philanthropic old gentleman who has just forgiven the uncle who tried to bolt with his carpet bag. The Cook is in attendance, with a tin can containing kidney pies. The engraving will be a prize in Boys' Intelligence.

"I may, perhaps, be enabled to forward you some more sketches shortly, meanwhile, allow me to be,

"Yours, obediently,

"BAPTISTE, JUN.

"P.S. Etty's 'Sinners Bathing' is not yet commenced. Our foreign brethren will join our scheme. Horace Vernet has promised 'The Locomotive's Last Gasp'—a companion to the 'Dying Camel;' and Scheffer sends two, 'Mignon regretting she did not take a Day Ticket,' and, 'Mignon aspiring to a First-class Carriage.'"

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—It appears that Vauxhall Gardens are to be opened on Whit Monday, the 1st of June, under the same spirited management as formerly. We hear that many novelties and attractions are in preparation. The company likely to be wanting is fine weather.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, M.P., IN CUSTODY AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PASSAGE TO THE PEERS' ENTRANCE.

We stated last week that Mr. Smith O'Brien had been taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in pursuance of the order of the House. The friends of the hon. gentleman have since called upon him daily, to make inquiries and leave their cards, at his temporary residence in Old Palace-yard. The rooms in which Mr. O'Brien is imprisoned are half-way between the entrance to the Houses of Lords and Commons. The door leading to these apartments is the second door on the left (there being no door on the right) after passing the entrance to the House of Commons, and entering within the hoarding which runs from the House of Commons to the House of Lords. The rooms are on the ground floor, and may be known by the iron railing outside the windows. There are two windows so railed: the first is the window of a room through which one must pass to enter Mr. O'Brien's room. His room is of small dimensions, and furnished neatly but scantily. It contains a folding-bed, a table, a few chairs, a wash hand-stand, and fender and fire-irons, and is laid with cocoa-fibre matting.

THE ANTE-ROOM.

We have engraved the two interior, the one serving as an ante-room, in which Mr. O'Brien usually receives his visitors. The walls of both apartments are coloured in imitation of granite. We have, also, engraved the exterior of the premises. The perfect erection on the left is a portion of Dr. Reid's apparatus. Next, on the first floor, are the windows of apartments of the Chaplain; secondly, of the Sergeant-at-Arms; next, of the Speaker's Secretary; and fourthly, of the Speaker's room. The next wooden building is the South Lobby of the House of Commons: next is a battlemented portion of the entrance to the House of Lords; and, on the right, is the hoarding dividing the passage from Old Palace Yard.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN'S ROOM.

On Thursday evening (last week), while the House was deliberating on Mr. O'Brien's case, the hon. member remained standing at the library door, in a state of great excitement, frequently clasping his hands together in a very agitated manner.

The hon. member is locked in his room at night, and one of the messengers is stationed outside, to attend on him. He cannot be permitted to leave the precincts of his prison without the leave of the House, except on Sunday, when he was allowed to go to chapel, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Whilst before the Committee of the House of Lords the other day, the hon. gentleman was attended.

There are very often numbers of loiterers about Palace-yard, who are anxious to catch a glimpse of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

It is said that Mr. O'Brien persists in his determination to live upon the simplest food. He still declares that he will not pay the fees, which are considerable in amount, as much as £20 per day, it is stated. Unless these fees should be paid, the hon. Member can be kept in custody until the expiration of the present Parliament. Upon a former occasion, Lord Cardigan, when in the custody of a Messenger of the House of Lords, refused to pay the fees, which amounted to some thousand pounds, but we believe a compromise was made.

More than usual interest was excited at the meeting of the Repeal Association, at Dublin, on Monday, because it was expected that something would be said about Mr. Smith O'Brien. William Germon, Esq., having been called to the chair, proceeded to allude to that gentleman. With regard to the present position of the hon. member for Limerick (caused by his refusal to serve on English railway committees), he remarked that to a spirit less dauntless—to a disposition less magnanimous—the circumstances in which Mr. O'Brien was placed might be really distressing, really painful; but the case was the reverse as regarded him. (The entire meeting here rose, and continued cheering for several minutes.) The Chairman then passed a glowing eulogium on the political conduct of Mr. O'Brien, and recounted the various services which he had rendered to the cause of his country, which was loudly cheered.

A long letter was then read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he passed a strong panegyric upon Mr. Collett, the member for Athlone, who had become a member of the Repeal Association, and had sent twenty guineas as his subscription. The letter then referred to Mr. Smith O'Brien in these terms:—"Everybody must admire the manly bearing of our illustrious fellow-labourer, Smith O'Brien. Having convinced himself that there is a great principle involved in his controversy with the Committee of the House of Commons, there can be no doubt that he never will consent to any course that would, in the slightest degree, tarnish his high descent and patriotic virtues. Indeed, his country has a deep interest in the preservation of his high fame and honour, and that country must already have the consolation of knowing that such fame and honour are quite safe in his custody. If nothing untoward happens, I confidently expect that Mr. Smith O'Brien's constituents and country will have the full, undiminished, and unmitigated benefit of his eminent services in opposing the further progress of the absurd but atrocious Coercion Bill."

The rest of the letter was devoted to strictures upon this bill.

The following Resolution relative to Mr. Smith O'Brien was passed with considerable enthusiasm: "Resolved—That having learned with deep regret that, by a resolution of the House of Commons, the country has been deprived of the eminent services of Wm Smith O'Brien, and that illustrious member of this Association himself committed to a prison, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without conveying to him the assurance of our undiminished confidence in his integrity, patriotism, and personal courage, and our admiration for the high sense of duty and purity of purpose which prompted him to risk his personal liberty in assertion of a principle which he believed to be inherent in the constitution of his country."

The rent for the week was declared to be £163 9s. 4d.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has addressed a letter, dated May 3, Prison of the House of Commons, to the inhabitants of the county of Limerick, and of which the following are the most essential passages:—"The question now at issue between the House and me is, whether the House has a right to impose upon me duties, the performance of which is incompatible with other duties which my constituents consider to be of paramount obligation. In addressing you, at least, it is not necessary that I should say that I have not refused to serve on Railway Committees from any disposition to shrink from the performance of public duty. You know that for many years nearly the whole of my time, from the moment at which I rise in the morning until I lay my head on my pillow at night, has been devoted to labours which, however ineffectual they may have been, have had for their object the advancement of human happiness, and especially the welfare of my native land. Neither is it necessary that I should refute the contemptible insinuation, which, during my absence, and when I was unable to reply to it, was lately uttered by more than one English member—that I had taken the course which has consigned me to a prison from a desire to obtain the bad notoriety of a pseudo-martyr. I entertain the most perfect confidence that you will appreciate the true motives under which I have acted. If I shall have the satisfaction of learning that you approve of my conduct, I shall cheerfully endure the utmost penalties which a tyrant Legislature can inflict—prouder and happier in my cell, than if I inhabited a palace. If, on the contrary, I shall find that my conduct is disapproved and disavowed by you, I shall resign my seat and abide the course of events, trusting that a time will yet arrive when a nobler generation will be prepared to give effect to that high purpose which has been proclaimed as the will and resolve of the Irish nation."

A meeting of the friends of Mr. William Smith O'Brien was held last Sunday, in Limerick, at which the Rev. Mr. Darcy, P.P., Mungret, presided, when a resolution was passed, calling a preparatory meeting of Mr. O'Brien's constituents and sympathisers, to be held at the Commercial Buildings, on Wednesday.

Yesterday week, Mr. E. B. Roche read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to himself, to the effect that that hon. gentleman was sorry he had not an opportunity of making an explanation on the previous day. Mr. O'Brien also complained that only a portion of his correspondence with the Committee of Selection had been read. The letter concluded by earnestly disclaiming the idea that Mr. O'Brien was a party to any motion for his discharge.

In pursuance of the permission given by the House of Commons on Thursday night (last week), Mr Smith O'Brien was on Friday allowed to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Poor laws. Mr. O'Brien was under examination for some time, but the proceedings are private. It should be understood that Mr. O'Brien is not kept in close confinement. He has usually walked daily for some time, close to his apartment, in company with some of his friends. On Thursday afternoon he was sitting at his door reading, so that every person who passed to and from the House of Lords, or to the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons, could see him.

FESTIVITIES AT BURGHLEY.

BURGHLEY HOUSE, NORTH FRONT.

CHILDREN GOING TO THE TENT.

[illegible] domain of Burg[illegible] [illegible], in the [illegible] [illegible] son of the Mar[illegible]

This [illegible] in many respects from the *fêtes* on the Visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Burghley, in 1844, which were extensively illustrated in our pages. That was a visit of regal state, recalling many of the brightest glories of the age in which the splendid mansion was erected; and showing the sumptuousness of its appointments with honour to the loyal and noble owner, and high satisfaction to the illustrious personages thus splendidly entertained. The *fêtes* just terminated were, altogether, of another class: they were for "the people," in the most extensive sense of the phrase. By Lord Exeter's express wish, no party or class distinctions were allowed to stand in the way of a general rejoicing for the neighbourhood: all were "bidden to the feast" who were in the most remote degree connected with the estate; and the poor of the district were furnished with the means of being glad, as well as their neighbours in better circumstances.

The programme of the entertainments included a Grand Dinner to the Tenants, in a tent on the north lawn at Burghley; and for their wives, eldest sons, and daughters, a Ball at the Assembly-rooms, Stamford.

[illegible] the amusement of those who did not come under that character, Mr Charles Green, the veteran aëronaut, was engaged to ascend in his balloon from the [illegible]. The cottage tenants had an allowance of beef, bread, and beer; and all the poor people of Stamford and the neighbouring parishes were supplied with a gratuity according to the extent of their families. The distribution [illegible] to the [illegible] tenants was [illegible] of beef, the same quantity of bread, and a [illegible] among [illegible].

For the [illegible] gratuities in Stamford, there were 2,000 applicants. The noble Marquis also forwarded [illegible] money to the clergy of each parish where his Lordship has property, for the reverend gentlemen to dispose of as they thought best amongst those of their parishioners who were not tenants of the Marquis. The inmates of the Stamford Union were, by the request of the Marquis, regaled with roast beef, plum pudding, ale, tea, buns, &c.; the bedesmen in Lord Burghley's Hospital, in St. Martin's, were also supplied with a substantial dinner.

THURSDAY.

The morning was saluted by the Burghley guns, and the bells of Stamford and neighbouring villages; flags and banners waved from steeples and house-tops; and as the day advanced, the streets of Stamford were thronged with visitors, for here it was a general holiday.

At Burghley, the park was thronged at an early hour; and the preparations for dining upwards of 700 persons, caused great animation and bustle.

TAPPING THE BURGHLEY VAT.

THE MARCHIONESS OF EXETER AND FAMILY RECEIVING THE CHILDREN.

The Marquis's of Exeter, Lord Burghley, and the family circle, arrived from London and Newmarket on the previous day, accompanied by a few visitors, including the Earl and Countess Spencer, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Mr and Mrs. Collins, &c. The house company was not very extensive, the occasion being deemed more an introduction of Lord Burghley to the tenantry than a celebration among the nobility

One of the incidents connected with the festivity was the broaching of an immense barrel of ale, holding 1122 gallons, which was brewed in the year Lord Burghley was born. About eleven o'clock, the ceremony of tapping this huge vessel was performed by his noble Lord, in the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lord and Lady Spencer, and Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Lord Brownlow, Henry, and Edward Cecil, Lady Mary Cecil, Thomas Walford, Esq., Mr and Mrs. Collins, &c. Lord Burghley's health was drunk with a shout, and Lord Burghley's health was drunk with many congratulations. Our artist has sketched this truly interesting scene.

Meanwhile, the tenants were on their way to Burghley to dinner, amid the ringing of the bells of six churches. The dinner was prepared in an immense pavilion, manufactured for the occasion by Mr Benjamin Edgington, of London: the exterior was appropriately adorned with flags—the Union-jack and the Burghley arms; from the poles in the interior were suspended Union-jacks. The conveniences of this spacious pavilion were surprising: at different parts were openings leading to other smaller tents, in which the wines, dessert, &c., were stored. It was 120 feet by 80, and so planned that right tables under it being of a quadrant form at one end, enabled the Chairman to see the face of every guest.

There was, besides, a reception-hall, in which the Marquis of Exeter and a party of gentlemen assembled to welcome the guests The Marquis, who wore the star and insignia of the Garter, received and shook hands with each visitor, and the company then passed to the pavilion.

About four o'clock, Lord Exeter took the chair, which was surmounted by a magnificent coronet, two feet in height, and the arms of the family on his right sat Lord Burghley, Lord Thomas Cecil, Mr. Collins, Colonel Chaplin, the Rev. H Chaplin (of Ryhall), Mr Walford, the Rev. F. E. Gretton, &c; and on his left, Earl Spencer, Lord Brownlow Cecil, the Mayor of Stamford, the Rev. H Alley, Dr Arnold, the Rev N. Walters, the Rev H Cheriton, Mr. Parker (of Hauthorpe), Mr. T. Jackson, the Rev. C. Arnold, the Rev. D. E. Jones, Mr Stephen Eaton, and Mr Cayley.

Grace having been said by the Rev. H. Alley, his Lordship's chaplain, the dinner commenced It was admirably served under the superintendence of M. Verdie, his Lordship's *chef de cuisine*; and, in addition to port and sherry *ad libitum*, a decanter of the twenty-one years' old ale was placed before each guest.

The following is the Bill of Fare:—45 tureens of soups (various), 22 dishes of roast beef, 27 dito of boiled beef, 22 dito of mutton, 22 dito of venison, 45 plum puddings, 45 dishes of pastry (various), 27 hams, 18 tongues, 18 dishes of chickens, 14 quarter- of lamb, 45 dishes of jellies and creams, and 265 dishes of dessert.

The dessert having been placed upon the table, Lord Exeter proposed "the health of the Queen," and afterwards that of Prince Albert, grate ully referring to many acts of kindness he had received from his Royal Highness, and adding his deep regret that circumstances had compelled him to leave the Prince's service. "The toast of the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" were then drunk. Then followed "the Church." Lord Exeter specially thanking the several clergymen who attended the festivity. The Rev. H. Alley having returned thanks, then came the toast of the day; and, after the lapse of a few minutes, the Marquis of Exeter again rose, evidently with some emotion, and said: "In rising to propose the next toast, I request you will allow me to take this opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction I feel at having had it in my power to give you here this day, the twenty-first anniversary of my eldest son's birth. (A loud burst of cheering, which was continued for some time.) I presenting him to you on this occasion, I assure you I do it with a deep and religious feeling that he possesses those sociable and amiable qualities which are necessary to make one useful in society, and which I have already procured him many highly-valued friends. Although I cannot suppose, with regard to one so young, that his talents are equal to those of his illustrious ancestors, yet I hope there are indications of good sense and as I feel proud to say that Lord Burghley is endowed with good sense and steady judgment, I trust that he will be enabled to perform his duty to society with credit to himself, and with advantage to those who may place dependence upon him." (Cheers. Nine times nine repeated)

Lord Burghley, in rising to respond, was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm; and it was evident that the reception he had at once produced had an overpowering effect. When silence had been restored, he said: "In rising to address you on such an occasion as this, it is difficult to find words in which to express my gratitude for the honour you have done me in cordially welcoming my name. It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure I meet you: and who could, when it is for the first time I meet an audience like this—who could doubt the sincerity of my feelings, when I reiterate the assurance of the gratitude in which your kind regards have placed me? (Loud cheers.) I trust that on the next occasion on which I shall have the pleasure of seeing you, I shall in some degree prove more competent to declare the sentiments and that be found deserving of the feelings of friend-ship you have manifested towards me. (Applause.) The time may come when it shall please Providence to place me in a more responsible position that which I at present occupy, though I trust that period is very, very far distant (loud cheers); but when, in the course of nature, which no human will can control, that event may happen, I hope to follow my venerated father's example in all I do that, I trust, few will take exception to my conduct. (Reiterated applause) But, whatever my position, I shall do my best to live for our mutual satisfaction and welfare. Allow me again to return you my most sincere thanks; and believe me that those amongst you, your wives and families, may live long, be happy, and enjoy all the blessings this world can promise." (The young Lord concluded his remarks amid a perfect storm of cheers.)

The Earl Spencer then rose, and after a well timed address, proposed, with three times three, "The Health of Lord Exeter; and may he live long, and see the first heir, as of a illustrious house flatlike that of the noble youth Low sitting on his right hand." (Drunk with enthusiastic applause)

Lord Exeter, in returning thanks, referred to the conclusion he had arrived at, in the early part of his life, that it was his duty to set a decident on him, and to acquit h. self honourably of the deep responsibility which devolved upon him, it was most expedient for his Lordship to reside from year to year in the place of his residence, and to make himself acquainted with the wants which he maintained through his tenants' industry. This manly declaration was received with loud cheers.

The Noble Chairman then proposed "the Navy and Army," and the health of Lieut. Spencer, Col. Chaplin, the Mayor of Stamford, and Lord Brownlow Cecil. Then followed "the Mayor and Corporation of Stamford." Lord Thomas Cecil then proposed the health of "the Marchioness of Exeter," which was received with enthusiasm; and Lord Exeter, having returned thanks, retired with the principal guests. The chair was then taken by Mr Biggs, the respected Steward to the Marquis of Exeter, who proposed "Lord Brownlow Cecil and the junior branches," and several other toasts; and the party did not break up until late.

In the evening, at about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Green ascended in his "Albion" balloon from the Stamford gas-works, amidst the vociferous cheers of thousands of spectators. Mr. Green was accompanied by Mr. G. Jones, manager of the gas works.

In the evening, Mr Grant had a grand exhibition of fire-works in Stamford.

A ball was given in the evening at the Assembly Room to the principal tenants, at which the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burghley, and several other persons of distinction were present. The ball-room was tastefully decorated, and Mr. and Mrs. Hagg, did not terminate until five o'clock on Friday morning. Lord Burghley remained until a late hour, and gratified many ladies by taking them down a dance.

FRIDAY

The festivities were kept up at Burgeley during the whole of the day. At on o'clock, the children sang to the village cabinets were entertained at dinner in the grand marquee. This party was succeeded, at three o'clock, by the whole of the mechanics, labourers, and out-door servants, usually employed at Burgeley, and their friends.

After the children had dined, they repaired to the lawn on the west of the Hall to participate in a variety of amusements, which had been prepared for them. A knowledge of this drew thousands during the day, and the Marchioness of Exeter, Ladies Spencer, Sophia Cecil, &c. &c., were also present. The amusements consisted of clipping for oranges, boys running for new clothes, girls for books, bonnets, &c., swarming a pole for legs of mutton, foot hurdle-racing, jumping in sacks or hats, money, &c. &c. In the evening, the whole of the day had a ball, each having the privilege of inviting their friends or relatives, [illegible] display in the town of Stamford. Various rustic [illegible] provided, at Lord Burghley's expense, for the townspeople, in the Cose, and these amusements were repeated on Saturday. The arrangements were excellent; and the several entertainments furnished nearly three days' rational and hearty enjoyment to the visitors, amidst frequent shouts of "Long live the Lord of Burleigh."

COMING OF AGE OF LORD BURGHLEY!

"Quæ non fictuma ipsi
Vix ea nostra voco." OVID

The name alone suggests the song.
[illegible]
Have guarded well the [illegible]
With a valley [illegible]
[illegible]
On Stamford's [illegible]

Oh, "those were [illegible] men's blood,"
On [illegible]
To crush the [illegible]
[illegible]
Made England [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

clearly wrong. The whole question is rather one of the fair division of labour than anything else. If there is any honour in being a Member of Parliament, it is shared collectively and equally, and so should it be with the labour; if one is sought, the other must not be shunned, nor can any individual have a right to map out his field of action, and say, "I will only accept my talents to such and such enterprises." Much obloquy has been poured upon men who have subscribed articles of belief with "reservations," and read them in a "non-natural sense;" the honesty of mankind has visited their specious dealing with just indignation. But no such blame is imputed to those who, having examined the articles, say at once they do not believe them, and cannot subscribe to them; they take their proper place without the pale of the body that receives the test. The imputation that rests on a man who continues to receive the honours and advantages of membership in a body whose general opinions and practice he renounces, is not a pleasing one: the course open to him is obvious—if he cannot submit to the rules of the general mass, he can cease to belong to it. The duties of a Member of Parliament are clearly enough established—are universally understood. In entering it, a man accepts the conditions; if his principles compel him to refuse the labour, he is bound in honour to resign also the credit of the position.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House only sat for half-an-hour, and the business was not important.

The Burghs (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Chichester presented a petition from the Church Missionary Society against the Charitable Trusts Bill.—The Lord Chancellor said he intended to move the second reading of the Bill on Thursday next, and he would then take the opportunity of stating the course he intended to pursue with respect to societies of that description.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Sugar Duties.—Lord J. Russell rose to ask when the Government intended to bring forward the Sugar Duties Bill, as his noble friend, the member for Tiverton (Lord Palmerston), intended to submit a resolution to the House respecting sugar, the produce of the slave colonies.—Sir R. Peel said that the late introduction of the bill relating to the sugar duties, must depend upon the time that the debate on the Corn-law importation would extend to. Perhaps it would be in the course of next week, but it was probable, however, that his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would previously bring before the House his financial statement.

CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

Mr. Greene brought up the report on the Corn Importation Bill.

On the motion that the report be received,

Sir C. Burrell opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the report be received that day six months

CHESTER RACES.—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CUP RACE.

The jockeys having drawn for places and mounted, paraded in front of the stand, and assembled at the post a few minutes after four o'clock, and at the first signal got away. Pedometer was the first to take the lead, but after going 200 yards was passed by Lady Windsor, who went on with the running, followed by Bay Middleton, Pedometer, The Roper's Daughter, Sir Lawrence, Miss Burns, Vol-au-Vent, and several others; Corranna, Inheritress, Queen of the Tyne, and Valerian bringing up the rear. They ran in pretty nearly the order once round, the pace excellent for such deep ground. Polish, Vol-au-Vent, Valerian, Sweetmeat, and Red-cross were then disposed of; at all events Lady Windsor had taken up a position she was not afterwards disturbed from, and Bay Middleton made no figure in the race afterwards. Flevnagh here showed with the leading horses, but dropped back, died away in a few strides, and Miss Burns and Glossy took the third and fourth positions, Roderick and Billy Purvis also lying forward; Corranna and the Queen of the Tyne in the rear. The race continued in this way to the last turn, and then the front rank rapidly lessened in number, Billy Purvis, who broke down, Miss Burns, Intrepid, and Roderick died away, and Corranna passing them, was fourth, when entering the straight running. Glossy reached the distance post Lady Wildair third, and Glossy went on with the running, Brother to Sir Henry second, and Corranna third, nothing else having a chance. This was how they ran home, and at this distance, where Corranna challenging, headed his opponents in two or three strides, and won cleverly by half a length, Brother to Sir Henry beating Glossy by two or three parts of a length for second place, Lady Wildair a bad fourth, and Intrepid a fifth place, Intrepid was fifth, Pedometer sixth, and Lady Wildair seventh. Valerian, Polish, The Baron (who was run against), and nearly knocked down at the back of the course in the straight, Sweetmeat, Redcross, Queen of the Tyne, and others, were pulled up some distance from home. Run in four minutes 40 seconds

Corranna.—This horse some time ago was a good favourite for the race; but he met with a slight accident, which threw him out of the betting. In fact, for four days he was not out of the stable. His owner, Mr. Moore, some time ago laid Royce five pounds to five that he would not win a race that year, which Royce laid 1000 to 20 to another party, so little confidence had he in the horse. At Northampton Races, Mr. Clifton betted 5000 even with Mr Hope Johnstone. Corranna against Mr. Ramsden's colt, Sweetmeat, Saturday morning before the race, he gave a twenty pound note for the bet to be off!!! So much for the knowing ones! Time will be generally harmless; and suits the book-men admirably.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE TO THE BISHOPS.—On Thursday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, and their ladies, in the Egyptian Hall. Upwards of 150 sat down to the dinner. Perhaps there never was so many Bishops assembled under the hospitable roof of the Mansion-House on any previous occasion, which was a fine illustration of the anniversary of the Institution for the Propagation of the Gospel

SEAMEN'S CHURCH IN DOCK-STREET.—Prince Albert has fixed Monday next for laying the first stone of the Seamen's Church in Dock-street, and on that occasion the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other public authorities, will be in attendance to receive the Prince. The service will be performed by the Bishop of London, and a very considerable number of the subscribers and friends to this important undertaking will be present. A large marquee has been erected to cover the area, which is calculated to contain 800 persons.

THE NORTH KENT AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS. An important decision was given yesterday in Group XIV. The Chairman of the Committee stated that the majority were in favour of the Bill. At this announcement, loud cries of "Bravo! bravo!" proceeded from the further end of the room. The Chairman begged to remind those gentlemen who were crying out so loudly that the South-Eastern Company has in all years got their bill.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN WESTMINSTER.—Upon inquiry at the Westminster Hospital yesterday morning, relative to the case of Elizabeth Pullen, the report was in every respect favourable. In addition to the contusion of the forehead which is doubled to pass down the poor creature's throat some bits, and this nourishment has since been administered with success. The injured woman also passed a better night, and has now every prospect of speedy recovery. The attempt, in fact, was so much in favour that it was not deemed necessary to require the attendance of a magistrate to take her depositions.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM. On Thursday, the British Museum was reopened. The hours, to the 1st of September, are from nine to seven o'clock. The exhibition is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the reading-room daily.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT HACKNEY.—The investigation into the circumstances attending the death, three years ago, of a girl, named Harriet Monkton, at Bromley, which has lasted so long, the Jury having assembled no less than eighteen times, was concluded on Thursday, when the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

ACCIDENT AT HUNGERFORD PIER.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident of a frightful character occurred on board the Citizen steamer "D," which had just started from Hungerford Pier towards the City, when it was found that William Banks, aged twenty-two, one of the stokers, had got jammed in the machinery, and, had it not been for the immediate assistance rendered him, would inevitably have been crushed to death. The poor fellow was taken to Charing-cross Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had fractured both arms, besides sustaining other extensive injuries, and it was considered that amputation must be resorted to. The unfortunate man is married, and lives in Arthur-street, Chelsea.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday evening, a brickmaker, named Luff, residing at No 4, Peabody-street, Westminster, quarrelled with a young woman (26 years of age), named Elizabeth Pulling, with whom he lived, and after violently beating her, seized her round the waist, and threw her out of an up-stairs window. The poor creature first alighted on her head upon a wall, and thence fell to the ground. She was taken to Westminster Hospital, in a state of insensibility, very much disfigured about the head. Not a feature of her face could be distinguished, from the violence she had received. It appears that amongst other injuries she received the skull is fractured as well as her jaw. At present it is impossible to say whether any hopes exist of her recovery, as the fever the injuries produced has not been allayed. The light from which she was thrown is about thirty feet. It has been deemed advisable to keep her as quiet as possible, so that no questions relative to the murderous attack have been asked. The fellow underwent an examination on Wednesday morning at the Police Court, when he was remanded until the result of the wounds can be ascertained.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Wednesday Mr. Payne held an inquest on the body of Ann Dean and, aged forty. From the evidence of George Everard, a waterman, and Guy Fawkes Constable No 319, it appeared that the deceased walked hurriedly across Blackfriars bridge, and was apparently about to turn back again, instead of which she deliberately jumped into the water, and three or four minutes elapsed before assistance could be rendered. She was picked up by the witness Everard, and conveyed to the Glasiers' Arms, Water-lane, where the inquiry was held, and died almost immediately after being taken in. The result of the inquest was a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, returned to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace at five minutes past six o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince were accompanied by the Misses Napier and Dawson, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, and Sir Frederic Stovin

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening. (From our own Correspondent.)—The Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Speth, arrived at Frogmore House, this morning, in a close travelling carriage and four, from town. Her Royal Highness, after proceeding through the grounds, and partaking of luncheon, took her departure, in the afternoon, for Clarence House, St. James's. It is expected that the Court will proceed to the Castle, for a short visit, in the course of a few days. An arrangement of this nature, however, will entirely depend upon the state of her Majesty's health.

INTERRUPTION TO THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DAUGHTER.—Last Saturday morning, just as the Rev. M. D. French was about to commence the morning service at St. George's, Hanover-square, a license for marriage was presented by a lady and gentleman. The clerk, as in duty bound, commenced reading the document, and was much surprised to find that it authorised the performance of the ceremony for parties no less distinguished than the Lady Anna Maria Mary Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, daughter of the present Duke of Buckingham, and Marquis of Buckingham and Chandos, and Gore Langton, Esq., grandson of Colonel Gore Langton. The late hour at which the proposed bride and bridegroom reached the church rendered it impossible for the ceremony to be performed previous to the morning service. Mr. French, in the meantime, seeing that the bride and bridegroom were not accompanied by any of their friends, and fearing that the proposed marriage was a clandestine one, sent a message to the Duke of Buckingham to inform him that a marriage in which he was so deeply interested was about to take place. His Grace hastened to the church, and, on entering the vestry room, a scene of considerable excitement occurred, in the midst of which the Rev. Mr. French entered the vestry-room from the church, having just concluded the morning service. The Duke of Buckingham immediately addressed Mr. French, expressing his decided objections to the performance of the ceremony. On the other hand, Mr. Gore Langton and the lady claimed as a matter of right that the ceremony should proceed immediately. Mr. French calmly stated that his duty did not afford him any option. Any marriage, he apprised, of matters, and in which the parties was in all respects sufficient, and he was bound to perform the ceremony without further delay. It would be vain to attempt to describe the urgent solicitations on the one hand, and the resolute opposition offered by his Grace on the other. His Grace urged his objection to this clandestine union in the strongest terms: he appealed to Mr. French, and undertook to hold him harmless from any penalties incurred by declining the terms of the license; and, finally, Mr. French, overcome by the entreaties of his Grace, declined to perform the ceremony. After some further delay, the lady retired with her father, and Mr. Gore Langton to his residence, both under the severe disappointment at this unexpected interruption to their anticipated happiness. It is stated that the objection of the Duke and Duchess applies chiefly to the clandestine manner in which the union was about to take place, and that in a few days the ceremony will be performed in a manner worthy of the daughter of the house of Grenville. Mr. Langton is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. The lady is twenty-six.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the Honourable James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, M.P., second surviving son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Wharncliffe, was married at St. George's, Hanover-square, to the Honourable Jane Lawley, only daughter of Lord and Lady Wenlock.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The second election of pensioners to the privileges afforded by this excellent Association took place on Wednesday morning, at the London Tavern, where the occasion was also celebrated by a dinner, at which the Earl of Dalhousie presided. There was a very large attendance of members of the Association, and at the dinner-table we observed, amongst many distinguished guests, Sir R. Inglis, M.P.; J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P.; W. G. Prescott, Esq.; J. Mackillop, Esq.; C. Barr, Esq.; M. Boyd, Esq.; J. Wood, Esq., Chairman of the Excise; J. W. Gilbart, Esq.; Thomson Hankey, Esq.; H. Davidson, Esq.; W. Thomson, Esq.; J. Cook, Esq.; J. Fletcher, Esq.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Earl of Dalhousie rose and said—Gentlemen, I have now the honour of proposing to you the toast which is naturally of the greatest interest to those who are here assembled, and whom I have now the honour of seeing before me. It is, "Prosperity to the Provident Clerks' Association." It is a matter of true gratification to me that I am now enabled to advocate a fit, a fitting scheme, or one which is of doubtful success: on the contrary, I am happy to say that prosperity has, year by year, attended this Institution, and its present prospects are most encouraging. It is not necessary that I should trouble you with a detailed account of the state of the Society, but I may mention that the past year has been doubly prosperous in comparison with that which preceded it, while the quarter's account now present exhibits a still greater and more important increase. I am sure it is unnecessary in a company such as this to dwell on the benefits of mutual assurance. Every man can tell that, of all "the ills that flesh is heir to," there is not one more painful than the apprehension of the fall of those who are nearest and dearest to them from those comforts of life to which they have been accustomed, when they find themselves are gone. It is an apprehension we all naturally feel; and, if it be common to all, it is especially so to clerks, whose means are small, and who are not only unable to provide for the future, but who, possibly, are scarcely able to secure to their families such comforts as may be absolutely necessary for the present comfort. There are many hundreds who be ong to this society who will declare, that it is the thirtiest thought, and one which adds tenfold bitterness to their adversity, that it must be worse for those hereafter when we now present on them for support. If it be a question with them, in what way they are to exercise themselves from this terrible apprehension, a ready and complete answer will be found; it is in this society. Mutual assurance, it is true, does not prevent death, but it can, in some degree, control the future—it can provide against those contingencies in life which beset the path of all of us; and there is no clerk, how industrious, who desires to provide ever so small a sum for the future, who can find means of doing so. It would be unpardonable in me to dwell longer on this subject, but I must be permitted to advert to one point, and that is, that what I am now recommending to others I practise myself. I do not preach otherwise than I practise, and I feel the full value of being able to provide for my children by these means, and to secure to them an adequate maintenance for the future—a provision which is, perhaps, poor enough at any time. But even this I could not do without the aid of the Society. It is natural that we should desire to provide for our friends hereafter, but there are some whose means are so limited they declare themselves unable to take advantage of the benefits offered to them by the Society—they are obliged to rely on Providence for the future; but I would tell them that no one has a right to rely on that Providence when in the attribute of Heaven, until he has used and tried every effort to deserve it. Permit me, Gentlemen, to use one little word of admonition. If there be any here who have not aided the Society, let me impress upon them that by doing so they will benefit themselves. You cannot be in error in advocating the cause and promoting the interests of a Society which has for its object to help the poor, to succour the widow, and to rescue the fatherless, and I therefore beg earnestly to impress upon you to lend your strenuous aid to an institution from which I know none more worthy of support. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. T. Hankey then proposed the health of the noble Chairman, paying a just tribute to his many valuable qualities and his well-stored mind. It is needless to say that the toast was received with the most unbounded applause

The next toast was "The Members for the City of London," coupled with the name of Lord John Russell, which was received with great cheering.

Lord John Russell returned thanks, and strongly enforced the advantages of the association, proposing in return "The City of London, and Prosperity to its Lord-mayor."

Several other toasts were afterwards proposed, and the festivities of the evening were kept up with animation, being aided by some admirable singing under the direction of Mr. Jolly.

At the election in the morning, J. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., took the chair, when two individuals were elected annuitants; the one an aged clerk, sixty-five years old, to a pension of £25, the other the widow of a clerk to a pension of £15. Neither case had they contributed more than four guineas to the association.

CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE INFIRMARY. The tenth anniversary festival of this infirmary for the cure of fistula and other diseases of the rectum, took place on Monday evening, in the banqueting-room of the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street. Three rows of tables were laid out the whole length of this splendid apartment, with a cross-table at the head; but ample as was the accommodation, there was scarcely room for the company, which consisted, for the greater part, of the most respectable men to be found in the City of London, exceeding 200 in number. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the chair amid loud applause, soon after six o'clock, and was supported, right and left, by Mr. Sheriff Laurie, Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P. for the City (treasurer); A. Hasbe, Esq., M.P.; Henry Pownall Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Yyvyan; Dr. Farnwall (honorary physician to the Institution); Frederick Salmon, Esq. (the founder and honorary surgeon); the Rev. G. Taylor, M.A. (honorary chaplain); S. B. Merriman, Esq. (honorary secretary), &c. Until the foundation of the most meritorious institution, a few years ago, by the above-named gentleman, the eminent surgeon, of Broad-street, there was no establishment in London where the poor afflicted with those most severe and debilitating diseases could apply for relief; for, in the public hospitals, this class of disease was notoriously neglected, and that, too, notwithstanding the evident fact that in London, above all other places, was it most imperatively needed, on account of the vast numbers of poor who, in order to earn their livelihood, are obliged to pursue, in a confined, impure atmosphere, sedentary occupations which almost always bring on this class of disease, in some one type or another. Speeches in advocacy of the objects of the institution were made during the evening by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Laurie, Mr. Masterman, Alderman Copeland, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Hastie, &c. It appears from the Report that, during the past year, assistance had been afforded to 540 patients. The donations and new subscriptions announced, amounted to £600.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered during the week ending Saturday, May 2nd, was 1410; the number of deaths, 831. This is below the average of the weekly averages of the last five Saturdays, by 61; but below that of the corresponding weeks during the same period, by five only.

SCOTLAND.

ELECTION FOR THE FALKIRK BURGHS.

Lord Lincoln has been elected for the Falkirk district of burghs, by a majority of 11. The following is the state of the poll in the five different burghs, when the contest terminated

	Lincoln.	Wilson.
Falkirk	105	184
Linlithgow	27	55
Hamilton	165	44
Airdrie	113	143
Lanark	96	69
	506	495
Majority for Lord Lincoln	11.	

On Saturday last, the Sheriff officially declared the numbers to be as above, and that Lord Lincoln was duly elected.

The district includes five burghs—Falkirk, Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, and Linlithgow; and, in three out of the five, the noble Lord was in a decided minority. His return is, in fact, the work of the single burgh of Hamilton; and it is also been remarked that the town so called, happens to adjoin the domain of his race the Duke of Hamilton, the father-in-law of Lord Lincoln.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE FLEET BEFORE LORD ELLENBOROUGH AND A BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

The Board of Admiralty went to Spithead on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, in the *Comet* steamer, with the Admiralty flag flying, and on going on board the *St Vincent*, it was transferred to that ship, and she, with 19 guns, and the yards manned. At half-past ten the signal was made for the fleet to weigh, and, in a short time after, the following had their anchors up:—*Superb*, *Rodney*, *Albion*, *Vanguard*, *Queen*, *Trafalgar*, and *Brilliant*. Two steamers *Terrible*, *Retribution*, *Gladiator*, *Cyclops*, and *Scourge*, had been in readiness all the morning, and had only to get up their anchors. The *St Vincent*, with the Admiralty on board, did not weigh until half-past eleven, having carried away her chain messenger.

The wind was fresh from E.S.E., and the squadron had to beat down the Harrow to St. Helen's. By two o'clock they were out of sight. At four P.M. the Admiralty returned to the west, and before five o'clock the ships of the line were observed to be standing in for Spithead, in two columns, the *St Vincent* leading. By seven o'clock they all came to anchor. The Board of Admiralty landed immediately, and Lord Ellenborough entertained the captains at dinner at the Royal Hotel.

In this exercise there was not any trial of speed, but simply of quickness of evolution, and the working and manœuvring of the steamers was admirably well, and pretty well. The steamers were actively managed, but the *Terrible* was in every respect the superior. The *Raleigh* did not manœuvre, having a new ship's company. She only sailed until half-past eleven, having carried away her chain messenger.

The *Rattler* was not quite completed.

The squadron which put to sea consisted of seven sail of the line, one frigate, and two steamers, and the *St. Vincent*, Lord Ellenborough, in a very handsome manner, presented Lieutenant Twiss, the senior lieutenant of that ship, with a Commander's commission, and desired that Mr. J. L. Parish, the midshipman, might be informed that he would be promoted to Lieutenant, and appointed to the *St. Vincent*.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FLAG OFFICER.—Admiral of the Red, the Hon. Henry Curzon, died at his residence at Derby, on Saturday last, in the eighty-first year of his age. He entered the navy in 1776, consequently this gallant officer must have been in the service for seventy years.

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY FETES, AT PARIS.

The chief topic of the Paris papers is the King's *fête*. The preliminary examinations respecting Lecomte are nearly concluded; and it appears probable that the affair will come before the Commission about the end of the present month, and not since the commencement shortly after.

A grand review took place at Vincennes, on Tuesday: 20,000 men were under arms, including four complete batteries of artillery, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours.

On Thursday (last week), the usual addresses from the foreign Ambassadors and the Chambers, were presented to Louis Philippe, on the occasion of his *fête*, which took place on that day. The addresses all contained congratulatory notice of the King's escape from assassination. In answer to the address from the Chamber of Peers, his Majesty said—"You know how much it contributes to the tenderness of affection which the Chamber of Peers gives me on all occasions—the confidence with which they inspire me has always aided me in my laborious career. I can conceive your reserve in presence of the functions which the Charter assigns to the Chamber of Peers; but that does not prevent you from uniting in thanksgiving to God for the great favour which he has conferred on me, and particularly for preserving those beings so dear to my heart, who surrounded me at that terrible moment. (His Majesty was here interrupted with several cries of "Vive le Roi," "Vive la Reine.")

The congratulations of the Chamber of Deputies were embodied in an address, in reply to which the King said, "It is with happiness that I see, as you have said, all shades of opinions for I cannot admit that there is anything more than shades melting together in the feelings with which I am surrounded, and for which the nation has given me testimonies more touching to my family and myself. I never knew any other ambition than that of serving my country and devoting to it my whole existence; and I may assert that my children will follow in the same path. I have been, and I will be the last, faithful to the motto inscribed on the national flag at the moment we resumed our glorious colour—'Liberty! Public order!' It is the liberty of every Frenchman that I have shared in equal measure, and it is by maintaining it against all attacks that I have believed myself worthy of what I think to be the highest of titles—that which has been conferred upon me by the suffrages of the people—the title of King of the French."

Other addresses of congratulation were received from the Aides-de-Camp and orderly officers of the King and the Princes, from the Ministers and the Marshals of France, the deputation of the Courts of Cassation and Comptes, the Royal Council of the University, the deputation of the Cour Royale, the Institute, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, the Mayors, Deputy-mayors, and members of the Municipal Council of Paris; the deputation of the Tribunals of Premiere Instance and Commerce, the Consistories of the Reformed Church, the Confession of Augsburg and the Israelites, the Justices of Peace of Paris and other bodies, the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise, the Mayor of Versailles, and the other Mayors of the department, the general and other officers of the army not forming part of the garrison of Paris, and various civil and military functionaries; the officers of the National Guard of Versailles, and others of the department of the Seine-et-Oise; the officers of the General Staff of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine, &c.

In the first page of the present Number, our Artist has represented the reception of the officers of the National Guard.

The *fête* day was kept out of doors with the usual *spectacles*, and with more than the usual manifestation of pleasure on the part of the population of Paris, whose enjoyment of the day was evidently enhanced by the feeling that, but for the almost inviable interposition of a benign Providence, instead of a day of festivity, it might have been one of mourning throughout the land.

The day was ushered in with the customary salutes of the artillery at the Invalides; and the Champs Elysées and the Barrière du Trone were furnished with the usual quantity of ginguette booths, shows, and other minor places of amusement, in addition to the theatres and orchestras which figured in the official programme of the day.

As on former occasions, though there was no lack of holiday-makers at the Barrière du Trone, the principal point of attraction lay in the Champs Elysées and the vicinity. Here the booths were arranged in goodly row. Refreshments of various kinds were tempting arrayed; and savoury sausages and other viands, under the cullt ary process of *frezzo*, sent up a fragrant steam, not disagreeable to the most fastidious nose.

The theatres were, as heretofore, untiring objects of interest to the multitude, and in these the enemies of France experienced, as usual, the most signal defeat. During the afternoon the fortifications were crowded in their quarter by people, strangers, and the various orchestras, rich in the science of the lustrious Musard, lent their enlivening strains to the animated scene; but all their invitations to the pleasures of the dance were thrown away on the desert air; for, from some inexplicable cause, the stiff Terpsichorean displays so much in which the populace of Paris formerly so much delighted, and in which they so much excel, were wholly at a loss.

The most interesting feature of the day, beyond comparison, was in the gardens of the Tuileries, at the moment the venerable Monarch appeared on the balcony, leading the young Comte de Paris, and accompanied by the Queen and several other members of the Royal Family. The air rang with acclamations of "Vive le Roi, which were enthusiastically repeated when the King, having retired during the course of the concert, again appeared on the balcony, and the cry was taken up by the multitude. His Majesty was in excellent health and spirits, gave, himself, the signal for the commencement of the fireworks. These were upon the usual splendid scale, combining figurative devices in all the colours of the rainbow, with rockets and fireballs resembling myriads of stars, and closed with a bouquet which seemed to embody all that is bright and beautiful in the pyrotechnic art. The last display of the commemorations of the days which, for ages to come, were to be heard, were unmarred by the occurrence of a single accident. Notwithstanding the immense crowds, the unfailing good humour of the multitudes was everywhere conspicuous; and, as crown after crown, the weather was most propitious, the day being one of those which, from the proverbially fine weather usually attending His Majesty's *fêtes*, have acquired the denomination of "a Louis Philippe's day."

Our Artist in Paris have engraved the affectionate recognition of the Royal Family, by the holiday crowd in the Gardens of the Tuileries. Next are the fêtes in the Place de la Concorde; a down to the last scene in the Illuminations at Notre-the Illumination of the Hotel de Ville; and the crowning splendour of the Display of Fireworks.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY FETES AT PARIS.

FETE IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE ILLUMINATED.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY FETES AT PARIS.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, AT THE TUILERIES.

THE FIREWORKS.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY FETES AT PARIS.

FETE IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE ILLUMINATED.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY FETES AT PARIS.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE RECEIVING THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, AT THE TUILERIES.

THE FIREWORKS.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Certainly in writing "Don Pasquale," Donizetti showed no symptoms of that want of vigour of which his later productions are sometimes justly accused. There is a remarkable freshness in this work; the melodies are abundant and varied, and a spar ling cheerfu ness is diffused throughout, which seems to indicate that the mind of the great composer was at the time he wrote this opera in the ha ppiest mood for composition. That in other of his later operas, his genius has shown occasionally symptoms of exhaustion, we are not disposed to deny; but this work there are few traces of this, and although "Don Pasquale" does not aim at so high a rank of lyrical compositions as, for example, "Lucia," "Anna Bolena," &c., its music is excellently adapted to a *bouffe* not certainly belonging to the high comedy school, but yet witty, spirited, and exceedingly stage.

There is one *morceau* in this opera, however, which deserves to be reckoned among Donizetti's best efforts. We allude to the finale of the first act—a magnificent composition, recalling the power and science displayed in the famous "Chi mi frena" of "Lucia," or even the splendid concerted pieces of "Ernani," or "Nino." This finale is truly superb, especially when sung as it is by Grisi, Lablache, Formasari, and Mario. The voice of the great Neapolitan thundering forth the splendid passage which commences the *morceau*, and is repeated several times, produces a grand effect. The whole part of *Don Pasquale* is evidently a favourite with Lablache; it belongs to that order of characters in which he commenced his career, and from which, says report, it was so difficult to induce him to rise to the higher walks of lyrical art.

It is a general subject of remark that Formasari gains ground daily in comic parts; as a tragedian, his reputation was long since established; but his impersonation of such parts as *Fiorar Dr. Malatesta* &c., are now characterised by a degree of mercurial lightness and real comic humour which he did not possess before. On the whole, there is no opera performed with in ex *ensemble* than "Don Pasquale;" and it is the perfection of cast which has no doubt contributed in a high degree to rendering it so great a favourite with the English public.

"Nina," and "La Gazza Ladra," performed this week, would afford no much matter of remark and reflection; but we must pass over the execution of these compositions to pay a tribute, as in duty bound, to one of the leading favourites of Terpsichore La Cerito, just returned amongst us. Remarkable is the contrast presented by this dancer to Lucile Grahn.

We now possess two *ballerine*, who exemplify to perfection the two different styles of their art. While our judgment and taste lean to that which Lucile Grahn has adopted, it is impossible to see Cerito without catching the enthusiasm of that natural gaiety and joyousness which seem to dictate her most extraordinary and fantastic freaks. "Alma" is a ballet well calculated to display the powers of this charming dancer. The blasting of ancient forests with that poetic element essential to a ballet of this description, the bright colouring, the warmth of effect, and the constant movement kept up throughout the very story itself, are marvellously adapted to set forth, in their fullest extent, the powers and the peculiar charms of Cerito's dancing.

DRURY-LANE.

On Tuesday evening the troop of little Dansenses Viennoises, who created such a sensation last year at the Académie Royale, and our Italian Opera, made their appearance at this theatre, and met with a most enthusiastic reception, the audience beaming at last night's performance in their applause. Some few changes have taken place in the young *corps* since we last saw them. Six or eight of the elder ones, who got too tall to harmonize with the others, have returned home to Vienna, and their places have been admirably supplied by dancers of smaller dimensions. On Tuesday they performed the "Pas des fleurs," the "Pas Hongrois," and the "Pas Oriental:" of these, the middle one was encored, and the audience would have had the others again, but for compassion for the panting little children.

The evening was otherwise a somewhat stormy one. Miss Romer was ill, and "Don Quixote" was played instead of the "Crusaders" In consequence of this, the band-room were not ready for their dance between the acts; and, after a long wait, the scenery had to be again changed, and the opera proceeded with. This threw them back al. through the evening; and the time-honoured selection from "La Bayadere," and the equally to be venerated "Perone" did not fill up the intervals, apparently, to the satisfaction of the audience. It was so, also, in the theatre, but in consequence of some private plan against the management, the whole of the shoes belonging to the small *danseuses* had been locked up. But, in spite of all these *contretemps* the success of the clever children was most decided: indeed, we expect their engagement will prove a brilliant *coup* of the Drury Lane management. We strongly recommend every body to go and see them. Their precision is really marvellous: and they enter with unbounded joyousness into all the evolutions and groupings of their dances. Some of these "little trots" do not appear above four years old, at they are quite as much on the alert as their seniors, and not the least amusing portion of their entertainment is the bustle with which they run amongst each other on a change of effect.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Rose Chère has been, for three or four years, the leading favourite at one of the chief Parisian theatres; indeed, she is known in the dramatic world as "La Perle du Gymnase," and does not appear any reason why she should not ultimately become that of the Theatre Français.

This clever young actress was born at Rampes, in 1825, her father being in the pr fe-si n; and, we believe, first created an impression, in Paris, in 1844, when she took, at a short notice, the part of Mdlle. Nathalie, who was indisposed. Since then s e has been following a brilliant career of unvarying success

On Monday evening she appeared, for the first time in England, at the St. James's Theatre, performing in two vaudevilles, "Genevieve," and "Un Changement de Main." The first was not a piece well suited to the display of her powers; albeit she enacted the part of a daughter (whose father, intensely fond of her, objects to her marrying and leaving him) with much grace and intelligence. But in the second all her points came out—her impersonation of the *Empress Elizabeth* of Russia being admirable. Of the piece itself we gave a brief account, when noticing the translation of it, played some little time ago at the Adelphi, under the name of "The Lioness of the North."

The *début* of Mdlle Chère on our boards was altogether most satisfactory; and her *repertoire* will infuse fresh life into these performances in which, truth to tell, some little novelty was needed She was admirably supported, on the present occasion, by M. Rhozeville and M. Cartigny.

LYCEUM.

On Monday evening a new burlesque—the joint production of Messrs. Shirley Brooks, Stoppeuar, and Charles Kenney—was very success-fully produced at this house. It is entitled "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Li on," and is ingeniously constructed from several sources, including, of course, the old ballads on the subject, Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," Mr. Bunn's "Crusaders," and passing topics from the newspapers. We have Mr Keeley as the *Old Man of the Mountains*, who subsequently turns out to be *Friar Tuck*. His clever spouse is *Robin Hood*; and his daughter, Miss Mary Keeley, enacts *Blondel*; and is found at last to be a young lady, the sweetheart of *Little John* gallantly represented by Miss Fairbrother. Then Mr. Frank Matthews is *Front de Bœuf (à la mode)*, and Mr. Wigan was the lion hearted Monarch himself; and we have, besides, Miss Bromley a useful young lady with a nice voice—Miss Villars, Miss Laidlaw, and an archer guard, composed entirely of ladies, amongst whom we recognized most of our old friends who so long formed the Forty Thieves in "Open Sesame;" the Royal Guard in "Aladin;" the Maids of Honour in "Valentine and Orson," &c. &c. They looked very smart in their green dresses, and were warmly welcomed.

The piece has been very beautifully put upon the stage—more so, than any of the other burlesques that have been produced under this management. The opening scene of the three sisters is capital; and the succeeding discovery of the band at Sherwood Forest, exceedingly effective. One or two situations have been borrowed from "The Crusaders" with advantage—especially the sudden appearance of the troops of Robin Hood. The dresses are very elegant, and the scenery of first rate excellence.

The two best parts in the piece are those of Mr. Wigan and Mr. F. Matthews, as *Richard* and *Front de Bœuf*: and the burlesque acting of these two gentlemen is very clever indeed. The scene over the sherry cooler is highly ludicrous; and the rage of *Front de Bœuf*, at the end of the play, unrivalled the house with laughter. And a most capital parody it was. Mr. Keeley's schoolmaster, at the banquet. Had this gentleman passed al. his life behind the chairman's seat at the Mansion House or London Tavern, he could not have come out to greater advantage. Miss Keeley made a strong little *Blondel*, and Keeley's *Old Man of the Mountain*—perpetually on the lo k out for a murder—was sufficiently humourous. He handled the "bones," in a duet with Cuthyer, in the first act of our favourite Ethiopian Serenade. Mrs. Keeley, as *Robin Hood*, was admirable, in the comparatively little she had to do; but the other parts were too strong for her, to make much of her *rôle*. And, truth to say, we were somewhat disappointed in the title to the piece by the authors of this otherwise very clever burlesque. We had with the Robin Hood of our old story-books—not the wild but good Earl of Huntingdon, who discomfited the Bishop of Hereford's retinue when "he robbed him of his gold." And, after a most capital parody of the Maid Marian. We would have seen her in "merry Sherwood" upon "olde Maie dale" with the hobby-horse and Will Stukeley, and Friar Tuck, free from the assumption of Abbot of Kader. And we would have *Robin* a gallant highwayman—a dashing little Dick Turpin in Lincoln green, with the least sprinkling of Jack Sheppard's best attributes. Whist, Mrs. Keeley could so exquisitely have delineated. But the public are pleased with *Robin* as they find him, and so the end is answered.

The dialogue is filled with allusions to passing events, and quaint puns and anacronisms. If it has any fault, it is that of being overloaded with quotations; some of which are too trite to be amusing But the whole can be easily remedied: indeed, we believe that judicious curtailments have been made every evening. Some of the music is beautifully arranged by Mr. A. L—

That base burlesque will, we hope, run may be safely presumed. On Wednesday night, when we were present, the house was completely filled at half-price.

HAYMARKET.

A [illegible] "Twelfth Night" was brought out here on Saturday evening, [illegible] Irish Lion." It [illegible] ed by written to display [illegible] ety of opportunities of indulging in those pleasant conceits [illegible] H. Bernhard's ha [illegible] was seen, in the out of mind, so warmly attached. The trifle, which we heard with [illegible] from the pen of Mr. Morton, was successful, and has been performed every evening. Several novelties are underlined in the bills, one of which is a three-act comedy.

An adaptation of Mr. Rodwell's "Memoirs of an Umbrella," which has been some time in rehearsal, will be immediately produced at the Adelphi.

A new five-act piece is in preparation at the Princess', under the direction of Mr Macready. It is said to be written by a gentleman named Andersen, and the highest expectations are formed of its success. At a private reading at Mr. Macready's, a short time since, it was most warmly commended.

Mr Harrison's theatre will take place at Drury Lane on the 18th instant, when an unusually attractive programme will be offered to the public.

General Tom Thumb has gone to the City of London Theatre, and plays slightly to the wonder of the East-enders, in his burlesque of "Hop o' My Thumb."

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The great event of the Fourth Concert was the first performance of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" in D, which was executed at the Bonn Musical Festival, last year. In the Illustrated London News of August 1l, a description of the extraordinary enthusiasm attendi g its production was given, and a similar result was witne-sed last Monday.

Notwithstanding the enormous difficulties of this stupendous work, it was gone through without a single break-down; although, of course, it cannot be expected that, from the few rehearsals the "Missa" underwent, there were not, here and there, imperfections and blemishes The principal defect arose from the quantity of voices not being equal to the instruments force employed; and, as Beethoven has employed the brass instruments pretty freely in the score, the vocal parts were sometimes inaudible It was, however, admirably conducted and the accentuants in the world could have effected, with such short drilling, what the Philharmonic phalanx accomplished thanks to the consummate skill of Costa, the Conductor

With the exception of the singing of the trebles at Bonn, the superiority of our artists was manifested. Our band was far superior in the colouring and in the quality of their tones. The chorus at Bonn was quite a failure—here it was formidable, albeit, there was some uncertainty from the trumpets, in most intricate points almost defying facile execution. But our unbelievable and trombones were magnificent, especially the tenor trombone, played by the celebrated Dieffe. The wood band—flutes, oboes, clarionets, and bas-soons was also admirable, and we never heard the horns so well handled. Glory must also be awarded to the stringed instruments. The basses came out with astonishing vigour, and the tenors and first violins were delicious. We think the second violins, although there are some eminent artists amongst them, require strengthening.

There was a double jury for the quartet, Mes S. Wells and Miles A. Williams being the soprani; Miss Steele and Miss M Williams the contralti; Mr Lockey and Mr R Costa (brother to the Conductor), tenors; and Signor F Lablache and Mr A Novello, bass! These vocalists were most zealous and painstaking, and often distinguished themselves, as indeed did the choruses. The "Benedictus" went beautifully, and Blagrove's violin obligato was sustained throughout with unerring precision and excellent intonation. It was accordingly loud and exhilarating. The attention can never be withdrawn—one must mourn or exult

For rich and gorgeous instrumentation, boldness amounting to audacity of the harmonies, and overwhelming impetuosity of the whole, this Mass must be classed as Beethoven himself classed it, as his mightiest inspiration. After its execution on Monday last, it is no longer a sealed book—it is no longer to be designated as "wild, crude, and indigested music;" it is sure to be intelligible and as comprehensible as the Beethoven Society has rendered the posthumous quartets, and, like the ninth symphony, must now always find a place in Philharmonic programmes. Its performance has been a triumph for the Society, for its gifted Conductor, Costa, and for the progress of art in this country.

In the scheme of Monday's Concert there was one great mistake; the Mass ought to have been placed in the first part, instead of occupying the second act, after Mozart's Sinfonia in G Minor, Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, a Violoncello Caprice, and a vocal Quintet from Rossini's "Zelmira," had been performed, which are all pieces of the light school. Mrs. Anderson, after having been the teacher to her Majesty when Princess Victoria, is now the pianoforte preceptress of the Princess Royal, distinguished herself by her late ligent and spirited playing of the Fantasia. The *andante* of the Symphony at Mozart was encored with enthusiasm. Piatti, who is really a great artist, made a *fiasco* in his Caprice, arising first from the trash that he played, and secondly from his foolish desire to make a display of his execution. Hundreds were disappointed in obtaining admission to this Concert, and the repetition of the Mass has become inevitable at a future Concert.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The fifth Concert, on Wednesday night, was under the direction of the Archbishop of York, who was present at Monday's rehearsal, but not at the performance, on account of his advanced age His Grace has been a Director for nearly forty years, and his selections are greatly judicious and interesting, save as the present on an exception. There were choral gleanings from Haydn's "Creation:" Handel's "Ode to Cecilia:" from J. S. Bach; from Milton, "Fall'n is thy Throne;" from Gillet, "Non nobis;" and the hymn "All Thy Works Praise," from the "Laudi Spirituali," A.D. 1545. We had Cherubini's graceful "Faniska" overture, in which are the undulating passages for the tenors and violoncelli and «Handel's "Sama n" overture, and Dalbey's glee, "Sweet Thyrsis," warbled by Miss Birch, and Messrs. Hawkins, Horncastle, and Machin The solo singers were Madame Caradori, who gave Naumann's trying scena, "Ah se parda," very finely, and the stock piece, "Let the bright seraphim," with Harper's trumpet obligato: Miss Birch, whose holding notes and great compass were advantageously displayed in Handel and Hummel; and a Mdlle. Rappilin, who was as badly used by Mr Kearn's Parea and Zingarelli's "Ombra adorata" But the event of the evening was the first appearance this season of the far famed Fischek, one of the greatest singers Germany has ever produced. His was encored with rapture in Beethoven's "Adelaida," but his vocalisation was equally as great in the air of "Stradella," "Fiets, Signore," and in Mozart's "Bald naus ich," better known by its Italian title, "Mentre ti lascio:" and, with Caradori, the duet between Haydn and Beethoven, from Mehul's oratorio of "Joseph." The sixth Concert, on Wednesday next, is directed by Earl Howe.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

At the third Meeting on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, in the presence of the President, the Duke of Cambridge, the Dukes of Beaufort and Leinster, the Earl of Falmouth, Earl of Cawdor, and about 400 persons, of fashionable, literary, and artistical celebrity, the scheme comprised Mozart's Quartet in G, No. 1 of the set dedicated to Haydn, and performed by Messrs. Blagrove, Dando, Hill, and Lucas, with surpassing skill; Beethoven's trio in B flat, op. 97, the piano deliciously sustained by the celebrated Madame Oury, one of the first of lady-pianistes, M. D olfre (violin), and Hausmann (violoncello); Romberg's elegant Andante from his second violoncello Concerto, charmingly played by Herr Kellerman, the Danish artist; and, finally, Spohr's Nonetto in F, op. 31, interpreted gloriously by Salmon (violin), Hill (viola), Hausmann (violoncello), Howell (double bass), Nicholson (flute), Barret (oboe), Lazarus (clarionet), Baumann (bassoon), and C. Harper (horn). This programme was the best of the season, and excited great enthusiasm. Many ladies of rank, at these meetings, are seen to follow the performance with the scores.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.

The fourth meeting of the season was celebrated last night, at the Freemasons's Tavern, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. This club was founded in 1825, for the encouragement of Melody and Ballad compo-ition, and since its formation, forty prizes have been awarded; Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Parry, Mr. Parry, Jun., Mr. Bowyer, Professor Taylor, Mr. C. E. Horn, Mr. King, and the late Mr. Hawes having been the gainers. The Duke of Cambridge is Patron and President, and the Earl of Westmorland, Lord Saltoun, and Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B., Vice Presidents.

Mr. Parry, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, obtained the Prize of £10, offered by the Duke of Cambridge for the best Pastoral Ballad. It was sung by Mr. Hawkins, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. H. R. Bishop, and obtained the votes against 6 for a second ballad. Mr. Parry's composition is called "The Cuckoo," and the words are translated from an ancient Welsh poem. Mr Parry's health was proposed by Sir J. Cockburn, and in returning thanks, the worthy Secretary declared that it was his last attempt at composition.

Goodrich, the harp player; Signor Sivori, the violinist; and Mr Hatton, the pianist, displayed their talents and were loudly applauded. Young Master Lockey, Robbs, Francis, T. Cooke, Machin, Handel Gear, Foord, C. Horc, Hawkins, &c Sir Andrew Barnard announced that he would give a Prize of £.0 next season for a composition.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT

Miss Bassano has returned to town from Italy, as also Miss Eliza Birch. Onslow, the great composer, is in London, and was present at the Philharmonic and the Musical Union Meetings. Sir Henry Bishop, Professor Bellenden Kerr, and Mr. Surman, are all busy at the Royal Academy of Music, on the approaching Concert for the benefit of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, was given on Friday. Mdlle Colletti's Concert takes place this morning, at which Madame Knispel, a German vocalist of fame, will be heard, and Herr Holzel, a baritone On Monday the Choral Harmonists have their seventh Concert, and the Beethoven Quartet Society their fifth Meeting. Miss Steele has her annual Concert, and Miss Rainforth her benefit, at Drury-lane, the same night. On Tuesday is the second of the Vocal Concerts. On Wednesday the fourth Choral Meeting, at Exeter-hall, and the sixth Ancient Concert. On Friday Haydn's "Creation" will be repeated, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Madame Caradori will give her annual Morning Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Saturday morning rehearsal for the fifth Philharmonic Concert.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Teuton.*" *The German Chess periodical mentioned on our last is published at Leipsic by Gustav. Brauns; but another, under the auspices and supported by the contributions of M.M. Bledow, Heydebrouk, Jaenisch, Haustein, Meyer Hortwitz, the Editor of the 'Chess Player's Chronicle,' and other distinguished players, will shortly appear. It will be brought out at Berlin, and we shall take care to give due notice of its birth*

"*D. C., Hayleigh.*—*The Problem shall be examined. One of yours alluded to appears in the Chess Magazine" for May; but, from want of a little care in the construction, is utterly valueless—as mate can be given easily in two, instead of four moves, as the conditions require.*

"*T. L. L.*" *City.*—"*Q to K B 3rd*" *is a good answer when the opening player, for his 2nd move, prematurely plays Q to K R 5th*

"*Ishmael.*"—*You may demand a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the eighth square, even when you have lost your minor pieces.*

"*G. T. N.*" *Chichester.*—*We cannot at the moment refer to the position in question; but, if our recollection serves us truly, mate cannot be given as you suggest*

"*R. R.*" *Carlisle.*—*In addition to the solutions you name, there is a neat selection of games played on the Bristol Chess Club, which may be had of Hastings, in Carey-street*

"*S. S. S.*" *The Key is not debarred from Castling by having been checked, provided he is not at the moment in check. Your solution is quite a mistake*

"*S. H. W.*" *Clarebourgh.*—*The King must not pass the check of an adverse piece in Castling.*

"*H. G. H.*" *You can under no circumstances move your King into check.*

"*Automaton.*"—*Thanks. We will tell you our opinion of the Problem next week.*

"*G. L.*" *Bedford-row.*—*It is quite possible, and very easy, to give mate with a Rook and King against a King alone. See Elementary Lessons in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle"*

"*G. O'*"—*See the reply above to "Ishmael."*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We have not got the Number at hand, but will give the solution required next week*

"*W. B.*" *Allans-street.*—*The challenge was possibly inserted merely as an advertisement of the shopkeeper. Such things are frequently done to obtain publicity.*

"*C. S. L.*"—*In the position you have favoured us with, we would suggest the removal of Black's two Pawns; while they remain, he has simply to exchange his Queen for the Rook, and must then win without trouble.*

"*P. M. R.*"—*Received with thanks.*

"*Edgeumbe.*"—*Your game shall be examined and reported on.*

"*H. C. M.*" *has omitted to send the Problem he mentions for our inspection.*

"*Vernon.*"—*We mentioned last week, that the Annual Chess Festival of the Yorkshire Chess Amateurs would be held at Wakefield on the 13th. Four two problems may be solved within the given moves. In No. 1, B to G 5th followed by B takes P, wins directly. In the 2nd, by sacrificing the Q at his first move, White forces two other mates with P or B at the next.*

"*Sea Mew.*"—*The term is inapplicable: Mr. Horwitz is not "a young player," but an able and experienced master of the game. Although too little known here, he has long enjoyed, in his own country, the reputation of being one of the leading players of the day; in proof of which, we have only to enumerate a few of the distinguished opponents with whom, in his career, he has had the advantage of successfully contending. Among these we find the familiar names of Mendheim, Meinefeld, Bilguer, Popert, Bledow, Heydebrunt, Jaenisch, Haustein, and Mayet: all men of mark and likelihood! In practice and fellowship with such players for many years, it is not surprising he has attained a very high degree of excellence*

"*An Old Subscriber to the C. P. C.*"—*We have not got the Number at hand, but the solution shall appear next week*

"*Philo.*" "*Mrs. T.*" "*Q. E. D.*" "*E. V.*" "*P. W.*" "Πεσσοφιλος," "*Marasion.*" "*Alpha.*" "*X. Z. Y.*" "*S. R. W.*" "*H. G. H.*" "*Automaton.*" "*J. C.*" "*W.*" "*Philipson.*" "*M. M.*" "*Amateur.*" "*R. W. E.*" "*W. B.*" "*T & J. E.*" *Leeds*; "*C. S. L.*" "*D. H. R.*" "*A Member of the Chester Chess Club.*" "*R. T.*" "*Edgcumbe.*" "*Ludamagister.*" "*Horn of Ramsgate.*" "*J. W. D.*" "*Perseverance.*" "*J. G.*" *Dublin*; and "*H. S.*" *Ayr*, are correct. *Those by* "*Weland Smith.*" "*Celt.*" "*G. S.*" "*A. P. F.*," and "*Mummy,*" are all wrong.

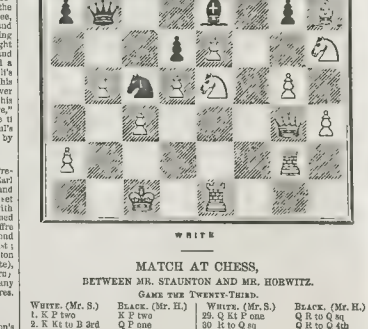
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 119.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)
2. Q takes B (ch)	K takes Q
3. B takes Q K P (ch)—mate	

PROBLEM, NO. 120.

By Mr. W. Lewis, Author of the "Chief English Treatises on Chess," and translator of "Greco," "Carrera," &c.

White playing first to mate in eight moves.



MATCH AT CHESS,

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE TWENTY-THIRD.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	29. Q Kt P one	Q R to Q sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	30. Kt to Q sq	Q Kt to Q 4th
3. Q P two	P takes P	31. Q to K 3rd	K B P one
4. Kt takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. Kt to Q B sq	P takes P
5. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 5th	33. Q P takes P	K R takes B P
6. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	34. Q takes Q R P	K takes K P
7. Q B to Kt 5th	Castles	35. h to R sq	K R to Q 5th
8. Castles	K R P one	36. K to K 5 sq	Q R to Q 2nd
9. B takes Kt	B takes B	37. Q to her B 5th	K R to Q 4th
10. R B P two (a)	Q Kt to Q 2nd	38. Q to K 3rd	K to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q B P one	39. R to K sq	Q B to K B 4th
12. Q to her B 3rd	Q Kt to his 3rd	40. Q R P two	K R P one
13. Q B to Q Kt 3rd	Q P one	41. Q takes B	R takes Q
14. K P one	K B to Kt 2nd	42. R takes R	K to Kt 2nd
15. Q R to Q sq (b)	Q B P one	43. K to K sq	K to B 3rd
16. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	44. R to Q Kt 5th	B to K 5th
17. B takes P (c)	P takes B	45. K to B 2nd	B to his 3rd
18. Q Kt takes P	Q to B 2nd	46. K to K 3rd	K to Q 7th (ch)
19. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to B 5th	47. K to B sq	K to B 4th
20. Q Kt to Q 5th	Q to her B 4th (ch)	48. K to Kt 4th	B takes P (ch)
21. K to K sq	K to K 5th (d)	49. K to Kt sq	B to h 5th
22. Q to K B 2nd	Q takes Kt	50. Q R P one	K to b 5th
23. Kt takes Q	Kt takes R	51. K to Q Kt 5th	K Kt P one
24. R to Q 4th	K to K 2nd	52. Q Kt P one	K Kt P one
25. K R P one	K R P one	53. P takes P	R P one
26. K to K sq	K to K B 4th	54. R to K R 5th	K to Kt 6th
27. K to K 2nd (e)	B takes Kt	55. R to K 5th	K to K B 6th
28. P takes Kt	Q B to K 3rd	And White surrenders.	

(a) The first player has now an excellent game, and his opponent, chiefly from the mistake of his last move, has a very difficult position to defend.

(b) Having at this a position, White appears to play as if any reference to the move of Q to Kt 3rd had been entirely forgotten. A moment's consideration would have shown that this move involves the loss of a piece.

(c) He has nothing better to do. The loss is fatal. If, instead of taking with the Bishop, he takes with the Kt, Black would take Kt with Kt, and, after the B had taken Kt, would attack with his Q, and then take Bishop with his Q P. So also, if, in Reply to taking the pawn at all, he moves the Bishop; Q Kt 4th. Black equally gains the piece by playing Q to K Kt 4th.

(d) The play on both sides is unusually weak. After making a pawn, Black is now compelled, by this blunder, to give up the return, or sacrifice his Queen.

(e) From this point to the conclusion White's play is so deplorably bad, that it would be waste of time to comment on it in detail.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

During the present week, the progress of some of our most popular pastimes has been materially checked. The lover of cricket, being a member of the Marylebone Club, if he dined with that distinguished society, at the Carvendon, on Thursday, learnt the good things in store for him, in the shape of its grand matches for the season, on Monday next; and the amateur sailor, who attended the meeting of the R T Y C, on the same evening, at least, had an opportunity of hearing discussed the pleasant anticipations of the "jovial crew." The first match of the year will take place on Wednesday, the 20th instant; the last match for many was on Thursday. The most important sporting fact of this current se'night, however, was the passage of horse-coursing held on that primeval place of such contests, the Essex, situate beneath the grey walls of Epping Forest, where Bandel Hotter flies. But what horses then suffered, is now transferred to the owner. "Money makes his mare go," lame or lazy, according to the fat of that mysterious Secret Council in whose hands is the fate of the sporting world, and which is kept in a state of ferment among men as "the ring." This dark coi cluve has long been in the habit of selecting Chester as the scene of its especial achievements. Sometimes these were grim —sometimes picturesque—sometimes both in one. Between them—whatever their character—the public was certain to come to the ground People looked upon its course as a sort of racing "no man's land," where Law held its Saturnalia over Justice, and sable her stakes, but rewarded the bandage on her eyes. How far this charter was supported upon the latest opportunity that offered for claiming its privileges, will be seen in the sequel.

Chester Races commenced on Tuesday, and ended yesterday. In a late number of "Punch," it was stated the moment the announcement appeared that Vauxhall Gardens would open on Whit-Monday, the umbrella-makers struck for an advance of sixpence. If they only knew as much as we do, they would adopt a like course a month sooner. The Chester Meeting has, for the last three centuries, secured a copious supply of rain in the district during the whole of the first week of May, to the ruin and gardeners are no wiser of this, that they neglect the accession of their crops accordingly; and where the Grosvenor Stakes dawned upon the abomination of the husbandman, the Ladies' Purse has set upon the cheeks of Ceres and Pomona.

The current week brought no disappointment in its train, and the pilgrimage to the course by the way of the Watergate, as usual, proved an appropriate passage. The sport it began with was meagre. Burlesque taking the lead, in keeping with the occasion and its seasonable appliances. But as the last rest of the racing consists in one issue one event when so eclipses all others, as not only to hide their diminished heads, but to put their tails out of count also—we will confine ourselves to the narrative of the Cup, with its "moving accidents by flood and field." For this great fact, 142 horses were originally named, but as 50 "declared" to the customary process of cash subscription to run not on. Forty or fifty were backed at one price or other as being a certainty for the gentlemen of the ring; for whose peculiar profit, and consequent pleasure, it has taken the form of a handicap sweepstakes. These, of course, sauntered down to the Roodee, to witness whether it also ensure them a hundred or a thousand *per cent* on their investments. It is said that, if a pig be suffered to swim long enough, he must end by putting his own throat: the handicap is to the public what the fl aking is to the porker only let them wager long enough, and the end is the same. The Chester Cup was conducted and concluded as consistent with the issue of its kind. The legs laid a round anything, that the public would buck; and they, consequently, won upon every investment. A horse won that never was in the betting: that nobody thought capable of doing so *because he never was in the betting*.

The second horse placed nobody ever suspected would be placed, because he never had a place in the betting The most perfect humbug in the world is the table of odds on handicaps; consequently, handicaps are the best betting in the world for the Ring, which is, also, the most perfect humbug. Such is the morality of the Chester Cup; and, if graver matters were tested by a similar touchstone, they would be found, perhaps, of a similar metal.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—A blank day not a bet laid.

AQUATICS.—The following regattas and matches are fixed: Royal Thames Yacht Club, first match for the season, May 20; Thames Club, six-oared race for silver cups, May 21; Eton Regatta, June 2; Kingston Regatta, June 3; Sculling challenge cup match, June 5; Match Newe l (of London) and Henry Cas per (of Newcastle), to row on the Tyne, £100 a side, June 22; Hen ley Regatta, June 25; Ramsgate Regatta, June 26, 27, and 28; Cowes Regatta, July 28; Kingstown Yacht Club Regatta, June 30 and following days; Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, August, 11, 12, and 13; Royal Mersey Yacht Club Regatta, July 24—the usual monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club held on Thursday evening last, several new members were admitted.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Constantinople, dated April 18, says : "The Sultan gave a dinner a few days ago to the Prince of Hesse d'Arnstadt, the son of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the Foreign Ambassadors were invited ; and Sir Stratford Canning, on their behalf, made a very complimentary speech, concluding by proposing as a toast, '*The eminente cordiale* all over the world, and, above all, between England and Turkey.'

Two very violent shocks of earthquake were experienced at Malta on the afternoon of the 28th of March, which extended with equal violence to Sicily, Zante, Corfu, Mytilene, Rhodes, Smyrna, and Alexandria. At Rhodes it created the alarm that the end of the world was at hand. A letter from Malta Correspondent announces a third slight shock shortly before midnight on the 16 h of April, and a fourth sharper shock, at 8 45 p m on the 22nd inst. Accounts from Candia state that the shocks of the 28th of March had done much damage to the buildings in that town; and in consequence of loud and unusual rumbling subterranean noises in the vicinity of the base of Mount Ætna, great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, who took upon them as forerunners of an eruption of some magnitude.

Smyrna papers of the 17th ult, state that favourable accounts continued to be received from Syria. The winds of the Lebanon was quiet, and both the reports of the Governors to the Porte, and letters of foreign Consuls, describe the people, aided by the priests, as being well disposed to give a favourable trial to the measures proposed by the Government for the future administration of the country.

Letters from Khiva announce the death of the Khan Dehlivi-Rattini-Coub, on the 26th January, while out hunting. His brother was proclaimed Khan of Khiva, on the 30th of the same month. No distinct account of the late. The second Russian caravan of this year was on the point of leaving Khiva for Bokhara, but the death of the Khan caused them to await news from Bokhara, to know if any steps had been taken between the new Khan and the Russian Government. The caravan has since proceeded on its way to Bokhara.

A letter from Leghorn mentions the arrival in that port of the Empress of Russia, and suite. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, and brother of the King of Naples, escorted the Imperial frigate, on board the *Stromboli*. The Empress and her daughter were going to Florence, to pay a visit to the Grand Duke and family. The unexpected arrival confirms the report that the Czarina will not go again to Rome

A private letter from Tunis of the 19th ult., says: "In five or six days more the Russian frigate will arrive here, on board of which a very beautiful horses, a lion, and other animals will be put on board, as a present from H. H. the Bey, to her Majesty Queen Victoria. General Sidy Emir Mirakl, of his Highness' Cavalry, will accompany the animals.

Letters from Tiflis of the 10th of April, state that the Russians had been defeated by Shamil, the valiant Prince of Caucasus, at a place between Mezamayra and Grosnaya. The Russian entrenched camp is said to have been stormed by the Circassians, the guns captured, and the fortifications razed. The news, however, requires confirmation.

By accounts from Naples it appears that a commercial treaty is to be concluded between the Sovereigns and the Neapolitan Government. After England, the commerce with Germany is of the greatest importance to Naples.

By the *Ellenborough*, advices of March 11 have been received from the Cape of Good Hope. The Governor, Lieutenant-General Napier, arrived in answer to a statement addressed to him, had intimated his opinion that the Kafirs had not committed any act of hostility. It is certain, however, that there were plenty of cattle of which the Government could lay claim, the enquiry of the local Government had arrived, and appear to have been well received. The influential chief, Pandia, was anxious to cultivate friendly relations.

The Emperor of Russia, Minister of the Marine, has received from Captain Bérard, commanding the *Alma* corvette, on the New Zealand station, a detailed report of the different places he has visited in his late cruises. Having acquired certain information from the captain, surgeon, and steward of the crew of the *Angelina* whaler had been massacred about eight months ago by the natives of the island of Cayenne (Galle cup), he, in order to revenge this deed, landed and attacked a body of the natives, whom he put to flight, killing six of them, and destroying their huts. During his investigations he found many articles belonging to the crew of the *Angelina*.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces, on the faith of letters from Galicia, that Szala, the leader of the peasants in the circle of Tarnow, had gone to the head of the Government of the circle, and declared to him that he has sent home his peasants to their lodges, in order to cultivate the earth, and that everything was restored to order. All that is known positively is that order was allowed to withdraw freely.

The South Devon Railway, from Exeter to Teignmouth, is to be opened on the 8th inst, a circumstance not notewhile from the fact that it is to be worked on the atmospheric principle.

The Government have entered into a further contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Company, the effect of which is to secure a weekly communication by steam between Liverpool and the United States of Am rica. A steamer of great power and size will be dispatched from Liverpool to New York every alternate Sunday during eight months of the year.

The Baden Diet was opened on the 30th of April, by the Grand Duke in person. A project of law for the extension of the railway through the Kinzig Valley will be one of the first questions discussed

Amongst the feudal enactments from which the peasantry of Gallicia have been freed by the recently published decree of the Emperor of Austria, are two oppressive statutes which compelled them, when required, to work with their own horses and carts for the sole benefit of their landlords and also, for some trifling remuneration, to give their service to him, during the hay-making and harvest season, a time when they ought to be employed on their own land.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Lemberg (Austrian Gallicia), which contains satisfactory accounts of the restoration of tranquility in the disturbed districts of that country. The recent disturbances at Trebizonde are represented in the same journal to have been completely subdued.

A letter from Bremen of the 25th ult. announces the arrival there of several Protestant mis sers from America, on their way to London, to attend the general mission, which is to take place in August They are about to travel in Germany, in order to study the state of religion in the country, and establish an intimate intercourse between the Lutheran Church in Germany and the same Church in America

By extracts from various journals, there seems reason to apprehend that the coming potato crop will be seriously affected by the disease. Should these anticipations unhappily be realized, the potato disease is to be employed as a staple article of food, and its use among the higher classes will probably be materially rest ict ed

EXPECTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO LIVERPOOL.—There is now no doubt of the willingness of Prince Albert to visit Liverpool, for the purpose of laying the foundation stones of the new Sailors' Home, and his Royal Highness is expected in the month of August.

REPRESENTATION OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.—It is currently reported that a movement is in progress to reunite Lord Granville somerset from the representation of his county at the next election.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ANTI-UNIONS.—On Tuesday morning a deputation from the Anti-Union of London, consisting of his Majesty the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Ingestre, Mr. Bankes, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Disraeli, M.P., George Godwin, and Mr. Lewis Pocock, had a long interview with Sir R Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Downing-street. The result was [illegible] We [illegible] attacked to inspire the [illegible]

THE JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—We regret to state that Mr. Justice Coleridge, who has been suffering from indisposition for a short time past, was unable to attend his official duties. The learned Judge presided in the Bail Court on Wednesday, but by the advice of his medical attendance, left town on Thursday morning for Brighton.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). The arrivals of English wheat, during the present week, [illegible] as well as by land carriage coastwise, have been to a large extent, and of very [illegible] The quantity on offer to-day being large the demand was very dull at a decline in our quotations obtained on Monday of 2s per quarter. In foreign wheat, free as well as in bond, no little was doing that the prices were almost nominal. The imports last week have amounted to 5,950 quarters. The show of barley was small, yet the sale for that article was heavy, at barley malmary prices. For malt the inquiry was confined to small parcels, yet prices were maintained, especially those of the finest qualities. The arrivals of oats being on the increase the oat trade was very inactive, and the inferior kinds of grain have been pressed on somewhat easier terms. Beans, peas, and flour as last quoted.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 7,790 barley, 1,820 oats, 6600 [illegible] wheat, [illegible] oats, 14,130 Foreign wheat, 9650, barley, 990 oats, 790, Flour, 3220 sacks; malt, 2910 quarters

[illegible] ESSEX and Kent, red, 50s to 63s; ditto white 58s to 70s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, [illegible] ditto white, [illegible] Rye, 34s to 36s—grinding barley, —s to —s; malting ditto, —s to —s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 8s to —s; brown ditto, [illegible] and Ware, —s to —s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire potato ditto, 29s to 31s; Youghal and Cork, ditto, 23s to 32s; ditto, [illegible] tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 33s to 36s; grey peas, 29s to 30s; maple, 30s to 33s; ditto, 31s to 33s; harlers, 41s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Barley, Essex and Kent, —s to —s, Lincoln, —s to —s; Scotch, —s to —s per barrel

The Seed Market.—The imports of clover seed being large, holders, to effect sales, have somewhat receded their demand. In all other kinds of seeds little is doing, that the quotations are a shade [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The arrivals of Irish oats, since Monday,—the quotations being 4s 3d to 4s 6d per cwt. For delivery there are sellers at 4ls to 41s 6d in bond Home tallow is heavy, at 41s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt. Linseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 10s per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Monday last, £3 5s to £4 15s; over clo[illegible] £4 6s to £6 0s; out straw, £1 12s to £2 14s; wheat straw, £1 4s to £1 16s per load.

Wool.—Privately, owing to the approaching public sales, exceed ngly little is doing, and prices are with difficulty supported

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes at the water-side continue good; while the demand for most kinds is inactive, at prices varying from 40s to 160s per ton

HOPS (Friday).—There is rather more business doing in the finest colonry hops of last year's growth, at full prices In all other kinds, exceedingly little is passing, at [illegible] The supply remains to offer to any extensive New pockets : Farnham, £7 7s to £10 10s; Kent, 4l 5s to 4l 10s; East Kent, 4l 0s to 4l 10s; Sussex, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; Farnham, 4l 4s to 5l 5s per cwt. Yearlings, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; Old hops, 2l 10s to 3l 3s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 3s 6d; Chester Main, 3s; Tanfield Moor, 16s; West Wylam, 14s 3d; Bedlington, 15s; Stewart's, 15s 6d; Lambton, 15s 3d per ton

Smithfield (Friday).—Only a moderate supply of beasts [illegible] portion of which was the refuse of Monday,—was tolerably good, and of fair average quality. The attendance of buyers rose small, to just trade was very dull, at barely stationary prices There were 2,400 beasts 11,000 sheep, and 320 Scots from Aberdeen. The number of foreign cattle in a show were again on the increase, owing to which, the demand for that description of stock was inactive, at late rates From the last of 9l 6s, about 8l 18s have been paid per cwt. for the whole. On the whole, the lamb trade was steady, and previous quotations were well supported. In the calf trade there was a dull tone, at decline in value of 2l per 8lb.

Pork trade was fir[illegible] at late rates

Of 8lb to 8lbs. fat cattle came out for beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, second quality 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 2d to 3s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; second quality, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large calves, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers 4s 0d to 4s 2d; lean ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 32s each. Rosses, 292, oxen, 135; sheep and lambs, 6150; calves, 180, pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The beef trade was very dull, and 4d per 8lb lower than previous quotat

Of 8lb to 8lb. of carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small di to, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small pork, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 8d.

ROBT. HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although, at the commencement of the week, some buoyancy was communicated to the Funds, owing to the receipt of the Queen's Speech, the subsequent debate, and the absence of business, and general uncertainty that pervades political events has since produced symptoms of a reaction. Nor is the state of Ireland well calculated to give confidence to capitalists, as the difficulty of procuring commercial accommodation that has existed, and still exists to a certain extent, is gradually displaying its effects by the repeated suspensions in different branches of trade. These circumstances combined, and the inferior caution, and limit speculation, even in Consols. The closing price on Monday was 96¾ ⅞ for Money, and 96⅞ for Account. These prices have been barely maintained, and at the close of the week 96⅞ ⅞ for Money, and 96¾ ⅞ for Account. The rate of discount remains unchanged, and closing at 24 to 27 pm. Bank Stock is flat, at a slight decline, closi g at 201. Reduced is 96¾ ⅞; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 97⅞ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 10 3-16

Although prices in the Foreign Market continue steady, yet business is limited in the extreme. The Spanish Bonds are flattened by the unsettled difficulty of procuring commercial accommodation that has existed, and still exists to a certain extent, is gradually displaying its effects by the repeated suspensions in different branches of trade. These circumstances combined, and the inferior caution, and limit speculation, even in Consols. The closing price on Monday was 96¾ ⅞ for Money, and 96⅞ for Account. These prices have been barely maintained, and at the close of the week 96⅞ ⅞ for Money, and 96¾ ⅞ for Account. The rate of discount remains unchanged, and closing at 24 to 27 pm. Bank Stock is flat, at a slight decline, closi g at 201. Reduced is 96¾ ⅞; New Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 97⅞ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 10 3-16

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

BANKRUPTS.—J. MILLER, Wellesley-street, Hampstead-road, painter. J. VALLE, Manchester, stay-maker. W. SMITH, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor. J. DAILY and A. ANSELL, Long-acre, [illegible] coachmakers. J. G. UFFORD, Broadway, Somerset, [illegible] Bond-street, [illegible] lodging-house keeper. J. WESTON, Blackfriars-road, [illegible] W. WARD, Bond-street, [illegible] J. HOLLAND, Liverpool, [illegible] J. MANSFIELD, Manchester, earthenware manufacturer. J. TAYLOR, Huddersfield, [illegible] grocer. R. WALKER, Liverpool, [illegible] Lancaster, [illegible] J. LATOUR, Liverpool, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—BROWN, Edinburgh, writer. A. RUTHERGLEN, Glasgow, [illegible] J. FRASER, Edinburgh, china merchant. W. MACINTOSH & Co, Glasgow, [illegible] J. and W. STEVENSON and CO, Knows, Renfrewshire, power loom manufacturers

FRIDAY, MAY 8

WAR OFFICE.—Major and 2nd Light Dragoons—F. Chaplin to be Cornet, vice Shaw, 4th Light Dragoons. Cornet and Lieutenant—F. E. Jenkins to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, 13th Light Dragoons. Cornet—H. Lewis to be Cornet, vice Lord J. Browne, 13th Light Dragoons. Lieutenant—J. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkins, 2nd Foot. Cornet—J. De Rovenzi to be Lieutenant, vice Trower

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Major and Colonel C. A. Shawe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Watson Capt and Brevet Colonel T. Chapman to be Major, vice Shawe, Ensign and Lieutenant H. Wilkinson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Chapman, Lieutenant and Captain Lord F. Paulet to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dawkins; Ensign and Lieutenant G. H. White to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Lord F. Paulet. C. R. Burton to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice White, Ensign and Lieutenant C. G. H. Somerset to be Lieutenant, vice Lord F. Paulet.

13th Foot—Lieutenant E. Barnwood to be Lieutenant, vice Beale; Sergeant-Major G. T. Whitaker to be Ensign, vice Barnwood [illegible] Sergeant M'Cabe to be Ensign, vice Stanford. 14th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Hamilton to be Captain, vice Wilkinson, 1st Foot Lieutenant, vice Glennie, Ensign C. B. Downey to be Second Lieutenant, vice Forbes. 23rd Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant F. E. Jenkins to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, 13th Foot—Second Lieutenant, vice Fraser 29th Major G. Congreve to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Taylor, and 1 Captain W. Hall to be Major, vice Congreve, J. S. Walbran to be Captain, vice Hampshill, Ensign V. Tannoby to be Lieutenant, vice Wilbraham, Ensign W. L. Walpole to be Lieutenant, vice Tennoby. 31st Foot—Ensign and Adjutant J. Bell to be Lieutenant, vice D. Bayley to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major E. Quain, Ensign R. B. Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Bayley, J. Spratt to be Ensign, vice Cooke; H. Quill to be Ensign, vice Bayley. 38th Regiment of Foot—Ensign the Honble. Edward Bligh to be Lieutenant, vice Hawtrey. 39th Foot—Ensign and Lieutenant W. Wombwell to be Captain, vice Zoltzick, Ensign W. Lindly to be Lieutenant, vice Wombwell. 40th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. D. M'Adam to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign C. J. Powell to be Lieutenant, vice M'Adam, W. Bellairs to be Ensign, vice Powell. 41st Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Hennessy to be Captain, vice Pennefather, Ensign W. De Vernet, vice J. G. Lines; Ensign J. Purcell, vice J. G. Ensign, Ensign C. H. Bernard, vice E. Holmes. To be Lieutenants—Ensign J. Page, vice Purcell, C. Cornock, vice Bessor. 58th To be Captains without purchase—Lieut. R. Spring, vice Warren. Lieut. W. J. Vesey, vice Sewell. To be Lieutenants without purchase—Ensign Hon. Arthur Hyde Villiers, vice Kennedy, Ensign J. W. Dunning, to have the rank of Lieutenant Ensign W. J. [illegible] vice Kennedy, Ensign A. Johnson, vice Grubbe, E. Cayley, vice Black, Ensign [illegible] vice M'Kenzie 60th Major G. S. Montgomerie, to be Major, vice Astley, Ensign J. M. Kay M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Bellairs. 70th Lieut. T. Bell to be Adjutant, vice Hodge, Ensign W. Hodge, Ensign F. A. Wills to be Lieutenant, vice Malcolm; C. Hewitt to be Ensign, vice Wills. 74th Ensign W. A. M. Cumming to be Lieutenant, vice Le Grey. 78th Lieut. F. Hamilton to be Captain, vice A. M. Sussan, Lieut. H. Adam to be Captain, vice Duff, Ensign W. B. Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, Ensign J. Hamilton to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 79th R. H. Gad to be Ensign vice Johnstone. Lieut. T. E. Lamotor to be Paymaster, vice C. Jenkins. 84th Ensign Bodle to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, Ensign [illegible] vice Ramsden, vice Bodle.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Ensign W. Du Vernet to be Lieutenant, on the 3rd March, 1846, has been cancelled.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. to be Second Captain—E. R. R. Dyneley, vice Chandler; F. H. B. Phillips, vice Power. J. Godby, vice Arbuthnot, B. B. Green vice Kenyon, F. P. Nicolay, vice Hingeston, W. W. Knox, vice Bowen, and Hennessy, vice Bennet, Colonels, vice Smythe, G. W. D. Ray, vice Mowbray; T. M. Harding, vice Phillips, P. D. Bennet, vice Knox, Lieut.-Colonel, vice Hennessy, J. M. Laurie, vice Ray.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Major-Gen F. R. Thackeray, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice Cooke. Lieut.-Colonel and Second-in-command, Major J. J. Tatham, Inverness, vice Southwark, lieutenant. J. and F. WHITELAW, Litchfield street, Soho, [illegible] Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, dealers. J. D. ADAMS, York, tailor. S. SHARP, Leeds, stuff merchant. S. GOLDEN, Manchester, woollen and cotton factor W. GILL, Warrington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. PARKER, Liverpool, linen-draper. G. CLARKE, Gloucester, grocer. E. POALE, Kings ridge, victualler. S. KNOWLES, Exeter, brewer

SOUTH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. R. FIRNIE, Edinburgh, picture-dealer. J. R. FINLAY, Glasgow, stock and share broker. J. WATSON, Edinburgh, builder. J. G. BANKHEAD, merchant, Rockmount. J. PROVAN, Glasgow, flesher.

BIRTHS.

At Bath, the lady of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, of a son.—At Salcombe Regis, near Sidmouth, the lady of the Rev. R. Crawshay, of a son.—At Ballahane Fleetwire, the lady of Georgiana Balfour, of twins, a son and daughter.—At Kingston House, Notting-hill, the wife of a daughter.—At Rigby Arbour Lodge, near Manchester, the lady of Captain [illegible] of a son.—At Dublin, the wife of Wadden was Sessions, the attorney, Wexford, of a son.—At the Rev F. D. Wood, of a daughter.—At Knowl-hill, Berkshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Bagot, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

At York, the Rev. Henry Wade Hoskins, to Jessie, [illegible] great daughter of Joseph Dacre, Esq.—At Lagwarraine, Monmouthshire, the Rev J. Leigh Hopkyns, M.A., to [illegible] youngest daughter of the late Commodore Sir J. R. Peyton, K.C.B.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Harrison, Esq., youngest son of the late Joseph Harrison, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq.—At St. Pancras New church, Henry Bowyer, to Augusta, daughter of Henry Edgeworth Bunbury, Esq.—At Hampstead, Ralph Leycester, Esq. Hyde Hall-gardens, to Harriet Anne Lubbe, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General [illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible] Cambridge, Hanwell, Mary, eldest [illegible] of the late Thomas Anderson Hesketh, Esq.—At Cheltenham, aged 78, Margaret, widow of the late Thomas Drinkwater, Esq.—At Aberdeen, Sarah, the wife of Archibald Clarke.—At York, aged 68, Letitia, Lady Cunliffe, relict of Colonel Lawrence.—At Chester, Thomas Le Cost, Esq., in his 73d year.—At Gosport, St. Lawe's Mary, the wife of John Key, Esq.—At Dover, Rev. Wm. Wray, third son of the late W. Wray, of Ormskirke.—At Brockhurst, near Gosport, the Rev. Frederick William [illegible] M.A.—At Brighton, after a few days' illness, Mary, the wife of Sir Martin Shee, President of the Royal Academy.—At St. Aubyns, Canterbury, in her 83rd year, Ann, relict of Mr. Drayton Moor.

CHESTER RACES.

This celebrated Meeting commenced on Tuesday last; and we have taken this opportunity of introducing to our readers a few specimens of the quaint picturesqueness with which the ancient city of Chester abounds. Mrs. Sigourney has commemorated these peculiarities in some very pleasing lines:

Queer, quaint, old Chester—I had heard of thee
From one who, in his boyhood, knew thee well;
And, therefore, did I scan, with earnest eye,
The castled turret where he used to dwell;
And the fair walnut-tree, whose branches bent
Their broad embracing arms around the battlement.
* * * * *
Grotesque and honest-hearted art thou, sure,
And so behind this very changeful day:
So fond of antique fashions, it would seem,
Thou must have slept an age or two away.
Thy very streets are galleries; and, I trow
Thy people were all born some hundred years ago.

This celebrated City is built on the river Dee, near to where it falls into an estuary of the Irish Channel; 182 miles north-west of London, on the great road to Ireland by way of Holyhead.

The name of Chester, (*from castrum*, Lat. camp, or *castra*, camps) implies its Roman origin. The distribution of the streets, the two main thoroughfares cutting each other at right angles, is strictly Roman. There is reason to conclude that the fortifications of the city are on a Roman basis. It is the *Deva* (*i.e.*, the station on the Dee), of the Antonine Itinerary; and it is conjectured to have been one of the fortresses constructed by Ostorius Scapula, for the security of the Roman army, after the discomfiture of Caractacus, A.D. 50; while it is proved by coins to have been the station of the 20th Legion. It is supposed to have been first permanently occupied by the Romans about A.D. 78, when Agricola became Chief-Governor of the Island; and altars, tesselated pavements, and baths, inscribed with his name, have been discovered here; besides coins, fibulæ, inscribed stones, and altars, the usual vestiges of the Romans.

Chester continued to be a place of consequence long after the withdrawal of the Roman forces. The possession of it was a foremost object with the Saxons and the remains of the Britons. The two nations seem to have possessed it by turns; and it was, certainly, one of the last, if not the last, of the places which yielded to the Saxon power. Its situation, as a frontier fortress against Wales, necessarily gave it importance; but it had, also, a consequence as a place of security for the inhabitants of the coast when they were menaced with invasion from the Danes and Northmen.

Chester is one of the very few places in England which have maintained, in a tolerable state of completeness, the walls which were erected for their defence in remote ages: at no place are they so entire as at Chester. These walls and the rows are the most striking objects in the city: and they are thus described by J. G. Kohl, in his very lively Tour through England:

LOWER BRIDGE-STREET, CHESTER. THE CUP DAY.

"Its walls form a parallelogram; and the two main streets intersect each other at right angles, dividing the parallelogram into four equal quarters, and then extend somewhat beyond the walls. From these main streets a number of by-streets run off on both sides. On the walls is a footpath, with room for two or three persons to pass each other; so that one may walk completely round the city. Indeed, these city walls, two miles in circumference, form the chief promenade of the town-people. According to tradition, they were built by Cymbeline, in the century before the birth of Christ. Of course they have undergone many alterations since then; and in later times they have been much reduced in height and converted to their present purpose of a public walk five feet in breadth; and a curious promenade it is; sometimes up hill, and sometimes down; at one point closely wedged in between houses, while at another the narrow path passes under some ancient watch-tower: here it runs under a gateway; and there we must descend a flight of steps, because the wall has been cleared away to make room for a street: now we pass behind the venerable cathedral, and now in front of the spacious old castle, which has been converted into a military barrack. There is only one other town in England that can boast of an equally singular public walk, viz., York, which is surrounded by just such another old wall. To say the truth, Chester is the very town for curious promenades; for it contains walks even more curious than the wall I have endeavoured to describe. These are 'the rows,' as they are called. They are long covered passages, running parallel with the streets, through the first floors of the houses. The thing is not very easy to describe. Let the reader imagine the front wall of the first floor of each house to have been taken away, leaving that part of the house completely open towards the street, the upper part being supported by pillars or beams. Let him then imagine the side-walls also to have been pierced through, to allow a continuous passage along the first floors of all the houses. How the people of Chester came in this way to spoil their best floor in so many of their houses is a matter that was never made perfectly clear to me.

"There are a number of towns in Germany, particularly in Silesia and the Austrian dominions, where covered passages for the accommodation of the public, have been made to run through or round private houses; but then these passages or galleries are always on the ground-floor, and on a level with the street. Some English antiquaries will have it that these rows were intended as a means of defence, Chester being exposed to frequent attacks from the Welsh on one side, and from the Scots on the other, when, after the city walls had been forced, the citizens were able to defend themselves in these rows. In support of this theory it has been asserted that, in all the battles which, during the civil wars in England, occurred in Chester, the party in possession of 'the rows' almost invariably obtained the victory. It must not be imagined that these rows form a very regular or uniform gallery. On the contrary, it varies according to the size or circumstances of each house through which it passes. Sometimes, when passing through a small house, the ceiling is so low that one finds it necessary to doff the hat; while in others one passes through a space as lofty as a saloon. In one house the row lies lower than in the preceding, and one has, in consequence, to go down a step or two; and perhaps a house or two further, one or two steps have to be mounted. In one house, a handsome new-fashioned iron railing fronts the street; in another, only a mean wooden paling. In some stately houses the supporting columns are strong, and adorned with handsome antique ornaments; in others, the wooden piles appear time-worn, and one hurries past them, apprehensive that the whole concern must topple down before long. The ground-floors, over which the rows pass, are inhabited by a humble class of tradesmen; but it is at the back of the rows themselves that the principal shops are to be found. This may give an idea of how lively and varied a scene is generally to be seen there. Indeed, the rows are generally full of people either making their little purchases in the shops, or bounding to these boarded floors, to avoid the disagreeable pavement of the streets. Perhaps these rows may be in some way connected with another singularity pointed out to me at Chester. The streets do not, as in other towns, run along the surface of the ground, but have been cut into it; and that, moreover, into a solid rock. The rows are in reality on a level with the surface of the ground, and the carriages rolling along below them are passing through a kind of artificial ravine. The back wall of the ground-floor is everywhere formed by the solid rock; and the court-yards of the houses, their kitchens and back-buildings, lie generally 10 or 12 feet higher than the street. The English historians and antiquaries have given themselves a great deal of trouble about this matter, without having been able to assign a rational hypothesis as to the motives which could have induced the ancient settlers in Chester to undertake so colossal a work as to hollow out all their streets. For my part, I own myself unable to suggest either a reasonable motive or an unreasonable one.

Chester Races are of great antiquity, and are the remains of the city games celebrated on Roodeye, the present race-course, which affords the singular advantage of the spectators from every point being enabled to see the horses during the whole race. Formerly, the Mayor and Corporation went in state to see the race for the Annual City Plate, which

THE RACE FOR THE CUP.

NORTHGATE-STREET, CHESTER.—THE CUP DAY.

they viewed from a building near the Watergate, now taken down. The Sheriffs, who are still the judges of the race, used to sit with their official wands, one in the Distance, and the other in the Coming-in Chair.

We have engraved three specimens of these Rows. In the first of them, Lower Bridge-street, the Rows have nearly disappeared, and the ancient half-timbered house has given way to the less sightly wall with holes in it, as a London house-front has been called. In the second, Northgate-street, the Rows are chiefly formed of wood, and retain much of their antiquity. In the third scene, Bridge-street, the Rows are still, for the most part, entire and continuous; and the galleries and gables are very frequent. In the distance is shown St. Peter's Church, which stands exactly in the centre of the city, where the four principal streets meet.

THE RACES.

On Monday, the good old town was, as usual, "as busy as it could be, everything being on the *qui vive*." The *Liverpool Standard*, of Monday evening, says—"Although a better meeting was never anticipated than the coming one, the Cup is the whole talk, and the amount of starters expected to be not less than thirty, some say thirty-five; a good field certain, with more starters than will be pleasant, when each is in search of a good place, and pot-luck is likely to be the dish of the day—every man to his own 'sow's pluck.'

"The town-folks are in high glee about the *quantum suff.* of engagements, every bed and other restable being bespoke. What will become of the entire strangers? The citizens will no doubt make room, and shift for themselves somehow or other; but not without making the late ones pay the piper.

"The arrivals were this season later than usual. Pitvraagh, only, showed on Friday; Saturday brought in more, and Sunday wonders. A larger or better meeting could not have been anticipated than was then made certain of; and the unusual quantity of strangers, and, to boot, "racers," caused the city to look up. The fashionable world have not yet arrived, although some sprinkling of the Lords came yesterday, to see the sweating this morning. To-morrow will bring the *élite*, and to night will very nearly disclose the secrets of many stables—what is here, and what is not."

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Five o'Clock.—A list, at the best of slender pretensions was rendered almost to a skeleton by a walk over for the Produce Stakes, and had it not been for the Two Year Old Stakes, would have afforded but an indifferent opening to the meeting. The running did not commence until a quarter before three, the Grosvenor Stakes, as usual, being the first event; the walk over succeeded; and at a quarter before four the Two Years Old were started, the rain descending in torrents at the time.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque, 3 yrs	.. (Tasker)	1
Mr. Mostyn's c by Phœnix, out of L'Hirondelle, 3 yrs	.. (Evans)	2

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. F. R. Price's Kismet walked over.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each for Two-year olds.

Lord George Bentinck's ch c Glenlilt	(Nat)	1
Mr. Pedley's Foreclosure	(Templeman)	2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added; heats.

Captain Harcourt's The Druid	(Winteringham)	1
Mr. W. Scott's Highfield	(Prince)	2

WEDNESDAY.

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton	(Mr. P. Williams)	1
Mr. H. Johnstone's Blind Hookey	(Owner)	2

THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE OF £200, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs.

Mr. G. H. Moore's Corranna, aged, 8st 9lb ..	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. A. Johnstone's Brother to Sir Henry, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb	(Ryder)	2
Sir C. Monck's Glossy	(Cartwright)	3

Won by half a length. Thirty-one started.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.

Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolfdog	(Nat)	1
Mr. Mostyn's b c, by Phœnix, out of l'Hirondelle		2

Sixty Guineas, given by the City Members. Heats.

Mr. Meiklam's Diomed	(Duncan)	1
Mr. Arrowsmith's Tractarian		2

CHESTER RACES.

Away! "the Corner" is deserted;
Away to Chester's ancient walls!
A thousand screaming trains have started;
'Tis nook or nothing—Pleasure calls;
From every ingle of our Islands,
From east and west, from north and south,
From Walmer to Glengarry's Highlands,
From Galway to the Bull and Mouth,
Away they stout the poor and peasant,
Age and youth, the frigid and beauty,
Boiling towards the City pleasant,
Every steed will do its duty.

Chesterfield—pink of Corinthians—takes,
As a matter of course, the Corinthian Stakes.
Now Brighton has opened the eyes of Blind Hookey,
All "Walker" with him. Fossin is "all Sukey."
The Handicap (Tradesmen's) Corranna has won,
Well known on the Curragh as up to the fun.
The Shine s out of "Glossy" The Queen of the Tyne.
Her Carbonic Majesty's on the decline.

Oh! who can count—not Pindar's self—
The names now put upon the shelf?
Oh! who can count the trembling hopes
When Epsom all its glories opes?

For Chester is but as a pilot balloon
To sheer monster Derby the way to the moon;
A course which if goats be too warmly pursuing,
The odds are, will end in unqualified ruin.

The rain is pouring—faster, faster—
Unheeded by the steed and master.
"Hope," as saying, told a tale
Too distorting for that to fail.
The Druid yet may gain his Oaks;
Unhappy Felix miss'd his strokes,
The Hetman, and the Charlie grim—
Though fair of form in every limb—
Will still be scored best, if that—
The rest all weary, stale, and flat.

The farmer feels his vacant fob—
'Twas visited by the small mob!
The Chevaliers d'industrie,
Whose trade goes on most patmily.
The day o'er, and Chester race
To Epsom Downs must now give place.
The Derby—name to Cockneys dear—
Will soon—delightful thought!—be here.

BRIDGE-STREET, CHESTER.—THE CUP DAY

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MACE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

For several years past, there has been a popular notion that the Mace, or Bauble, which forms part of the insignia of the Royal Society, was identical with that which was turned out of the House of Commons by Cromwell, when he uttered the remarkable words, "Take away that fool's bauble." It is hard to conjecture how such a story originated; but to account for its obtaining credence is a matter of less difficulty. There is a general fondness for such coincidences, or identities, in the public mind; their success in "leading men for the nonce" is truly astonishing; and the circumstantiality with which they are usually narrated gives them a resistless air of probability.

We remember the currency given to the above story in a literary journal of repute, some fifteen years since; and we unhesitatingly repeated the version in the notice of the Royal Society, in No. 86 of our Journal. This error, which we are here anxious to correct, has just been explained by Mr. C. R. Weld, assistant-secretary and librarian to the Royal Society, in a paper read by this gentleman, at the Thursday evening meeting, on the 30th of April. The painstaking author has traced the history of "the bauble," which was made expressly for the Commonwealth Parliament a few weeks after the execution of Charles the First, and which was quite different in form from the Royal Mace, being nearly destitute of ornament. This Mace was used in the House of Commons till within a month of the Restoration, when a new Mace was ordered to be made, to be like that formerly used in the time of Charles the First. The Mace in the possession of the Royal Society has, not only a large crown and cross, but also the Royal arms and the letters "C. R.," four times repeated, which makes it evident that it is not identical with the Commonwealth Mace.

But, not satisfied with this evidence, Mr. Weld instituted a rigid search among the archives in the Lord Chamberlain's office for the warrant which, he supposed, might be in existence for the making of a Mace for the Society; and was so fortunate as to find, in the book of warrants for the year 1663, a warrant under the head of "Jewel House," ordering "one guilt Mace of 150 oz. to be prepared and delivered to Lord Viscount Brouncker, President of the Royal Society of London, for improving of natural knowledge by experiments, being a guift from his Majestie to the said Society." The discovery of this document, dated 1663, (the year in which the Royal Society received the Mace from Charles II.,) entirely destroys the long entertained belief of the identity of the bauble Mace and that in the possession of the Royal Society.

The latter is of silver, about 4 feet in length, and very massive: it was gilded several years ago, at an expense of £20. It bears the following inscription:—

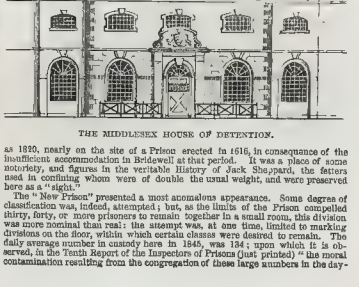
Ex Munificentia
Augustissimi Monarchæ
CAROLI II.,
Dei Gra. Mag. Brit., Franc., et Hib., Regis &c.
Societatis Regalis ad Scient-am Naturalem promovendam
Instituta
Fundatoris et Patroni,
An. Dni. 1663.

MACE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.

On Monday last, a very important step was taken in the improvement of the system of Prison Discipline in this country, by the laying of the first stone of a Prison, or "House of Detention," for the reception of *prisoners before trial*. Hitherto, no such provision has been made in this country; although it has existed in New York for many years past.

"The New Prison," Clerkenwell, was, heretofore, the general receiving Prison of Middlesex for offenders committed, either for re-examination before the police magistrates, for trial at the Sessions, for want of bail, and even on summary conviction. This prison was termed "New" from having been built so lately



THE MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.

as 1820, nearly on the site of a Prison erected in 1616, in consequance of the insufficient accommodation in Bridewell at that period. It was a place of some notoriety, and figures in the veritable History of Jack Sheppard, the fetters used in confining whom were of double the usual weight, and were preserved here as a "sight."

The "New Prison" presented a most anomalous appearance. Some degree of classification was, indeed, attempted; but, as the limits of the Prison compelled thirty, forty, or more prisoners to remain together in a small room, this division was more nominal than real: the attempt was, at one time, limited to marking divisions on the floor, within which certain classes were desired to remain. The daily average number in custody here in 1845, was 134; upon which it is observed, in the Tenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons (just printed) "the moral contamination resulting from the congregation of these large numbers in the day-

coms and dormitories, must, indeed, have been fearful." Again, the Inspectors' Reports were invariably condemnatory of the economy of the Prison; according to, at a late Quarter Sessions of the County Magistracies, it was resolved that this Prison should be taken down, and an enlarged county gaol adapted for the separate system erected on its site. The prisoners then in the gaol were sent to the Westminster Bridewell, and a commencement was forthwith made in the erection of the New Prison, and, although the "first stone" was laid on Monday last, the basement, and one of the wings for officers' residences, were already completed

The Committee of Magistrates appointed by the Court to superintend the erection of New Prison, invited their fellow Magistrates to attend several days, to witness the ceremony of laying the stone, by the Marquis of Salisbury, the Custos Rotulorum of the County. The hour appointed was two o'clock, by which time the party had assembled at the Session House, at Clerkenwell, whence they proceeded across "the Green" to the prison site, in the following order:—

High Constable
Mr. Manley, the Architect
Mr. Grindell, Builder
Mr. Mault, Deputy Clerk of the Peace
Mr Welch, Clerk of Committees.
Sessions Beadle.

Mr Talk, Chairman of the Hanwell Asylum Committee
The Rev. G. JEPSON, Chaplain.
Mr Pryor, Chairman of the House of Correction

Mr. Allen, the County Treasurer
The Assistant Judge, with Noble Visitors
The Sessions' Attorney, with Trowel, Mallet, &
Mr Pownall, Chairman of the Court
The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.
Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Building Committee

Magistrates and their Friends

On reaching the stone, the authorities being grouped around it, Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Building Magistrates' Committee, opened the proceedings with a well considered address, emphatically explaining the advantages to be expected from "the erection of a Prison, for the first time in England, adapted for the reception of prisoners before their trial. There were many who might come for the common goals to be of that character, but he would wish them to remember that those goals contained a great many other prisoners of different classes as well as unconvicted. Their object was to have a prison which might do away with that most objectionable practice, the taking of bail, not with reference to the offence, but to the parties committed. It had often happened in his memory that persons in the higher ranks of life were arrested for misdemeanors bail, and then forfeited the amount of the bail, where by justice was defeated. This was a great evil, but all would shudder at the idea that any man, whether he was a noble or a labourer, should be required, on the charge of guilt, to enter the House of Correction. It was the wish of the Committee of Erection, that every man who had been committed on a charge of crime—that the verdict of his peers would clear the innocent man from the gaols of the country—that a separation should take place from the guilty of the land. He trusted that the example which had been set by the great country of Middlesex would be followed by the magistracy of others; and, whatever the opinion as to solitary confinement might be, he trusted he should be borne in mind that that system would be carried out only in its widest form. He hoped that the effect would be to check youth in the first step of vice.

Three cheers were then given for the Marquis of Salisbury; and the ceremony being thus concluded, the company returned in procession to the Sessions House, where they partook of an elegant cold collation, which had been prepared and laid out by Messrs. Nelson, of the Albion Tavern.

Mr. Pownall, the Chairman of the Court of Magistrates, presided, and was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury on his right, and the Earl of Chichester on his left hand. There were also, at the cross table, Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Assistant Judge; Colonel Wood, M.P.; Colonel Thos. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Buckley, M.P.; Mr Sheriff Laurie, &c.

Mr. Pownall, after proposing the health of the Marquis of Salisbury, adverted to some very interesting criminal statistics, shewing the decrease of crime, in proof of the importance of the movement that had taken place with respect to the treatment and reformation of prisoners.

The Marquis of Salisbury having returned thanks, "the Building Committee of Magistrates" was the next toast, for which Mr. Rotch, the chairman, returned thanks, observing, with regard to the separate system, they had at present that, under the superintendence of an active and intelligent magistracy, the system in that county would ever be attended with injurious effects. (Cheers.) They had that day set an example which he trusted soon to see followed by every county in England. (Cheers.)

Mr Serjt. Adams proposed "The health of the Earl of Chichester, and the other Commissioners of the Model Prison, coupled with the name of Mr. Joshua Jebb, Surveyor-General and Russell." The learned gentleman expressed his opinion that the experiment at Pentonville of the solitary system has been very successful, notwithstanding all that they had heard to the contrary. He (the learned Serjeant) chose to how great an extent the juvenile offender yet remained in this country uncared for; and alluded to an experiment made at Warwick, in which, by the mode of treatment pursued with young criminals, a reformation of 75 per cent. was effected.

The Earl of Chichester returned thanks, and in doing so quoted the authority of Dr. Paley, president of the Board and Dunn Institution in Scotland, to prove that the solitary system as practised at Pentonville was not liable to the objections of the American plan.

The next toasts were "The Members of Parliament for the County of Middlesex" (acknowledged by Colonel Wood), and "The Lord Mayor and Magistrates of the City of London" acknowledged by Sheriff Laurie)

The health of the Assistant Judge, and of the Rev Mr. Field and Mr. Merry, were then proposed and duly responded to; and shortly after five o'clock the company separated.

We have engraved the front elevation of the New Prison, from the Architect's drawing. On a future occasion, we shall present to our readers the ground-plan.

MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.

Many members of Parliament have, by long application to peculiar measures and motions, acquired a kind of vested interest in them. Mr. Hume has been, time out of mind, the inspector general of accounts—the "old grub" of Treasury balance sheets the detector of stray hundreds, and totals made up by an imaginative process rather than an arithmetical one. Mr. Ewart has the punishment of death as his theme, and, in sly, has acquired a parliamentary property in the Act-Unions, which seem to be his death by law. Mr. Villiers will go down to posterity as the annual repealer of the Corn-laws, with a motion for which he every year has kicked at the door of Parliament and the heart of Minister Mr Mackinnon has set his mind on compelling the sailor-lad not to be smoked, and on prohibiting the burial of lie dead in our crowded cities The first is pronounced to be difficult.—the last, Sir J. Graham says, is impossible. In France and Spain the punishment and abolition of practice was abolished a century ago but what a Secretary of State says must be true, and the living subject still to daily contrapuses on the most sacred feelings of humanity, and can only wish Mr. Mackinnon success, and a speedy triumph. Other peculiar and motions there are scattered about the House of Commons, which various members take to themselves, and annually make a display the proper seldom with much result, save the chance of type in the next morning's paper.

But Mr Brotherton hath a bobby, to which those of all others are but poor stalking horses: chairs are trotted out but once a session or so—Mr. Brotherton mounteth his nightly; he it is who, from the back bench on the left hand of the Chair—(contrary to classic usage, by the way; the auspicious omen came not in the sinistral way, but dexterously on the slightly more, as early possible, that "this House do now adjourn." It may sir, rise those Parliamentary mysteries, that the Speaker cannot adjourn himself, by the ordinary formula of getting up and walking out of the House common men might do this, but the Speaker is no common man Unless some Member pronounce the spell, there the Speaker must sit, through the night and on till next day, fast bound as the Fairy in "Comus," or any other enchanted *Sabrina*. There is a tradition that the calamity once actually happened, or was about to happen; and that a messenger caught two Members and brought them back, and the imprisoned Speaker released. But the incident is noted in remote times, and be.ief in it is not executed.

Mr. Brotherton confines from choice a practice he first took up on principle, and for his perseverance in it we cannot help thinking the House is much indebted to him. The hours hon gentlemen will sit when they are in a business humour have no limit from weariness. There is nothing like a snug party of half-a-dozen or so for passing bills or clauses, or getting rid of any other sonde that were done the better; there was less risk of "a confounded distraction" about them. Imagine the delight of an Admiralty Secretary or Ordnance Clerk getting through the estimates with the clock pointing to half-past two, and Mr. Hume in bed and asleep, assured that nothing was done on his way "at that hour of the evening." The opportunity seldom occurred, but the luxury of it was the more appreciated, and when it did, the chance was never thrown away. How the hundreds of thousands went!

But this mode and time of doing business not being universally approved, some check was attempted to be placed on the inordinate love of work, and Mr. Brotherton, for Session after Session, always opposed entering upon any fresh business after midnight. A pending debate, it appears, must be finished, this was the axiom of his rule, but to say how much question after that hour he opposed the motion of adjournment. To a great extent he succeeded, and, doubtless, had his reward in the approval of his own conscience, and the thanks of his constituents, with whom the hon. gentleman is deservedly popular. The only fault that can be found with him is an occasional want of sternness; he is sometimes prevailed on by an imploring look from the Treasury bench, and "only this next vote," or "just this bill through Committee." At such times he has not always enough of the Roman in him; he relents, shakes his head deprecatingly, and looks at the clock; but as it is "only just one," allows the infraction of his rule. It is a necessary consequence of his self-devotion that Mr Brotherton is the last man to be seen on the benches; he and the mace generally par together. The hon. gentleman represents Salford; he not unfrequently joins in the debates, but never at much length, or obtrusively. He is extremely liberal in all his opinions. He has sat for the borough since 1841.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESS ROYAL. Unprecedented success of Mr. Batty's Company for Aerial Spectacle, while is nightly hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. On MONDAY, MAY 11th, and each evening during the Week, THE AERIAL DUKE HUBBARD, or the Feast of Flowers; introducing the Double Slide and Treble Ascent. New and popular SCENES, Decorations, Dresses, and Appointments. First appearance of Mr. Batty's Company in the new and splendid BALLET, in which the principal Pantomimists of the establishment will appear.—Doors open at six, to commence at Seven.—Stage Director, Mr. T. Thomas.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY, May 15, 1846, will be repeated HAYDN'S ORATORIO, THE CREATION. Principal Vocal Performers, Miss Sparkes and Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips. The Band of 1 Chorus will consist of more than 500 Performers. Tickets, 5s. each, Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, 3s. In the Area, 10s. 6d. may be obtained of the principal Music Sellers; of Mr. BOWLEY, 83, Charing-cross, Mr. HIME, 124, Strand, or of Mr. MITCHELL, 33, Charing-cross.

JOHN GOSS, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—THE EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, in the GARDENS of the SOCIETY, in REGENT'S PARK will be held on Wednesdays, May 20, June 3rd, July 15th. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens, by presenting an order from a Fellow or Member. Price Half-a-Crown each.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—In consequence of many persons having been disappointed in not witnessing the splendid, atmospheric effects at the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, they will be repeated every half-hour instead of every hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five, and Half past Ten. Holiday Prices contained.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—Panorama of London.—Illustrated Descriptive Lecture every Evening at Seven. Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c., &c

GUN-MAKER AND AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further improved Assortment of those portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by RIGLEY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small shot, with small fish with harpoons, &c. &c., from 30s. each.—RIGLEY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A Stock of 50,000 Pieces always Ready in Satins, Flocks, Gold, Damasks Oaks, Granite, Hard Marbles, &c. &c., at extraordinary prices Terms, Cash.—Paper Stainers supplied with long Elephant at Mill Prices.—Cash.—ROSCHALLAS, 32, Rudge-row, City, corner of Moo-lane.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which persons are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.
HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.

BEDFEATHERS.
Mixed .. .. 1s. 6d. per lb. | Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
Grey Goose .. .. 1s. 9d. | Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Foreign .. .. 1s. 6d. | Best Dantzic ditto .. .. 3s. 0d.
HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

NICOLL'S PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65, Patronised by the Nobility, the Universities of Cambridge, &c. This Overcoat recommends itself to the public generally, by its peculiar elasticity and lightness, moderate price, and safe defence against the almost constant humidity of the climate of Great Britain. To be had in London only of the Patentees, 114, Regent-street.

THE CORAZZA SHIRT.—Directions for Gentlemen to take their own measures for the CORAZZA, and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, on application to T. MASKELL and WATERS, Hosiers and Glovers, 232, Regent-street, London. If a set be ordered, a sample will be first made, and sent, carriage-free.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very low prices, for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warerooms, 86, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above 20s. sent throughout England carriage paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linendrapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change

OUTFITS for INDIA, by Ship and Overland, including every article of Clothing, Bedding, and Portmanteaus, are SUPPLIED, with every necessary, by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, where lists of outfits necessary for every purpose and appointment, with prices and particulars, may be had on application M.B. The only house in London for Thresher's India gauze waistcoats and the new overland trunk.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street. Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully established by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted Millinery Rooms.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to [illegible] Patentees of the Sylphide Parasol, which they have much pleasure in recommending to the Public as the most elegant and convenient Parasol ever introduced, and can be procured at J. SANGSTER'S Manufactory, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.—G. B SANDER, [illegible], 328, Holborn, corner of Southampton-buildings has now on view a splendid [illegible] of Dinner Services, Dessert Services, Tea and Toilet Services, and Table GLASS &c., and of the very first quality, to which he respectfully solicits attention That portion of the Stock which he has purchased of the late firm is also at a large reduction, for cash It includes a great number of rich Tabl and Dessert Services, and to parties who may be likely to require these articles, will be found particularly worthy of notice.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (late Wilders and Co.), Burton-upon-Trent. INDIA PALE ALE, and every variety of BURTON ALES.—The choice and qualities of these much-admired Ales can now be forwarded direct from the Brewery to all parts of the Kingdom or may be obtained of the following Agents already appointed for the Company:—R. Shearing, 10, Pudding-lane, London; T. Lack, 24, Mount-street, Birmingham; T. Clint, Warwick-street, Leamington; G. Whitehead and Sons, Oxford-street, Liverpool; S. Best, Marsh lane, Leeds.—April, 1846.

PERRY AND CO'S PATENT PAPER HOLDERS, or PIPER PILES, with Elastic Bands The advantages of these Paper Holders, with Patent Elastic Bands, over ordinary Letter Files, are very important Letters or papers are kept in perfect order, without perforating them, or they may be instantly entered or referred to, removed, or replaced, and the number may be increased or diminished without affecting their security. Manufactured of the following sizes, foolscap, cash, and upwards, 18s.; 8vo., 14s.; royal 4to, and foolscap folio. Other sizes made to order.
* * 5 per Cent discount allowed for cash articles. Wholesale and for Exportation, by PERRY and Co., 37, Red Lion-square, London.

ANCIENT ROMAN BRASS COINS, 1s. each; Silver, 2s. 6d. and 5s. with good Portraits of the Ancie t Roman Emperors from Cæsar—Augustus, Caligula, Trajan, Nero, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Claudius, Hadrian, Antoninus, Julius Tetricus, Carausius, Constantine the Great, &c. 7s., 5s., 3s. each Silver Portraits of Edward the Confessor and Canute, 7s., 5s. each; Silver English Pennies, 2s. 6d.; Groats, 1s. each; Half-Groats, 6d. each; Edwards and Henrys, 2s. each; Groats and Half Dies of the Edwards and Henrys, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; very fine Groats of Henry VIII., 2s. 6d. to 5s. Sovereign, 30s.; Crowns, Guineas the Great in cash Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. each.—Any of the above sent by post on receipt of cash. A Week's Gratis Numismatic News. T. PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—A Delicious Novelty for Table.—BECKETHORN'S BISCUIT, Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness Duchess of Gloucester, composed of the most exquisite ingredients, and such must be used by those who are desirous to approve all others, for Wine, Liqueurs, Punch, and Dessert.—Manufactured by the Inventor, for GEORGE BECKETHORN, 111, Fleet-street, London, Factory Bread and Biscuit Baker In Packages, 1s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each; or 2 Biscuits, 1s. Sold by most of all the leading Wine and Biscuit Bakers Grocers, and Biscuit Bakers Town and Country Agents Wanted.

THOUSANDS of SHIRTS for INSPECTION.—RODGERS and SON, 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and patentees.—From the construction of the Patent Flexible Habit, no unusual pressure on the forehead is entirely removed and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves freely to the shape of the head, the wearer will possess, moreover, being wool and, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat are additional advantages. An entire Riding Habit may be had ready made, and will display their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly appreciated appendage of the British Toilet has, for nearly a century past, maintained unrivalled repute as a fragrant and refreshing Lotion for the skin, together with the valuable properties of a preserver and sustainer of the complexion of the most delicate texture, removing every trace of sallowness and discoloration, and promoting that transparency and brightness of the skin, which constitute the greatest charm of beauty. Prepared only by HARVEY BRADLEY SHAW, LONDON, in the White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; Quarts, 18s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

LADIES TRAVELLING during the HEAT and DUST of SUMMER, will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a most refreshing preparation, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying irritation, and immediately restoring the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the Skin. The numerous varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions, Sun-burn, Freckles, Tan, and other discolorations are pleasingly eradicated by the KALYDOR, and the Skin rendered delicately clear and blooming. The following highly esteemed properties have obtained its exclusive selection by the Court and the Royal Family of Great Britain as well as the Continental Sovereigns, and the Elite of Europe, for the Nursery and Haute Volée.
* * * Observe the words, "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," are on the Wrapper of each genuine Bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.—The whole of the ingredients of this delicious Saline are usually combined in the powders offered to the public in two separate portions, are here combined in one compound powder. Being reduced in a portable, yet elegant form, it is admirably adapted during the longest sea voyage or land journey. The solution, besides being more palatable, is made in much less time, and will be infinitely less trouble than that produced with the two powders prepared in the usual way. In 8s. 6d. bottles—The Genuine, and sold by BUTLER and HARDING Chemists, &c. (Chemist-in-Ordinary to the Queen's Household), 4, ST. PAUL'S, London; and may be obtained of J. BANNER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEWART, 39, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the Kingdom.

NEGLECTED COUGHS and COLDS oftimes terminate in CONSUMPTION. Of the dreadful deaths in 1845 (2,295 more than in 1844), while many, when even in its latter stages, have, by taking MANN'S APPROVED MEDICINE, been restored to health. Sold by the Proprietor, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, and all Medicine Vendors, in the following sizes, according to the accompanying directions, with which the infinitely less trouble than that produced with the two powders prepared in the usual way. In 8s. 6d. bottles—The Genuine, and sold by BUTLER and HARDING Chemists, &c. (Chemist-in-Ordinary to the Queen's Household), 4, ST. PAUL'S, London; and may be obtained of J. BANNER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEWART, 39, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the Kingdom.

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TO THE NERVOUS.—GIVEN AWAY, a PAMPHLET, containing Four Chapters on the History and Physiology of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, and on the peculiar treatment by which all Disorders of the Nerves however chronic and [illegible] may be completely and permanently removed. Any person kindly presenting a patient of the highest rank or sensibility With an Appendix of Cases, and Testimonials of Cures from the Right Hon. the EARL of SEFTON, 7, Northumberland-street Trafalgar-square, will receive by [illegible] one perfect stamp, in return for which the Pamphlet will be forwarded free to any address, &c. Home daily from 11 to 4, and in the Evening from 7 to 9. No Consultation Fee.
With a concise statement of cases promptly attended to, and the remedies sent to all parts, at ONE-HALF the usual charge, by Mr. ST. JOHN, 7, Northumberland-street Trafalgar-square.

NERVOUSNESS.—A Pamphlet, containing novel Observations on the REV. DR. WILLIS MOSELEY'S great original Discoveries, by which, for thirty years, after curing himself of a deep-rooted nervous complaint, of fourteen years standing, he has had not less than 14,000 applications and knows not twenty-five amongst who have followed his advice. From noblemen to menials, he has, for thirty years, cured persons of all ages and sexes of groundless fear mental depression, wretchedness, confusion, delusions, insomnia, y blushing, despair, indecision, dislike of society, blood to the head, sleeplessness, eccentricity, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity and. This pamphlet is sent free, with a concise address free of charge, and unlinked home, if but one stamp is enclosed. The original secrets of cure are sent in a pure and effective state to all parts. At Home from Eleven to three.—15, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—The Lessee of the Epsom Grand Stand hereby gives notice that no person guilty of any mal-practices, or notoriously in default in respect of stakes, fo feits, or bets lost upon horse-racing, will be admitted into the Grand Stand or its enclosure during any race-meeting at Epsom; and if any such person should gain admittance thereby or thereupon, he will be expelled upon his misconduct being pointed out to the Stewards for the time being, or to HENRY DORLING, Clerk of the Course.
Epsom, May 1, 1846.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the Horses to run for the Derby, the Oaks, and the Great Metropolitan, will be saddled in front of the Grand Stand. The Lawn is now raised to the level of the principal floor of the building, similar to, but much larger than, Ascot. The whole Building has been thoroughly cleaned, and superbly decorated. The spacious Retiring Rooms are on the principal floor, and on the first floor two new and elegantly furnished Rooms are reserved exclusively for Ladies, where respectable female domestics will be always in attendance. [illegible] Dinners and Refreshments of all kinds can be ordered from the well-known Caterer, Cochran, for the occasion or company. Ticket for the week, a Sovereign, or for Tuesday 5s. Wednesday, 10s., Thursday, 5s., Friday, 7s. 6d., which can be obtained at DORLING'S Printing-office, High-street, Epsom, or at the New Grand Entrance at the back of the Stand, only.

PINS.—The "REGINA" PATENT.—The many reasonable objections to the Pins generally in use are entirely removed by this novel and singularly ingenious invention. The recommendations of the "Regina" Pin are very many, but the fact that every person possesses the greatest delicacy of finish, combined with extraordinary hardness of material, will be fully appreciated, as must be that of their heads being of the same piece as the rest of the pin The extreme beauty and complete by which they are drawn also tends to the paper by machinery, render their arrangement both neat and pleasing The "Regina" Pin may now be had in any quantity, at No. 1, KIRBY, 31, 32, Newgate-street. Also, of all the fashionable haberdashers and Silk Mercers throughout the three kingdoms.

NEEDLES.—The "REGINA" PATENT.—The exquisite temper of these Needles causes them to be of the utmost importance to Ladies Their extreme polish renders them exceedingly pleasant, as they glide through the work, a desirable description of fabric without friction The eye of the "Regina" Needle is finished by a completely new process the subject of a patent, and one of the causes of the general and scientific requirements of an engineer of high celebrity. A packet of these Needles will last longer than a thousand of even the best of any other description, besides the additional safety ensured to the user, and the ease of their passage through the material upon which they operate. To be had of Mr. KIRBY, 31, Newgate-street; and also at all the fifth Emporiums of Silk Mercery and Haberdashery throughout the United Kingdom.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-Keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.
Black ..... 3s. 4d. .. 3s. 8d. .. 4s. 0d. .. 4s. 4d. .. 4s. 8d. .. 5s.
Green ..... 3s. 4d. .. 3s. 8d. .. 4s. 0d. .. 4s. 4d. .. 4s. 8d. .. 5s. 0d.
Coffee ..... 9d. .. 10d. .. 1s. 0d. .. 1s. 2d. .. 1s. 4d. .. 1s. 6d. .. 1s. 8d.
One pound and upwards sent to any part of town
Carriage free.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Country orders for 6lbs of Tea and upwards delivered free of carriage to any part of the kingdom.

GREY HAIR.—The nourishing properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL are eminently successful in the Prevention of Grey Hair, and in the Restoration of it to its original colour It is the only article that ever by possesses nutritious virtues in promoting the luxuriant growth of the human Hair, preventing it from falling off, or turning grey, and for cleansing it from all impurity
CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are on the wrapper of each genuine bottle.
* * * All others are Fraudulent Imitations!

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETIES.

(Continued from page 297.)

THE NEW SOCIETY.

But give us David Cox to swear by. We never remember to have seen his peculiar merits more strikingly made apparent than this year. Here is a Canterbury's vigour without any of his self-destructive mellow and material. Every drawing by Cox is a proof of what may be done in Water-Colour to attain depth and strength without violating a single condition of the art. Look at his "Vale of Llangollen" (75), in which the heavy clouds come so mightily rolling in over the peak on the right, and the range of mountain stretches away to the left, cold and stormy. Again look at his "Mill" (87), so careless, but so masterly; or his "Aberdovey Sands" (96), in which he imitates the magnificent Lowther Moor land, not unsuccessfully His "Vale of Clwyd" (178), is a masterpiece. How simple the subject, but how a transcript of even such humble nature delights us! The broad green lane leaving all those wide-plain colors of Prout and others, and yet these skies especially offend us. They are spongy and lumb-ring; and contrast most disagreeably with those of Copley Fielding, or Harding.

Copley Fielding's most striking and successful drawings are, we think, (17) "Filey Brigg Yorkshire" -a mass of storm-cloud, a chill, driving sea-spray and a fragment of rock; and his "Old Watch-house on the Steyne, Brighton" an effort of the same class, in which his mastery of air and water is very strongly triumphantly. He has, also, his usual stock of misty downs, and several rather *treacly* and exaggerated Claudesish attempts.

George Fripp, a younger member, bids fair to push some old favourites from their stools. He has made a great advance this year. His style combines something of Cox's vigour with the breadth and simplicity of De Wint, but without his literal nakedness. His "View near Corpusty, Norfolk" (14), is a charming picture, and true to the reality; while his "Glen Scene near Bolton Abbey" pr vokes a comparison with De Wint, not at all in favour of the older hand His "Saltwood Castle" is rather cold and heavy; in the Hardingesque style of execution, which the kindred defects, which disappear in his smaller View of the same place (215) This, with the pictures above and below it—216, by D. Cox, "Cottages in North Wales;" and 217, "Almshouse at Ewelme," by J. Nash—are a group which may triumphantly. He has, also, his usual stock of misty downs, and several rather *treacly* and exaggerated Claudesish attempts.

A Fred Tripp returns his visit to Ireland to excellent account. His large drawing (180), "Irish Reapers Meeting their Friends after Harvesting in England," is worthy of the highest commendation for the vigour of the attitudes, the careful finish of the figures, and the nature of their physiognomies. Indeed, the head of a boy seated in the foreground quite Murillo-like in picturesqueness, and one of those bewitching, blue-eyed, half-mirthful, half-melancholy Irish girls in the right-hand corner, whose fame extends from Cork to Connemara, are original studies, which are connected nelt. or by the arts of the painter nor any neutralising story It is too much like the real scene, and not subordinated to the laws of pictorial treatment. But all the parts are excellent. His "Irish Courtship" (98), has another charming face, accompanied with some serious faults of drawing, and a very Irish head, set oddly on its shoulders, bending over it. His smaller drawings of Galway fishermen are remarkable for their careful finish and dramatic play of colour, with a relish for the peculiar, and, so to speak, national picturesqueness of the scene. He is the Topham of the Old Society, and the two maintain a most creditable rivalry.

Harding's single contribution (118), "Range of the High Alps," is a masterpiece of water-colour drawing, with a foreground singularly solid, and a distance moulded over by snowy summits; the quantity of this one drawing reconciles us to the quantity of its painter's contributions.

Frederick Tayler is an hero among the figure painters, as David Cox among the landscape painters of the Old Society. Here, if you will, is a man whose art is confined within the proper limits and working their well calculated effect. His "Rondelde Travellers" (222), gives us a soldier with his wife and children, a-dust and thirsty, with the heads of sweat upon face and brow, the boy drinking greedily from a pitcher, and the baby sprawling, charmingly, over the mother's shoulder, painted in broad washes with sparing use of body colour. (223) "A Scene from Waverley," Mr. Fergusson and Waverley meeting Davie Gellatley and Edie Ochiltree and Bucsar, is a gem for brilliancy, with the ease and spirit of a Wouvermans and the grace of a Watteau His "Poultry Yard" shows a mastery over hens and turkeys that rivals Hondius, and the little ground to his picture of "Lady Rede thro' the Forest," is the most masterly bit of landscape painting in either Exhibition.

Wright has several refined and graceful female heads, failing a little into small annual prettiness.

W. Evans exhibits (102) a very powerful landscape, "Old Post Road, Caernarvonshire," the foreground and distance very gloom, and of which the chief feature is rocks, and the snow over all: only wanting a little more colour in the sky to make a perfect drawing.

Among the Associate Members, Barthelomew's flowers are as dewy-bright as ever. George Harrison has several very masterly landscapes, amongst them the "Fontaine des Calures," in the gardens of St. Cloud, with graceful figures in the costume of Louis XIV., which equal anything on our Old Walls.

Rayner distinguishes himself by a daring and successful imitation of Cattermole. His "Gallery at Knowle" is quite worthy of Cattermole himself. The same may be said of "In Sherborne." We are sorry to see so powerful a hand following such a dangerous and seducing style of work.

T. H. Richardson, jun., sustains the honour of the North, in several faithful, and vigorous Northumbrian landscapes.

We have now enumerated the principal ornaments of the Old Society's room. It has been a task of pleasure. There is so much to praise, and so little comparatively of disagreeable. But we feel ourselves justified in omitting all mention of that which is only to be mentioned with condemnation.

THE NEW SOCIETY

We proceed to fulfil our last week's promise of making the *amende honorable* to the ladies whom we then en assa lantly postponed to their brethren

We do not remember to have seen the name of either Lady Fanny Steers or Miss Egerton in any previous list of the New Society. They must be new members, for we can hardly have passed over works of either one or the other.

Miss F. Steers's is a drawing of that name, unpretending, but with beautiful little landscapes in the room, most of them, evidently, out-door studies, and with the charm of the open air fresh upon them. Her "Rustic Common, Tunbridge Wells," is one of these pleasant renderings of nature—literal, but with enough of the artistic selection and impress upon it to be welcome to cultivated tastes. 112. A little sketch, modestly and fitly entitled "Trees, with Cows," is a pasture scene, one of those spots which the eye trained to perceive them is greeted with in almost every acre of England, but which, familiar and homely as they are, we are always glad to encounter in a drawing. Several Irish views by Miss Steers are marked by the same simple truth and obedience to nature. She seems to finish her drawings on the spot, and in this respect her work is contrasted with the numbered repetitions of twilight or sunrise, passing through a regular y graduated scale, from blue grey to intensest yellow, principally distinguished by a skill in floating liquid colour smoothly over a large spread of paper, with which Penny and Maplestone inundate us so remorselessly.

Miss Egerton is a figure painter. Her "Arabella Stuart" is sweetly conceived and dexterously drawn; the stonework of the back-ground admirable in texture, and the expression of the head and attitude intense, without theatrical exaggeration. Her little head, "The Nun," is less important, but honourably distinguished by awareness of expression and roundness; the latter quality appearing dainty and more remarkably, in her "Return from the Masquerade, a sleeping girl in Venetian costume, with the moonlight lighting her dreams of the night's concerts, and her mind dropping from her relaxed hand. We are pleased to see these two ladies keeping up the reputation of their sex in the New Society now that we have to lament the absence of Miss Setchell from the Exhibition.

Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Harrison show an equal mastery of fruit and flowers; the former is little inferior to Hunt, and manages the blushing downy bloom of her plums and peaches with a skill that puts her on a level with Van Huysum, saving the difference of air and water. We have said that the New Society do not show the same disposition to remain within humble limits of subject as the Old. Wehnert and Corbould are both ambitious of elevating water into a vehicle for "light, art," while Hache attempts at once the rich splendour of Rubens, and the sunlight and air of Steenwyk or De Hooghe. Of the two, Water-Colour art goes farther in *genre* than in history.

Mr. Wehnert is most dramatic and most successful in the modelling of his figures, but his knowledge of anatomy provokes him into a forced strain of attitude, and an exaggeration both in his heads and limbs, which defeats itself. A little of the power shown in his "Deathbed of Wickliffe" would produce infinitely more effect, both in the minds of those who look for true expression as the first requisite of a picture, and the thousands who only wish to be pleased, if the uniform intensity and pervading violence of every muscle of every limb of every figure were broken and relieved by occasional calm. We deslcrate what Sidney Smith asked for in Macaulay, "Some brilliant flashes of repose" Even the most agitating moments have their quietude, however partial; and it is impossible that so many figures, all in such a whirlwind of passion, could ever be assembled round a deathbed, though the dying man were an heretical leader, and *vilain fieffe* persons were looking in every where. In his "Escape of Henry IV." every muscle is in full tension, alike in living and dead man. It is muscle that strikes you, instead of mind; the picture is all thews and sinews; and this, although Mr. Wehnert has every indication of the power and habit of seeing through to his choice of subjects. His "George Fox" is his best work. The exalted fanaticism of the first Quaker admits of, and, indeed, requires, a certain exaggeration of treatment.

L Haghe has an "Interior of the Brewers' Corporation Room at Antwerp, remarkable for the brilliancy of its tapestry, the flush of its carved oak furniture the metallic lustre of its scones, and the utter flimsiness of its figures. His best work is "A Staircase," in the same Hall, full of air and light, and true in local colour to a marvel. It is, though of lower pretensions, a more perfect work than is "Erasmus," which certainly does not please us. The head is fine, although a very brilliant piece of colour, surprising when the material is considered.

(To be continued.)

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The weekly critic of art is happy in comparison with his daily brother. He has not to struggle with the crowd that is rubbing shoulders before the Landseers and Leslies, that he may hand a dictatorial opinion on the strength of a half-minute survey, fiercely disputed. He can secure a second thought. He can let the nfluences of a fine picture work upon him before he presumes to pronounce upon it.

It is our intention to avail ourselves of these privileges, and to devote this week's space rather to general than to that specific and minute criticism of the details upon which may very well be deferred until the fire of the daily critics has slackened. The general impression this year seems to be that the Exhibition rises much above the averag e of excellence

The Academicians have been unusually active. There are few outrageously ambitious failures. On the whole, perhaps, this opinion is well-founded. With four fine Landseers, as many Etty's, as many Stanfields, three Leslies, a Mulready, a Maclise, and numerous others, the Academy has been certainly nourished richly to the Exhibition. The Associates, also, have done their part. Webster, Cope, Elmore, and Frith have all pictures; Creswick contributes his landscapes; S. C. Cooper his cattle; Grant and Watts, Gordon Phillips, Lee, Herbert, however, sends nothing; while Dyce has taken his place as a resuscitator of the dead forms of early Christian art.

What principally strikes the visitor on the opening day of the Exhibition as he looks round the walls is the extraordinary manual dexterity of our painters, and their mastery over the mechanical resources of their art Compared with the finish of details, the initiation of nature, the palette-knowledge of our English school as shown in our Academy Exhibition, the yearly displays of Munich and Dusseldorf, and the *expositions* of the Louvre present anything but a sound support of the pretensions to superiority which is constantly asserted in print and art. uch artists. Please the co d and stony pinkiness of Scott or Hesse, the leaden livid colour of Schaffer, or even De la Roche, by the side of Etty's pulpy and tomato fleshiness, as claims to the possession of a sense of colour, and even Frenchman must strike to perfidious Albion. In landscape our superiority in truth and feeling for nature is as unquestionable. Sct., Germany and France can fish up their sorry ore claim to the possession of a school of landscape, among the bygone pretensions, and Wilkie and Haxman among the more modern, are the only names which they are widing to inscribe in the *Libro d'Oro* of modern painting.

There is a reason for this. Our artists sin in one point—France and Germany in others. We have too much neglected the spiritual for the sensual elements of art-education. Our Continental rivals have sacrificed the pleasure of the eye to what they concieve higher ends.

While we admit that the mission of art is a lofty one—that she has had in charge the embodiment of the visions of faith—the realisation of pure and beautiful imaginations of things heavenly and things intensely human that her functions are as wide as a t of human intel igence which is cognizable by the senses—and that she is unfaithful to the noble trust when she turns aside to sacrifice intellect to what appeals solely to the eye, and wakes no comment but the one we hear so often at our Exhibition "How wonderfully like the thing!" we must guard our admissions, so that they shall not be construed into an acknowledgment that Munich and Paris are further advanced in the right way than London. On the contrary, we would maintain that the French and German artists are in a more dangerous error than our own.

Germany has fallen into the most deadly of all art-heresies. She is wasting her rising energies in desperate efforts to reanimate dead forms. What vitality is shown in her schools is the sickness monkery of life which the galvanised corpse exhibits under the operation of the battery. The eyes may be open, but there is no speculation in them, and the appalling dead glare, in which no light "draws from the depths of the soul," is the result of the exhaustion of the nerves of true nerve, in which no will is apparent, is more hopeless, spasms more terribly of death, than the rigid limbs decently composed and marble-like.

The mystical attributes, repetate, under the pressure of a presumed law, the constrained attitude attributable part y to this and partly to ignorance of drawing, the confused grouping, the defective *chiaro scuro* of Gootio or Benozzo Gozzoli, may be laudable in the frescos of Hesse, or the pictures of Overbeck; but, until the child-like faith, and the profound conviction, which beams like a glory round these imperfect creations, can be evoked from the past, and the strength and purity of the Catholic religion, which gave them birth, return, the art, a recurrence to departed forms is the most hopeless of all retrocessions. What faith is left in the nineteenth century may be disputed. But, be it much or little, it is not in the mechanical forms of the past that it can be manifested. The Puseyism of art is the compeument of the Puseyism of theology, but it is the more utterly lifeless thing of the two. To the young Oxonian, a Virgin or Pieta hanging over the Altar, or an Angel or Pre Bartolomeo, may be a healthy and revolting symbol, quickening his faith into a keener activity. The outward sign may raise the inward feeling; but, for the inward feeling to shape itself into the outward sign, is a false and peculiar power is requisite. From the type, we work up to the thing typified, but from the thing typified, we descend to the type, by a gradation impossible to any but what Kenelm Digby called "ages of faith," but which might more properly be called "ages of symbolism," which is a less perfect, and very disgusting the outward sign into test upon.

The consequences of this attempt in Germany is what might have been expected. We have everywhere the formes types of purity and innocence and belief, but nothing while awakens the corresponding feelings, except in a few exceptions, which are referable to art almost reseeding that which flowed from the republican pseudo-classicism of David and his followers in the French school. It is a poor reassurements of Pinturicchio or Francia. We particularly regret this in an artist like the unfortunate Ezkelbert," exhibited in Westminster Hall, showed such power in historical art, while history presents his almost unbroken record of subject to his hand and mind. (Next week we propose to resume the consideration of some other points indicated in this paper. We have, on the next page, engraved an exquisite landscape, from the Exhibition, by W. J. Leitch.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

In our Journal of the 25th ult., we detailed the new *toilettes* for Longchamps. We now present our readers with a sc.p of high fashion at this unusually gay season. The following gossip from our Correspondent will, doubtless, be an acceptable pendent:

Madame de Stael, when she was at her seat, at Coppet, or in any other beautiful spot, would sigh, and exclaim, "Where is my dear rivulet in the Rue du Bac." Those who have this fancy for the flow of the Paris gutters have had ample indulgence. These Sunday Rubicons of the neatly shod *grisettes* have overflowed for the last six weeks. Rain has been the accompaniment of all recreations. The foreign visitors, however, have appeared totally indifferent to it; some have braved it in a manner most amusing to our Parisians; for example,

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—"THE VILLA FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY W. L. LEITCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

that Titan of the turf, Sir William Don, who ran his race at the Champ de Mars, dressed in white jean, on a very little horse—so that his form appeared dilated, and the contrast was extraordinary, the rider appeared to come from Brobdignag and the horse from Lilliput. Rain however violently it might, daily the crowds of strangers increased, and hourly they were beheld in the streets and in the promenades. The dealers in Parisian luxuries have exerted their utmost ingenuity to avail themselves of the opportunity. Ladies Powerscourt, Londonderry, Aylesbury, and Alice Peel, &c., were purchasers of all the finest articles of dress. The sums they gave were enormous. Lady L. bought a simple dress I saw, 40f. a yard; Lady A. paid 1,800f. for a mantelet; Lady P. gave 7,000f. for a veil; Lord Castlereagh purchased, for £1,200 (30,000f.), a lace dress for his bride to be, Lady Powerscourt. The news of these preparations for the season soon reached noble ladies and leaders of fashion in London, and, not to be eclipsed, they ordered enormous purchases to be made in Paris. The London House of Vanillon and Lauré, alone, to satisfy their customers under these circumstances, bought to the amount of four hundred thousand francs, of the most expensive commodities. The immense profits here made by the *marchandes de modes* and fashionable milliners is very clearly proved by the style in which they live. At the Champs Elysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Steeple-chase at Berny, and at the races of the Champ de Mars, they have appeared in the most elegant and sumptuous equipages. Their band-boxes are carried to their customers by footmen in splendid liveries; their apartments are magnificent beyond expression—you behold nothing but gilding and velvet on all sides; their tables of marble or mosaic are laden with sevres and bronzes. At the Opera, they have the best boxes, and appear always in front, as if only seeking to eclipse their customers. What a difference of habits betwixt the two capitals, although they will soon be but twelve hours' distance from each other.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY

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THE POST-OFFICE.

PARLIAMENT has no sooner disposed of the question of Post-Office management than it is taken up by the authorities of the Establishment itself. Without impugning the little less than awful power of the Legislature, we confess we have more hopes of amendment, where amendment is wanted, from efforts made from within the walls of St. Martin than without. Public opinion compels great changes, like the postal revolution of Rowland Hill, but points of detail and practical working can be best arranged and perfected by the body itself. And, notwithstanding all the censure that has been cast on the establishment, we incline to think, that, for the sake of making out a case, its defects have been more strongly dwelt on than its merits. The Englishman's privilege of grumbling at everything, has never been more plentifully indulged than with respect to the Post-Office; yet, considering what it does, the enormous amount of business it transacts daily and nightly, and at what a trifling cost to the public, we believe it has no equal in any other country of the world, and may be justly considered one of the wonders of our own. While we are eternally abusing it, foreigners are urging their Governments to adopt the principle on which it now proceeds: we underrate it because the experience of its benefit is so constant and unceasing, that we lose our perception of it, and become alive only to the interruptions and irregularities that are the exception, rather than the rule. Foreigners, on the other hand, see only the great principle of cheapness of communication successfully carried out, and, envious of this, suppose there are no faults of management connected with it; hence they praise and extol what we assail with censure, deepening occasionally into positive abuse. There are other things besides the Post-Office in the same predicament, undervalued most by those who are most familiar with them. Nearly half the Legislature, and about half the public press of England, are firmly persuaded that Sir Robert Peel is a madman, or a traitor, or both; that he is anything but a great statesman. Take the opinion of foreign journals—especially the organs of the German commercial community, tied and bound in every direction by tolls and frontiers, and custom-houses without end—and the enfranchisement of commerce is lauded as a work little less than sacred, and the statesman who effects it is the greatest of all rulers present and past; while the invocations to their own Governments to "do likewise" are as loud and earnest as the censorship will permit. The inference to be drawn in both cases, is, that we are inclined to find too much fault with too little reason, both with men and establishments; that neither are perfect is readily granted, but both may be abused beyond their actual demerits.

The Post-Office, as the great channel of the correspondence of the nation, must keep pace with the development of its internal means of communication. There is a tendency in all great public establishments to go on in the beaten path of routine, and an impulse from without is often necessary to move them out of it. It is scarcely credible that the accounts of the Exchequer were, down to a comparatively recent date, kept in the cumbrous Roman numerals, though all the traders and merchants of the kingdom had abandoned them for the Arabic figures, for centuries. The "tallies," too, were in use in the same department long after the system became an absurdity and laughing-stock to all men; and, as if even an absurdity could not be got rid of without doing as much mischief as possible, it is said that it was the burning of an accumulation of these respected relics of ignorance in the stoves of the House of Lords that caused the destruction of both Houses of Parliament. Old forms and fashions and practices are the most inveterate of nuisances, and, somehow, are singularly tenacious of life. There is no respect for antiquity in the matter, as may well be supposed; but things get mixed up

NEW SORTING-ROOM, AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

with persons, old practices necessitate old offices, probably held by old persons, and, though the process is very absurd, the salary that pays for the obstruction of something better is not; and hence comes the tenacity with which these old things are clung to. Much has been done to rid the public service of some of these official antiquities; and the country decidedly gains by paying the holders of these relics of the dignity of the middle ages quite as much as their salaries, to do nothing at all for the term of their natural lives, instead of allowing them to sit on their stools and block up the path of business, with the staid and respectable formality of our forefathers. But in most of our public offices there are a good many remains of this sort of thing left, and some backwardness in adapting itself to the new wants and new facilities of the age, may be alleged against the Post-Office; still as it is the department with which the public comes most immediately in contact, the deficiencies have been most felt, and most loudly complained of. But we believe it is improving, and that the defects alleged against it spring more from the details of its internal management than want of will or means to make it all that can be desired.

An inquiry has been going on in the establishment itself, which is, doubtless, the result of the recent discussion in the House of Commons. It was there stated that the "subordinate" officials were in a decided state of "insubordination," and that discontent pervaded the whole mass of Letter Sorters and Carriers. The statement seems confirmed by so much of the inquiry as has yet been made public. Secret meetings have been held, for the discussion of grievances, principally inefficient and uncertain salaries, and the compulsory task of collecting information for the "Post-Office Directory," "and a vast increase of work, not met by an adequate ratio of pay;" the effect of all this is thus described in the Report:—"Anonymous placards, of a violent character, were stuck up in the Newspaper-Office, and so unwilling were the men to work upon several occasions, that it was with the greatest difficulty the business was got through; and, as the whole of the delivering force belonging to the General Post-Office is employed in various offices, both morning and evening, in preparing the letters for delivery, and the newspapers for despatch, the unwilling men managed seriously to retard the duty."

This is a state of things that cannot be allowed to continue; and, as the remedy is easy, it should be immediately applied. The Post-Office should not be regarded as a source of revenue; if it supports itself so much the better; but, if there is a surplus, it should be devoted to increasing its efficiency in every way, the first step being to put an end to this degrading squabble about wages between a public department and its servants. They should be well paid for their work, for it requires many good qualities, strength, some intelligence, and honesty. To leave them dependant on the public by the fees for early delivery is an abuse; the necessity all men of business are under of receiving their letters at the earliest moment converts the seeming gratuity into an actual extortion. What the Office is bound to do for all, it should do for all alike. For keeping private boxes for large establishments, which send for their letters, as it is an extra accommodation, extra payment may fairly be asked. But delivery of letters is a duty on the part of the Office, and should be discharged impartially and without exceptions.

As for the publishing the "Post-Office Directory," some clearer understanding might be come to. Some such stock of information the Post-Office must have at command for its own purposes, that is evident. The publication of it is extremely useful to the public; and, we believe, except by the Post-Office it could not be published at all—certainly not so cheaply, or in so complete a form. We think if a good use to make of "official information;" but if the men feel the detailed information a grievance, because such a use is made of it, let them be paid something extra for their work as an acknowledgment; though if no such work were published we do not think they could demand it. That they are generally underpaid, considering the nature of their work, we believe, and this admits of a remedy that we are sure the public would not grudge.

The irregularities and imperfections in the management of the Post-Office, except those that can be traced to the bad spirit above described, are practical matters, that, from the nature of things, cannot entirely be avoided. The amount of business, that is always great, at times becomes overwhelming. Steam has multiplied newspapers in as great a ratio as it has increased the means of conveying them. Now that all the world can write, and nobody bestows a thought upon postage, letters pass by millions; and where such immense numbers have to be dealt with, each single packet requiring manipulation and arrangement, it is often a physical impossibility to insure at once accuracy and quickness. Considering what has to be done, it is wonderful that it is done so well. Increased means of despatching the business have been recently provided within the establishment; but while this is being done, there is another point which is strangely neglected by the public, and which does not come within the functions of the Post-Office at all, though it must have great influence upon it. We mean the naming and numbering of squares, streets, and other localities. In both these respects there is neither plan nor method. Scores of streets in different and widely-separated parts of this vast City bear the same name, and the numbering of houses is sometimes past all comprehension. The slightest imperfection in the address of a letter sends it on a voyage of discovery to all the squares and terraces of the same name, till it finds the right one. This must add much to the labour of the establishment, while the defect is out of its power to remove.

NEW SORTING ROOM. AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

This vast apartment has just been added to the Inland Department of the General Post-Office, in St Martin's-le-Grand, under the superintendence of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., architect of the truly noble official edifice. The roof supports are of cast-iron, and along its centre is a glazed sky-light: but, in our Illustration, the Artist has shown the office as it appears during the evening duty, when it is lit throughout by gas, with strong reflects.

A speedy communication with the lower rooms is effected by two machines, one at each end of the adjoining room (seen on the right of our engraving). Each machine consists of a row of shelves, about eight or nine feet apart. During the hours of business it is kept, by steam power, constantly descending and ascending, so that the fatigue and delay of going up or down stairs with bags of papers or letters is, by this arrangement, dispensed with, the person wishing to descend to the lower room merely having to step on one of the shelves with his papers, &c., when he is steadily lowered to the apartment beneath, and vice versâ.

As the business of the Inland Office has already been minutely described in our Journal (Nos. 112 and 113) we need not repeat them; but, add a few of the leading details, to show the vast amount of the business of this gigantic establishment:

Number of officers and men employed in the Inland and Foreign Departments:

Clerks	.. ..	173
Messengers	.. ..	11
Sub-Sorters	.. ..	21
Letter-Carriers	.. ..	337

The number of letters and newspapers sent weekly throughout the United Kingdom:

Letters	.. ..	4,000,000
Newspapers	.. ..	329,047

The number of bags received and sent DAILY is about 3000

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Few persons appear to have thought of the immense advantages—commercial, and, above all, political—of that volatility of habits, and cultivation of pleasure, justly attributed to the Parisians. This pecul ar idiosyncrasy, which belonged to the Athenians, amongst the ancients, renders Paris the capital of pleasure of the whole universe. At this moment, when its native society is flagging, Paris is filled with strangers from every part of the globe, at the moment expending lavishly their money, and who will carry home to their several countries the taste for French manufactures. As regards politics, all the political characters of the most distant states repair to Paris, for change of scene and diversion, as Ibrahim Pacha does at this moment. The inconsistency of our Government here is strangely displayed in his case. The Ministers of France unceasingly bear towards England a real *entente cordiale;* still, it is openly said on all sides, by Ministerial men, that the unprecedented cajolery and honours of wh ch the violent Egyptian is the object, are directed towards making him a partisan of France against the views of England—a work of silly supererogation, since we have no greater concernment in Egypt than any other Powers; whilst England's interest is paramount, and as possessing immense means by which it is the high road, it is legitimate; and the opening of a free and rapid access to the East, by the isthmus of Suez, must lead to the civilization of mankind, and to the increase of the general commerce of Europe. Hence the enchantments employed appear to do their spirit ng most triumphantly on Ibrahim. At the dinner just taken place at the Hotel de Ville, placed by the side of the King's son, the young Duke de Montpensier, since his guest in Egypt, I saw h m make such demonstrations of affection to his neighbour as can only occur to a Mussulman who does not consider champagne one of the drinks forbidden by the Prophet. At the same table, the Count de Mars, on Sunday, he said, through his interpreter, to a friend of mine, "that no nation could excel in such spe.. except one, in which the taste and talent for it is innate and ancient. The good Ibrahim imagines the French the first sportsmen in Europe and will, may be imagine it, for now the lowest artizans have their whole souls wrapped up in these amusements, and bet like *Grands Seigneurs.* On Sunday, although the rain poured most unmercifully on the Champ de Mars

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.—The Bishop of EXETER brought on the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the Religious Opinions Relief Bill, and in a speech of considerable length deprecated the dangerous experiment of repealing those portions of the acts of Elizabeth which asserted the supremacy of the Sovereign in opposition to that of the Pope. The Right Rev. Prelate also drew the attention of the House to the power claimed by the Roman See, of absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and otherwise interfering in the internal affairs of foreign countries, and concluded by proposing two questions to the Chancellor and the Judges, as to the probable effect of the proposed bill.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should have no objection to submit the questions to the learned Judges, but he did not consider it necessary to do so, because it was clear that by the common law any bull or writing which had a tendency to excite sedition, or any act or word which would interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, in spiritual as well as temporal matters, would be punishable. Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, and Lord Campbell, concurred in this opinion.—The Bishop of EXETER again solemnly warned the House of the dangerous breach they were about to make in the constitution of the empire, but ended by withdrawing his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

On the question that this bill be read a third time.

The Marquis of GRANBY opposed the bill, contending that protection was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agricultural interest. The noble Marquis went over the whole of the arguments generally urged in favour of Protection, and, in conclusion, moved as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. M. GASKELL seconded the amendment

After some discussion, in which Mr. SHERIDAN, Mr. FLOYER, and Sir J. EASTHOPE took part,

Mr. MILES argued that it was impossible, comparing the taxation of this country with that of others, that we could enter into competition with either Russia or the United States in the production of grain, and he was, therefore, confident that the House of Lords would never pass the bill then under the consideration of the House. The hon. member severely censured the Government for their want of constancy and firmness, and for their tergiversation on this great question.

Sir J. GRAHAM gave his opinion that the House was weary of the protracted debate, and said the country was anxiously looking for the decision, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, of the question. He felt deeply the change of temperature which prevailed against him by Mr. Miles, and admitted that it was the part of a great statesman to be firm and constant, still he could not have done otherwise than he had under the responsibility which rested on him. The question had upon all hands been narrowed into one as to whether the removal of Protection would or would not be prejudicial to the tillers of the soil; and if it should be apparent that the existing Corn-law would be injurious to the latter interests, he, for one, would not advocate it; but he was satisfied in his conscience that the change of the law would be as beneficial to the agricultural as to the commercial portion of the community. He wished, however, that it should be understood, that he had never advocated the repeal of protecting duties because of the distress in Ireland; for, in his opinion, that occurrence had only precipitated that which was in the long run inevitable.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the abolition of Protection must be equally injurious to the small farmer and the agricultural labourer, as well as pernicious to the general interests of the community.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately seconded to.

The House sat till one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS TUESDAY.

The sitting to-day was a short one, and the business entirely unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill, Mr. HILDYARD retracted the charge which he had made against the Nottingham Free Trade Committee, as having been guilty of bribery during the recent contest for South Nottinghamshire. The Earl of LINCOLN said a few words upon the subject, and the debate was resumed.

The attendance of members during a considerable portion of the evening was very scanty; and at one time, notice having been taken that forty members were not present, the galleries were cleared, when it was found that there were a sufficient number to constitute a House.

The speaking during the evening were nearly all against the bill, following each other in almost unbroken continuity. They were Mr. Newdegate, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. Plumptre, Captain Polhill, Mr. Bernal, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Francis Scott, Lord Brooke, Captain Vyse, and Mr. Seymer. In favour of the bill, there were only Mr. Hastie and Mr. Sharman Crawford, the Opposition side of the House maintaining a marked silence.

Mr. Cheetham moved the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, to which day the debate was accordingly adjourned.—The House sat till half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—The House met to-day at twelve o'clock. The Factories Bill formed the chief subject of discussion. The order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill having been moved, Mr. CROMPTON addressed the House at some length in favour of the bill. He said he could not see that any evil would arise from a restriction of the hours of labour in factories; but, on the contrary, that it would be attended with many advantages. He would have opposed the bill if he thought that it would be injurious to the British manufacturer, but he did not think such would be the result.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said, if he thought the operatives would be benefited by the provisions of this bill, nothing should prevent him from giving it his support; but he thought the House ought well to consider what the effect would be before it gave its sanction to such an important measure. After several hon. Members had spoken, Sir GRAHAM, in reply, contended that in 1844 the ten hours' proposition had only been raised once substantially, and then it had been rejected by the House. After speeches from Mr. S Crawford, Mr. Duncan, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Brotherton, Mr. CHARLES PELL rose, and opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be deeply injurious to 800,000 hard-working manufacturers, whose subsistence was directly dependent upon the wages which they received for their labour. He called upon the House not to curtail the amount of wages on the one hand, whilst it was diminishing the price of the necessaries of life on the other. This measure, if passed into law, would bring about first a contention between masters and men on the subject of wages, and afterwards a period of common suffering to both.—Mr. WARD then moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday, which was agreed to, and the House broke up.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Bishop of Sodor and Man Bill, the Annuity Tax Abolition Bill, the Burgh Land Bill, the Removal Orders Act Continuation Bill, the Great Western Canal Junction Bill, the Sunderland Docks Bill, the Birmingham Cemetery Bill, and the Certificate Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Haddington.

MANY petitions were presented against the Charitable Trusts Bill.

THE Dying Places in Ireland Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

The proceedings this evening were unimportant. The adjourned debate on the Corn Importation Bill did not come on, as was expected, as the members who had notices of motions would not give way to the Government.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

LORDS' COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed to consider the batch of bills in which the London and York is included, met on Wednesday, for the first time, in one of the rooms in the New Houses of Parliament, appropriated to committee-rooms for the House of Lords. Besides an innumerable number of agents, engineers, and witnesses, there were no less than six-and-twenty barristers in attendance at the opening of the proceedings. The Earl of Lovelace was in the chair.

COMMONS' COMMITTEES

The Railway Groups have got through some business this week.

In Group IV. a dense crowd was drawn together on Tuesday to hear the decision on the Perth and Inverness and Perth and Forfar lines. Both were thrown overboard; the Perth and Inverness on the ground of its gradients. The official form of decision was that the preamble of the Perth and Inverness, and the Inverness and Elgin bills were not proved. The Great North of Scotland's preamble passed unopposed.

The preamble of the Somersetshire Midland, or semi-Great Western scheme, has been found not proved in Group XVIII.

The North-Eastern Extension of the Leeds and Thirsk, 20 miles, had its preamble in Group XLIII.

In Group XXV., the clauses of the Ambergate, Nottingham and Boston Bill have been taken into consideration, and the Committee adopted them with slight amendments.

The preamble of the Edinburgh and Leith Atmospheric, and Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton lines, are declared not proved.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—The friends of Mr. Chesterton have just presented to him a costly silver tea-service and salver, by token of his valuable services to the parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, during twenty-six years past.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, AT IPSWICH.—Last week Mr. Green made an ascent in his balloon at Ipswich. After remaining in the air for about an hour, Mr. Green accomplished his descent in a barley-field at Otley, about nine miles distant, and, with the aid of some villagers, quickly packed up the balloon, intending to return direct to Ipswich. However, on setting off, he being a fair day here, there was not a convenient vehicle to be got, so that he was obliged to make shift with a small spring cart, into which the apparatus was thrown. He then got into it himself on the top. About half-way home, the seat-board, which had been lying loosely on the package, gradually slipped off, and, getting between the spokes of the wheel, upset the cart, and threw Mr. Green out, the balloon, a mass of silk and cordage, weighing upwards of a cwt., falling upon him. In this condition he lay for some time, the driver being unable, without great difficulty, to remove the machine alone. As soon as the unfortunate gentleman was extricated from his painful position, he was brought to the Coach and Horses, Ipswich, and a surgeon was called in, but, happily, it was found he had sustained no material injury, beyond some severe bruises. He was immediately bled, and put to bed, and in the morning had so far recovered, as to be able to get up and walk down to the school-yard, to superintend the packing up the balloon.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

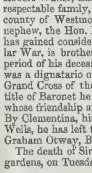
ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT WALLER OTWAY, BART., G.C.B.

This lamented naval officer, who is stated to have been upwards of a hundred times in action, entered the service in 1778, and obtained his Lieutenant's commission in 1793, became Commander in 1795, was promoted to Post rank the same year, and finally reached the degree of Admiral of the White in 1841. On the memorable 1st of June, he distinguished himself as Lieutenant of the *Impregnable*; and when commanding the *Thorn* sloop, captured, after a brilliant action (in which he was wounded), the *Courier* French corvette of superior force. In 1798, in the *Mermaid*, 32, he twice beat off the French frigate, *Vengeance*, 52, near Guadaloupe; and in 1797, when Captain of the *Ceres*, cut out, in his ship's boats, the *Mutine*, privateer of 18 guns and 90 men near Porto Rico. Subsequently, he served at the sieges of Morne Fortunée and Fort Matilda, in the West Indies, and, in command of the *Royal George*, rendered essential and gallant aid to the operations against Copenhagen, in 1801.

Sir Robert Otway was the second son of the late Cooke Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway, county Tipperary, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of Sir Robert Waller, Bart., of Lisbrian, and derived his descent from a highly respectable family, seated in early times at Middleton and Ingmire Hall, county of Westmoreland, whose late representative was Sir Robert's nephew, the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, M.P. Sir Loftus Otway, who has gained considerable reputation as a military officer, in the Peninsular War, is brother of the Admiral, whose death we record. At the period of his decease, Sir Robert had just completed his 74th year. He was a dignitaries of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cross, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen. His title of Baronet he received at the Coronation of King William IV., whose friendship and personal regard he enjoyed in an especial degree. By Clementina, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Admiral Galloway, of Wells, he has left three surviving sons (the eldest the present Sir George Graham Otway, Bart.), and five daughters.

The death of Sir Robert took place at his residence, in Hyde Parkgardens, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

THE HON. AND VERY REV. HENRY LEWIS HOBART, D.D.



This venerable Divine, whose decease occurred on Friday, 8th inst., at Nocton Priory, Lincolnshire, was fourth son of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albinia, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Lord Vere Bertie. The noble house from which he derived, has held a high position in Norfolk from a very early period. In the reign of Henry VII., Sir James Hobart, Kt., was his Majesty's Attorney-General, and in the time of James I. the family produced another lawyer of eminence, in the person of the Lord Chief Justice Hobart.

Besides the Deanery of Windsor, to which he succeeded upon the elevation of Dr. Legge to the Bishopric of Oxford, in 1816, Dr. Hobart held also that of Wolvercampton, and the Rectories of Nocton and Wantage, with the Vicarage of Hasely, in Oxfordshire. He married 5th Oct., 1824, Charlotte Selina, daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of Hampton Court Palace, and has left several children.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. May 11.

On Saturday last, Martin Joseph Routh, Esq., M.A., of Pembroke College, having been nominated by the foundress to the newly endowed law fellowship in that college, was admitted to the same.

On Sunday Mr. Brownlow Poulter, scholar of New College, was admitted fellow of that society.

CAMBRIDGE. May 13.

At a Congregation held this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

LL.D.—Symeon Taylor Barlett, Clare Hall.

M.A. William Franks; George Nugée; Frederick Waymouth Gibbs; Charles Sargent; George Chance, Trinity College; Truman Tanqueray, Pembroke College.

B.A.—Wadlow Coleman, Charles Riley, St. John's College; Frederic James Furnival, Trinity Hall; Robert Sibley Baker, Magdalen College; John Poole Hames, Trinity College; Herbert James, King's College, William Philip Snell, Downing College; Edward Manners Dilman Payne, Emmanuel College.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

STEALING LUGGAGE FROM RAILWAYS.

On Tuesday, *John Tapson*, aged 23, was indicted for stealing a portmanteau containing a quantity of wearing apparel, which was said to be the property of the Great Western Railway Company; and *John Beard*, a person of respectable appearance, and who had been admitted to bail, was also indicted as an accessory to the commission of the robbery.

Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Deane conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Company. Mr. Parry defended Tapson, and Mr. Ballantine appeared for the prisoner Beard

From the evidence of witnesses it appeared that on the 31st March a Mr. David Williams, accompanied by his daughter, came to London by the cheap train upon the Great Western Railway, and a portmanteau which belonged to them was placed in the luggage van, but upon the arrival of the train at Paddington, when the van was examined, it was found that this portmanteau had been taken from it. In order to show the connection which existed between the two in the transaction, it was proved that a few days before the 31st of March, the prisoner Tapson took up his abode at the house of a person named Weatherden, in the New Palace-road, Lambeth, with whom he had some previous acquaintance, and on the morning of the day on which the robbery was committed, he stated that he was about to go to the terminus of the Great Western Railway to meet some of his relations whom he expected from Cornwall; and he at the same time said that he should take the son of Mr. Weatherden, a lad eight years old, along with him, and they left the house together. It appeared that after this he joined the other prisoner, Beard, and that they drank together at several public-houses and beer-shops, and the two prisoners and the little boy eventually proceeded to the Great Western Railway station, where Tapson represented that he had come to meet some persons whom he expected to arrive by the train, and while the prisoners were waiting they treated some of the porters at the station with drink.

Upon the arrival of the cheap train, the prisoner Beard walked past the carriages, calling out the name of "May," while the other prisoner walked up deliberately to the luggage-van, and took out the portmanteau, and walked off with it. He was then joined by the other prisoner, and they got into a cab, and drove to some public-house in the Edgeware road, and from thence to the house of Mr. Weatherden, where both the prisoners alighted, and Tapson went up stairs with the portmanteau, and the other prisoner remained in the kitchen. Shortly afterwards, Tapson came down stairs, and said that he could not find the key of his trunk, and that he must cut it open; and it appeared that he accordingly, he did open it with a knife, and took out the contents, a portion of which he pledged immediately afterwards at different pawnbrokers'. With regard to the other prisoner, Beard, in addition to the circumstance of his being proved to be on the spot at the time the robbery was effected, and subsequently at the house of Mr. Weatherden, where the portmanteau was cut open, it was proved that, when he was taken into custody, he denied all knowledge of Tapson, and also declared that he was not with him at the railway station, and that he could bring witnesses forward to prove what he stated; but it did not appear that he had taken any share in the subsequent appropriation of the property.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Tapson, and Acquitted Beard.

Evidence was then adduced to show that the prisoner Tapson had been convicted of felony at Bodmin, in 1844.

The Recorder sentenced Tapson to be transported for seven years; and said he trusted that all persons who had been concerned in pillaging railways would understand that in every case of conviction of that offence, a sentence of transportation would invariably follow.

DEATH OF BOLOGNA.—We have to record the death of Bologna, of theatrical celebrity. Lately he was in the company of the Theatre Royal Adelphi, Glasgow, but within the last eight or ten months the decline of years became visible, and he gradually sunk to rest.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Royal Family are still in Town. On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness Prince George also visited her Majesty.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager will leave Marlborough House for Bushy on Wednesday next; and, according to present arrangements, her Majesty will take her departure from England for Germany a few days afterwards. Cashiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, has been refurnished, and is now ready for occupancy; but her Majesty is not expected to take up her residence at that seat until after her return from the Continent.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—From instructions which were received at the Castle this morning, from Buckingham Palace, to prepare certain of the apartments for the reception of her Majesty, so that they may be in readiness at a short notice, it would appear that it is not improbable the Court may visit Windsor at a very early period. Indeed, it is now reported that it is not unlikely her Majesty's accouchement may take place at the Castle. It may be mentioned, however, that no official communication on this subject has been received by Mrs. Foster, the housekeeper of the private apartments.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein gave a sumptuous banquet on Monday evening to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge. At eight o'clock the guests invited to meet the Royal Guests had all assembled, when the Castle rooms

LEIPZIG FAIR.

LEIPZIG, FROM THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The termination of the great Easter Commercial Fair of Leipzig to-day (May 16), has suggested the annexed Illustrations, drawn and engraved by clever English Artists in Germany. The "Great Fair" still remains an important gathering; for, although our trade with Germany has seriously declined since the Zoll-Verein, or German Customs Union, has been established, the quantity of English manufactured goods sent to the Leipzig annual Commercial Fairs, is still very considerable; and it is to be hoped the passing of Sir Robert Peel's Tariff Reform Measures will materially assist to revive it, by leading the States forming the Zoll-Rand, or Union, to gradually adopt a similar wise and liberal policy in matters of trade.

These fairs are held three times in the year at Easter (*Oster Messe*), commencing the Second Sunday after Easter, the most important of the three, and the largest held in Germany; at Michaelmas (*Michaelis Messe*), commencing the Sunday before Michaelmas-day, ranking the next in importance; and the *Neue Jahr Messe*, commencing on New Year's Day, but of very inconsiderable note. Each fair lasts three weeks, and is frequented by merchants and foreigners from all parts, usually to the number of upwards of 40,000, during the two principal Fairs. The town is, consequently, then well filled; and a more lively and pleasant sight cannot be well imagined than is presented on what are called the Fair Sundays, by the vast medley crowds of country-folks and peasantry, dressed in their gayest garbs, that pour in by the different rail-roads, to purchase their small stocks of goods for home consumption, and to see the sights; intermingled with Turks, Persians, Greeks, Armenians, Tyrolese, Polish Jews, &c., in their various costumes.

The streets of Leipzig, on these occasions, are occupied by temporary booths, in which merchandise of almost every description is exposed for sale; the large and picturesque market-place, with its fine old *rathhaus*, or town-hall, forms a highly interesting and attractive spot, as it is there the booths are principally congregated, displaying their multifarious contents to captivate the eye; and perhaps it might be safely asserted that within this comparatively confined area, nearly every variety of article adapted to the moderate wants and tastes of man can be readily and cheaply purchased.

Leipzig stands on a plain, a continuation of the great Russian Steppes; its neighbourhood is, therefore, very flat and monotonous, but it is considered to be fertile. Our view of the Town is taken from about the central site of the two great battles fought there, under Gustavus Adolphus and Napoleon. The small farm-house at the left-hand corner, according to tradition, served for the resting and refreshment place of both commanders during the fatigues of those great conflicts, which each, in their separate way, involved the destinies of nations, and the fate of great principles.

The singular concentration of the German book-trade in Leipzig has been a main cause of the celebrity and wealth of the city. The first two booksellers who were also printers, that settled in Leipzig, were Stoeckel and Rosspf, in 1545. The books were sent to Frankfort fair for sale; but, subsequently, the Book Fair at Leipzig was instituted; and, in 1667, it was attended by nineteen booksellers from other places. The first catalogue appeared in the sixteenth century. The number of new works announced has gradually increased. It was in 1811, that above 3,000 works appeared in Germany; in 1828, there were above 6,000; and in 1838, about 6,000. The German booksellers are either publishers (*Verlagshandler*), who sell only their own publications; or booksellers, who publish nothing themselves (*Sortimentshandler*), but sell only what they purchase of the pub-

THE GREAT FAIR, IN THE MARKET-PLACE, LEIPZIG.

GRAND REVIEW AT VINCENNES, IN HONOUR OF IBRAHIM PACHA.

lishers. Now, however, these latter are generally publishers also, by which means they are able to make exchanges with other publishers. It is the general custom for the publishers to let the retail booksellers have their publications on sale and return for a certain time, at the expiration of which, payment is made for what has been sold, and the remainder may be returned. The peculiar feature in the German book-trade is, that every publisher has his commissioner at Leipzig, to whom he sends prospectuses and specimens of his new publications, which the commissioner distributes and makes known. A bookseller out of Leipzig, A, sends his orders, not to the publisher, B, but to his own commissioner, C, at Leipzig, who delivers them to the commissioner of the publisher, D; and the latter gives the books to C, and keeps the order to send to B.

At the Easter Fair, booksellers from all Germany, Sweden, Denmark, the Russian Baltic Provinces, (where the German language is spoken), from the Netherlands, and even from France and England, meet at Leipzig to settle their accounts, &c.; and this gathering has acquired additional importance by the establishment of a Booksellers' Exchange, a building of handsome design.

GRAND REVIEW AT VINCENNES.

The military spectacle represented in our Engraving, took place on Tuesday week, at Vincennes, near Paris, in honour of Ibrahim Pacha. His Highness arrived at Vincennes at ten o'clock, and immediately mounted his horse, and proceeded, with the Princes, his sons and brothers, to St. Maur, where the Dukes de Nemours, Montpensier, and Augustus of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, in the midst of the troops, waited for his Highness. Nearly 15,000 men belonging to the different regiments forming the garrison of Paris were assembled on the esplanade of St. Maur. Immense crowds, from Puris and the environs, flocked to Vincennes to see the Pacha and to salute him on his passage. Ibrahim wore, over one of his most splendid costumes, the grand *cordon* of the Legion of Honour; and, mounted on a magnificent Arabian horse, attracted all eyes by his warlike mien.

At the time the sham fight was commencing, the Count of Paris and his brother arrived on the ground, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Baudrand, Colonel de Chabaud Latour, and M. Regnier. The presence of the Royal children gave an additional attraction to the *fête*. The Egyptian Prince, and Soliman Pacha, placed themselves on an elevated spot, in order to observe minutely the military movements. A brigade, commanded by Major-General Carré, immediately attacked the plateau; but, at the same moment, another troop, in ambush in the wood of Vincennes, made a sudden *sortie*, and, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sebastiani, vigorously repulsed the attack. A regular combat then ensued, which presented all the characteristics of a real engagement. The enemy, at last, retired, and effected its retreat in squadrons across the village of St. Maur. Ibrahim appeared to take a lively interest in the action, and the spectators often watched the old soldier, to trace the emotion that lit up his countenance during the Review.

The sham fight terminated, the Princes rejoined Ibrahim, and conversed with him on the spectacle that had just been offered to him. The Princes, on their return from St. Maur to Vincennes, were everywhere hailed by the liveliest acclamations. Ibrahim, like their Royal Highnesses, wished to return on horseback. "In your country, as in ours," he gaily exclaimed, "it is on horseback that a General should be seen." At Vincennes, the Pacha visited the new barracks prepared for the artillery, as well as the chapel and dungeon. A magnificent banquet, to which all the officers who had taken a part in the proceedings of the day had been invited, terminated appropriately this splendid *Fête*, which will long be remembered by all those who had the good fortune to be present at it.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

COLCHESTER CASTLE.

Colchester, supposed to be the Camalodunum of the Romans, appears to have been a place of great importance during the tenure of Britain by that powerful people; perhaps, the best colonists the world ever saw. To use the phrase of one of the historians of Essex, "bushels" of Roman coins have been found at Colchester; and Roman brick is the general material of the ancient buildings—the Castle, for example.

The construction of this stronghold, however, belongs to the Norman times, when, although Colchester had diminished in importance as London increased, it was still a place of considerable note. The remains of the Castle stand upon an eminence northward of the High-street, and form a parallelogram. It was built by Eudo de Rie, Steward of the Household to William Rufus, and in plan it resembled other Anglo-Norman castles. The present southern entrance on the ground-floor is supposed to have been constructed at a later period than the main building. The ancient portal was on the northern side, where, at a considerable height, the vestiges are still to be seen. The large windows now in the walls of the Castle appear to have been opened in places where there were originally only loop-holes. The remains of a gallery within the thickness of the walls may yet be traced, and chimneys, as well as drains, constructed in the usual manner, exist. The keep is still in a good state of preservation, and its walls are twelve feet thick. The building, which is a compound of flint-stone and Roman brick, is so hard that it has frustrated repeated attempts to demolish it for the sake of the materials; and long may it continue to defeat such miscalculating levellers: it is of the same age as the Moot Hall, engraved in No. 144 of our Journal; but which has not been so lasting in its resistance to the hand of "improvement." From the dimensions of the keep, about 168 feet by 127, there must have been, at least, three or four large chambers on every floor.

COLCHESTER CASTLE.

The Castle was formerly Crown property, and the town was feudatory to it; so that it is an interesting relic of early history.

"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

This magnificent steam-ship sailed from Liverpool on Monday morning, for New York, carrying out 38 passengers and a large cargo. She passed down the Mersey in splendid style, and at a speed not surpassed by the finest sea-going steamers; thus proving the whole of the alterations made in her since her last voyage, to be decidedly beneficial.

These new fittings are thus described in the *Manchester Guardian*. They include another screw, and masts and spars of a somewhat different character from those under which the *Great Britain* has four times crossed the Atlantic, and which are decidedly more in accordance with nautical notions. Her propeller, which is of immense strength, and weighs seven tons, has four vanes, each of great width; her former one had six, but of less width. The diameter of the propeller, from tip to tip of the opposite vanes, is the same as before—15 feet 6 inches. Her masts are now five in number, the whole of which are stepped upon the kelson, and fitted with rope rigging. In her previous voyages, the *Great Britain* had six masts, fitted with wire rigging; and all, with the exception of the mainmast, were stepped upon deck; and, therefore, admitted of her being lowered at the pleasure of her commander. This it was thought might have proved an advantage when steaming a succession of contrary gales; but, experience soon proved that such an advantage was more than counterbalanced by attendant evils, which it is not necessary now to enlarge upon. Having five masts, her style of rig does not admit a nautical cognomen; but we will attempt a description of it by comparison: 15 yards, or thereabouts, forward of the funnel (which is itself 20 feet forward of the centre of the vessel) stands the mainmast; which, instead of bearing aloft a single topmast, as formerly, carries a maintopmast and topgallant mast, with their respective spars similar in every respect, only of greater bulk, to those of the mainmast of one of the largest Atlantic liners. Abaft the funnel, about 20 yards, stands a similar mast, less bulky, perhaps, but of the same height, and fitted just as the one previously described. Her foremast and fourth and fifth masts, with the exception of being stepped upon the kelson, present the same outward characteristics as the old ones, and carry the same description of sails—spencers. With her old style of rig, the *Great Britain* behaved well under the canvass; she made part of her last homeward passage entirely without the aid of steam, in consequence of her propeller having been shattered so as to be rendered useless. She even then, under great disadvantages, outsailed two or three liners she fell in with, and frequently accomplished 10 and 11 knots per hour.

In an experimental trip, made on the 30th ult., the *Great Britain* beat the Cork steamer *Nimrod*, and the mail steamer *Prince*, about an hour: and she held way for about half an hour with the fast new run steamer *Sea-Kang*.

There are other improved points in the *Great Britain's* new fittings; her boilers give ample steam without any difficulty, with easy firing, and the consumption of coals is much lessened. The alterations in the pumps, valves, &c., have answered every expectation, and the screw is beyond doubt better than the old one. The highest speed in the above trip (steam alone) was 11¼ nautical, or about 13¾ statute miles per hour, the engines at the time making 16½ revolutions.

Our Engraving of the newly-rigged vessel is from a clever sketch by Mr. J. Walter, the marine artist, of Bristol.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, NEWLY RIGGED.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.—Rogation Sunday Fifth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 18.—Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970.
TUESDAY, 19 St Dunstan.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—La Fayette died, 1834—Columbus died, 1506.
THURSDAY, 21.—Ascension Day Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 22.—Alexander Pope born, 1688
SATURDAY, 23.—Francis shot at Queen Victoria, 1842.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 14	7 47	8 23	9 1	9 38	10 9	10 45	11 18	11 46	0 0	0 16	0 42

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Ozonian.*"—*A View of the Metropolitan Church* named will shortly appear.
"*A. L.,*" *Liverpool.*—*The Views from Monte Video did not reach us in time, or they would have been very acceptable.*
"*S. C. F.,*" *Islington, has a Literary and Scientific Institution in the parish whence he dates; or, a subscription to the London Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, might answer the purpose.*
"*Civilian.*"—*The pickets of an army are certain numbers of troops, infantry or cavalry, who are always ready to march on the first order. A staff, in the army, consists of a quarter-master-general, adjutant-general, and majors of brigade.*
"*J. F.,*" *Belfast should forward his coin, or a cast, to Mr. Webster, Medallist,* 17, *Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.*
"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked, but the Sketch of the Tower will not suit.*
"*Et Cetera.*"—*The average height of Englishmen is placed by Mr. W. B. Brent at* 5 *feet* 7½ *inches. Mr. Brent's paper, read to the British Association in* 1844, *doubtless, gives the average weight; but we have not the entire document for reference*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The annual income of the Lord Mayor of London from the City revenue is about* £11,000; *but the expenditure of a hospitable Mayor usually exceeds this allowance, and tranches upon his private fortune. A Country Subscriber will be entitled to our forthcoming Large View of Dublin.*
"*An Old Subscriber.*" *Cheltenham.*—"*Hill's System of Logic*" *is a work of high character. Our Subscriber will find two excellent papers on Logic in* "*The Westminster Review,*" *Jan.* 1828; *and* '*The Edinburgh Review,*" *Apr.* 1832.
"*N. R.*"—*A small Treatise on Angling will give the Fishing Stations in and near London.*
"*J. A. J.*" *hints that good Protestants should raise a fund for Queen Pomare, who is stated to be in great want of cash for her own use.*
"*Mater,*" *Hendon, should apply to the police for protection.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Bridgewater.*—*Coals are little membranes found on some children encompassing the head when born. This is thought a good omen to the child itself, and the midwife expects that whoever possesses a caul will be fortunate, and accept danger. Hence, credulous persons going to sea sometimes purchase caule.*
"*Lilian*" *may obtain, by order, of any bookseller, a pamphlet describing Mr. Ward's air-tight glazed cases for growing plants.* (*Van Voorst,* 1, *Paternoster-row.*)
"*Hero's Consolatory Epistle*" *will not suit.*
"*Hydro-Chloric*" *may recover goods illegally distrained for lodger's rent, if he apply to a magistrate.*
"*E. S.,*" *Kensington.*—*We have not room for the Engraving.*
"*E. W. L.s*" *letter has been forwarded to a Lithographic Establishement.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Bewley.*—*The cost of the Thames Tunnel is correctly stated at* £346,000. *Its History has been illustrated in No.* 48 *of our Journal.*
"*M. C.,*" *Wills. Sheet Lightning is caused by the electric discharge permeating generally the surrounding masses of weakly electrized vapour: it is harmless, and even beneficial, as indicating the restoration again of atmospheric and electric equilibrium after it has been destroyed by the rapid succession of cold to heat. Forked Lightning, on the other hand, shows, in its aberrations, that it is near terrestrial objects, and is, therefore, justly regarded as dangerous. Sir Humphry Davy says:* "*in a violent thunder-storm, when the sound instantly succeeds the flash, the persons who witness the circumstances, are in some danger; when the interval is a quarter of a minute, they are secure.*"
"*Pisc ator,*" *Truro.*—*We have to consult, in our Illustrations, various tastes. If we may judge by our Correspondent's nom supposé, he has his predilection as well as the lovers of horse-racing.*
"*Timothy Tablet.*"—*The Sketches shall appear shortly.*
"*C. C. C.*"—*The solution is correct.*
"*Gianonetta.*"—*Clement Isaure,* (*a native of whom it is proposed to place in the Luxembourg Gardens*), *was a French poetess, stated to have lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. She instituted the Floral Games which were held on May* 1, *at Toulouse, until the Revolution.*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Bradford The Kent, Sussex, or Hampshire papers.*
"*Mentor*" *should apply to a Patents' Agent, as Messrs. Robertson, Fleet-street.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Louth, should address a letter to the Secretary to the Institution in question.*
"*An Admirer of Native Talent.*"—*We are glad to receive, inter alia, our Correspondent's approval of Mr. Harvey's highly poetic designs for our Journal.*
"*E. S.*" *We regret that we have not room for the Lines.*
"*J. K.*"—*We would recommend that inquiries be made of the Music Publishers as to the best town in the South of England for teaching.*
"*A. D.*" *The periodical in question is piratical, and is by no means to be depended upon*
"*Zeus.*" *There was but one competing candidate with Mr. Parry, and it was decided therefore by the Committee that the Second Prize should not be awarded.*
"*M. W.*"—*Apply to any Music Publisher, but Hamilton's Catechisms would answer the purpose*
"*I. G.*" *A cavatina has words attached to it, and is of a serious character.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We are not aware what is the exact pay of a Captain and Lieutenant in the French army.*
"*S. M. R.*" —*We do not remember an instance in the Peerage of England, of a title limited to any given number of lives. Walter Scott, of Highchester, the husband of Mary, Countess of Monmouth, was created Earl of Tarras for his own life only, and at his death the title, of course, expired.*
"*Myrrha.*"—*The Royal Horse Guards are called the* "*Blues,*" *from the colour of their uniform Deglans is married.*
"*Expectations.*"—*The length of time a name may be on the list before a commission is obtained depends on the amount of interest which seconds the application. Without some kind of influential assistance, great delay is sure to intervene.*
"*Corporal B.*"—*The Gazette from the War Office depends on circumstances. Generally, military promotions are announced about once a week.*
"*Henri,*" *and* '*Arma Virumque Cano.*"—*A written application to the Heralds' College would be attended to*
"*S. E. U. C.,*" *Beaminster, should apply to Mr. Cruchley, Publisher, Fleet-street.*
"*Pre York Guide,*" *and* "*Inglis's Channel Islands,*" *may be consulted with advantage.*
"*Art-Union.*" *A List of the Art-Union Prizes may be had at the Society's Office, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.*
"*W. G. C.*" *Hoxton.*—*Yes*
"*Necessitas*" *should apply to a Law Stationer, or advertise.*
"*The Lass by Y.*" *was left out.*
"*W. B.,*" *co Cork, should apply to the Clerk to the Government School of Design, Somerset House.*
"*Izaak Walton*" *had better pay about one guinea for his rod.*
"*Yankee*" *will be entitled to the free use of the Drawing.*
"*A Practical Fisher's*" *Letter has been referred to* "*X. Y.*"
"*A Subscriber,*" *Penzance-street.*—*The Office of the Provident Clerks' Association is at* 49, *Moorgate-street. A letter addressed to Dr. Mullander, the Secretary, will receive a courteous reply.*
"*Bachelor Rhah*" *is a way.*
"*Auto-Safs.*"—*We believe not.*
"*W. H. B.*"—*See* "*Loudon's Arboretum*" *for the best methods of measuring the height of trees, &c.*
"*W. T.,*" *Attleborough, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to engrave it*
"*F. G. K.*"—*We cannot enter into the comparative merits of actors.*
"*J. S.,*" *Hitchin.*—*Apply to Parker and Co., Military Booksellers,* 30, *Charing-cross.*
"*A. M.,*" *Stafford-row, is guessing*
"*Inquirer.*"—*We shall specially take occasion to illustrate Van Deman's Land,*
"*A Constant Reader,*" *Lambeth.*—"*Taylor's System of Short Hand,*" *improved by Harding*
"*E. L. C.*" *is thanked for the Sketch, for which we had not room. A set of Wood Engravers' tools may be purchased for about* 30*s. at Mr. Penn, Newgate-street.*
"*Nimrod,*" *Twyford. The distance from the Kingston Railway to Epsom Downs is about seven miles, and on the race-days, conveyances are in attendance.*
"*T. F.*" *Hoxton. The report of the New Musical Invention has been received, and will, most probably, appear.*
"*A. M. K.*" *will find some excellent information on Diving Bells under the article* "*Submarine Descent,*" *in the* '*Penny Cyclopædia.*"
"*T. N. B.,*" *Ludlow.*—*A Set of Tools for Wood Engraving may be purchased of Mr. Penn, Newgate-street.*
"*Zeus,*" *and* "*Perthensis.*"—*Taylor's* "*Linear Perspective,*" *new edition, improved by Jopling; or, Jopling's* "*Isometrical Perspective,*" *which is preferable to the common Perspective, on many accounts. Both works are published by Taylor, Walsingham-street, Strand.*
"*Speranza.*"—*We do not recommend hair-dyes.*
"*A Mate's Mate*" *should apply at* 157, *Leadenhall-street.*
"*J. L.,*" *Whitehaven, is thanked; but, we have not room.*
"*Dacoit.*" *We are anxious to return the Sketches of Dacoit, &c., but cannot decipher our Correspondent's signature.*
"*A. T.*"—*We do not understand the question.*
"*M. S. F.*"—*Dr. Buckland's* "*Bridgewater Treatise*" *was written with the above names by our Correspondent. We are not in possession of a reply to the first question.*
"*Duncan*" *should apply to any Music-seller.*

*** We have received a copy of a Series of Drawings at the Experimental Squadron, lithographed by Haghe, from Paintings by Gilbert. They are beautifully executed, and are appropriate Illustrations of her Majesty's Visit to Spithead, July 15, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846.

THE military revolutions, or rather revolts of Spain, are almost incomprehensible: some principle there must be involved in them, but what it is we cannot discover. They succeed each other so rapidly, that the blood of one batch of victims is scarcely dry on the ground before we hear of a score of others undergoing the same fate as the close of a similar career. The history of any one of these attempts is the history of all. Officers of different ranks and various degrees of reputation, stationed in some town distant from the capital, hear of a change of Ministry or the break-up of a Cabinet. They immediately meet and "pronounce," as it is called, for whom or for what never distinctly appears. They seize a fort or strong position, and one of them assumes the command of the place, proclaiming martial law, and shooting a few citizens, by way of intimidating the others into non-resistance. Intelligence reaches the capital, and a General somebody, or somebody who wants to be General, is despatched with a few regiments to the locality. Allowing for Spanish delays and procrastination, which pervade everything, the force in due time arrives; and then, provided the repressive body does not "pronounce" too, a fight takes place between these brothers in arms; the insurgents are generally defeated, and then a court-martial is held. Every prisoner brought before it is found guilty, as a matter of course; and the moment the sentence is pronounced, they are marched out to the first convenient spot that offers, and are there shot, with as little ceremony as so many dogs. If the insurgents beat the troops sent against them, the case is reversed -the commanders of the invading regiments being shot instead of shooting; the bloody termination of the scene being the only thing certain and invariable: the revolters then receive commissions and promotions instead of those sent to repress the revolt—and thus the game goes on. As to the people of Spain, it does not appear that they ever interfere in the matter in the slightest degree: whoever holds the fort, or garrison, or citadel, as the case may be, is the ruler; and as, in all these cases, the people and their dwellings are fired upon and battered down by both parties with perfect impartiality, it really is no matter to them who has the upper hand: they have no voice in the matter; in other countries, the Army is paid by the people for the defence of the State, and the protection of life and property. Not so in Spain—there the State belongs to the Army: we firmly believe that three foreign invasions would not have inflicted half the injury on the people of Spain that they have suffered during the last ten years from their own Army alone. If its turbulent and faithless force murdered and slaughtered each other only, they might be left to an internecine war between themselves; but their quarrels shake the whole of society, and render it impossible for trade, commerce, arts, religion, or anything that distinguishes civil life from that of the savage, to take root and prosper.

One of these purposeless insurrections has just terminated: many officers taken in arms against the (at present) Queen's troops, were shot immediately. It is said they died with a "courage and firmness worthy a better cause." Why cannot that better cause be found? Why are Spanish soldiers, of all others here in Europe, so faithless to their allegiance, while the national character is that of a people possessing a keen sense of personal honour? For the slightest reason, or no reason at all, officers revolt. In France and England, Ministers are changed without military insurrections; yet Soult and Wellington have been more celebrated as military leaders than any name in the Spanish service. They have both been in and out of office, without the troops thinking of "pronouncing" in their favour; they remember they have another duty to their Sovereign and country, which is the sentiment the Spanish army seems totally deficient in. The disgust we feel at the brutal ferocity of the victors in these struggles, is increased by knowing that the avengers of to-day are quite ready to be traitors and rebels to-morrow, if they could gain by it a year's pay, or a grade of promotion. This is the source of the evil. Treachery and revolt have so often been rewarded by place and power, that it seems almost legitimate to trade in them.

THE debate on the Ten Hours Bill is again adjourned; the House was prepared for a division on Wednesday afternoon, but six o'clock overtook the Legislators who had made "no note of time," and rendered it impossible. This imperative necessity of breaking up at a certain hour, by "standing order," will prove sometimes an inconvenience, as on the present occasion.

It is confidently asserted that had a division been taken the Ministry would have been in a minority, and that they purposely prolonged the discussion, or rather permitted it to prolong itself, as all discussions have a tendency to do, in order to escape the adverse decision.

Had the Government been left in a minority on the Factory Bill, while the Corn Bill and the Tariff are still pending, it would have been most embarrassing to it, and serious in its consequences to the country. We think it is an error to make the Limitation of Labour a question in which any decision should affect the Government. All the interference hitherto has worked well, and disproved the predictions of ruin that were made upon them; and it seems the general conviction that we may go farther on the principle with perfect safety.

The Protectionist party is quite consistent in supporting the Ten Hours Bill; they recognise the necessity of such interference; but, whether some wish to avenge themselves on Peel for his desertion does not give edge to their zeal, may be doubted. Had he kept to them, they would have carried the Ten Hours Bill, not on principle, but in order not to involve the Government in difficulty. Now, their object is to create that embarrassment, and the passing of the Factory Bill is highly probable. If it does, another "revoke" will be impossible. The day in which the Premier could make the House "rescind" a vote is gone. His own party is divided; and all now depends on which section of that party is joined by the Opposition, which is certainly not bound to repress its opinions to keep him in office. This is the penalty of abandoning old political ties—and no one is more aware of it than the Premier himself.

THE *Caledonia* steamer arrived on Thursday morning, from New York; the intelligence she brings is pacific, and we hope the uncertainty in which the commercial community on both sides the Atlantic has been involved, is almost at an end. The question begins to get wearying, and, to the well disposed, somewhat of a nuisance; war itself might be a not much greater evil than so much talk about it. The House of Representatives has accepted the "peace amendments" of the Committee of the Senate, and it is decided that the notice terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon is given as a means of "amicable settlement." The *New York Herald* states,—

That negociations have been resumed between the Secretary of State and the British Minister; that the *Caledonia* brought out a new offer from the British Government, of a character so favourable that there was very little doubt but that it would be accepted: that a treaty in relation to Oregon was in the course of preparation, and would no.n be sent to the Senate for ratification; and a dozen other things connected with this matter—all of which require confirmation. One thing in relation to this question we do know, and that is, that it is losing its interest on this side of the Atlantic; all fears of a collision between the two countries upon the matter in dispute have disappeared, and there is not that anxiety manifested for a speedy settlement heretofore experienced."

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, the Bishop of EXETER objected that it was contrary to the oath of supremacy and the law of the land.—The LORD CHANCELLOR and the Bishop of ST. DAVID'S supported the bill. After some discussion, the clauses of the bill were sent through Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

IMPRISONMENT OF MEMBERS.—Mr. P. BUTLER gave notice, that on Thursday next he sh uld move for a Select Committee to inquire whether the House had the power to compel recusant members to attend upon committees, and whether the exercise of the power of imprisoning members for not attending was sanctioned by the law of the land.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN-BILL.

The order of the day having been read for the adjourned debate on the third reading of this bill, Mr. COLQUHOUN addressed the House against the bill. He was his opinion that if the measure was carried it would hold out false hopes to many, and in the end be destructive to the agricultural interests of the country.

Mr. C. WOOD supported the bill.

Mr. P BENETT opposed it.

Mr. HINDON said he should oppose the measure, as he considered that large importations of foreign corn would be most detrimental to the British farmer.

The debate was continued by MR. LAWSON and MR. VERNON SMITH.

MR. DISRAELI, in a speech of extreme causticity, opposed the third reading, and concluded by terming Sir R. Peel a blacksmith of other people's opinions, from the time of Mr. Horner to that of Mr. Canning.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the change of opinion made by Sir R. Peel as a most judicious proceeding, and one which the wants of the country imperatively demanded

SIR R. PEEL, at some length, defended his proceedings in bringing forward the present bill, and urged an immediate and permanent settlement of this great question.

After a few words in explanation from MR. DISRAELI,

Lord G. BENTINCK rose and condemned the measure as being uncalled for by any state of distress at present existing.

After a few words from Mr. C. VILLIERS, the House divided:—

FOR THE THIRD READING	...	...	327
AGAINST IT ...	...	...	229
MAJORITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT	...	...	—98

The House adjourned at four o'clock.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—On Thursday an address was presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien from some members of the '82 Club, at Dublin. In the course of his reply the hon member said, he could not but think that the constitutional question at issue were of the highest moment, not alone to the Irish people, but also to each Member of the Legislature, and to every Parliamentary elector in the United Kingdom. Upon the present occasion, however, he was content to waive al reference to collateral issues, and to justify his conduct upon the simple ground upon which it had received their approval; namely, that until a domestic legislature should be obtained for Ireland, his own country demanded his undivided attention. Let them rest assured that those exertions would not be withheld as long as life and liberty remained to him, until Ireland should again "*sit* the declaration of 1782 "that no body of men was entitled to make laws to bind the Irish nation, save only the Monarch, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland."

THE DEANERY OF WINDSOR. This valuable Church preferment, just rendered vacant by the decease of the Hon and Very Rev. Dr. Hobart, who expired at Nocton Rectory, Lincolnshire, on Friday last, is worth between £2000 and £4000 per annum. Amongst the Clergy who have been mentioned as likely to succeed the late Dean, are the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton College; and Lord Wriothesley Russell, who was appointed to a Canonry at Windsor about five years ago. The name of Lord John Thynne, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, has likewise been mentioned.

DEATH OF SIR WM. MILLER, BART.—We have to record the death of Sir Wm. Miller, Bart., better known as Lord Glenmiler, who expired last Saturday morning, at Barskimming, Ayrshire. The deceased baronet was in his 90th. year. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.

THE LATE MURDER AT BATTERSEA. Yesterday, *Mary Clark* was tried at the Central Criminal Court, charged with the wilful murder of her daughter, Ann Clark, by throwing her into the Thames, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid received yesterday state, that accounts had been received there from Malaga, announcing an attempt to assassinate some of the principal officers of the latter city. On the 2nd instant the Political Chief was walking in the street, accompanied by several officers of distinction, when a volley was fired upon them by a band of assassins, which mortally wounded the Colonel of the Provincial Regiment of Granada. The *Expectador* has been sentenced to pay a fine of 50,000 reals (£500) for an article on the Navarre Ministry. A slight *emeute* had broken out at Seville, but had been immediately suppressed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MEIKLEHAM.—William Meikleham, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, died on Thursday (last week), at his house in the College, Glasgow. This removal strikes off the last link, except one or two, of those who remained to connect the present Professors with the distinguished men, Millar, Jardine, Wilson, Young, Richardson, and others, who, about the close of the last and the commencement of the present century, shed lustre on the Univer-ity, and conferred signal benefits on education.

STATE OF TRADE IN BIRMINGHAM.—The manufacturers of the high prices which the Iron masters still insist on, the manufacturers of Birmingham and Wolverhampton find themselves unable to compete with Belgium and other continental countries, and are, in consequence, fully on the home market, which is in a state of great depression. It is a fact which ought to be instructive to the great combination of British iron masters to obtain prices, that Belgium has actually imported iron from the United States, manufactured it, and sent the manufactured article to England, where it has been sold to a profit at less money than the British manufacturer could dispose of his goods for.

ROBBERY TO A LARGE AMOUNT AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last property to a large amount was stolen in Liverpool. It has been a custom of long standing amongst the commercial firms of Liverpool to send their cash, bills of exchange, railway scrip, and other valuable documents in tin boxes, to the banks and other places, there to be kept in strong iron safes until the following morning. Upon the afternoon of Saturday last, a highly-respectable firm sent their box by one of their clerks to be deposited, as usual, until Monday morning, in the Royal Bank. The box contained, at the time it was despatched from the office, bill s of exchg ge to the large amount of £22,000. Most of the bills will become due in the months of June, July, August, and September. The largest of them seems to be the one drawn by Livingston, Syare, and Co., on James Akin, which was for £2186, payable on the 5th of October. It is gratifying to know that the particulars of all the bills had been kept, and this payment of them has been stopped. The box also contained the manifest of the ship *Passenger*, cash to the amount of £47, and scrip in several railways. The clerk stated that he took the box from the Royal Bank, laid it upon the counter, and returned to the office. The clerk at the bank states, upon the other hand, that the box, if left upon the counter, was not seen by him, and that, upon the arrival of the other boxes which had been sent in upon Saturday evening, and missing this identical one from the number, he reported the circumstance. Nothing further was heard of the matter for some hours afterwards, when the box was found entirely emptied of the whole of its contents, was found in one of the streets of the town. It was immediately conveyed by the policeman on duty to the central police station, where a report of the robbery was subsequently made. Therefore, giving that they have stated (they are men in business—he one that he delivered the box at the counter, the other that he never received it in charge

SEIZURE OF STOLEN GOODS AT NORWICH.—A most extensive seizure has just been made by the police in Norwich, consisting of various kinds of manufactures, of which the materials had been systematically purloined by the persons employed in working them. The property taken was of such a variety that it is almost impossible to enumerate it, such a large quantity that it had to be conveyed to the Guildhall in carts. The whole of it was deposited in the Council Chamber, which bore the appearance of a great mart. There were shawls and dresses of every description handkerchiefs of all colours, manufactured and ready for sale—all kinds of silks and yarn, both in a raw and manufactured state —besides reels and bobbins of every size. The total value of the property taken was estimated to be worth very nearly one thousand pounds.

DEMISE OF THE SON OF OLD MORTALITY.—Mr. Robert Paterson, a worthy, quiet character of the olden school, who remembered much of the early history of Scotch boyhood, and the agricultural changes which have so conspicuously improved the appearance of the country during the present and preceding centuries, died at his place of residence, Balmaclellan Village (Scotland), on the 30th ultimo, at the ripe age of ninety-one years. His own parent the hero of Sir Walter Scott in "The Tales of My Landlord"—he of course remembered well; but from innate modesty was shy of speaking of him in the company of strangers. Latter-y "Old Mortality," familiar from his youth upward with the chisel and mallet, devoted himself entirely to monumental masonry some grave-yard for the most part his workshop; and hence the sobriques by which he was known by all the parish boys wherever he wandered.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHAPEL.—On Sunday afternoon, about seven o'clock, during the performance of the evening service at the Wesleyan Chapel, in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, Mr. John Moffatt, a retired servant of the East India Company, residing at 44, John-street, St. George's, who formed one of the congregation, was observed to fall suddenly, as if he had been shot. Mr. Luke Farrow, who also formed one of the congregation, rendered immediate assistance, in which he was assisted by Mr. Rees, a surgeon, residing in the neighbourhood, but their efforts were of no avail, as life was utterly extinct.

POLICE.

THE FORGED SCRIP OF THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY.

On Tuesday, at the MANSION-HOUSE, *John Bannister Faulkner* and *Bentham Fabian*, who were on Saturday last charged with having disposed of forged scrip of the above-mentioned Company, were put to the bar, and Mr. Wilde appeared as counsel for them.

In the evidence given by Mr. Solomons, that gentleman mentioned the name of Mr Richards, through whose hands the forged scrip shares had passed. It is proper here to state, that Daniel Forrester, the officer, having received instructions as to parties who were supposed to have been mixed up in the transactions alluded to, handed in the following letter from Mr. Richards, and said that gentleman would, he had no doubt, be in attendance.

"Understanding that you wish to see me respecting the evidence necessary in the alleged forgery of the Buckinghamshire Railway scrip, I beg to say that I am [illegible] attend at present, but shall be quite prepared, before the next examination, to give you every information in my power respecting the transactions in which I have been concerned.

Yours obediently, EDWARD RICHARDS.

50, Moorgate street, 9th May, 1846.
Mr. D. Forrester, Mansion House."

Mr. Huddlestone, barrister, said he appeared on the part of Mr. Clarke, the gentleman who was charged at Guildhall, on Saturday last, by Mr. Edwards, clerk to Mr. Robins, a stock and sharebroker, with having been concerned in the fraud, although (as Mr. Clarke) had attended at the Mansion-house on Friday, to give all the aid in his power to bring the guilty parties to justice. Mr. Clarke was a person of well-known respectability, and he felt an anxiety to state all that he knew of the transactions, of which, as far as he was concerned, there was never the most distant idea of concealing anything.

Mr Baldwin, for the prosecutor, wished the cases to be adjourned, as there had not been time to procure the necessary witnesses.

Mr. Huddlestone submitted, that such a course would be extremely unjust to his client, who, it was manifest, knew nothing at all about the dishonourable part of any one of the transactions which had taken place.

Alderman Gibbs: Let Mr. Clarke come forward.

Mr. John Clarke then entered the justice-room, and took his station not at the bar but at the bottom of the table.

Mr. Doane, the barrister, attended on the part of Mr. Richards, who was ready to state all he knew as a witness

Mr. Huddlestone said he was desirous to have Mr. Richards examined as to the connection which Mr. Clarke had with the transactions. Mr Clarke had been in communication with Daniel Forrester on Friday, and attended voluntarily, as that officer knew, to give evidence on the subject of the forgeries.

Alderman Gibbs: Does any one now charge Mr. Clarke?—Mr. Baldwin (for the prosecution) could not say that he was prepared to lay before the Alderman any evidence affecting Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Teague (the chief clerk of Guildhall Police Court) then, at the desire of Alderman Gibbs, read the evidence of Mr Edwards, who had sold for Mr. Clarke fifty shares in the Buckinghamshire, &c., Railroad Company

Mr. Huddlestone: You had your commission? Mr. Edwards: Yes. Mr. Robins, my employer, had his commission as the usual course of business. Here the witness expressed an anxious wish to show how he became connected with Mr. Clarke, and then explained the nature and circumstances of their acquaintance. Mr. Richards, who was known to the witness as a witness in the Stock Exchange, the person to whom he had sold Mr. Clarke's shares returned them to him as forgeries, and he, of course, procured *bond fide* scrip shares for them, and gave them to that person. The occurrence put witness to considerable expense, and he went to see whether he could find Mr. Richards, and then he and his brother called at the Hall of Commerce, where Mr. Clarke, upon hearing his name called, appeared, and at once said he was the person for whom he had sold the scrip shares. Mr. Clarke, upon being told the scrip shares were forgeries, and being asked of whom he had them, at once replied, of Mr. Richards. Under such circumstances, seeing that Mr. Clarke was mixed up with the affair, he considered it to be his duty to give that gentleman into custody

Mr. Edward Richards was next called to give evidence, as regarded Mr. Clarke, although he was given to the witness to examine him

The witness said he was a member of the Hall of Commerce

Alderman Gibbs: From whom did Mr. Clarke get those fifty shares?—Witness: From me. I refused to give him them. He then made a friend. It would be of advantage to him. Half the commission was 7*s*. I gave them to Mr. Clarke to sell to realize for me.

Alderman Gibbs: From whom did you get the forged scrip?—Witness from Messrs. Faulkner and Fabian.

Mr. Doane: Had you the slightest suspicion that they were forged scrip shares?—Witness: Not the most remote suspicion of such a thing. The transaction between me and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Edwards was a *bond fide* transaction

Mr. Doane: And are you ready at any time to make the most full statement in your power relative to the transactions in which you were engaged?

It was here stated, that if the matter had been explained, Mr. Clarke would not have been put to the very disagreeable inconvenience to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Edwards said, that he had acted for his own protection, and he considered himself perfectly justified, under all the circumstances.

Mr. Doane: Mr. Clarke and Mr. Richards, said it was quite impossible that any dealing could have been more open and exposed to examination than the course pursued by their clients.

The prisoners, Faulkner and Fabian, were then remanded, and Mr. Clarke, Mr Richards, and several others were requested to attend

Inspector Walker, into whose custody the prisoners were given at the station-house, took bank notes and bills which he had received from the two prisoners when they were charged with the forgery by Mr. Solomons. Faulkner had in his pockets when apprehended £1025 in Bank of England notes, and Fabian was in possession of bills coming due to the amount of £2693 12*s*. 10*d*. Scrip shares on the Madras Railway Company; the Madras, Nellore, and Arcot Railway Company: and the Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's Railway Company, of considerable value, were also in the possession of the prisoners.

Lists of all the documents were made out by the direction of Alderman Gibbs.

THE OUTRAGE UPON A FEMALE IN WESTMINSTER.

Since the apprehension of *William Luff, alias William Mansfield*, on the charge of brutally assaulting and throwing a female out of window, the magistrate of WESTMINSTER Police-Office (Mr Burrell) has, from time to time, inquired after her condition, with a view of ascertaining whether she was in a fit state to give any account of the transaction, and on its being reported to him that she was competent to give a coherent account, although labouring under erysipelas, Mr Burrell, sitting for the express purpose of this disorderly, determined to enter her examination, and on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. W. Taylor, the chief clerk at the Westminster Police Court, he proceeded to the Westminster Hospital, whither the prisoner was conveyed, in order that her evidence might be taken in his presence.

On the previous investigations, three witnesses spoke to the outrageous conduct of the prisoner, towards the woman, one of whom found the accused holding her by the hair, and striking her on the head with a poker; and another witness heard him say, with an oath, "I'll throw you out of the window," and immediately afterwards saw the female hurled into the yard.

The magistrate and clerk having taken their seats by the witness's bed, with the prisoner in front, the proceedings commenced:—

Jane Fallen, examined by Mr. W. Taylor: I lived with the man who now stands before me, whom I know by the name of William Luff. I have lived with him for about a twelvemonth. About eight o'clock in the evening of this day week, I came home and found the prisoner in the room. He began to quarrel with me for not being at home, and said, "This is fine goings on for a man to come home from work, and no fire." One of the lodgers called me out, and the prisoner persuaded me not to go. I said, if he would not let me go out of the room, I would get out of the window. He said, "you had better sit down," and went to the cupboard and got something to eat. While he was at the cupboard I jumped out of the window—which I had attempted before, but he pulled me back.

Mr. Taylor: Do you recollect anything more?—Witness: Yes, I recollect a young woman coming up in the yard

Mr. Burrell: Did he not push you from the window?—Witness: No, sir, he did not.

Mr Taylor: Had you been drinking?—Witness: I had had a little drop to drink.

Mr. Burrell. Was the man sober?—Witness: Yes, quite.

Mr. Taylor: The prisoner offer on any violence?—Witness: No, he did not.

Mr Taylor: Did he not strike you with a poker?—Witness: No, sir, I had the poker in my own hand.

Mr. [illegible]: Did you strike him with the poker —Witness: I was going to, [illegible] from me.

Mr. Taylor: Was there any blood about you?—Witness: Yes, a little.

Mr. Taylor: How came blood about you?—Witness: I fell down and struck my nose, which caused it to bleed. There was no other blood on me before I jumped out of the window.

Mr Burrell: Did he not strike you?—Witness: He only gave me a shove on the side of the head.

Mr. Burrell: Did he not say he would throw you out of the window?—Witness: No, sir, he did not.

Mr. Burrell: Are you quite sure of that?—Witness: I am.

This being the conclusion of her evidence, the prisoner was asked whether he wished to put any question to her. He replied "No," what she had stated was the whole truth.

The female still carries marks of brutal violence; but her condition is much improved, and unless some unfavourable change should take place, her ultimate recovery is not despaired of.

AN IRISH INSULT TO A SCOTCH PEER.

A young man, *Alexander Reed*, who had the appearance of a sailor, was charged on Wednesday, at BOW-STREET, with being found, under suspicious circumstances, in the garden of Buckingham Palace. Police-constable A 119, who detected the accused, stated that he was on duty in the Royal Garden, and about one o'clock that morning he found him lying asleep on a sofa in a tent there. Upon asking him how he came there, he replied that he had no money to pay for a bed, and that he got over the wall of the Park, thinking he should find a place to have a nap unobserved, and got into the tent without being observed by the sentinel. In answer to a question from Mr. Henry, the prisoner said he went into the garden to have a peep at the Queen, and, being very sleepy, he took the liberty of laying down on her Majesty's sofa. Mr. Henry, not being satisfied with this statement, remanded him.

THE ASSASSINATION IN DRURY-LANE.—In consequence of a medical certificate having been sent to Mr. Henry, stating that one of the witnesses, LOUISA COOK, was too ill to attend the Court, Mr. Henry, on Wednesday, sent for the medical attendant, and told Mr. Humphreys that he could not think of sending the boy Graham to trial at the present sessions. Mr. Humphreys said he should not throw any obstacle in the way of any course Mr. Henry might think requisite for the ends of justice. Mr. Henry said that a person had called upon him, and stated he could give important evidence, as he saw the whole transaction; but he (Mr. Henry) should not call him now; he only mentioned it for Mr. Humphrey's information. Mr. Henry remanded Graham for a fortnight.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains a letter from Constantinople, stating that Sir Stratford Canning and Baron de Bourqueney had called for the dismissal of Selim Pacha, on account of his having inflicted torture upon the Christians of Albania; and it adds that the Armenian patriarch who had launched an anathema against such of his flock as had attended the sermons of foreign missionaries, had received from the Emperor of Russia, by way of mark of approbation, a magnificent diamond cross.

The Brighton and Chichester railroad will be opened in its whole extent on Monday, the 25th instant, the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. The conductors say they shall drive an engine through it on 6 miles per hour.

A letter from Vienna states that the marriage between the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg and the Grand Duchess of Russia will be solemnized at St. Petersburg on the 6th of July, the day of the anniversary of the birth of the Empress. The writer adds that it is considered as certain that the Emperor will meet the Empress at Ratisbon.

We have advices from Tahiti up to the end of December; the face of things has not changed. The natives entrenched in their camps remained in a passive state of hostility, and Pomaré, who is with her husband at Raiatea, refused all intercourse with the French. A report was abroad that Pomaré was inclined to relinquish the Protectorate over the Islands of Raiatea, Huahine, and Borabora, which, with some others, were to be left to the natives, on condition that they were not to be put under the protection of any other power. The English and French Admirals had met once to an agreement on the Pritchard Indemnity, and thus matters stood.

A rumour is afloat to the effect that there is to be an immediate consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes, so as to leave only one revenue board for customs or foreign duties, and one for inland duties. It is even said that Sir R. Peel intends to make this arrangement part of his forthcoming budget.

The *Journal de l'Yonne* announces that on Thursday morning (last week), the Count de la Bourdonnaye, on getting out of his bed to dress himself, was struck with apoplexy, and died almost instantaneously.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has advised the King of Naples to oppose the marriage of Count Trapani with Queen Isabella II. On the 16th ultimo the Pope held a consistorium at Rome, at which different Bishops were consecrated. The Holy Father is said to have spoken in very bitter terms of the conduct of the French clergy during the late insurrection in Poland, and it is probable he will address an evangelical letter to the French Bishops.

According to letters from Constantinople, another conspiracy, having for its object the instigation of the inhabitants of Thessaly to revolt, and originating with the philanthropic societies of Greece, has just been detected on the Greek frontier. So far as it may seem, this plot was announced to the Porte by the Russian Minister.

Letters from Vienna of the 3rd instant, state that the Arch-Duke John had been ordered by the Emperor to proceed to Venice, in order to compliment the Empress of Russia, and accompany her to Saltzburg. Grand Prince were being prepared for her Imperial Majesty at Venice.

The States of the Grand Duchy of Baden were re-opened on the 4th, with all the usual ceremonies. The Minister of the Interior, as Commissioner of the Grand Duke, delivered the speech in the name of his Highness, which directed the attention of the Chamber particularly to the question of railroads.

A letter from Marseilles, after announcing that the Duke of Parma had, on Good Friday, granted pardons to the companions of the unfortunate Bandiera, and that they had arrived at Marseilles, mentions a report that others of the political convicts in the affair of Calabria had obtained commutations of their sentences, and that some of them had been set at liberty.

Miss Huguina Leslie, the last representative of the no less ancient than distinguished house of Leslie of Lindores, died on Sunday last, at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of one hundred years, five weeks, and three days, having been born on March 15, 1746. In the rebellion of '45 her father took a very prominent part in the army of the Stuart pretender under William, Duke of Cumberland, and long survived that eventful period.

A letter from Constantinople, dated April 27th, says:—"Admiral Sir William Parker, since his arrival in her Majesty's ship *Virago*, on the 19th inst., has been engaged in a daily succession of fêtes and dinners. On the 23rd, which was St. George's Day, all the English residents of Constantinople were invited to dine with him at the ambassadorial residence. On the 24th he was entertained by the Austrian Internuncio, and on the 26th he dined with the Turkish Ministers and the whole corps diplomatique at the British embassy. On the same day he and his suite were presented to the Sultan by Sir Stratford Canning."

The *Augsburg Gazette*, in letters from Lemberg, April 30, states that much agitation still prevailed in that part of the country. Many of the peasants refused to perform the duties they are bound to do for their landlords, and even go so far as to openly declare that they will proceed to be shared amongst all the inhabitants. Much distress was occasioned for want of food. The authorities were doing all in their power to procure a supply of provisions, but scarcity was a most difficult one.

The Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has fixed the period of the next meeting to be held at Southampton, for the week commencing Thursday, 10th September. The President, appointed at the last meeting at Cambridge, is Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

Intelligence from the frontiers of Servia, dated April 25, announces that Prince Alexander had left Belgrade for Ratschuk, where the Vizier was expected to arrive on the 19th of May. The Prince was accompanied by Petronievich and the Senator Garaschanes, and intended to make presents to the Sultan to the value of upwards of 100,000 ducats. The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia were also to offer magnificent presents to his Highness.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes intelligence from Madagascar, down to the 7th of February last. The Hovas, encouraged by impunity, continued to maintain in force the edict of Queen Ranavala Manjaka, which obliged the English and French to send an expedition to Tamatave. Several vessels engaged by the Governor of Bourbon for the purpose of procuring provisions from Madagascar had been refused admission into Tamatave. The natives, augmented in numbers on the beach, threatened to fire on the crews, and prevented them from landing. An English vessel, which arrived there at the same time, was also delayed sundown, and compelled to put to sea.

The session of the two Chambers of the Netherlands was closed on the 11th inst., by the Minister of the Interior in the name of the King. The review of the affairs of the kingdom, both external and internal, was of a satisfactory nature.

Letters from Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, dated May 2, state that the Chief Tyssowski had succeeded in making his escape, as likewise several emigrant officers, amongst whom was Alois Starawski, a brother of the general of that name. Three of them left behind their red schakoes, and they were even seen to get off in a coach. On the 3rd inst. seven of the insurgents were to be transported to Cracow, to appear before the criminal commission.

On the 1st instant the church of St. Philip Neri, at Barcelona, was inaugurated with a grand mass in music. It replaces an ancient chapel of St. Agnes in the church of the Jesuits, specially appropriated in early days to the use of the French residents at Barcelona.

In the sitting of the Canadian Parliament of the 17th ult., on a division upon the Trade Bill, sent out by Sir Robert Peel, the Government was defeated by a majority of *seven*.

A Trieste letter of the 30th ult. states, from Romelia, that the Turks have attacked the Catholics of that country, torn them from their houses, and dragged them through the streets, because they would not abjure their religion. The Greeks were obliged to interfere to save the victims of fanaticism from being massacred. From this time the bitterness between the Turks and Christians had become so great, that it had been found necessary to send detachments to keep peace between them. According to accounts from Damascus, dated March 31, the Catholic Melchites have also suffered severely from the Turks, who are encouraged by the authorities, and even by the Pacha himself.

The French Government having charged the chief engineer of the department of the Rhône to assemble a commission, and proceed to an inquiry into the causes of the accident when happened on March 1, on the St. Etienne and Lyons railroad, the engineer, who acted as president, has transmitted a report, from which it appears that the engine which broke down had been long in use that the rails to a considerable extent were in a bad condition—that the curves were too sharp and that the diligences were upon the old structure, without springs, and consequently unfit to sustain shocks.

It is stated from Turin, that the Austrian Government had taken offence at some liberal measures lately adopted by the King of Sardinia, and addressed several angry notes to his Majesty. An impression prevails that the Liberals of Italy looked to King Charles Albert for support, notwithstanding the former defeat of their revolutionary views by the accession of the same Sovereign from "the cause."

The *Berlin Zeitung* contains a correspondence from Posen, under date May 4th, in which it is stated that a collision between a squadron of Hussars and the populace had taken place at Kosten, and that many of the latter (report says the eighteen) had been severely wounded. It appears that the inhabitants of the town had been informed that the head clergyman was to be arrested on political grounds, and that they had assembled in a tumultuous manner in order to prevent his removal. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* also mentions the occurrence, but does not state that any persons were wounded.

A GLITTERING DELUSION.

To the Editor or the "Times."

Sir—About a twelvemonth ago, or less, a certain weekly paper issued a prospectus, inviting attention to a plan by which some thousands of pounds would annually be obtained for the small outlay of £1 0*s*. per annum—the distribution of the money pocketed on the prizes and numbers of the Art-Union. That institution disapproved of this lottery; and I think too much praise cannot be given to it for preventing a more extensive system of gambling than must even necessarily accompany all societies of the like kind. They announced, about six weeks since, that they should draw their prizes in such a way as to baffle the attempts of the newspaper in question. That journal, on the following Saturday, announced that, whatever the Art-Union might do, they would adhere to the terms of their advertisement; and that, no matter how the Art-Union drew its prizes, their distribution should be regulated by it. The Art-Union, I understand, drew by names, and not by numbers, thus effectively disconcerting this thousand pound scheme. The advertisements respecting it are now withdrawn, the boards at the office are taken down, and all has resumed its wonted quiet. Nor a word is now said of the thousands of pounds annually: the victims of the "day" who have subscribed in the hopes of becoming a thousand pounds richer, have now only to lament with ONE WHO DID NOT GET £1000.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We resume this subject from last week.

Our introductory remarks have indicated the radical errors of the Continental Schools of Art. The defects of detail and execution follow so immediately from these fundamental mistakes, that it is hardly worth while to trace their growth step by step, or to point them out one by one.

The English School if we may use the expression when there is no school, but many skilful mannerists and a crowd of imitators—has, with few exceptions, avoided the vain attempt at resuscitating dead forms. But, in revenge, it has in many instances run into the equally fatal error of regarding imitation as one of the great, if not the great end of art. The obvious straining towards this end on the part of the artist has led to an exaggerated value of a successful attainment of it on the part of the spectator.

We find a majority of the pictures in an English Exhibition challenging admiration on the score of dexterous representation of draperies, clothes, furniture, and accessories of all kinds, "even to" the "texture" of "porcelain" and we find a majority of Exhibition-haunters confining their praise to the skill displayed in these points, and learnedly minute in finding out and condemning whatever is "unlike nature." They are not aware that this, as one sense, is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon a picture.

The object of imitation is to deceive. The pleasure it produces arises from an amazement for a moment the thing to be that which we know it is not.

To produce this, is the intention of a wax-work; and it is only by placing waxworks and pictures on a level, that we can admit "imitation" to be a proper end of art.

Besides aiming in their mistaken efforts at literal imitation of textures and surfaces, our artists show a sad lack of cultivation in their choice of subjects; and, when next to nothing is done in the treatment of them. This weakness arises from the preceding error. If imitation be the artist's aim, the choice of subjects is a matter of no importance. Nay, as only the trivial can be imitated, subjects abounding in trivialities are those which, according to this theory of art, most naturally suggest themselves to the artist.

We have already intimated that the present Exhibition is above the average of excellence. The works of the Academicians naturally claim earliest notice.

Landseer, in popular appreciation, stands highest of present English painters. He has no living rival, few dead ones. Snyders has more motion and more jaggedness, but has not yet shown the inner nature of the brute as Landseer was the first to do. He has four pictures this year; all remarkable for his peculiar mastery of hand in giving texture, his clean and pleasing colour, and his well-defined unmistakeable line of intention, when there is any intention, in the work.

His "Time of Peace" is a scene on the Downs near Ramsgate. It is a bright summer day: below the cliff the blue sea is rippling, cheerfully, under the warm sunshine; a family are amusing themselves at Cave Cradle, surrounded by sheep. Rusty howitzers lie at intervals along the cliff, dismounted from their carriages. Round one of them, in the foreground, the sheep are gathered—a lamb is sucking the teat, a fresh swarm grazes from the very muzzle of the gun. Here is a sentiment which elevates the picture above the literal class; yet the overpowering sublimities of the handling, the wonderful way in which the short curly texture of the coats is distinguished from the fleece of the sheep, the painting of the grass, and the rusty cannon, almost quenches the sentiment, or at least does much to overlay it. The companion picture, "Time of War," is restored from literalness by some fine touches of more delicate sentiment, when we might have looked for the higher and broader play of imagination. Two chargers, a white and a black one, with their dead riders, are lying in a confused heap among the ruins of a farmyard. The head only of the white horse is visible,—the eye glazed, the nostril stiffened in death. The black horse is mortally wounded, rolling his haunches in an impotent effort to rise, and the breath projected from his nostrils in the recoil. The touch of fancy is in the broken flower-pots, with the rose and geranium still fresh and sweet, and living amidst the sooty smoke and ruin. They tell of peacefulness and innocence, and women's hands; and in the grim associations which they give to, enforces a contrast, and carry away the mind to the quiet and happier time. It is in such a work as this that we recognise a true conception of the purposes of art. This is sedirect wanting in the nature called "Refreshment"—a white horse munching carrots, two resting dogs, and a pair of peasants watching all. Perhaps, however, the sentiment of contented enjoyment which breathes from the picture, may elevate it into

FINE ARTS.

with triumphing in this low-lying, but prettily-flowered field, will Mr. Corbould venture into the awful mountain range of the high Heroic, Historic, Religious, or whatever name belongs to the domain in which rule Raphael and the Italians? The "Christ Restoring the Daughter of Jairus" is perfect in manipulation—clean to an abomination. The dead child has none of the emaciation of lingering illness—no damps of the death-chill on limb or brow. She is a trim, plump, well-conditioned maiden—much such a one as his "Eggseller" would be cut of her petticoats. The Christ has no speck or soil upon him; no dust upon his lowly feet, no stamp of sorrow or suffering on his smooth face. His hair is fresh from brush and comb, and by no means innocent of Macassar: so with everything. The qualities which would be meritorious in an humbler class of painters, are utterly and unqualifiedly abominable in the treatment of grave and elevated themes, which the artist seems to take a pleasure in selecting. His "Entrance of the Boy King" is less objectionable, though, even here, everything wears an air of theatrical pageantry. Still, this suits the subject; and, by a lavish use of gum and body colour, a rich and imposing effect is attained in the foreground. In one place we saw a dash of colour fixed on the glass, instead of the paper underneath—a trick, and a peculiarly unworthy one, because glass and picture are not one and indivisible.

We could not have believed that Penley could have condescended to anything so life-like and unpretending as "The Head of a Country Girl," a masterpiece of colour and fidelity to nature, snatched from any cottage door in Kent or Suffolk, and transferred to paper before the wonderment has quite left her round eyes, or the flush faded from her apple-cheek. We like the little dashes of the great men best. We should prefer one little bit of H. Warren, like (277) "On Wimbledon Common," a simple transcript of green heath-land, with a tree or two breaking the level, to all the "Dried-up Wells" and "Dying Camels" and "Desert Scenes," he paints, however cleverly, without having seen them.

Kearney comes out with a certain sober solidity of colour, and an intention in his heads, which promise well. His "Nonconient" is a real Ironside; his Bible on one side counterpoising his standing tuck on the other. His "Cromwell and Wildrake" has the same merits of meaning in the faces, and careful modelling, with a sobriety of tone which subordinates the background and accessories as they ought to be subordinated.

D'Egville follows Varley with a bold hand, and with a success which induces regret that he should not follow nature instead.

Hardwicke has several forest scenes from nature, and looking like it—coarse, but real, and telling of the open air—wholesome pictures, which make one breathe freely as one looks at them: and Youngman has a "View on the Tees," remarkable for its air and the local truth of colour.

But how comes it we have omitted Topham all this while? His "Mavourneen" is the gem of the exhibition; a young Irish mother watching her baby, and the grandmother cowering by her side, in all the picturesque squalor of a Galway cabin, but hallowed and heightened by a sentiment the more deep and tender for its homeliness. This is a drawing which will touch many hearts and awaken womanly sympathies towards poor Ireland. We are sorry it is the only picture of this charming artist, who knows his art, and what his art can do, so well.

Jutsum has some green and sunny landscapes; and Dodgson, a number of those charming little combinations of wood and architecture, which he composes with such a fine feeling for tone and line. His "Avenue" has very high merit; it stretches along cool, and calm, and stately. And his old-world uninhabited castle (340), with its gardens weed-grown and tangled, and its nightingale-haunted brakes, is a work of real and chastened imagination.

Lindsay, also, has several small landscapes, of harmonious and agreeable colour.

G. Howse, however, may share the landscape honours of the New Society with Duncan. His "Frankfort-on-the-Maine" is a most elaborate river view, with a mass of shipping grouped skilfully, and the old tower of the Cathedral coming out in grey and airy tones above the houses of the quay. His "Abbeville" is one of those picturesque squares of timbered houses which seem to have been built for artists to copy; and he has half-a-dozen rich little bottings of still-life and architecture, which are equally facile and agreeable.

Boys has several large and elaborate views, chiefly in France—one especially of the Seine and the Quays of Paris—rather cold in tone, but very skilful in the management of the perspective.

Callow's seas are hard and formal: his ships are stuck on the top of waves like haycocks, and give up the attempt to float in despair of success with such ridgy unyielding water.

Chase deserves notice for his "Interior of the Hall of Justice at Bruges," though it wants the solidity and daylight of Nash's view of the same room.

We have engraved Jenkins's fine picture, "Le Récit d'Une Grande Bataille," attached to which in the catalogue are the following lines from one of Béranger's songs:

"Puissance et gloire
Cris de Victoire
Rien n'approche de mon pays
De tout quitter mon cœur me prie
Je reviens pauvre, mais content."

The accompanying Illustration is from the Old Water-Colour Society—Alfred Fripp's "Irish Courtship," noticed in our "Gossip" of last week. We have appended a few characteristic lines:—

IRISH COURTSHIP.

DERMOT.

Arrah! Kathleen asthore! 'tis my own heart is breaking,
From the cruel disdain which now laughs in your eyes;
Sure, 'tis a full week since the drink I'm forsaking,
And I join in no scrimmidges now with the b(o)ys.
Then turn round, my darling! your coldness will wither
The heart-flow'rs I tenderly cherish for you—
I have taken the pledge, dear: Ah! Kathleen, look hither!
This medal proves Dermot is sober and true.

KATHLEEN

Ah! thin, Dermot, I'm glad that you 've taken to water;
'Twill cool all the flames that your love fans for me—
Perhaps you mistake me for Mahony's daughter,
You danced with all day, at the fair of Tralee;
While there sat poor me, like Ste. Charity's statue,
With two little children I danced on my knee
Don't talk to me, Dermot, about Father Mathew
Go! marry Miss Mahony; I will be free.

DERMOT.

Then, here—take this medal! My lone heart is sinking;
The hopes that I lived on are lost in despair;
No comfort now left to poor Dermot, but drinking—
No joy but the wild one—a fight at the fair.

KATHLEEN.

Oh! say not so, Dermot, you make my breast flutter
With fear; but you'll never see that cray'thure again!

DERMOT.

Your smile to my heart is a hot knife through butter!
To you, dear, for ever I'll constant remain.

L'ENVOI.

E'en so he did: achievement rare!
And Erin seldom hail'd a pair
So fond, through every scene of life,
As Dermot and his faithful wife.
Joy, when it came, was doubly joy;
And sorrow's self held mirth's alloy.
Oh! thus may every pair be seen,
Happy as Dermot and Kathleen!

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"IRISH COURTSHIP."—BY ALFRED FRIPP.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"LE RÉCIT D'UNE GRANDE BATAILLE."—BY JOS. J. JENKINS.

CHURCH FOR THE SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

On Monday, the foundation-stone of a Church expressly for the accommodation of the Seamen of the Port of London, was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of ladies, noblemen, and gentlemen, subscribers to this new spiritual provision for our seamen. The site has been judiciously chosen, in Dock-street, very near the London and St. Katherine's Docks, the Sailors' Home, and the Seamen's Asylum.

The preparations for the ceremony were well planned. From the walls of the new Church, which have already been raised to the height of about 16 feet, a blue and white canvass awning was stretched and carried up to a lofty ridge, from which the Union Jack floated outside. On a platform, erected in the centre of the area, and covered with Turkey carpeting, three chairs were placed, one a chair of state for the Prince; that on the one side for the Bishop of London, and that on the other for the Lord Mayor. Immediately to their right, over an opening in the floor, was suspended from pulleys the foundation-stone, which, being lowered by the ropes attached, fitted to one of corresponding dimensions, and enclosed a bottle containing the plan of the building and the inscription. The whole of the remaining space was occupied by crimson-covered seats in ascending rows, which were filled by ladies and gentlemen. The Clergy, who attended in considerable numbers, occupied three benches immediately behind the Prince; the seats in front were occupied by the Lords of the Admiralty, the Committee, and their ladies. The upper and back benches were occupied by seamen and their apprentices, who acted as an excellent choir.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, arrived on the the ground in Dock-street, at about a quarter to three o'clock, and shortly after was surrounded by the following official and distinguished personages:—Lords Commissioners and officers of the Admiralty, Earl of Ellenborough, Vice Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Rear Admiral Bowles, Captain W. A. Baillie Hamilton, the Lord Mayor, Admiral Lord Radstock, Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Admiral the Earl of Cadogan, Admiral Sir R. W. Otway, Admiral Sir George Mundy; Captains, Royal Navy, George Hope, Codrington, Bazalgette, Pierce; Aldermen Sir Claudius Hunter, Sir John Pelly (of the Trinity Board); and the following reverend gentlemen—the Bishop of London, Mr. Chapness (rector of the parish), C. I. Smith, chaplain of the floating chapel, &c.

Previous to the interesting ceremony taking place, the Prince, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, the Bishop of London, the Lords of the Admiralty, Capt. Pierce, secretary to the institution, H. Labouchere, Esq., treasurer, &c., proceeded to the Sailors' Home, immediately at the back of the new building, and, after going through that establishment, the Prince expressed himself highly gratified with his visit, and returned to the site of the Church, where, as on his first arrival, his Royal Highness was warmly cheered.

The ceremony was then commenced by the Treasurer, Mr. Labouchere, reading the following address:—"May it please your Royal Highness, On behalf of the Directors of the Church for Seamen and myself I beg to express our most grateful thanks to your Royal Highness for your kindness in coming among us this day, to lay the foundation-stone of the first Church which has ever been erected in this metropolis for the use of seamen, all the sittings in which, 800 in number, are to be perfectly free. I cannot refrain from availing myself of the present opportunity, also, to express our most grateful thanks to her Majesty, for her liberal support in favour of this national undertaking; and I sincerely trust that the countenance it has received both from her Majesty and yourself will induce others to come forward, and supply the remaining funds necessary to the completion of the Church."

A band of choristers, placed in one of the galleries, then sang an appropriate hymn, followed by the reading of the 84th psalm, the Lord's Prayer, and the dedication.

All things being ready, the stone was lowered into its place, and his Royal Highness, adjusting it, repeated the following:—"We place this foundation-stone in faith and hope to the glory of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." The usual number of coins had been previously deposited in a cavity prepared for them, and the following inscription was then read aloud by the Architect:—

This foundation-stone of the Church for Seamen of the port of London was laid on Monday, 11th day of May, 1846, in the eighth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., her Majesty's consort, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Bishop of London, J. H. Labouchere, Esq., Treasurer, Henry Roberts, F.S.A., Architect: William Cubitt and Co., Builders.

The choristers then chanted the 122nd Psalm—"I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord;" the Bishop offered three prayers, and then dismissed the people with the Apostle's benediction.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in plain clothes, and wore the blue riband with the star of the Order of the Garter. The Marquis of Abercorn also wore his star and riband.

Before leaving, his Royal Highness desired that three cheers should be given for the success of the work; which were given by the sailors, and three more for her Majesty and the Prince. His Royal Highness on re-entering his carriage, was most enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowds outside the building. A liberal collection was made at the Church door in aid of the building fund, which, we understand, is still between £2,000 and £3,000 short of the estimated sum required—£9,000.

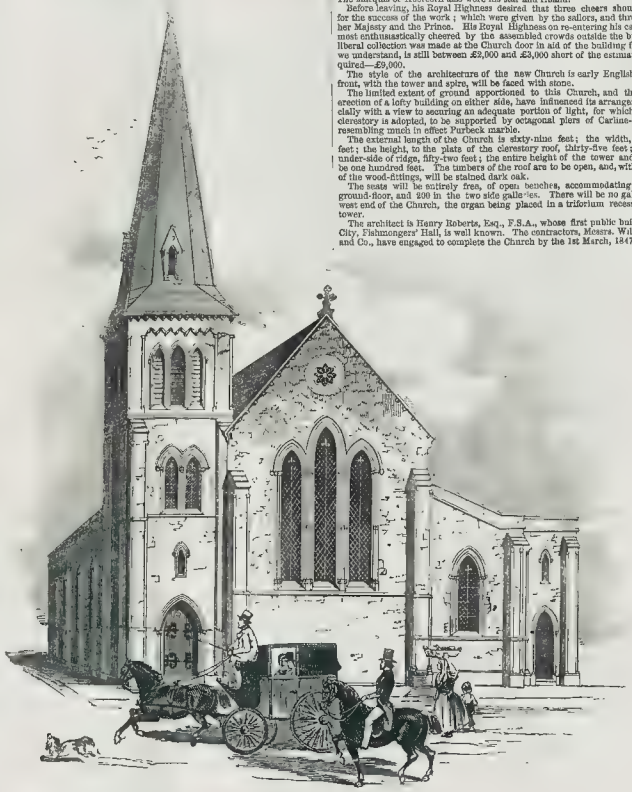
The style of the architecture of the new Church is early English; the west front, with the tower and spire, will be faced with stone.

The limited extent of ground apportioned to this Church, and the probable erection of a lofty building on either side, have influenced its arrangement, especially with a view to securing an adequate portion of light, for which purpose a clerestory is adopted, to be supported by octagonal piers of Carline-nose stone resembling much in effect Purbeck marble.

The external length of the Church is sixty-nine feet; the width, fifty-three feet; the height, to the plate of the clerestory roof, thirty-five feet; and to the under-side of ridge, fifty-two feet; the entire height of the tower and spire will be one hundred feet. The timbers of the roof are to be open, and, with the whole of the wood-fittings, will be stained dark oak.

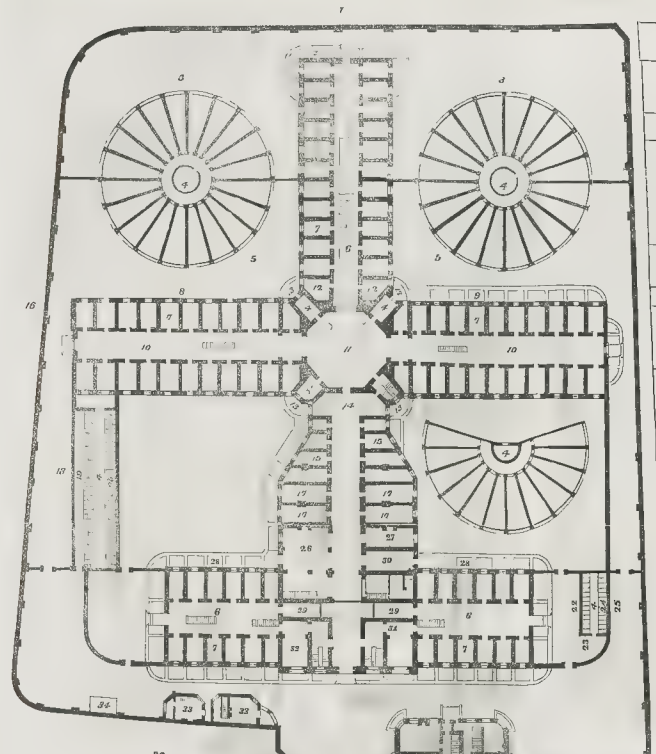
The seats will be entirely free, of open benches, accommodating 600 on the ground-floor, and 200 in the two side galleries. There will be no gallery at the west end of the Church, the organ being placed in a triforium recess within the tower.

The architect is Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A., whose first public building in the City, Fishmongers' Hall, is well known. The contractors, Messrs. William Cubitt and Co., have engaged to complete the Church by the 1st March, 1847.



CHURCH FOR SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON, DOCK-STREET.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH, ON MONDAY LAST.



GROUND PLAN OF THE MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.

THE MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION.

We are now enabled to present to our readers the Ground-plan of the Middlesex House of Detention, the laying the foundation-stone of which was detailed in our Journal of last week. By reference to the plan of the model prison at Pentonville, engraved in No. 37 of our Journal, and comparing it with the annexed plan, the reader will perceive the plan of the House of Detention to be modified in some of its details, from the "Separate System" pursued at Pentonville.

REFERENCES TO THE ENGRAVING.

1. Corporation Row.
2. Wing for Males.
3. Exercising yard for Males.
4. Officers
5. Exercising yard for Juveniles.
6. Corridor
7. Cells
8. Wing for Males.
9. Wing for Juveniles.
10. Corridor
11. Central Hall.
12. Store
13. Area
14. Hall
15. Reception Cells.
16. Bridewell Walk
17. Solicitors Rooms
18. Visiting Places
19. Passage for Friends
20. Male Prisoners.
21. Friends.
22. Visiting Places.
23. Prisoners
24. Friends
25. Female Prisoners.
26. Officers Mess
27. Governor's Office
28. Wing for Females
29. Passage to Females Wing.
30. Surgeon's Room.
31. Clerk's Office
32. Reception Room for Females.
33. Lodges
34. Dead House.
35. Governor's Residence.
36. Short's Buildings.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

Earl Howe was the Director of the Sixth Scheme, and although it contained only one novelty, it was interesting and judicious. The Queen Dowager, the Archbishop of York, and a very fashionable assemblage, attended Monday's rehearsal, and at Wednesday's performance there were present Prince Albert, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London and Oxford, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl and Countess Cawdor, Earl and Countess of Powis, Earl of Devon, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Templetown, Sirs W. Curtis, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, T. Phillips, S. Glynne, Miss Burdett Coutts, &c. Handel's "Coronation Anthem" opened the concert, and, by the same master-mind, there were choruses from the "Messiah," and "Solomon," and his "Serenico" overture. A chorus from Beethoven's fir t mass in C, "Glory to God," the English words by Mr. Gardiner, of Leicester, who deserves the credit of having first introduced Beethoven's works into this country, for which act of high intelligence he was declared by the professors of those days to be a madman! A Motett, by Zanoni, "Veni Sancta Spiritus," was a puerile work; the conclusion was evidently borrowed from Locke's music in "Macbeth."

Stevens' lovely Glee, "Te spotted snakes," was nicely sung by Madame Caradori Allan, Messrs. Hawkins, Lockey, and Machin. The lady singer's delicate and finished style and excellent enunciation were the admiration of the room. Greatorex's arrangement of Dr. Clarke's Melody, "Bird of the wilderness," was given by Miss Bassano, Hawkins, Lockey, and Machin. The leading item of this programme was Pischek's wonderful interpretation of Glück's Scena, from "Iphigenia in Tauride"—the celebrated Orestes' air. Forte and pianissimo declamation, this was a truly magnificent display of vocal genius. He also sang Hummel's Prayer, "Vater, ich rufe dich," most impressively, and with Caradori the well-known Duet from Paer's "Agnese."

Herr Hoelzel, from Vienna, gave, in German, Haydn's song from "The Seasons," "With joy the impatient husbandman," in which is the skilful under-current of the movement; "The Surprise," correctly, but without style and feeling. Madlle. Rummel, in Mozart's air from the "Seraglio," "Lontan da quel," displayed an extraordinary compass of voice, singing up to D in alt, but the effect was not agreeable. Mozart must have written this air for his "Queen of Night" soprano, who went up to F. Miss Bassano, who was a Royal Academy pupil, made a very favourable impression in Mozart's "Non più di fiori." She has been studying and acting in Italy, and has acquired energy in her style. She bids fair to occupy a high position here. Her voice is a beautiful mezzo-soprano, and she has considerable powers of execution. The Archbishop of York directs next Wednesday's concert, on behalf of the King of Hanover.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE HULLAH TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The Fourth Choral Meeting at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday night, was well attended. The performances was much as usual; sometimes good, more often unsteady, and ever and anon the singers were alarmed. The simplest works fared best; and it is a pity that complicated pieces should be selected, only to prove, apparently, that the system of Wilhelm can never make finished vocalists.

VOCAL CONCERTS.—The glee-singing at the Second Scheme was admirable. Miss Hawes's execution of the counter-tenor song in Galbraith's "Queen of the Valley" was perfection itself. Stafford Smith's "Blest Pair of Sirens," one of the most difficult glees ever written, was smoothly done by Miss Birch, Miss R. Dickson, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. H. Phillips. Weoble's glee, "Discord, Dire Sister;" W. Knyvett's arrangement of Reeve's melody, "The Rose of the Valley;" Gluck's solo, quintet, and chorus, "Invano alcun desir;" and Miss Hawes's charming singing of Arne's "Water parted from the Sea," were encored. Purcell's "Frost Scene," from "King Arthur," required orchestral accompaniments. Arne's arrangement of *Mandane's* song in "Artaxerxes," "If o'er the cruel tyrant, Love," was well interpreted by Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Bradbury; as also Wilbye's madrigal, "Sweet honey-sucking Bees," by the full choir. Steven's glee, "It was a Lover and his Lass;" Handel's chorus, "The Many rend the Skies;" Haydn's song, "O Tuneful Voice," sung by Mr. Hobbs; and Handel's air, "He layeth the Beams," given by Mr Phillips, were included in this judicious selection.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF FEMALE MUSICIANS.—This admirable institution was established in 1839, through the active exertions of Miss Masson. The Annual Concert was well patronized. All the performers gave their gratuitous services; and we are happy to record the names of Sivori, Cioffi, the great trombone player, Pischek, Hoelzel, F. Labiache, Misses Bassano, Duval, Ley, Rainforth, Cubitt, Lincoln; Mrs. A. Toulmin, Mrs. A Shaw, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, Miss Steele, Mrs Severn; Mr. Rafter, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Keech, Mr. Howe, &c. Mr. Lucas conducted, and Mr. T. Cooke led the band, in which were Howell, Harper and sons, Platt, Anderson, Willy, Card, Phillips, Patey, Paton, G. Cooke, Smithies, Baumann, &c., &c.

MISS STEELE.—This clever and much respected vocalist gave her Annual Concert on Monday night, which was well attended. Mdlle Horrenberger played a pianoforte caprice by Dohler very creditably. Sivori and Madame Dulcken performed a duo on violin and piano with *eclat*. The vocalists were Madame F. Labache, Madame Fastol, Misses Birch, Steele, Williams, Rainforth; Messrs. Bodda, Machin, Lockey, Calkin, and Signor F. Labiache. There was a band led by Mr. Cooke, and Messrs. Dorrell, Lavenu, and Brinley Richards officiated as accompanyists.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—No. 5 of Op. 18, No. 3 Op. 59, and Op. 132 (posthumous), were executed at the fifth meeting on Monday, by Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot. The quatuors of Beethoven having now been gone through, the Haydn and Mozart gems will be given at the future concerts, but carrying out the principle of a complete illustration of quartet composition, one by Beethoven will be inserted as a climax at the close of each programme.

MR. LOVER.—This popular illustrator of Irish life and manners commenced his season in London at the Princess' Room, on Monday last, and was heartily greeted in a new entertainment called "The Queen's Visit to Ireland" not our most gracious Majesty, as the title indicated, but Queen Mab. Lover's stories and jokes were inexhaustible in fancy, feeling, and fun; and his singing, although he has no voice, is full of character and expression

MR. WILSON'S SCOTTISH SONGS.—These entertainments continue to be well patronised, at the Music Hall, in Store-street.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS had their seventh Concert on Monday last, but we were unable to be present. Yesterday (Friday) morning that much respected and intellectual vocalist, Madame Caradori Allan gave her annual Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms. We are compelled, from want of space, to omit our notice, as also of the performance of Haydn's "Creation," last night, at Exeter Hall; and of Mr. Gantter's interesting Musical Lectures. The Ethiopian Serenaders continue to attract at the St. James's Theatre

MDLLE. COLETTI'S CONCERT.—This lady's name is Collins, and she is a promising *pianiste*, who does not require a foreign name to advance her interests. She gave a good concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, with Sivori and Goffredoni as the instrumental lions, and Madame Albertazzi, Miss Birch, Madame Knespel (a clever German vocalist), Mr. Bodda, Mr. John Parry, and Herr Pischek, as the vocal stars. M. Julien de Gunes was the pianoforte accompanyist. There was no orchestra, and the announced pieces were changed most unceremoniously.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

M. Onslow, the great French composer, who is the son of an Englishman, left town yesterday for his seat in Clermont (Puy de Dome). He was much *fêted*, during his stay here, by the leading amateurs and artists. He speaks in the highest terms of the state of music in this country, and was delighted beyond measure at the performances of the Philharmonic Society, Beethoven Quartet Society, Musical Union, &c. He declared to many friends that England was now the first of musical nations, as every school was represented, and each speciality was unrivalled of its kind. This is a great compliment from such a high authority His admiration of Costa, as a Conductor, was unbounded. "I would rather," said he to the writer of this article, "that he should conduct my compositions than myself. His power over a band has no parallel within my recollection." M. Onslow was much struck by the fact that our lady-amateurs of rank and distinction followed the classical performances with scores,]

The reception of Persiani, Salvi, and Ronconi, in Madrid, has been most triumphant.

A WEEK'S MUSIC.—This morning, rehearsal of Fifth Philharmonic programme, for Monday's Concert. On Monday morning, rehearsal of Ancient Concert; and Madame Pleyel's First Pianoforte Recital On Tuesday morning, Fourth Meeting of "Musical Union," and in the evening, Concert of Mr. Kialbrark and Mr. Gratian Cooke. And Wednesday, Madame Puzzi's Morning Concert; and in the evening, Seventh Ancient Concert. On Thursday, *Soirée Musicale* of Regondi and Mr. G. Case. On Friday morning, Mrs. Anderson's Concert; and in the evening, Mr. H. B. Richards's Concert. On Saturday morning, the Third Royal Academy Concert. Opera every night at Drury Lane Theatre; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Her Maje-ty's Theatre.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Smith O'Brien still defies the Saxon, and submits to the durance vile of the cellar and his regimen of tea and toast. He sternly refuses to pay the fees, (which amount there we are not informed) to £20 a-day. He rejects wine and spirits. We hope that his friends are searched when they visit him, and that no drop of the "crater" finds its way into the cellar, to enliven the prisoned hours of the martyr. By the way, why should not an Irish martyrology be written, after the fashion of "Fox's Acts and Monuments," with illustrations representing the dreadful sufferings of O'Connell and his companions in the Richmond Penitentiary, and O'Brien over his tea and toast in the cellar? The severest tortures they underwent were probably those of indigestion, consequent upon liberal feeding and limited exercise. "O'Connell at the steak" would be a noble subject for Repeal pencils: the member for Limerick solaces his captivity with verse. The following effusion, suggested by the well-known lines of *Lovelace to Althea*, is a favourable specimen of the martyr's muse:—

When John from Bellamy's the things
Bears to the cellar gate,
And my small steak and murphies brings
Upon a well-warmed plate;
When martyrdom to humble fare
Gives zest no sauce can buy,
I would not call the Great Lord Mayor
My uncle—no not I!

When Irish members flock around,
And Saxons leave their manes,
Despite the fees of many a pound,
And Gossett's monstrous claims;
While Saxon tyrants, undismayed,
I slang o'er my Bohea,
No scandal-mongering old maid
Doth more enjoy her tea.

Tho', starling-like, confined, I
"I can't get out" may sing,
Lord George himself cannot deny
Of Ireland's heart I'm King!
While Dillon Browne, fain, if he could,
Would be shut up like me,
Ould Dan himself was not so good
A martyr—no, not he!

Vile Gossett sha'n't a penny make
Of me, that I'll engage,
No wine nor "spirits" will I take
While I am in the cage.
While letters I can write, to prove
To my consistency,
That I'm a hero, I'd not move,
Not for a barony!

Not content with monodies of this pensive, but yet determined, character, the honourable member for Limerick keeps up an animated correspondence. Here is an epistle to the great original martyr, Daniel O'Connell, which borrows the cadence and flow from Pope's well known epistle of Eloisa to Abelard.

O'BRIEN TO O'CONNELL.

In this which some may call "an awful cell,"
Where Gossett's deputy and I do dwell,
Where a teetotal regimen obtains;
What means this tumult in O'Brien's veins?
Why rore my thoughts beyond this calm retreat,
Why ain't martyrdom more short and sweet?
To see you to the Richmond oft I came,
Why, now I'm locked up do not you the same?
Relentless walls, whose granite round contains
An Irish martyr doomed to Saxon chains,
Thou ragged waiter, by whose hand each morn
My tea and toast from Bellamy's are borne:
Ye foes, which still accumulating keep,
But which to pay O'Brien is too deep!
Think not (though martyrdom's a bore, I own)
O'Brien's pluck to cowardice hath grown.
All is not Gossett's while Repeal has part,
And I, from Limerick, reign in Ire.and's heart.
I am a hero still, and see with pain,
O, Dan, thy envy thou canst scarce restrain.
Soon as the papers eager I enclose,
I light on Saxon jests at martyrs' woes.
In leading articles my name appears
Still plied with puns, still ushered in with jeers.
I tremble, too, whene'er thy name I find,
For mine is certain to come close behind.
How, in the Richmond, you tucked in, they know,
And fancy that all martyrs do it so.
How little do they guess my different doom!
Pent, where by swing a cat there scarce is room;
Were, how'er hard I live (infornal shame!)
That Gossett swears he'll charge me just the same.
Write Steele a letter, that my name may shine
In Conciliation Hall, along with thine.
Swear that I'll never yield a step till they
Command me to submit, then p'r'aps they may.

IMITATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

The withering ridicule bestowed by Horace upon literary imitators in his one emphatic appellative, "servile herd," has been repeated times without number, and the veriest tyro is now aware that theirs is, of all the sins of composition, the greatest. But since Horace's time, an entirely new kind of literary imitation has come upon the field, one in which publishers are primarily, and in general authors only secondarily, concerned. It consists in the presentment of works in direct imitation of others which, whether from their originality and merit, or from their aptly subserving some public need, have met with success. The writings of Swift and Pope tell us of a branch of "the trade" devoted to this business early in the last century, with Edward Curl for its most eminent professor. But it has, in our times, reached a magnitude, compared with which its early history is as mewling infancy to a Hercules's manhood. It is now absolutely impossible for the slightest originality to be shown in any of the forms of paper and print, but it is immediately set upon by scores of the bibliopolic pecus, and tossed and gored into a thousand deformations.

* * * * * * *

Thus is the public imposed upon in literature. To every favourite work which it makes its way through an entangling brushwood of similative works, al. pretending to be the true work in the first place; and in the second, if the first trick fail, to be better. Every now and then its attention is attracted by a spectacle which will not be overlooked; for, go where the public will, there is the portentous announcement. Well, the public reads the advertisement, and (we shall suppose the thing referred to is a newspaper), on finding nothing remarkable in such matters, it yields a kind of credence to the tale which it is told—as to interests of its own to be advanced, and so forth. It purchases; it reads; half recollecting all the time that there were very tolerable publications of the kind before, even to the minutest speciality of character; rather hazy, however, about the fact; always looking for the outcome of the great promise—when is the fun to begin? Why, after all, the old work has not as good. Where is the meaning of all this? Only, dear public, that a certain worthy person, who could not start an idea of his own, got up behind another man's idea, and tried all he could to oust him from the possession of his property, nothing else in the whole matter. But only thou, silly public that thou art, couldst never see it. It is melancholy, too, this desperate struggle to get bread reft from each other's mouths. It is not all shekah treasure of soul. Often there is unequally of no inconsiderable amount expended in getting up a passable imitative work. Often wonderful sacrifices of capital and labour are made to thrust the secondary work into the saddle of its primary. It was lately stated that an imitative weekly newspaper had caused an outlay of twenty thousand pounds, the return of which was one of the remotest of contingencies. What heroisms these are in their way!—perverted, misapplied, yet still heroisms—elements in what might, associated with purer elements than acquisitiveness for self and partners, constitute great characters. One could almost weep over human nature thrown in o positions so wretched, false, and the redemption from which seems, for the present, at least, so hopeless.—*From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of this important and valuable Society, which was established in 1827, for the purpose of granting pensions and affording relief to aged and infirm printers and their widows, is announced to take place at the London Tavern, on Monday next, the 18th instant. The Right Honourable Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart will preside on the occasion, supported by Mr. Sheriff Pilgrim, Mr. Sheriff Duncombe, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Albert Smith, Esq., Charles Dickens, Esq., Gilbert à Beckett, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Luke J. Hansard, Esq., and a host of highly influential gentlemen. From the last report it appears that since the formation of the Society 130 pensioners have been elected, 58 of whom are, at the present time, receiving its benefits, and the amount of property of the Society is £4170 19s. invested with the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, in addition to a large balance of cash in the hands of the treasurer.

RATHER NEW.—A few days ago a lady visited one of the most extensive shopping establishments in Glasgow, and made purchases to the extent of £20. On examining the contents of her purse, she found she had only £10, and suggested that one of the shop-boys should just step into the carriage along with her, and receive payment at her mansion. Instead, however, of arriving at a fine mansion, judge of his surprise when the officials of a lunatic asylum seized him and held him fast. The lady had, of course, specially prepared a warrant for his committal. Before he could procure liberation, the fair one and goods had disappeared, and have not since been heard of.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

His active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of lustihood SHAKESPEARE

Right fair and beautiful has come upon us the merry month—the May o. active practice, wherein the bloom of lustihood clothes the bright water with the quick oar, or pokes the bat against the hissing ball or, in the spirit of a boon chivalry, sets out in search of pleasant adventures by flood and field. It is less the season of sport than of pastime, indeed, but it is produgal of amusements of a healthful and a manly character. It is the transition from the time of rust and chill and dreariness to the epoch of light hearts and heavens

"O Spring, of hope and love, and youth and gladness,
Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best, and fleetest,
Whence comest thou, when, with dark winter's sadness,
The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou shakest."

Come whence thou will, thou art welcome, and everywhere a seemly reception is awarded thee, and a characteristic. In Paris, they dedicate a festival of new fashions, and all who officiate at Longchamps put on their best clothes: in London, after the manner of the national taste, the citizen sets about enjoying himself at *Ivree*. In the threepenny steam excursion to Gravesend and back, ye have a type of the propensity that has sent our yachtsmen circumnavigating the globe; and the donkey compellers of Greenwich and Hampstead Heath are of the same kidney with those beneath whose coursing hoofs the sod flies back at Bibury or Ascot

The chief passage in our popular sports enacted during the current week was the little three-day meeting at Newmarket. Gorhambury races being discontinued, it forms the only racing occasion of any account between Chester and Epsom. These peaceful *fêtes* have commenced on Tuesday, and ended yesterday. The "features" are the Rowley Mile Plate for three-year olds, that, in a few instances, has furnished a hint anent the Derby and the Suffolk Stakes handicap—to keep the ribs on the legs. The field for the former was an unusually bad one; for though the winner, Mr. Gurney's colt by Emilius out of Messene, since called Cantley, is in the great Epsom event, he is hardly likely to mase any sensation for it. The Suffolk Stakes fell to the lot of Sir Joseph Hawley's A-la-Mode, the stable companion and tutor of Humdrum. This has given the horse with the stupid name a considerable relish in the market, and it would not astonish us to see him third favourite for the Derby before the day, if not even better esteemed.

The sport at the Newmarket Second Spring was about the average, which means very far from first-rate meetings, even at head-quarters, cannot be expected to make *éclat*, now that monster meetings are so prevalent at other places.

And now, to look forward, we find, early in the coming week, the opening of the yachting season—the first match of the Royal Thames Club being fixed for Wednesday next.

These cups are to be sailed for by craft the property of members of the Club, the course from Erith, round the buoy at Chapman's Head, and back to Greenwich. The day following is that on which the process of "comparing books" takes place at Tattersall's—at which occasion, from which all good men desire a safe deliverance: the bad minister to themselves.

In short, we are on the eve of busy times in the sporting world as we have entered on pleasant times in the natural. The historian of merry-making will have a grateful task: it will not only be permitted him to tell good tidings to his reader, but when narrating the sunny passages of life, to add to the record—

quæque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very good settling on the Chester Cup was succeeded by a little speculation on the Derby, in which, nevertheless, the fluctuations were few, and of little importance. It is only needful, for the purpose of guiding our readers, to state that 50sg. Humdrum, Crown Prince, the Peri colt, and Blackee, were ready in favour, and that, although backed, several parties were, apparently, very anxious to lay against Sir Tatton Sykes, Fancy Boy, Tom Tulloch, and Brocardo. Nothing of moment was done in the Oaks.

JULY.

3 to 1 agst Sibig (t)	20 to 1 agst Traverser (5)	40 to 1 agst West Countryman
6 to 1 ——— Sir Tatton Sykes.	25 to 1 ——— Crown Prince	(Bartholomew)
11 to 1 ——— Fancy Boy	25 to 1 ——— Brocardo (5)	50 to 1 ——— Maid of Hampton
14 to 1 ——— Tom Tulloch	30 to 1 ——— Pioneering (t)	colt
20 to 1 ——— Humdrum (t)	40 to 1 ——— Nutleaf	66 to 1 ——— Blackie (t)
	40 to 1 agst Polly Dog's 1st (t)	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Match –50.—Mr. Watson's f by Stockport, out of Ganymede (W. Abdale), beat Lord Exeter's Brainless (Mann).

Match—50, h ft.—Mr. Greville's hdlle Krank e (Kitchener) beat the Duke of Bedford's Captain Pinfold (Robinson).

Fifty Pounds, for Three-year-olds.

Mr. Gurney's c by Emilius, out of Messene	.. .. (Pettit)	1
Lord Exeter's Lebanon	.. .. (Mann)	2

Fifty Pounds. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs. if demanded.

Mr. Watson's f by Stockport	.. .. (J Sharpe)	1
Mr. Stephenson's f by Montreal	.. .. (Kitchener)	2

Match 200, h ft. Duke of Bedford's Black Cat received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's c by Retriever, dam by St Patrick.

Match 200, h ft. D.M.—Duke of Bedford's Taurina received forfeit from Lord Milton's Formidable.

R. M. Betting: 7 to 4 on Blackie, 4 to 1 agst Lebanon, 4 to 1 agst Ignis Fatuus, and 5 to 1 agst Messene colt. The running was made by the Emilius colt to the bushes, where Ignis Fatuus, who had been waiting on him, went in front, and cut out the work from the country, having then had enough of it, he retired altogether, and the Emilius colt, regaining the lead, won very easy by two lengths. Lebanon second, beating the favourite by the length. Run in two minutes and a second.

Arrivals.—The Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Earl Spencer, Earl of Suffield, Lord Godolphin, Lord W. Powlett, Lord Howth, Honourables Col. Anson, S. Lyttleton, G. Fitzroy, H. Forester, F. Villiers, Col. Peel, Messrs. C. Greville, Payne, Wigram, Tower, Tyrwhitt, S. Stanley, S. Graham, G. H. Moore, Shelley, Campbell, Neville, Higgins, Cromwellin, Magenis, Drinkald, Lowther.

WEDNESDAY.

Match—80, h ft. Mr. Greville's Motilla (Nat) beat the Duke of Bedford's Black Cat (Robinson).

The Suffolk Stakes of 16 sovs. each, 100 added.

Sir J. Hawley's A-la-Mode	.. .. (Nat)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Marquis of Conyngham	.. .. (Robinson)	2

Handicap Plate of £50, for three-year-olds and upwards. A.I

Lord Albemarle's Beaumont, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb	.. .. (Robinson)	1
Duke of Rutland's Sister to Pantaloon, 3 yrs, 7st	.. .. (Pettit)	2

The Jockey Club Plate of £100.

Mr. Shelley's Maynooth, 4 yrs	.. .. (S. Mann)	1
Mr. Wigram's Kesheug, 4 yrs	.. .. (Pettit)	2

THURSDAY

Match, £200, T.Y.C.

Mr. Greville's Killie Krankie	.. ..	1
Mr. Shelley's Hawkesbury	.. ..	2

Handicap of 20 sovs each, 5 ft, &c. T.Y.C.

Mr. Lowther's Scots	.. ..	1
Sir J. Hawley's Fugitive	.. ..	2
Lord Exeter's Sister to Pergularia	.. ..	0

A deal heat for second

Match, 100 sovs, T.Y.C.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Faultless	.. ..	1
Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Cob	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added. T.Y.C

Mr. Newton's Reminiscence	.. ..	1
Lord George Bentinck's Blackcock	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each. T.Y.C.

Lord Albermarle's Nel. Cook	.. ..	1
Mr. Watson's Libation	.. ..	2

GLINTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY

Match, 100, p. p.—Mr. Mytton's Volney gelding (Capt. Williams) beat Mr. Robertson's Saladin.

The Trial Stakes of 8 sovs each, and 20 added.

Mr. H. Johnstone's Khorassan, 6 yrs	.. .. (Owner)	1
Mr. W. Crawford na the Era, 6 yrs	.. ..	2

The Irvine Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 15 added.

Lord Saltoun nd The Cure, 5 yrs	.. .. (Mr. W. Johnstone)	1
Mr. Melkam's Godfrey, 5 yrs	.. ..	2

The Hall-Brat Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 60 added.

Mr. H. Johnstone's Tom Touch, 6 yrs	.. .. (Owner)	1
Lord Waterford's The Roper, 5 yrs	.. ..	2

The Wymeray Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added

Captain Boyce's Dog Billy (h. m. by Priam)	.. .. (M. P. Williams)	1
Lord Eglinton's Britannia, 4 yrs	.. ..	2

PARIS SPRING MEETING MAY 10.

Handicap of 2000f., for horses and mares of three yrs old and upwards

Prince M. de Beauvesan's b c Job, 3 yrs	.. .. (Spreaty)	1
Baron N. de Rothschild's b f Bonne Chance, 4 yrs	.. ..	2

The Special Minister of Commerce Plate of 4000f.

Count A. de Morny's br f Predestinée, 4 yrs	.. .. (Fantai)	1
M. A. Aumont's br h Ecoville, 5 yrs	.. ..	2

The Produce Stakes of 800f each, with 3000f added

Baron M de Rothschild's b f Flesi	.. .. (Flatman)	1
M. A. Lupin's b c Ultimus	.. ..	2

Second Plate of 1000f, with 50f entries.

Duke de Nemours's bl c Scamper, 4 yrs	.. .. (Bartholomew)	1
Baron N. de Rothschild's br c Lightfoot, 3 yrs	.. ..	2

Hurdle Race of 1 000 f.

Comte de Jun.'s Diggory Diddle	.. .. (Buckingham)	1
Elle Bepne	.. .. (Fisher)	2

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON INTELLIGENCE.

The season of the Royal Yacht Squadron may be said to have commenced with the first annual general meeting of its members, which took place on Friday (last week), at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's, at which there was a numerous attendance of the members. The Earl of Yarborough was, from indisposition, unavoidably absent. The following gentlemen were elected members of the squadron:—

George Miles, Esq., schooner,	*Flower of Yarrow*,	141 tons;
Viscount Canbam., cutter,	*Wave*,	94 tons;
The Earl of Hardwicke, cutter,		40 tons;
William Moore, Esq., schooner,	*Hawk*,	33 tons;

And Commanders F. W. Horton, R.N., and C. J. Postle, R.N., were elected honorary members.

The Royal Yacht Squadron's brigantine, *Kestrel*, 202 tons, Commodore the Earl of Yarborough, went out of harbour on Tuesday. His Lordship proceeded to town on Monday, and returns on Wednesday (this day), when he will resume his life in the yacht, and proceed to accompany the Squadron of Evolution to sea. His Lordship is never in better health than when at sea; and we trust the forthcoming cruise will be the means of completely re-establishing his Lordship's health.

There are already several yachts cruising about the Solent, and a great number of others fitting out in the harbour and adjacent ports.

The new schooners building by Mr. Joseph White, at East Cowes, for the Earl of Cardigan, and for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, are in a very forward state, and will be shortly launched.

The cutter *Aparm*, the Earl of Orkney, was launched from the patent slip of Mr. Ratsey, on Monday, and has since sailed.

The *Gondola* cutter, building by Ratsey, will be launched in a few days: she is for Mr. Wodehouse. There are also two schooners building at Gosport, and will be launched shortly one for Mr. Delafield, and the other for the Marquis of Blandford, both members of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

IRELAND.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The following is the reply of Mr. Smith O'Brien to an address from the town of Ennis:—

[illegible] Prison House of Commons, May 8, 1846.
[illegible] The resolution and address of the inhabitants of Ennis, accompanied by your letter of the 5th, have reached me this morning. They breathe the same spirit [illegible] generous welcome I want no consolation. The loss of personal [illegible] position to compromise the principle for which I am now enduring [illegible] In seeking to achieve our national freedom, the representatives of Ireland must not [illegible] shake off the trammels of English faction, but must also give their undivided energies to [illegible] measures of their own country. Their exertions must not be diverted from the great object [illegible] by the petty details of the local business of England. I have the honour to be, yours [illegible] faithfully

Cornelius Hackey, Esq. W. S. O'BRIEN

DISTRESS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.—In a few districts, where the potato disease had been less destructive in its operation, there is, of course, much less of suffering; but, generally, extreme destitution still prevails, especially in those places where the Relief Committees have been tardy in their proceedings. Even in those towns—Cork, for instance—where large sums have been contributed by private individuals, as well as by the Government, and where Indian meal has been supplied to the poor at a cheap rate, potatoes are still at an enormously high price, and the laboring classes are clamouring for employment, as a means of procuring the necessaries of life.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat—[illegible] and sample—have been on a fair average scale, and the stands to [illegible] very well supplied. The show of foreign grain is but moderate, [illegible] all kinds are in nothing was doing. The show of foreign wheat [illegible] sale for it was very heavy, and Monday's quotations were with [illegible] In the middle and back rows of the sales, [illegible] nevertheless prices were maintained. Malt came slowly to hand, yet the demand was in a sluggish state at previous quotations. The oat trade was dull, yet a little clearance was effected, at full prices. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered in value.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 4230 qrs.; barley, 2360; oats, 2360; beans, 240; wheat, barley, [illegible] Foreign: wheat, 5090; barley, 1070; oats, 1360. Flour, 5880 sacks, malt, [illegible]

[illegible] Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, [illegible] ditto white, 50s to 56s.; rye, —s to —s, grinding barley [illegible] —s to —s; beans, [illegible] —s to —s; grinding ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, —s to —s; brown ditto, [illegible] Scotch and Ware, —s to —s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire [illegible] to 28s; potato ditto, 27s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 22s; ditto, [illegible] to 25s; ditto, new, 19s to 21s; Sligo, new, 18s to 20s; grey peas, 22s to 24s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 41s to 43s. per quarter. Barley, 27s to 28s; malt, 47s to 53s; Suffolk, 38s to 44s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 320 lbs. *Foreign*—Wheat, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; rye, 33s to 34s; beans, 35s to 36s; peas, 34s to [illegible]

Flour, American, 27s to 28s.; Baltic, 25s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds, the supplies of which continue moderately extensive, [illegible] rates have, at rather an improved demand.

[illegible] English, sowing, 54s to 57s.; [illegible] 42s to 44s. Mustard, fine, [illegible] Ditto, fair to good, 7s to 8s. per bushel. Rapeseed, English, £16 to £17 per last. Canary, 42s to 44s. per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 42s to 56s; extra, 57s to 64s; white, 52s to 60s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 42s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 68s extra, 70s per cwt.

Bread and Flour.—Wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 50s 6d; barley [illegible] to 31s 9d; rye, 33s 3d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 34s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 23s 1d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 34s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; barley, 8s; oats, 5s; rye, 8s 6d, beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—Although the arrivals continue large a full average amount of business is doing in this article, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—West India sugar has been in good request, at fully previous quotations. All kinds of foreign are in good demand, at full prices. The imports continue to be moderate [illegible] of which a small—more off freely, at 42s 3d to 46s for brown, and 46s 6d for standard lumps.

Coffee.—The market has been in a very inactive state since our last, and the quotations have been with difficulty supported. The imports continue to be moderate [illegible]

Rice.—Bengal has moved off freely, at an advance of 6d per cwt. In other kinds of rice we have no alteration to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 5s.; clover ditto, £4 6s to £5 18s; oat straw, £1 18s to £2 1s., wheat straw, £1 18s to £1 17s per load.

Oils.—Olive oil, owing to large arrivals is selling on somewhat easier terms. Rape is also lower, but the value of other articles is well supported.

Provisions.—A few arrivals of new Irish butter have taken place this week, and which have sold on the following terms:—Waterford, 90s to 92s; Limerick, 91s; and fourth Cork, 89s per cwt. In old qualities, only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Dutch butter is in good request, at a further decline in value of 6s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 92s; Holstein, 90s; and Rotterdam, 88s to 90s per cwt. Bacon, both Eastern and Leur, 48s to 48s, and Grendon, 50s to 52s per cwt. Hams, new, 52s to 56s; of lowly, at 52s to 54s for small meat, landed, and 48s to 52s for fancy. On board, some sales have been effected for this and next month, at 48s to 50s per cwt. Lard dull, and the turn lower. Waterford is offered, 48s to 50s; and Irish, landed, at 46s to 48s per cwt. Pork in good demand, at 56s to 58s, according to quality.

In cheese, rather more doing, at late rates.

Tallow.—This article is firm, at 42s 3d to 42s 6d for P.Y.C. on the spot. Town tallow steady, at 41s net cash.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching public sales, exceedingly little is doing by private contract, at barely late rates.

Potatoes.—Selected parcels of potatoes are in good request, at from 90s to 160s per ton. In all other kinds—the supply of which is good—next to nothing is doing, though offered on low terms.

Hops (Friday). Although [illegible] in nearly the whole of the plantations in Kent and Sussex has made considerable progress during the present week, the fly has almost everywhere made its appearance. The demand here to be tolerably steady, and prices are well supported. The supply of hops on offer is small. New Kent bags, 25 12s to £7 15s. New Kent pockets, £5 0s to £8 8s; New Sussex pockets, £5 5s to £6 10s.

Coals (Friday.)—Carr's Hartley, 15s 3d; Holywell Main, 14s 9d; Pontop Windsor, 14s; [illegible] with 15s 3d; Hartley's Hartley, 14s 3d; and Lambton, 15s 9d net.

Smithfield. (Friday.)—The supply of beasts on offer from to-day being very extensive—viz., 1,700 head—the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, yet Monday's quotations were well supported. From Scotland we received 300 beasts and 280 sheep, from Friesia, 34 oxen, from Germany, 29 do.; and from Holland, 130 oxen and cows, together with 50 sheep, in comparatively speaking, middling condition. Although the numbers of sheep penned were on the increase, the mutton trade was dull, at full prices. From the Isle of Wight, [illegible] came fresh to hand per railway; while, from other quarters, the receipts were [illegible] Calves, the demand was brisk, at extreme currencies. Pigs were in moderate supply, and heavy demand, at late rates. As per cwt., by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

ROBT. HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The continued pressure on the Money Market, which rather increased towards the close of the week, by the addition to the demands of all those who have to pay, has contributed to render prices flat. Until the Corn question is finally disposed of, the public seem disinclined to invest. The hindrances offered to legislation by the protracted debates, has also prevented the "flow" for the dissolution of railway Companies from yet coming into operation, and thus retarded in numberless cases, the circulation of that capital now locked up in the Bank of England, so much needed in commercial transactions. Consequently, the Consol Market has been inactive, and prices scarcely varied from Monday's quotation of 85¾ for money, and 86¼ for time, until Thursday, when a shade of improvement was visible. The last quotations are 86¾ for money, and 86⅞ for account. Exchequer Bills continue, of course, very flat under the money pressure, closing at 24 to 21 ; Bank Stock at 204½ to 203½, but having varied. India Stock has receded to 264½; India Bonds 39-39. Reduced, 98¾ to ¾. New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 97¾; and Long Annuities 19 3-16.

The only subject of interest in the Foreign Market during the week has been the communication of Messrs Schneider and Co., agents to the Republic of Mexico, in reference to the present and future position of the Mexican debt. It will be remembered that the interest on the active portion of the debt arises from a Spanish hypothecation of 30 per cent. of the Customs' duties receivable at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The amount of this, it is anticipated, may be much increased by additional vigilance on the part of Government against contraband introductions; and it is, therefore, estimated for the future at 1,200,000 dollars. It is proposed to increase this by setting aside the whole of the duties upon silver exported from the ports of Mexico in the Pacific, estimated at 300,000 dollars. Now the interest upon the *existing* Active Stock is 1,400,000 dollars, thus a surplus of 160,000 dollars is applicable to the reduction of the debt. According to the existing state of things, the "Deferred Bonds," now issued about 16 or 17 in the market, should become Active Stock in 1847; and the inability of the Mexican Government to meet this large addition to their burdens prompts the following offer:—That a new debt be created, of £4,500,000, bearing five per cent. interest, and specially hypothecated on the tobacco revenues: £40 of such debt to be granted for every £100 of the "Deferred Stock" and "Debentures"—the interest commencing from the 1st of January next. Three of the overdue dividends upon the *existing* Active Stock will be paid in new bonds, and the fourth in cash when due. To this offer the objection is urged, that as in 1847 the Deferred Bonds will become Active Stock, no necessity exists for the creation of a new Stock, the present bonds being provided with coupons commencing in April 1848. To resign them, and take 40 per cent. New Active Stock is therefore regarded as an absurdity. The existing Active bondholders, on the contrary, say that the peculiar guarantee of the existing Active Stock, viz., the fifth part of the Customs revenue, is not applicable to any Active Stock that may arise from the present Deferred becoming Active. If this be the case, the Deferred bond-holders will do well to accept the terms, *as, at present, no revenue is assigned* for meeting their dividends due on and after April, 1847, while the proposition is definitive upon that point. The existing bonds are the only ones which are advertised for quick sale, and their views will, doubtless, influence the majority of holders. It appears clearly impracticable for the Mexican Government, in the distracted state of the country, to meet its present, much less its future claims. The holders, therefore, of Mexican Stock have the alternative of a reduction, with at least early payment of a dividend; or a prospect of not receiving any payment at all. The price of the Active Stock has gradually advanced to 32¾ for Money, and 33 for Account; the Deferred Stock is a trifle lower, at nominally 15¾, but no bargains have been really done. All the other securities have been very inactive. Spanish Stock has scarcely varied a turn, and closes at 24¾ for the Five per Cents.; Three per Cents., 36¾. Portuguese Four per Cents. are 57¾, Buenos Ayres 46, Belgian 97. Dutch Two and a Half per Cents., 59¾; Four per Cent. Certificates, 92¾

Business has been very limited in the Share Market, but prices continue to be tolerably well maintained. No trace of the activity of last account is, however, perceptible. The present account is in process of settlement, both Shares and Scrips quoting somewhat lower, as the subjoined List will show:—Aberdeen, 6; Birmingham and Gloucester, 124½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 92; Bristol and Exeter, New, 10½; Bristol and Gloucester, 90; Buckinghamshire, 9½; Caledonian, 12½; Do., Half Shares, 2; Do., Extension, 1½; Cheltenham and Oxford, 1½; Direct Main, (Resrick's), 2½; Direct North, 2; Dublin & Belfast Junc., 7½ sellers; Dublin, 24½; Ditto, New, 7½; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; Eastern Union, Cambridge and Ely, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow New Quarter Shares, 18½; Great North of England, 217; Great Western, Half Shares, 83; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17½; Ditto, Fifths, 3½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 97; Ditto, New, 10; Leicester & Bedford, ½ dis.; Liverpool, Manchester, & Newcastle Junct., 2½; London and Birmingham, 239½; Ditto, Quarters, 29½; Ditto, Fifths, —; London and Blackwall, —; Ditto, New, —; London and Brighton, 63½; Ditto Fifths, 41½; London and Croydon, 22½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent, —; London, Hounslow, and Western, ½; London and South-Western, 79½; Ditto, New Consol. Eighths, 52½; Ditto, New, 20½; London and York, 22½; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, —; Londonderry and Coleraine, —; Lynn and Dereham, —; Manchester and Leeds, Quarters, 104; Ditto Fifths, 14½; Ditto Extension, 9½; Ditto Extension, 5 pm; Manchester and Birmingham, 80½; Do, Quarter Shares (A), 13½; Do, Quarter Shares (D) 13; Do, Quarter Shares (C), 9½; Scottish Centra., 16½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; South Devon, 3¾; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1¼ pm; Manchester and Southampton, 2; Midland, 153½; Ditto, New, 32¾; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 44½; Ditto, New, 9½; Ditto, New, Brandling, 4¼; Newcastle and Berwick, 20½; Norfolk, Twenty Per Cent., 18½; British, 30½; Do, Deferred, 12; Do, Canada Bds., 4; N. Staff., 4¼ pm; Oxfd, Worcr, and Wolverhampton, 8¼; Preston and Wyre, 31; South Midland, 1¼ p.; South and Midlands Junction, 1 dis.; South Eastern and Dover, 49; Ditto, New (ns. at £20), 10½; Ditto, New (ns. £23 6s. 8d.), 13½; Ditto, New (ns. £15), 2½; South Wales, 2½; Welsh Midland, 1½; West Riding Union, 3¾ p.; York and Carlisle, 1½; York and North Midland, Half Shares, 60½; Ditto, Extension, 2; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 1½; Boulogne and Amiens, 12; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette (Espeleie), 2; Dutch Rhenish, 7; East Indian, ½; Great North of France, Constituted, 14½; Namur and Liege, 4; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10½; Paris and Lyons, Constituted, 7½; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 9½; Rouen and Havre, 2¼.

SATURDAY MORNING. The Consol Market was dull yesterday at a slight decline. The final quotations were 86¾ to ⅞ for money, and 86¾ ⅞ for time. The Share Market was rather heavy, but the Settlement was tolerably satisfactory; money, however, proved scarce. Mexican was 32¾, which is the only price worth quoting in the Foreign Market.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

WHITEHALL, May 9.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet unto Robert Shapland Carew, late Member for the county of Wexford, and his heirs male.

WHITEHALL, May 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Augustus William Hamilton to be Chaplain of her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint William Wesley Hillyard, Esq., to be Chairman of Quarter sessions and Judge of the Civil Court for the colony of North Australia.

BANKRUPTS.—R. T. Aldridge, Bristol, draper. J. Spode to be Corset, vice Roberts.

Royal Flintshire Militia.—R. P. Puleston, Esq., to be Captain, vice [illegible] pothecate to the Surgeon.

[illegible] Militia.—E. L. Ostacre, Esq., to be Major. [illegible] Lieutenant Charlton [illegible] Cavalry.—J. [illegible] Lieutenant Marshall [illegible] Lieutenant Vivian to be Captain, vice [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.—J. W. CHAMBERLAIN, East Dereham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Widnes-terrace, City-road, worsted-stuff-manufacturer. [illegible] Ashgate, carcase-butcher. J. GIBSON, Yarmouth, coal-merchant. C. HALLEY, Watmouth Street, Goswell-road, grocer. B. H. BULLOCK, Nicholas-lane, City, wine-merchant. G. M'KINNELL, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. R. HEARD, Wood street, Cheapside, commission-agent. W. WELLS and J. CLAYTON, Welton-wharf, Barnsley, coal-merchants. F. SAVERY, Hillingdon, baker. C. F. CARNE, and M. I. G. [illegible] Gloucestershire. G. WHITFIELD, Nottingham, lemonade-manufacturer. R. LEES, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. J. ANDREWS, Hill-house, [illegible] S. B. SOWDEN, Leeds, shawlmaker. J. BACON, Norwich, [illegible] W. BADGER, Birkenhead, Yorkshire, boot-maker. E. LINLEY and A. LINLEY, Sheffield, [illegible] T. HALSLEY and H. INGLE, Wine-street, Farringdon-street. F. HODGES, Guisford, Yorkshire, surgeon dentist. J. WILMOT, London, North Audley-street. J. PAUL, Walsall, Staffordshire, iron-dealer. W. FOX and J. FOX, Manchester, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. COUPER, Glasgow, salesman. G. SANDERSON, Colinton, baker

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 15.

Further List of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Queen's Army, on the Staff, or with the Militia, or who have subsequently died at home or abroad.

THIRD LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Serjeant-Major, W. Eldridge; 4 Baker, P. Franklin. Private—[illegible] West, H. Wright, W. Wall, W. Bell, F. Layman, J. Marshall, W. Driver, P. Blake, W. [illegible] W. Alexander, D. Rowland, J. Mahoney, J. Mills, —. Baldwin, W. Robson, Y. Steel, R. [illegible]

SIXTH LANCERS.—Private—T. Cook, R. Bond, S. Day, T. Stead

NINTH FOOT.—Sergeant, W. Blevins. Private—R. Maklem, G. Grimes, D. Horrigan [illegible] W. Bowden, W. Wyatt, J. Jones, J. Wilson, J. Jones, J. Jones, J. Jones, J. Jones, [illegible] Private W. Watkins, R. Williams, J. Garey, J. Hartley, S. Bishop, F. Kilty, H. Ryles, J. Ford, J. Thomas, S. Sims, W. Campion, T. Massey.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major Al. H. Freer to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Macdonlan: Second Captain G. Maclean to be Captain, vice Freer: First Lieutenant R. V. Allen to be second Captain, vice G. Maclean: Second Lieutenant H. F. Black to be First Lieutenant, vice Allen.

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. LEMON, Croydon, ironmonger. L. WHITBY, Poultry, builder. R. SMITH, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, cabinet-maker. T. SHOWELL, Leicester-square, [illegible] W. SIMCOX, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, coach-master-street, Farringdon-[illegible] W. ASBURNOW, Lamb's Conduit-street, [illegible] E. MILES and R. PLAMER, Gracechurch-street, [illegible] C. M. WILLIAMS [illegible] [illegible] J. WOOD, Birmingham, [illegible] receiver. S. HILL, Bolton-le-Moors, [illegible] J. BALDWYCH, Stourbridge, staffordshire, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. GORDON, jun., Aberdeen, ship-broker.

BIRTHS.

In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, of a son, still born.—At Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of C. Rakely Brown, Esq., M.D., of a son.—At Peterborough, the wife of Samuel C. W. Buckle, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES

At the Hon. John Stourton, third son of the Right Hon. Lord Stourton, to Caroline Emma Mee Nolty, daughter of the late Patrick Mac Nolty, Esq.—At Higgeston, the Rev. T. E. Abraham, to Helen, second daughter of Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, William Bowles James, Esq., to Julia, third daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Hyde Pakenham, K.C.B.—At Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, of Eden Lodge, to Mary Anne Reid.—At Walton Church, Edward T. Caulfield, Esq., to Alicia Almeria, youngest daughter of General Sir David Leander Fleming Wedderburn, K.C.B. &c.—At Cox' Lodge Chapel, St. John's-wood, Sir George Hayter, Knight, K.S.L., to Helena Cecilia Hayley, daughter of the late Mozart Parker, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Latham, Esq., to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Leach, Esq.

DEATHS

At Fort William, Inverness-shire, Miss Cameron Colchoman, sister of the late Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.—At Ryde, the Rev. F. Fawcett Bastard, youngest son of the late Edmund Bastard, Esq., M.P.—In the Strand, Mr. De Wilde, sage manufacturer and phrenologist, in his 76th year.—At Penzance, Sarah Anna, the wife of Captain T. Vernon Anson, R.N., and second daughter of the late Richard Pennefather, formerly M.P. for Wexford.—At [illegible] Major Archibald Lamont, of Castle-toward, in the 86th year.—At Gore Lodge, Chelsea, William Hobson, Esq.—At Malta, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. Armitage Brown.—At Chelsea, Richard Hetyer, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.—On the 19th instant, Charles Brooke Bidwell, Esq.—At Paignton, Devonshire, Captain Thomas Barker Devon, R.M., K.C.H.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—LOPPING TIMBER.

LOPPING TIMBER TREES IN SPRING.

Come to the woods and the forest hear—
Come where the Timber Trees are waving
Their proud arms the streamiest o'er
Which their gnarled roots is laving.
Come where the Spring in verdant sheen
Brings sap from earth and dews from heaven,
Where towers the monarch oak serene,
That 'gainst a century hath striven.

Here be the leafy sons of earth,
And need, like man, a true preceptor;
Man hews the branch t' enlarge the girth,
But Nature waves o'er all her sceptre.
Hark! 'tis the woodman's stalwart stroke,
And flee the fallow deer affrighted;
The Dryads mourn their native oak,
Whose boughs have to the sward alighted.

Oh! 'tis a soul-absorbing theme
Upon an acorn's fate to ponder;
The more we think the deeper seem
Our thoughts entranced in voiceless wonder.

To think that little tiny thing
Should prove the bulwark of our nation,
Bearing abroad, on Triumph's wing,
Our name, our fame, and destination.

"Who plants a tree"—the sage hath said,
Becomes a greater benefactor
To man than he who armies led,
In Moloch's farce a laurell'd actor.
And hence 'twas through no idle rite,
The oak was hallowed by the Druid;
'Tis truly British, and our might
Was nurtured by its vital fluid.

Come to the woods and forests green,
Come where the woodman's axe is sounding,
While through the flow'ry glades are seen,
The dappled deer in freedom bounding.

The branches fall—but coming years
Will soon replace each sylvan brother,
And thus our tree of life appears,
Whose branches—men—succeed each other.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD—(FROM THE BRIDGE).

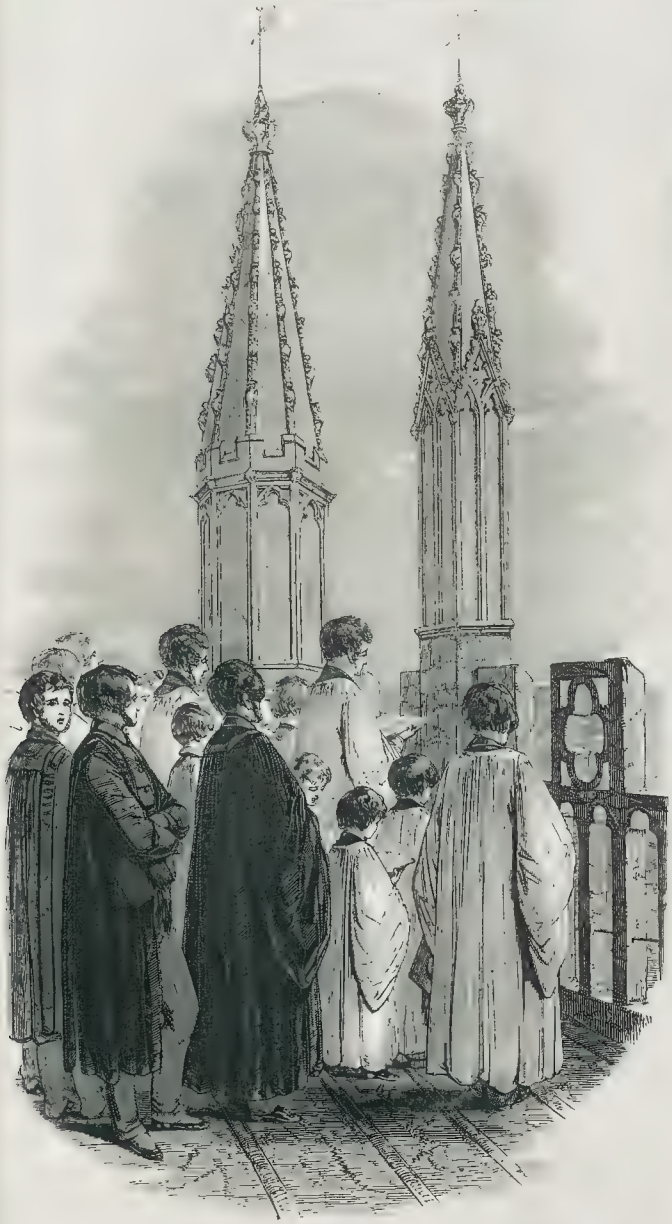
MAY-DAY MUSICAL SERVICE, ON THE TOWER OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Every visitor to Oxford must have been struck with the fine entrance into the City by Magdalen Bridge, at the meeting of the Henley and Wycombe roads from the Metropolis. "From noise, and glare, and brilliancy," says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, of eight years since, "the traveller comes upon a very different scene—a mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires, rising in the bosom of a valley, from groves which hide all buildings but such as are consecrated to some wise and holy purpose." True it is that since the above was written, a railway has been extended to Oxford, and you lose the picturesque approach we have glanced at. Still, the majestic "Perpendicular" Tower of Magdalen College is seen from every point, delighting the eye with its stately form, fine proportions, and admirable simplicity, and by its superior architectural character, doing honour to the original intention of its founder—that it should stand alone, detached from the other buildings on the east and west of it. Wolsey, afterwards the celebrated Cardinal, who was bursar of the College in 1498, has had the credit ascribed to him of designing this Tower; but, Dr. Chandler, in his Life of Bishop Waynflete, assures us that Wolsey had no share whatever in the erection of the structure.

With the history of this Tower there is associated a May-day custom of surpassing interest, which we have been at some pains to illustrate and describe to our readers. For three centuries and a half it has been customary for the Choristers of Magdalen College to assemble on the top of its Tower, and there, with harmonious service, "to usher in Spring," as one writer states; but, on better informed authority, Mr. Chalmers, in his History of the University, refers the origin of the custom to a mass, or requiem, which, before the Reformation, used to be annually performed on the top of the Tower, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII., who had honoured the College with a visit in 1488. "This was afterwards consumed," Mr. Chalmers adds, "for a few pieces of music, which are executed by the Choristers, and for which the Rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, pays annually the sum of £10."

Thither we dispatched one of our artists on Thursday, the 30th ult., and we subjoin the results of his visit, graphic as well as narrative, the latter with only a few variations.

"Friday morning was very unpropitious, and, by no means, a poetical May morning; for, though the air was mild and clear, it was cloudy, and, soon after four o'clock, a slight shower of rain tended to cast a gloom over the scene. On emerging into the High-street, from the archway of the Mitre Hotel, it was evident that boys and girls were on the *qui vive*, even if the older inhabitants of Oxford were not, as many of the former were on their way down the street towards the bridge. On reaching the very pretty and recently erected gate to Magdalen College, the Choristers were assembling; and, on presenting the ticket with which I was provided, I was admitted, and proceeded to the entrance of the [illegible] Tower. About [illegible] past four o'clock, the portal looked [illegible] Tower, and I [illegible] the singing boys, in their [illegible], with their task-[illegible] [illegible] of surplices over their cloaks, to attire themselves in the [illegible] the summit of the Tower, as did also the singing men. A [illegible] of the [illegible] Magdalen and the different Colleges, fellows, scholars, &c., in their academic dresses, wended their way to the top, and a tedious ascent they must have found it, their long dresses incommoding them in the narrow, newel staircase. The summit gained, the prospect was very pleasing through the pierced battlements, and between the pinnacles of grey time-stained stone; for, being so early in the morning, no smoke impeded the view of every house, tower, or church in Oxford, and the fields and trees looked bright and fresh in their new spring livery and foliage. The Choristers, men and boys, put on their surplices, and ranged themselves in order on the slightly gabled roof of the Tower, standing with their faces towards the east, the visitors looking in the same direction. The music-books were given to the Choristers, and this [illegible] the silence of expectation, slightly interrupted by the whispers of some of the more eager of the listeners, who were consulting their watches. Soon the College clocks sounded five; Magdalen bell told the same tale, and, in an instant, all were uncovered.



CHORISTERS SINGING THE "HYMNUS EUCHARISTICUS," ON MAGDALEN TOWER.

"As the fifth sound died away in the air, the Choristers began their hymn, and a very beautiful effect it had. The novelty of the situation, the early hour, the surplised singers, and the black academic robes of the lookers on, with the notes of the hymn vibrating in the air, all tended to produce a most imposing and thrilling effect. On a bright sunshiny morning, it must be exquisite; but it was marred on Friday by the rain which was falling in a slight shower all the time. Whilst the hymn was going on, a solitary rook flew up, and hovered round the pinnacle, as though he could not conceive why all those strange faces and strange sounds were so near his leafy eyry.

"The hymn ended, all heads were covered; and the singing-boys made haste to the belfry, and amused themselves with ringing the bells, or at least assisting in the task.

"A great number of the townspeople, and boys and girls, were congregated on the bridge, listening with all possible quiet to the music, as it floated in the air; and, as soon as it was all over, they dispersed in various directions; the boys making a most disagreeable din with tin horns, the blowing of which seems to be an ancient custom of welcoming in sweet May. Boys and girls also rambled away into the fields to gather cowslips and field-flowers, with which I saw many parties returning tolerably laden, in the course of the morning.

"I was told that the best place to hear the singing on Magdalen Tower is to go into the fields away from the people, and that there the effect is particularly fine. The keeper of the Ashmolean Museum assured me he had been informed the singing had been heard in the fields two miles off, when the wind was in that direction.

"The 1st of May is a "gaudy-day" for the Choristers, who have a dinner of lamb and plum-pudding, at two o'clock in the day. The attendance of Choristers at the Tower was very good, and, including some of the fellows of Magdalen, who joined in the singing, could not be less than 25 or 30 persons, so that the choir was tolerably full.

"I may as well observe that neither the author nor composer of the hymn are known, though the music is undoubtedly of great antiquity. I rather think, also, it is a puzzling question to antiquaries as to the connection Henry VII. had with the College, so that there should be a requiem performed to his memory.

"I enclose a copy of the hymn in Latin, in which language it is sung, and a translation of it also."

HYMNUS EUCHARISTICUS.

Te Deum Patrem colimus,
Te laudibus prosequimur,
Qui corpus effe voluit,
Celesti munere gratis

Te adoramus, O Jesu,
Tu Fili magnifice,
Te qui non dedignatus es
Rubire claustra Virginis

Actus in crucem, factus es
Irati in ictibus,
Per te salutis gloriæ
Vitæ spes in Jacrata

Tibi, eterne Spiritus,
Cujus afflatu pepcrit
Infantem Deipa Maria,
Assertum benedicimus.

Trinus Deus, hominum
Salutis auctor optime,
Immensum hoc mysterium
Ovante lingua canimus.

TRANSLATION.

Father and Lord we worship Thee,
And praise and glorify Thy name,
Who, God Thou art to our bodies kind,
With heavenly grace dost cheer the mind.

O Jesus only-begotten!
Thee we adore, and praise, and laud:
Thy love did not disdain the gloom
Of a pure Virgin's holy womb

Nail'd to the cross, a victim made,
On Thee the wrath of God was laid.
Our true Saviour, now by Thee
Immortal Life we hope to see.

To Thee, Eternal Spirit, rise
Unceasing praise, from earth and skies:
Thy breath awoke the heavenly Child,
And gave Him to His mother mild

To Thee, the Triune God, be paid—
To Thee, who our redemption made—
All honour, thanks, and praise divine,
For this great mystery of Thine!

We have appended a view of the very handsome Entrance-Gate to Magdalen College, just completed from the designs of Mr. Pugin. It consists of a centre gateway, and a small doorway to the Porter's Lodge. The style of architecture is that of the period of Henry VI.; and the details are copied from examples to be found in the original portions of the College buildings. The doorway is highly enriched, having shields in the quatrefoils of the spandrils, on which are emblazoned the lilies of the College Arms, and the Badge of Henry VI., painted upon copper. In a string-course of lilies is sculptured in Old English character—William of Waynflete's motto, "Fecit mihi magna qui potens est." Over the gateway, within a beautifully decorated niche, is an elegant figure of St. Mary Magdalen; and in niches in the buttresses on each side of the Gateway are figures of St. John the Baptist, and William of Waynflete; the former holding a lamb in his arms, and the latter in his pontificals, holding the model of a church in his right hand, and his crosier in his left.

In sunken panels on each side of the central niche are shields supported by angels; that on the south bearing England and France quarterly; that on the north, the arms of the College. These shields are, like those in the quatrefoils, emblazoned upon copper. The Gateway is surmounted by an elegant stone cross, and on the eastern side of the Gate, over the arch, and within a niche, is a figure of the Virgin holding the infant Saviour in her arms.

There is one sad defect in the figures, and that is—they are all of them too large for their respective niches; so that the Baptist seems as if he were cut down to fit his little habitation, and William of Waynflete appears as though he were afraid of knocking his mitre from his head

NEW GATEWAY OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

The doors of the Gateway are of oak, and ornamented. It should be added that *all* the sculptures are exceedingly well executed, and not in the formal style so often seen in attempts to carry out the *old* character in additions to old buildings.

HERR PISCHEK, THE GREAT GERMAN SINGER.

The portrait that we are enabled to publish this day in our columns, of this celebrated artist, is copied from a lithograph given to the world by Mr. Schloss, who is in possession of the Daguerréotype from which the drawing was taken on stone.

The career of the most eminent baritone, who is pronounced by the oldest pressers never to have been rivalled, is interesting

John Baptiste Pischek was born the 14th of October, 1814, at Mscheno, a small town in Bohemia, about six miles (German) from Prague. His father, a gentleman farmer in Mscheno, and afterwards Mayor of the place, was a great amateur of music, especially of the sacred school. He was much amused one day at finding his little son (then only four years old) trying to make out, on the piano, the air of a national Bohemian song, and was with one finger, quite by himself, composing a bass to it. The father and his musical friends at once saw the talent of the young Pischek, and in his sixth year he was properly instructed on the piano by a master residing in the town, and he soon made extraordinary progress

When ten years old he began to sing, and assisted at the Catholic Church services. His powerful and fine alto voice made him, of course, soon the favourite of his native town. At eleven years he learned German, as at Mscheno, which is an entirely Bohemian place and nothing else is spoken, or generally taught than the native language. Having reached his twelfth year, and his father wishing him to study, he brought him to the College at Loupa; and he afterwards went to Prague, where he acquired at the Gymnasium, Philosophy and Jurisprudence. Young Pischek, however, did not neglect music, and continued, as an amateur, to sing in Churches, and to keep up on other occasions his brilliant talent; for four years he played the organ and sang in Churches parts written for the alto voice. From his seventeenth to his eighteenth year his voice changed, and he was so careful at this event, not having had any idea of studying the art of Singing, nor the slightest wish to dedicate himself to the stage, that for two years he scarcely sang at all, but during this period remained quiescent.

At the age of twenty years he completely regained his voice, which was at first full, strong, and deep bass; but, in two years more, he acquired the higher notes, and was possessed of a beautiful baritone voice. The director of the theatre, Tribensee (the master of Sontag), was informed of Pischek's talent, and he immediately invited him, and tried to persuade him to give up the study of the law, and to exchange it for that of the stage.

Pischek soon consented to this suggestion, and made his first appearance with Sabina Heinefetter on the stage of Prague, in *Oroveso*, the priest, in "Norma." The house, which was crowded to excess, received the young *artiste* with the greatest enthusiasm. But Pischek was so much overpowered (at this first performance) that he was scarcely able to sing, and his friends advised him to leave the stage, not thinking he had voice or talent sufficient for it. His parents frequently reproached him, and entreated him to commence his career again. Thus passed two years and a half, during which time sad misfortunes fell upon his family, in the loss of a tender mother, &c.

HERR PISCHEK.

These circumstances made him undecided whether it would be better to follow his former studies, or to remain on the stage; but, in 1838, he had an opportunity of singing for the first time at Brünn, in "I Puritani," and was so successful as to be encored five times, and was called before the curtain amid the enthusiastic cheers of the audience. Since that time, Pischek has performed in many operas with the greatest success. In 1839, he went to Vienna; and the following year proceeded to Frankfort on the Maine, where he remained four years, and was always a favourite with the public; he afterwards accepted (in 1844) an engagement at Stuttgardt, the capital of Wurtemberg, for life, with the permission of four months' leave of absence in each year. The first year he went to Prague, where he had very great success. In 1845, he came the first time to England, where he remained the season; and afterwards spent that year at Munich and Vienna, in which last place he passed three months, and the reception he met with everywhere was most enthusiastic. He arrived in London the first week in May, and his engagements for concerts, public and private, are more extensive than was ever before known, of any artist, although he is unacquainted with English

French, or Italian. It is to be hoped that he will not sing in any other language than his adopted German, for his fine energy would be lost in a great degree.

If we were called upon to classify the greatest artists of different voices, we should name Pasta as a Prima Donna, Duprez as a Tenor, Staudigl and Lablache as Bassi, between whom it is indeed difficult to choose, and Fischek as a Baritone. But it is not only in the quality of the voice that the latter excels, but in impressiveness and impassioned feeling. His style is perfect, whether heard in the fervent sacred prayer, or in the florid dramatic school. He has complete command over his organ, and can diminish its force to the *pianissimo* of wire-drawn elastic artist, who never flags in his duty, but conscientiously and ardently realises as all times the conceptions of the composer he interprets.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Automaton.*"—*Your position is a mere* réchauffé *of the Indian Problem on the wrapper of the "Chess Magazine."*

"*An Old Subscriber, &c.*"—*We have looked attentively at the situation to which you refer, and believe the author has omitted to place a Pawn for White on his K Kt 4th. Without this, it appears impossible to effect mate within the prescribed number of moves.*

"*Jack Huston.*"—"*The Chess-Player's Chronicle*" *gives monthly an assortment of beautiful problems, adapted for every capacity. It may be obtained of any bookseller in town or country, or by post at a trifling extra cost. Apply to Hurst, Publisher, King William-street, Strand.*

"*F. P.*," "*Sinbad,*" *and* "*Q. P.*"—*Get Lewis's last Treatise, published by Bohn, of Cornhill, if you are very well advanced in the game; if only a beginner, we should recommend* "*Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess.*"

"*Palamedes.*"—*We were perfectly conscious of the source from whence the problem you mention was derived.*

"*H. C. M.*"—*It shall be duly noticed.*

"*F. J. B.*"—*In placing the Chess-board for play, it is a rule that each party should have a White square on his right hand.*

"*Sea Weed.*"—*Your solution in two moves is nought, because you make your adversary play badly. In every problem, mate must be given in despite of the best possible defence on the part of Black.*

"*H. S. L.*"—*We were favoured with the whole of Messrs Stanley and Rousseau's games in manuscript, but refrained from publishing them all, fearing to injure the sale of their collection. The power to which you allude, although professing to have "all" the games, in reality was possessed only of those which had presently appeared in the American papers, as we have the best authority for knowing that not a single manuscript game was sent to it.*

"*J. B.*"—6*s. 6d. per quarter.*

"*F. V. D.*"—*It is generally understood that both Mr. Kieseritzki and Mr. Horwitz will visit England shortly; and we are gratified to learn that Chess here is likely to receive an extraordinary impulse from the presence of M. Von Deydebrant, who has signified his intention of being in London in the course of the summer.*

"*J. C.*" *and* "*W. H. C.*"—*Your Problem shall be looked at, and reported on immediately.*

"*Edgecumbe.*"—*To lose a piece so early in the Game without equivalent of any kind, was a glaring error on the part of Black, and, of course, must cost him the game.*

"*R. P. G.*"—*Thanks; but the position is too well known, being no other than the celebrated Indian one, so slightly modified.*

"*De W.*" *and* "*G. O.*"—*Much too easy for publication.*

"*W. M.,*"*Hull.*—*We are unacquainted with the game.*

"*Veteran.*"—*We regret to say that, at the date of our last intelligence from Paris, the state of M. des Chappelles, from his advanced age, was considered by his friends and physicians to be quite hopeless*

"*Uxmensis.*"—*We are unable at the moment to refer to the position; but the next week's paper to that in which it appeared, contains the solution. If you cannot obtain that Number, and will copy the diagram, we shall have much pleasure in forwarding a key to it.*

"*Mono.*"—*If A. and B. engage in a game of Chess by correspondence, neither party is justified in obtaining the assistance of another player. With respect to the other question, we agree with you that there is something very objectionable in the rule which admits of a plurality of Queens.*

"*Young Chess Player.*"—*The crying "check" does not oblige you to play the piece to the square you first intended, provided you have not left go of it.*

Solutions by "*A B.*," "*Chester,*" "*R. W. B.*," "*A Subscriber,*" "*F. W. M.,*" "*B. S. F.*," "*C. P.*," "*Jonas,*" "*G. R. M*" "*S. G.*" "*Sigma,*" "*G. H.,*" "*Liverpool,*" "*F. M.,*" "*Inchmagrabet,*" "*A. C.*" "*G. A. S.,*" *and* "*C. G.*" *are correct. Those by* "*C. S.,*" *Blackheath;* "*W. N. E.,*" "*B. B.,*" "*Omega,*" "*Sinb,*" "*W. F.,*" "*Mignon,*" "*G. H.,*" *and* "*Melicus,*" *are all wrong.*

*** Mr. G. Waller, one of the finest players of the Dublin Chess Club, is willing to play the attack in the Evans's gambit, by Correspondence, against any Amateur who has faith in the acknowledged defences to that beautiful début. Address to Mr. G. Waller, Dublin Chess Club, Leinster Chambers, Dame-street, Dublin.

☞ If "Amateur," who advertised his wish to play a Game of Chess by Correspondence, has not yet met with an opponent, he may hear of one by directing to "C. R.," Parsonage, Coal-pit Heath, near Bristol.

*** Any player in the rank of what is technically called "Knight Players"—that is, one to whom the first move would not give the odds of a Knight—desirous of engaging in a Match by Correspondence, will find an antagonist by addressing (p. paid), to "M. P.," care of Mr. Hurst, Office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," King William-street, Strand, enclosing real name and address.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 120.

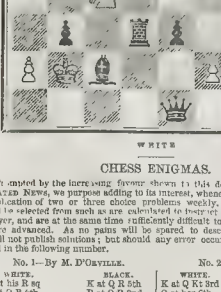
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to B 6th (ch)	Kt takes Kt	5. Q to K 6th	Q R takes B
2. Kt takes Kt (ch)	K to R's sq	6. Kt to B 5th	K B P two
3. Q to K R's 4th	R to K Kt sq	7. Kt to K B 6th (dis. ch)	R to K R 2nd
4. B to K B 8th	R to K Kt 2nd (best)	8. Q takes R—mate	

PROBLEM NO. 121.

By M. BREDE, of Altona.

White playing first mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

Prompted by the increasing favour shown to this department of THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS, we purpose adding to its interest, whenever space permits, by the publication of two or three choice problems weekly. For the most part they will be selected from such as are considered to merge and entertain the rising player, and are at the same time sufficiently difficult to afford amusement to the more advanced. As no pains will be spared to describe them accurately, we shall not publish solutions; but should any error occur, it will always be rectified in the following number.

No. 1.—By M. D'ORVILLE.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at Q R 6th	K at Q K 3rd	K at Q R 4th
B at Q B 5th	P at Q R 2nd	Q at her 6th	Q at R 7th
B at Q R 6th		B at Q 4th	Kts at Q 4th and 6th
Kt at Q B 2nd		P at Q R 3rd	P's at K Bl, Q Kt 2d
P's at Q Kt 4th and Q R 2nd			and 4th, and Q R 3rd

White mates in three moves.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at Q B's 2nd	K at Q's 6th	R at Q Kt's sq
Q at K 5th	Q at K B's 8th	P at Q Kt's 4th	
B at Q B 8th	R at K R's 2nd		

White mates in three moves.

MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q B P two	25. Q R to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K P one	26. B to Q 4th	B takes Kt
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	27. B takes B	Q R P one
4. K B P two	Q R P one	28. R to Q 6th (*b*)	Kt takes R
5. Q R P two	K Kt P one	29. P takes Kt	B to Q Kt 2nd (*l*)
6. K Kt to B 3rd	K B P to K R 3rd	30. P takes B	P takes P
7. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	31. K B takes P	Q takes Q B
8. Q P one	K B P two	32. B takes P	B to K B 6th
9. Q to K sq	Castles (*c*)	33. R to Q 3rd	B takes Q
10. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt P one	34. R takes Q	K R to Q sq
11. K R P one	Q Kt to K 2nd (*b*)	35. B takes P (ch)	K to B sq
12. K P one	Q B to Kt 3rd	36. Q P one	B to Q Kt 4th
13. Q P one	P takes P	37. K R P one	B takes P
14. Kt takes P	Q to her B 2nd	38. B to Q B 4th	B to Q Kt 4th
15. Q Kt P one	Kt B to K 3rd	39. B takes B	B takes B
16. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt sq (*c*)	40. K to R 3rd	K R P two
17. Q R to Sq(*d*)	Kt takes Kt	41. R to Q B 6th	R to Kt 2nd
18. B takes Kt	B to Q R 4th (*e*)	42. R to Q B 7th	R to K 2nd
19. Q to K 2nd	Q to her Kt 2nd (*c*)	43. R to Q B 4th	R to Q 8th
		44. Q Kt P one	Q R to Q 6th
20. B to K B 2nd (*g*)	Kt to K B 2nd	45. K R to Kt 3rd	Q R to Q 7th (ch)
21. R to Q B sq	K R to K sq	46. K to R 3rd	Q R to Q 5th
22. K R to Q sq	B to K R 3rd (*h*)	47. R to Q B 8th	Q R takes P
23. K Kt P one	B to K B 5th	48. K to his 3rd	R to K 6th
24. K to R 2nd	Q to B 3rd (*i*)		

And after a few more moves White surrendered.

(*a*) This game is opened with remarkable care and prudence on both sides.
(*b*) Threatening to take a disposable Pawn, by advancing the Q's Pawn two squares.
(*c*) Imperative for preserving the Kt's Pawn
(*d*) He might have gained three Pawns for a piece by taking the King's Pawn with his Kt.
(*e*) The only move to save the Kt, for if he take the B it would have been untenable.
(*f*) Black is driven to this abject defence for a time to preserve his Pawns.
(*g*) Well played. To understand the merit of this move the student should observe that during the whole of the attack and defence on the Q's side, Black has been looking for that moment to throw forward his Q's Pawn, for by taking it, his Q would have been untenable, and to pass an unprotected piece to the range of the Black King's Bishop. Hitherto White has very cleverly drawn off his attention, but prevented his advance by the present move; but now, having his Q's Rook bearing on the file, he changes his tactics, and seemingly affords his adversary the very opportunity of which he was in quest when he took the Q's Pawn. White cannot take it in passing without losing his Kt. Upon looking into the position, however, it will be seen that Black cannot forward his Q's Pawn, White's Knight instead of taking it en passant, would simply take it with his Kt, and if the Kt were taken, would win the advance Queen, by the check of the Bishop.
(*h*) An important move, in thus playing the Bishop to his sq at once, because it compels his adversary to make a move in [illegible] prejudicial to his game.
(*i*) Black has now an irresistible position for the attack, and soon wins by pushing on the Q's Pawn, and also to play Lis B to Q's sq 2
(*k*) An important move, as others "the Exchange," for the purpose, if possible, of playing his Queen to R's 5th
(*l*) He would evidently have lost the game by taking the Bishop. The present move not only gives White no time to plant his Queen at the King's 5th, but prevents another very dangerous move, viz., R to Q's 6th.

[This *partie*, which makes the 21st of those actually lost and won, and gives 14 to Mr. Staunton and 7 to his opponent, terminates the match. The result was not unexpected: with some differences of opinion as to the probable numerical majority on the English side, the Chess community at large concurred in thinking Mr. Staunton unconquerable, and many eminent judges with whom we have spoken, confess they looked for it still more strikingly manifestation of his inequality between the combatants. We had ourselves done so, and believe it must be admitted that the play of the winner in this occasion is not at all times up to the standard of his former exploits; but for this some allowance may be reasonably claimed on the score of want of motive and strong incitement: upon the whole, too, we see no grounds for dissatisfaction among the twenty-four games played, there are many of remarkable interest and ability, and the defeated Knight of the Sable Plume has compensated by the pleasure every lover of Chess must feel at the advent of so accomplished a master as Mr. Horwitz has shown himself. The departure of Mr. Cochrane, unquestionably the second player of the day in England, left a void in our Chess ranks which we long despaired of seeing adequately filled; but the talents of the winner in this encounter are recognised in Mr. Horwitz a worthy occupant of his high place. Educated in the very best modern school of Chess play, a comparison and contemporary of Mantenfel, Mendheim, Bilguer, Bledow, Heydebrand, &c. he has acquired a knowledge of the game that rarely met with. If less original and brilliant than Mr. Cochrane, of whom he is more than any player, reminds us, he has certainly the advantage of greater learning and steadiness, so that while his inspirations are fewer, his faults likewise are less frequent. Both are players of undoubted genius, both remarkable for the energy and daring of their attack, as well as for the rapidity of their conceptions, and both somewhat apt in their eager application of the sword to throw away the shield. Those who would pursue the parallel, will find abundant scope in comparing the games of Mr. Horwitz in the present match with those to be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," which were played by Mr. Cochrane against the same opponent; and, having done so, few, if any, we think, will be disposed to question the right of the former to the position we have ventured to assign to him.]

IRON MARKET-HOUSE.—A large public market-house, destined for Hawkers, entirely constructed of iron, has just been built at Messrs. Edington's, Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow. It is 108 feet long, 60 wide, and is surrounded by a verandah 12 feet high, supported by handsome columns. It contains numerous stalls in the interior for the display of commodities; and is surrounded by shutters of the Venetian blind description, which, when raised, form awnings for defents of fresh air to play in all directions; and the coolness of the interior is also promoted by a large ventilator at the top. It is to occupy the centre of a large square in Hamilton, and has been constructed with every regard to architectural beauty of detail and proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY next, MAY the 21st, 1846, when will be performed, Verdi's Celebrated Opera, entitled I LOMBARDI. Alla Prima Crociata. With New Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. The Scenery by Mr. Grieve, Messrs. Gordon, Marinari, Roberts, and Absolon. Costumes by Mr. Smith. Machinery by Mr. Hemings. Gas by Mr. Bowsey. The Ballets by Mr. Lanza. Chief Assistant Mons. Desplaces. The Overture and Chorus by Mr. Balfe. Conductor, Mr. Costa. The Solos by Madame Grisi, Signor Salvi, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Lablache. The Choruses by the Full Strength of the Establishment. The Band by Mr. Willman. The Whole to conclude with the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Mdlle Lucile Grahn will appear as a Courier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance the Pas de Quatre, consisting of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte. Pas de Deux, Mdlle. L. Taglioni and M. Perrot. Pas de Quatre, Mdlle Lucile Grahn (composed by herself), supported by Mesdlles. Mercandotti, Dumilatre and Cassan. La Mazolin, Mdlle. Gerlo and M. M. Leon. To be followed by (for this occasion only) Donizetti's Opera entitled L'ELISIR D'AMORE (Concerniente che ora sera), Adina, Madle Castellan; Gianetto, Sig. Corelli, Belcore, Sig. F. Labbache, Dr Dulcamara, Sig. Labbache. To conclude with the admired Ballet Divertissement, composed by Mdlle. Cerito, entitled LA VIVANDIÈRE, introducing the Cellars, or Original Polka of Bohemia, by Mdlle Cerito and M. St. Leon. Postillon, M. St. Leon. Ruth (Hostess), Mons. Cupere, the Mayor of the Village, M. Bertrand, Travellers, Mdlle. Adeline and La Vivandiere, Mdlle Cerito.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at 7; the Opera to commence at Half-7 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of Her Majesty THE QUEEN, and their Royal Highnesses PRINCE OF WALES and the PRINCESS ALICE.—Grand Triumph.—Thirty-first night of the present attractive novelties. Splendid equestrian additions. First week of the celebrated Horsemen Mr. BELLEW BRIDGES. Second week of the popular artist Mons. LEONARD HORTON. On MONDAY, MAY 18th, and every Evening, the Grand Divertisement of THE ARAB AND HIS STEED. Mr. Bellew Bridges Now and magnificent effects. Double Stud, &c. &c. The Scenery will also be of the most varied and pleasing description, introducing the whole Equestrian Troops. The Entertainment will conclude with a laughable AFTERPIECE to open from Eleven to Five.—Equestrian Director, Mr. T. Thompson

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the FIRST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY Evening, when will be performed Mendelssohn's Symphony in C minor; Beethoven's, in B flat, Weber's Overture to Euryanthe, and Cherubini's Allemagne. Principal Performers Mr. H. Field; Viola, K. Dolcffke, Violoncello, H. Pilet. Vocalists, Mdlle. Rudersdorff and Miss Dolby. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, for Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. Tickets, £1 10s., to be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Addison and Hodson 210, Regent-street.

GREAT CONCERT ROOM, HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE Mrs. ANDERSON has the honour to announce that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, May 22nd 1846, to commence at Half-past One o'Clock precisely. Mesdlle. Amelie Cesarini, Rosina Bertolotti, and Miss Hawes. Miss Bassano, Mdme. Goberti, Mdlle. Rupphin, and Mdme. Anna Thillon; Signor Marras, Signor M. Costa, Herr Pischek, Herr Reichardt, and Signor Lablache, (by the particular artist Mons. LEONARD HORTON. On MONDAY, MAY 18th; and every Evening, the Grand Divertisement of THE ARAB AND HIS STEED. Mr. Bellew Bridges Now and magnificent effects. Double Stud, &c. &c. The Scenery will also be of the most varied and pleasing description, introducing the whole Equestrian Troops. The Entertainment will conclude with a laughable AFTERPIECE to open from Eleven to Five.—Equestrian Director, Mr. T. Thompson

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SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI and Mr. GEO. CASE, beg to announce that they intend giving a SOIREE MUSICALE, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 21st; on which occasion several Eminent Professors will assist. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of the Performers. TICKETS. Vocal Performers.—Madame Anna Thillon, Miss Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. F. Lablache, Signor Ferrari, and Mr. John Parry. Instrumental Performers.—Pianoforte, Mr. C. Salaman. Guitar, Signor Gio. Regondi. Violin, Mr. Geo. Case; Concertinas, Messrs. Giulio Regondi, A. Sedgwick, R. Blagrove, and Case. Conductors.—Messrs. C. Salaman and G. Case. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Signor Giulio Regondi, Gt. Margaret-street, Cavendish square. Mr. Geo. Case, 51, Great Gorms-street, and of all the principal Music Sellers.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS. VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY. CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. EVERY DAY at 3 and 8. Mr. LOVE will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS. Roberts, the Welsh Harpist, who has recently had the distinguished honour of performing before her Majesty. LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. Solo on the Violin, Master Thirlwall. Begin at a Quarter past Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Second Class 1s.

On MONDAY, MAY 18, at the ROOMS, HILL-STREET, PECKHAM.
On TUESDAY, MAY 19, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, HAMMERSMITH.
On WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, at the INSTITUTION, BLACKHEATH.
On MONDAY, MAY 25, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, WANDSWORTH.
On TUESDAY MAY 26, at the CASTLE HOTEL, RICHMOND.
On THURSDAY, MAY 28, at the ROOMS, WOODFORD.
On FRIDAY, MAY 29, at the SARACEN'S HEAD, CHELMSFORD.
On TUESDAY JUNE 2, at the INSTITUTION, READING.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION in the late Season in the Gardens of the Society in the Regent's Park, will be held partly in the new Conservatory, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 20. Tickets can be obtained in the Gardens by presenting an order signed by a Member; price to non-members and days of Exhibition, when they will be 7s. 6d. Carriages to enter either at the Front Gate, or at the Gate in North Gate, which is connected with the Conservatory.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT on FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the immediate patronage of H R H the Duke of Cambridge, on which occasion he will perform selections from Heller, Liest, and Thalberg (the last a new composition by himself) expressly for the concert. The vocalists comprise Mesdames Birch, Poole, Steele, W. H. Seguin, A. and M. Williams Macfarren, Lavey, and M. B. Hawes; Messrs. Harrison, W. H. Seguin, and John Parry, Signor F. Lablache and Herr Pischek. Herr Mr Brinley Richards Conductor—Messrs Benedict and Alexander Tickets, 7s. each. Family Tickets, to admit Four, 30s. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d. To be had of all the principal music-sellers, and of Mr. H. B. Richards, 59, Albermarle-street, Piccadilly.

COLOSSEUM. LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE. In consequence of many persons having been disappointed in not witnessing the additional and splendid effects in the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, they will in future be repeated every half hour instead of every hour Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five, and Half-past till Half-past Ten Holiday Prices continued

DAY EXHIBITION Panorama of London.—Museum of Sculpture.—Conservatories.—Aviary —Classic Ruins Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c. &c.

EVENING EXHIBITION :—London by Night.—Museum of Sculpture.—Conservatories, brilliantly illuminated.—Swiss Cottages, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half past Seven till Half-past Ten.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT FOUR OF GENERAL TOM THUMB'S LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, previous to his final departure to America.—All Tickets that have been issued will be admitted on presenting their Tickets at the Doors. The little General will appear every Day and Evening in all the Costumes and Performances in which he had the honour of appearing before all the Courts of Europe, and in all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours of exhibition, from Half-past Twelve to Two; Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine o'Clock. Admission, Children under Ten years of age, Half-price Carriages at Clock each evening, the General appears in his New Play at the City of London Theatre Bishopsgate-street.

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NAPLES AND VESUVIUS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

weather leads the general audience to seek other recreations. The Surrey Zoological Gardens—a serious rival to the theatres on the other side of the river—have opened; and Vauxhall is advertised to commence its season on the 1st of June.

At DRURY-LANE the Viennese dancers have been re-engaged, but their performance has not attracted as we expected it would do. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of applause on the part of the audience, but still the little *artistes* do not "draw." Miss Romer has been indisposed, as also have been Madame Thillon, Miss Poole, and Miss Rainforth, their voices most probably suffering from relaxation induced by the present weather. The ballet of "Paquita," in which Carlotta Grisi will appear, is already in rehearsal. Madame Sall does not progress in public favour. She is an admirable dancer, but her face lacks pleasing expression; at times her expression is actually cross, even in scenes intended to be joyous and festive.

The HAYMARKET has been falling back upon stock comedies and farces, with Mr. Planché's "Birds" each evening as a finish. A new comic drama is announced for production this evening; but we believe that Mr. Jerrold's comedy will be the first important piece brought out. It is reported in the *coulisses* that Madame Anna Thillon is engaged at this theatre for vaudevilles, on the termination of her appearances at Drury-lane, at a salary of £40 per night.

At the ADELPHI, on Monday evening, a new farce was produced, called, "Who did it?" The action was entirely supported by Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar; but it was not so successful as it really deserved to be—a result we may attribute chiefly to the gentleman's love of his own speeches instead of those of the author. In dramas of this kind, technically called "touch and go" pieces, the success is, unless the actors are perfect to the letter, always jeopardized. The applause at the conclusion, we must add, was perfectly unqualified, and the piece has been performed every evening since. The drama, adopted from Mr. Rodwell's "Memoirs of an Umbrella," is announced for production on Monday.

The new five-act play, "The King of the Commons," will be produced at the PRINCESS' Theatre early next week. It is said that Mr. Macready has a very fine part in it. On Thursday evening, a new and original comedietta was produced, called "The Colonel's Bella," and with entire success. The plot is somewhat slight; turning on the adventures of three officers, personated by Messrs. James Vining, Leigh Murray, and Robert Roxby, who, setting their faces against matrimony, are at last lured into the fatal (or blessed) noose. The principal female character was nicely played by Miss Emma Stanley, who was warmly encored in a very catching song, composed by Mr. Edward Loder. The first act wants a little compression; and if this is effected, the piece will have a very fair run. After this was brought out a new ballet called "Les Conscrits du Village" one of those pleasant affairs, partaking more of the *divertissement*, which always form an agreeable finish to the entertainments at this theatre. The story may be guessed from the title; and so we may make sure of a lover torn away from his mistress, and an extra gallant recruiting officer who waits a little behind. The principal characters were capitally played, or rather danced, by Mr. Gilbert and Miss Rallin: the lady was loudly applauded in a difficult *solo à cinq temps*. Mr. and Miss Marshall were also encored in a striking "Pas Villageois;" and Mr. Fiexmore's extraordinary performance, as *Nando* (a Simpkin), is beyond all praise. He is, without exception, the first comic pantomimist now upon the stage. A word for the music, by Mr. Corri, which is excellently and appropriately arranged.

At the LYCEUM, "Robin Hood" is drawing very fair half prices, and increases in public favour; but some popular first piece is sadly wanted, as the appearance of the house, at first price, testifies. The "Cricket on the Hearth" was played on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, as the bills stated, "by Desire"!

Mademoiselle Rose Chéri is rapidly gaining ground in the favour of the audience at the French plays, and the attendance, on the nights of her performing, has been fashionable and numerous. It is to be regretted that the close occupation of our own performers will not allow them to study the consummate knowledge of stage business, and the manner of producing an effect, as well as the uniformity of excellence, which distinguishes the *troupe* at this theatre. We do not say this, with any wish to depreciate our native actors; but there are very few who might not take some useful hints in bye-play and deportment, from the members of Mr. Mitchell's company. The *ars celare artem* is carried to the highest degree of excellence amongst them.

The *corps de ballet* has certainly been doing great things for the OLYMPIC—much more than the lessee's notions of "legitimacy." The short season is, however, approaching its termination; but we believe that there are two or three speculators ready to enter into a fresh campaign. It is to be hoped that whoever takes the theatre will endeavour to raise the character of the performances, and collect together, if possible, a respectable and efficient company. From the present performers at this theatre many useful ones could be selected.

NEW PICTURE AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

On Monday, this very popular resort was opened for the season, and was thronged throughout the day and evening with visitors.

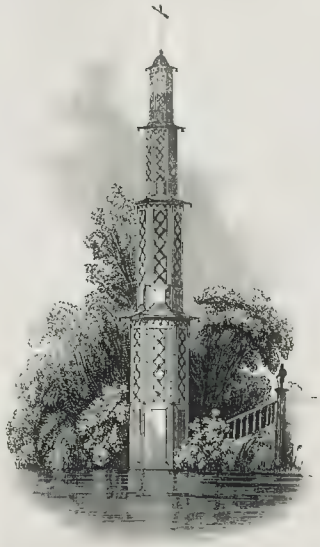
The novel attraction is a gigantic picture of Naples, with a distant view of Vesuvius, painted by Mr. Danson, who is unrivalled in this branch of art. It is on a much larger scale than the picture of the same subject painted for the Gardens several years since by Mr. Danson: now, as then, advantage has been taken of the lake, which forms a "real water" Bay of Naples; and the scenic display on the banks is marvellously illusive. The artificial mountain, with the surrounding scenery, the City of Naples, and various points to be seen from the Gulf, are faithfully painted as to locality; while, in execution, the picture blends so well with the surrounding realities of sky, water, trees, and shrubs, that, at the distance of three hundred yards, it is difficult to point out where art ends and nature begins. It is the largest picture ever painted; and, unquestionably, an advance on all Mr. Danson's previous productions.

Since the close of last season, many alterations have been made in the laying out of the grounds, and these are in good taste. Some of the *faded* buildings have been replaced by new and appropriate erections. A bridge of Gothic design has been thrown across a branch of the lake, giving access to a part of the grounds hitherto scarcely known to the public: upon the parapet of the bridge are placed some statues of the English Kings. Near the lake, too, has been constructed a Pagoda: and there is a fountain of somewhat unusual pretensions. The menagerie has, likewise, been increased very considerably.

On Monday, the band, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, played some well-chosen selections from the compositions of Beethoven, Jullien, Benedict, Barrett, Mendelssohn, Wallace, Rossini, and Auber, and contributed to the pleasure of the promenade, keeping the company in good humour till dusk, when all hastened to get the best places to see as advantageously as possible the great feature of the evening—the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The mimic eruption commenced with clouds of smoke and sheets of lurid flame issuing from the crater of the mount; the rumbling of subterranean thunder was heard, and then succeeded jets of fire and all the horrors of an eruption, which took a considerable time, showing the various and destructive effects of showers of burning matter and streams of lava: these were made to overwhelm the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii (as in the year 79) even unto the margin of the water. This pyrotechnic display was by Mr. Southby, whose skill in such matters is well known.

At night, too, the Gothic Bridge was also illuminated with good effect; and M. Farinelli representing Phœbus in his chariot, descended in a display of fireworks from the new Pagoda, to the great delight of the spectators, who numbered between 3000 and 4000. Indeed, the whole of the amusements are on a scale which is highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the Gardens: and the weather will, doubtless, insure him a liberal return for his large outlay in providing so many novelties.



CHINESE PAGODA.

NEW FOUNTAIN.

GOTHIC BRIDGE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 212.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846. [Sixpence.

CHARITY AND CHANCERY.

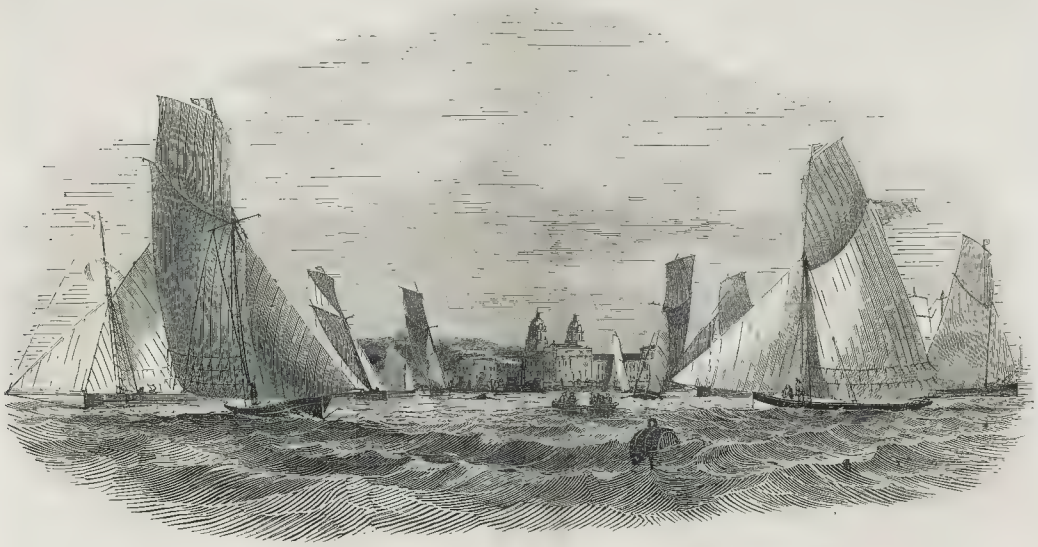
AMONG the political incidents of the week, is the rejection of the Lord Chancellor's Charitable Bequests Bill by a majority of one in the House of Peers. Lord Lyndhurst is not fortunate in his attempts at legislation; he furnishes another proof that the ablest administrators of the law do not always possess the qualities necessary to the Statesman; the wide and enlarged views, the calculation of every part of a measure so that a good object may not be defeated by the nature of the machinery employed to effect it, are not always, indeed rarely, found among men who stand at the very head of the legal profession. Even where the disposition to make improvements exists, and they have much more frequently been forced upon the profession from without, than originated from within its pale, it has not been so successful as might be wished. Lord Lyndhurst is no exception to the rule; he was wont in former days to give a sessional exposition of the short comings and misdoings of the Whig Ministry, and to give a catalogue of its Legislative failures and delays, enriched with all the illustrations he could draw from his apparently inexhaustible powers of memory and combination; these displays were as rich in their way as his reading of the bill of fare of the Visiting Dinner of the Mercers' Company at Greenwich, which he gave as an instance, and, probably, not the worst of many like it, of the abuses he seeks to correct. But it is one thing to point out errors, to expose failures, to ridicule the delays and embarrassments of a Government, held in check and thwarted by a hundred different hostile influences, and quite another matter when placed in the same responsible position, to avoid the errors and defects so keenly detected and exposed when others commit them. We do not know any more striking instances of this than could be drawn from the history of those measures the Lord Chancellor has introduced himself. The Charitable Bequests Act is another added to the number.

No one denies that the abuse of funds left for charitable and pious purposes is a great evil. But the absolute embezzlement or misappropriation of such funds are perhaps less frequently met with than the difficulties arising from the inevitable changes caused by the lapse of time and the vicissitudes of social life. These are the powers that make a mockery of that pride, or better motives than pride, which seek to establish forms and institutions that shall survive men and give their names to perpetuity. No man can bind all future generations, not even to works of religion and charity—at least not to one particular form of them. How many "charitable bequests," made before the Reformation, did that great change utterly sweep away, though they were meant to be "perpetual?" It is a marvel that so many survive. Religious bequests are still more exposed to extinction from such changes; how many a "pious" endowment, made for prayers "for the soul" of the founder, has disappeared, the prayers and masses heard no more! Mankind will not be bound by wills and bequests, when the spirit of the age becomes opposed to them. The "piety" of one century ceases to be honoured or observed in another, and such bequests perish by a natural extinction, unless remodelled and applied in a manner kindred in spirit but different in form from the purpose of the bequeather. Other causes are constantly at work to make the revision and control of charitable funds a matter of imperative necessity. Property changes, rises in value or sinks, trustees die off or remove, and every alteration must have a legal sanction, or the whole thing falls, as in many cases it has fallen, into inextricable confusion. The regulation of all these affairs is given to the great Court of Equity of the kingdom: the Court of Chancery is the undying guardian of the endowments of Charity. The theory is good, but, as exhibited in practice, cannot be praised. The Court of Chancery is one of those awful powers whose greatness cannot handle small matters without crushing them; in dissipating and diminishing enormous masses of wealth, its machinery is unrivalled; for ruining properties, and wrecking hearts, hopes, and fortunes, there is nothing like it in the world. Those to whom time and expense are of no importance may invoke its aid without much injury; but, of all the things from which men of moderate properties should pray to be delivered, is a suit in Chancery. It must be encountered sometimes, like other great evils of life, that come in the shape of suffering or disaster, shipwreck, conflagration, and disease; but to invoke it, is little less than certain ruin. Nothing is more fatal than its embrace of "protection"—particularly to Charities: the machinery of the Court is so heavy and intricate, that, before it can be put in motion on behalf of a moderate endowment, the whole source of income, the entire capital in question, is absorbed in oiling the wheels: without that process, they never move at all.

It is not so much litigation as to the objects and purposes of Charitable Bequests, that exhibits the blighting effects of the Court of Chancery upon them—though cases like that of Lady Hewley's Charity stand out in disastrous prominence; it is the necessary and unavoidable superintendence that time and change make necessary for security. The former calamity Charities may escape—the last they cannot. And it is precisely from the frequent necessity of applications to the Court that the enormity of the evil is perceived. The most ordinary motion in that mysterious region (from which a whole band of Clerks, who did nothing, have been bought out with ten thousand a year each, for doing the same all the rest of their lives, with a reversion of the same duties, and the same payment, to their heirs) is attended with extraordinary expense. If the proceedings are not contested, a small endowment will be absorbed. How was this evil to be avoided?

The Lord Chancellor's bill was an attempt to provide a remedy. But, in avoiding one evil, it was generally considered he created another. There was a strange combination of parties against the bill. Large endowments and influential Corporations took offence and kicked at the idea of supervision, as if their management could not be called in question. Smaller Charities disliked being taxed at a per centage for the support of a Commission; if they did not require the help of the Board, why should they pay for those who did? The powers, too, that were given to the Commissioners, excited much clamour; and all these objections being united, have proved too powerful for the Chancellor and his bill; it is defeated after having been two years or more in suspense. But the great question itself still remains undisposed of, and must recur again as forcibly as ever.

It is useless to consider what the Chancellor's measure might have been made; it is questionable, after the decision, whether it will be renewed. Parliament has not been favourably impressed by Lord Lyndhurst's Law Reforms. The enormous compensation given by his bill that abolished the Six Clerks' office is so astounding to all ordinary notions of value and purchase, that the Legislature, scared at its own act in that case, fears carelessness, if nothing worse, as likely to be mixed up with reform from that quar-



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE FIRST MATCH FOR THE SEASON, ON WEDNESDAY LAST—"THE FINISH OFF GREENWICH."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ter. The creation of his new offices might turn out as astonishing a feat as his abolition of old ones. And to this misgiving, some influence in the failure of the measure may be attributed. But, could not something be done without creating a new tribunal? Could not cases in which Charity Property is concerned be made exceptions to the usual scale of fees? The chief objection to the Court of Chancery is its enormous expense; otherwise, its decisions—when they *are* made—are viewed with confidence, as impartial.

Why not adopt in the Law Courts a principle recognised by the State? The Exchequer remits the duties payable on the building materials used in the erection of churches: could not the Court of Chancery emulate this forbearance, and do as much for almsgiving as the Custom-house does for religion? "'Twere good it did so much for Charity." It could well spare the amount from its revenues, and the remitting of what is "in the bond" might cover a multitude of defects—we will not call them sins—in other directions. The devouring of widows' houses, now charged against the Court, and not unjustly, would then cease, and the mere forbearance to exact a right might obviate the necessity of creating a new power, from whose operation all the great Charities of the kingdom would be exempted, but whose taxation few of the small ones could escape, thus creating inequalities both ways.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

"Fly! Fly!
You and your *crafts*."—*Coriolanus.*

What a goodly thing is a goodly theme! Thus we soliloquised in the spirit, as, setting our paper before us, we essayed to sketch the recollections of a most pleasant occasion: some hours of Wednesday last spent upon the waters of Old Thames—the haven of the world.

The sailing season on the metropolitan river is in keeping with the habits of our citizens, compared with those which prevail on the time-tables of St. James's. Late hours just now seem to constitute a social barometer. Your artisan rises as your aristocrat goes to bed. Our natives dine at noon—professional people, in the evening—the *beau monde*, at night. Upon this principle, probably, it is that the Londonder begins to affect aquatics in spring—the Westminster, in Autumn. From this we might draw certain deductions, but we won't: comparisons are "odorous."

The Royal Thames Yacht Club is three months in advance of the Royal Yacht Squadron, in the matter of its matches. The first of the Metropolitan Club's water-parties was fixed, this year, for the 25th instant May, and it was characteristically celebrated! The forenoon of Wednesday last heavily with clouds brought on the more mature day—but cared sailors ever for foul weather?

At ten A.M. a steamer, which according to custom was provided to accompany the Regatta, took a considerable complement of pleasure passengers aboard at London-bridge; and having, with some difficulty, accomplished the voyage through "the Pool," received reinforcements at Blackwall, and set steam forthwith for its destination the picturesque bay of Erith. This, it must be confessed, was not performed quite in ship-shape style, for she did not display the colours of the Club, as became her, inasmuch as they were not to be come at—in consequence, probably, as it was suggested, of the laundress not having sent them home. The wind, which was at south-west, and blowing fresh, drove the showers which were in operation in that quarter athwart the course we were steering: and sad *it* was to see the pitcous parasols called on to perform a double duty. Thus, some getting wet on deck, and some getting wet below, we reached the spot where the wager fleet was moored. This consisted of the following yachts, all the property of members of the Club:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
1.	*Prince Dunnot*	36	Mr. G. Harvey.
2.	*Vivex*	25	Messrs. Pedrington.
3.	*Vanguard*	25	Lord A. Paget.
4.	*Ino*	26	Mr. H. Gibers.
5.	*Fling de Marie*	25	Mr. Twisden Hodges.
6.	*Jilt*	18	Mr. R. J. Meade.
7.	*Secret*	20	Mr. J. W. Smith.

SECOND CLASS.

1.	*Enchantress*	10	Mr. R. Atkinson.
2.	*Ranger*	12	Mr E. W. Roberts.

Whatever it might have been for spring fashions and pink parasols, it was a day eminently favourable for yacht-racking. How are we to test the merits of sailing vessels in a stark calm; and think of the morals of the crews? There is a proverb about swearing "like a dragoon;" that is because the style of execration common to horsemen, when drifting a march without steerage way on, was unknown when it was invented. At Erith we shipped our Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, and a respectable piece of bunting, in lieu of the Star Company's burgee; and with the *Pearl*, the *Secret*, and other craft, and their "fair hands," awaited the commencement of operations

At a quarter to one the signa. gun "boomed" away, and it was up canvass with toe clippers This evolution never performed, it might have been done more steadily; but the nerves, my friends; remember the glory and the gain at stake. Never mind why or wherefore, but the *Secret* had the best of it start; either she gathered way the soonest, or was the best, or was best as things served. With wings outstretched, the wind on the beam, and the tide astern, away they went, at a spanking but the *Secret* some three or four cables lengths ahead—and "up gaff-topsails" was quickly followed by the whole squadron. The rate of sailing past Gravesend, and down to the buoy at Chapman's Head the point of return was undoubtedly excellent. The five-and-twenty tun cutters of the Royal Thames Club are probably the best vessels of their class that swim. We have tried them in all sorts of weather: up to a hurricane, and can speak from experience. The first round the buoy was the *Secret* she had never been headed—followed in 45 seconds by the *Vivex*, that from being last off Greenhithe, had contrived to creep close up with the "crack." We call the *Secret* by this racing term, because she was backed very freely to win before leaving her moorings. The rest of the first-class division were soon round the *Jilt* last; and now comes the tug of skill and seamanship, the beating up for home. Soon after the buoy was rounded, and the boats were beating over the tide—for there was still a considerable ebb to run down with the wind broad on—when, and the weather to get thick. In this state of the atmosphere they had gained Gravesend Reach, when

"A gust that all descriptive power transcends

snapped short the bowsprit of the *Belvidere*, and ended the hopes and fears of her rabble owner, who certainly entered into the spirit of his craft's career with strong interest. It was now all "steer small and cunning." All the art of river navigation was resorted to that counter currents, shore, slacks, and the like might be taken advantage of, as they were, with alternate success, till half past one, half-past six when the *Prince Donna* passed the flag-boat off Greenwich Hospital first, last but not least. The winner of the prize for the second heat by three minutes the *Secret*,

incurred great sacrifices for the maintenance of our Colonies. Were we to retain expensive settlements for the benefit of every one save ourselves? He (Lord Ashburton) much doubted if the manufacturers would redeem the promise that had been made in their name. He believed their magnanimity to be of the kind that would have free trade for every commodity but that which they themselves applied.

After a few words from Earl Dalhousie, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Hardwicke, the bill was read a first time

Lord STANLEY suggested that the two measures should be proceeded with simultaneously, and that the second reading of the bill then before the House should be fixed *pro formâ* for the 28th of May, and be further postponed, should the discussion on the Corn Bill not have been brought to a termination by that day.

This arrangement was assented to.

At seven o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—This Bill was read a third time and passed, with very little observation, and without opposition.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—Dr BOWRING moved for an humble address to her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased to direct such correspondence, or papers, on the subject of the Quarantine Laws, as has taken place with Foreign Governments since the last returns to Parliament, to be laid on the table of the House.—After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to

THE BRIDPORT ELECTION.—Mr. BANKES moved that William Rockett have leave to state his case at the bar with reference to the Bridport election.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved, as an amendment, that the petition of Mr Rockett should be referred to a select committee, with a view to an impartial inquiry into the whole of the circumstances connected with the recent election for Bridport. After some discussion, Mr. Bankes withdrew his motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved an amendment to Mr Christie's motion, upon which a division took place. The numbers were equal, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of the Government.—The Speaker then put the question that the Committee be agreed to, but, upon this question, an adjournment till Thursday was carried.

The house sat till twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE LACE FACTORIES BILL. The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, and shortly afterwards, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE moved the second reading of his Lace Factories Bill, the proposed object of which was to limit the duration of the hours of labour of children and adults in the lace manufactures, and to place it under the factory inspectorship. He urged that he had the unanimous assent of the operatives and of four-fifths of the employers to his measure, the necessity for which was evident from the numerous instances of decrepitude, disease, and premature death resulting from the excessive length of the hours of labour SIR J. GRAHAM said that the information which he had received led him to conclude that the majority of the master manufacturers were opposed to the measure. As for the working classes, it was not surprising nor unnatural that they should wish to have their hours of labour restricted by legislative interference, their belief being that it would lead to an improvement in their physical condition. But any benefit that might arise from shorter hours would be far more than counterbalanced by diminished wages, and their wishes would result. He moved an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading	.. ..	68
Against it	.. ..	151
Majority against the bill	.. .. ..	—85

The bill was, consequently, lost.

THE WHITSUNTIDE RECESS. In reply to a question from Mr. R. YORKE, Sir R. PEEL said he proposed to move the adjournment of the House, for the Whitsuntide holidays, from Friday, the 29th inst., to the Thursday following, unless hon. members should be desirous that the House should sit on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday. He believed that there was at present no business fixed for that day

LORD HARDINGE AND LORD GOUGH. Viscount Hardinge's Annuity Bill and Viscount Hardinge's Annuity (No. 2) Bill were each read a third time and passed. Lord Gough's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and several other bills, were postponed.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY.

MR. W. SMITH O'BRIEN,—Mr. SHAW gave notice, that when the Committee on Group 11 had closed its labours, and given in its final report, he should move that Mr Smith O'Brien be discharged from custody. (Hear, hear.)

THE HINGLEY POOR HOUSE.—Mr. FERRAND put some questions relative to the Hingley Workhouse, stating that seventy persons were confined there, although the building was only intended to accommodate twelve individuals; and asking whether the Government had the power to compel the Poor-law Commissioners to visit the establishment, and afford them some relief.—Sir R. PEEL said the Government had ordered an inquiry to be made, and had given directions that the requisite relief should be afforded. The right hon. Baronet then made a general defence of the Poor-law Commissioners.

Lord MARCUS CLARE rose to bring forward a motion respecting the Real Property Commissioners, when a motion was made to count the House; and, there not being forty members present, an adjournment necessarily took place.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

There have been some interesting decisions in the Railway Groups during the week. One of the most important struggles of the session—that between the North Kent and South-Eastern Companies—has been concluded in Group XIV. While the North Kent is defeated, the South-Eastern does not pass in its integrity. The matter stands as follows:—The Committee have come to the decision that the North Kent proposal to [illegible] the Greenwich and Deptford line, and to [illegible] the Dartford line, Maidstone to [illegible] South Eastern Company in toto. And the Committee will amend the South-Eastern bill, so as to enable the latter to carry the line from London to Greenwich, and no further, omitting the branches or lines from Lewisham to Dartford, known as the South and the Angerstein loops

The Committee have pronounced on the preamble of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, in Group XVI. It was proved; the Committee refusing the South-Eastern permission to make the section to Dorking, and enforcing the concession in its integrity of the entire line by the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate

The Committee in Group XX. have put what is tantamount to an extinguisher on the hopes of the Windsor, Slough, and Staines Atmospheric, by asserting that the merits of the line are not sufficient to warrant any further proceedings. This decision is also probably grounded on the interference of the line with Crown property.

An entire group of northern mineral lines has been annihilated by the Committee in Group XXXVIII.

The difficulty arising from the multiplicity of committees sitting at the same time, was pointedly alluded to on Wednesday, by Mr. Protheroe, the Chairman of Group XIV, after waiting for more than half an hour, till Mr. Cockburn could be spared from another committee; and when the learned gentleman did arrive he was evidently quite exhausted. The number now must have reached its maximum, and any attempt to dispose of the business by bringing a greater amount of committee force to bear on it must defeat its object, as not only the same counsel are engaged, but the principal engineering witnesses are generally the same.

The preamble of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland Junction, has been passed in Group XLV.

A decision which excited considerable interest was given in Group XXVII., on Thursday. The Committee decided that the South Midland Railway was not proved, and that the preamble of the Leicester and Bedford Railway was proved.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN, NEAR NORWICH.

The discovery of the poisoning of four children at Happisburgh, near Norwich, has created some sensation in that part of the country. Mr. Pilgrim, one of the Norfolk Coroners, held an adjourned inquest on the bodies on Tuesday, at the Hare's-borough Hill House. The following are the particulars of the case:—

The village of Happisburgh is situated on a cliff overhanging the sea, thirty miles from Yarmouth, and 15 miles south of Cromer, the population amounting to not more than 200 or 300. In the parish lived an old couple, named Jonathan and Ann Elizabeth Balls—the former 77, and the latter 82. They were supported by parochial relief, the woman having for several years been bedridden. They had three daughters married, who had a number of children, and it is the sudden and [illegible] death of several of them that gave rise to the rumours of their being poisoned, and hence arose the Coroner's inquiry. Three years ago, an infant, nine weeks old, named Ann Elizabeth Postle, a grandchild of Balls, died, and was buried within a few hours. The next was a boy, Samuel, of the same parents, whose death took place under similar circumstances, in last September. Three months afterwards two more deaths in the family occurred, viz., Balls's wife, and another of the grandchildren, Elizabeth Ann Postle, and were buried on one day. Although the sudden character of the deaths excited much sensation in the parish, yet nothing of a suspicious feeling seemed to exist. The death of Balls, however, occurring on the 30th ultimo, after being attacked in a similar way as the other deceased members of the family, many inquiries out about in the neighbourhood that his death was the result of poison; but with that exception, the corpse was buried; but communications having been sent to the Coroner, three gentlemen at length took the matter up, and issued a summons to the authorities for the disinterment of Jonathan Balls and Anne Elizabeth Postle, and the impannelling of a jury to inquire into the cause of their death.

William Postle, a labouring man, the son-in-law of Jonathan Balls, identified the bodies of Elizabeth Balls, and of Ann Elizabeth and Samuel Postle, his children

A surgeon, who had examined the bodies, deposed that traces of poison had been found in the [illegible]

[illegible] sons of Mrs. Postle, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Pegge were then examined by the Coroner, who very willingness to further the investigation.

After the witnesses had been heard, the Coroner said, he thought the facts did not [illegible] any party so as to warrant them in sending the case to another tribunal, if any one was implicated. The danger of suspicion most certainly pointed to the deceased Jonathan Balls, and he was now beyond the reach of the law. He recommended them to return such a verdict as would enable the officer to have [illegible] matter further inquired into, should such circumstances arise as required it. It was a case of great suspicion.

The Jury then found, after half an hour's consultation, "That the deceased, Jonathan Balls, Elizabeth Balls, Samuel Postle, and Ann Elizabeth Postle, died from the effects of poison, but how administered there was no evidence to show."

SERIOUS AFFRAY ON THE RIVER TYNE

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a serious affray occurred at the mouth of the Tyne, between two crews of Italian seamen and a body of the river police. It appears that three Neapolitan sailors, belonging to the barque *La Francesco*, now in Shields Harbour, were on shore at North Shields, [illegible] with a man named Field and two of his [illegible] and [illegible] fighting, a fight took place, in the course of which one of the Neapolitans attacked Field, immediately afterwards running away. Being joined by his countrymen, they jumped into their boat and rowed to their vessel. Field's companions removed him to a neighbouring surgery, when it was found that a very serious wound had been inflicted. On the meantime, a report of the occurrence reached a crew of the river police, who were rowing about the harbour, and they then proceeded on board the barque, to apprehend the parties. Two of the three Neapolitans were identified, and just as they were being transferred to the police-boat, the whole crew suddenly mustered, and with loud cries assailed the police. The crew of seven Italian tars, it would appear, came to the rescue, and increased the serious affray. The Neapolitans armed themselves with handspikes and other dangerous weapons, and the police, in self-defence, drew their cutlasses. Wounds were inflicted on both sides. Eventually, the police, finding themselves unequally matched, prepared to retire from the struggle, not, however, before one of the officers had received an extensive wound on the head, and was knocked overboard into the vessels. The latter being reinforced by a body from the town, returned and captured twelve of the Neapolitans, who were brought before one of the resident magistrates on Monday morning, by whom they were remanded. Field remains in a precarious state. The wounded policeman is, however, not considered in danger.

POLICE.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER AND THIEF.

A young man, named *Henry Norman*, was taken into custody, a few days ago, at Liverpool, under extraordinary circumstances. He was examined at HAMILL, Police-office, on Thursday, in order to explain the circumstances which should be stated, that a report was spread, a short time ago, that this individual, who was clerk to Mr. W. Hoof, builder and railway contractor, at Kensington, had absconded, and taken with him the sum of £87, in gold and silver, the money of his employer; also, of his having sent a letter to Mr. Hoof; to Dr Pullen, of Barnes, Surrey, at whose school he was educated; and to another gentleman, to whom he was known, acquainting them of having "sailed in the Customs at Jamaica, before he was twenty-one years of age, robbed the revenue of thousands of pounds sterling; and afterwards, while in the United States of America, having, at New York, robbed a pawnbroking and silversmith's store of medles and property to the value of upwards of £1000; and committed numerous other crimes, not even hesitating at murder."

In another part of his letter, he distinctly stated, that "he had committed more than 1800 distinct robberies, and had been concerned in five murders, besides many other atrocities"

At first, the confession was considered as the emanation of a fevered brain; but, from the inquiries which have since been instituted, it has been found that Norman did, at the time stated, fill an important situation in the Customs, at Kingston, Jamaica, which he eventually resigned, being at the time in charge of some amount. On his return to England, he offered, as a remuneration, to lay open the proceedings of others connected with the same department, and was for several days under examination by the Custom-House authorities, but, as his statements being submitted to the law officers of the Crown, it was found that they were so loose that no reliance could be placed on them, and he was suffered to go at large, his defalcations being paid by those whose duty it was to have more strictly overlooked him. It has also been discovered that his statement respecting the robbery of a jeweller's store at New York is correct, such a robbery having taken place at the time stated by him, and a true bill has been returned against him at the New York sessions. Suspicions have also arisen that he was concerned in the murder and robbery contained about eight years ago under the premises of Mr. Gibson Westwood, the watchmaker, in Princes-street, Soho, which has ever since been enveloped in mystery. It is known that he was in England at that time, and it is believed that he was staying at the house of his father, who was at that time a respectable pawnbroker and silversmith, in Princes-street, a few doors from Mr. Westwood's house.

The offence of which the prisoner was first accused on Monday was the robbery of Mr. Hoof, his builder.

The prisoner is about five feet six inches high, dark hair and eyes, pale thin face, and took his station quite unconcerned at the serious situation in which he was placed.

Some evidence was given in support of the charge, after which, Mr. Clive asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything at that stage of the inquiry.

The prisoner answered that he had nothing at present to say on the subject.

Mr. Clive then said, sufficient evidence had been taken to warrant him in remanding the prisoner for a week.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and accompanied the gaoler with a smile playing on his countenance.

SLIGHTING TO THE ADVANTAGE OF JOSEPH ADY.—At the THAMES Office, on Thursday, *Joseph Ady* was committed for trial on the charge of having obtained five shillings from a Mr. Hill, upon the false pretence that he could inform "Mr. Hill of something to his advantage."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prussian Government has decreed that no Prussian subject can enjoy at the same time the Polish nationality. Madame de Kalergi has again been exiled. It is supposed she will accompany to Dresden her father, M. de Nesselrode, the Chancellor's brother.

A Frankfort paper of the 15th speaks of a collision at Ulm between some cavalry soldiers and the people, in which many were wounded. The motive has not been assigned.

The Empress of Russia and the Princess Olga, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, have arrived at Venice, where they will make a sojourn of a few days, and then proceed *en route* for Salzburg. The day for the solemnization of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and Princess Olga is now fixed for the 13th of July, being the 48th anniversary of the Empress of Russia's birth day.

A letter from Bayonne, dated May 13 says:—"The Infante Don Enrique will leave Bayonne in a few days on a visit to the Princess Isabel, his sister, who is married to a Polish nobleman, and lives at Brussels. The Infante has likewise received permission from the Spanish Government to make a tour in England, should he desire it."

The German journals assert that imprisonment for debt is about to be abolished in Prussia. The State had long given it up for the recovery of fines and the expense of law prosecutions, and it exists only in case of private proceedings.

An extensive fall of earth and rocks took place a few days since on the eastern slope of Mount Salbne, near Chambery, by which a fine forest of old oak trees has been destroyed. A band of smugglers returning from the neighbouring country were quietly reposing themselves on their bags of gunpowder, when they were alarmed by the noise of the moving mass, and took to flight. The clashing of the rocks together in their fall caused some sparks to ignite the powder which they had left behind them, which produced a fearful explosion. Several of the smugglers escaped unhurt, but others were severely injured.

The *Universal German Gazette* contains the following:—"Travellers arrived from Circassia announce that war has not yet commenced, but Schamil Bey is making extensive preparations in the Daghestan, and the approaching campaign it is expected will be as advantageous for him as that of last year. Soliman Effendi, the agent of Schamil, has enrolled for his service 200 horsemen in the provinces of Nad Kotch and Chepsos, and 800 at Abasoth, and the enrolments it is said would have been more numerous but for the indifference of the Uleuas and the Cadis."

A meeting of German booksellers takes place yearly at the grand fair of Leipsic. At the last meeting it was decided that a memorial should be addressed to the Saxon Government, representing that if its conduct, with regard to the liberty of the press, should be persevered in, it would have the effect of reducing Leipsic from its present prosperous condition, and, in time, the whole of the booksellers to seek another place for holding their fair. It was also resolved at the last meeting to establish in New York an extensive commission firm for German books. The cost of establishing such a concern is estimated at 50,000 dollars, which will be shortly raised amongst the booksellers.

The following paragraph appears in a recent number of one of the Hanoverian papers:—"The greatest importance is attached by the commercial houses of East Friesland to the conclusion of a navigation treaty with Denmark, similar to the one with England in 1844. By the former our ships will not only save considerable ship dues, but also two-thirds of those duties which at present many privileged vessels pay. They will, moreover, have the use of Elsinore. The navigation treaty with England has not only been useful in past years to our shipping, but justly excites greater hopes for the future. To that treaty may be ascribed the increase in our shipping when compared with Hamburg. In 1845 the town of Emden alone possessed 133 sea vessels, averaging 61 tons each."

A letter of the 7th, from Posen, says:—"The excitement not only continues in the Grand Duchy, but is assuming ever a more grave and alarming character. Hitherto, the nobles and clergy alone have taken part in the revolutionary proceedings, but now accidents of rebellion appear among the [illegible]. The people have been much excited by the arrest of several of their priests, and in some places sanguinary conflicts have ensued. At Wreschen, the Archbishop has assembled, and demanded a partition of the land. Gnesen is said to have been a theatre of great disasters, and a battalion is about to be marched to the environs of this town."

A letter from Lille, of the 15th inst., states there was no foundation for the report which had been circulated, that the potato crop of this year would not be better than the past one. The early white potatoes showed well, and were, in some parts, already very forward. As to the other sorts, destined for the winter supplies, nothing can, at present, be advanced on their not succeeding, as they have been planted too lately.

A letter from Turin states that on the 28th ult., the Bey sent off an Ambassador with the presents intended for Queen Victoria. They consist of eight horses, three richly ornamented saddles, two carriages, and two female Moorish dresses.

The example of commercial relaxation set by England seems to have had its influence already abroad. The Turin *Royal Gazette* of the 2nd of May, publishes a decree from the Sardinian Government, by which a great reduction is made in the import duties on several important articles of commerce, and, among others, on brandies, refined sugars of al. kinds, dried fruits, porcelain, and fancy art cles of dress, &c. This, it is to be hoped, is but the first step towards further and more extensive reforms in other parts of Italy, where the Governments of the smaller States have recently shown a praiseworthy anxiety to abandon the ruinous system of prohibition which has hitherto prevailed.

The *Courrier Français* states that the French Government has in contemplation the establishment of a line of steamers between Senegal and Algiers, by means of which intelligence might be received in France from Senegal in 25 days.

The opening of the line of rail from Paris to Amiens, which was announced for the 15th of May, is deferred until the completion of the whole line from Brussels to Paris, which is positively fixed for the end of this month. The inauguration of this grand system of communication is to be celebrated by splendid fêtes, on which the company intend to spend 100,000 francs (£4000). There will be a banquet of 300 or 400 covers, and a *bal masqué* at Lods.

Sydney papers to Feb. 1, mention that the colony was occupied with discussions respecting the proposed construction of a railway. There is little river communication, and the surface of the country being favourable for a line, the project was highly popular

The expenses of the Empress of Russia during her sojourn at Italy are estimated at £40,000 per month.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. J."—In the position sent, White mates at his first move.

"D. C." The error consisted in sending a diagram to which the stipulation, "*without Queening a Pawn*," was omitted. Thanks for the others.

"Marmaron." You are quite right. By taking the King's Pawn with his Kt, Black may delay the mate.

"Rufus." Certainly.

"J. C——H."—Our solution of Problem No. 119 is perfectly correct, and the only mode of forcing mate in three moves. Your objection to it, on the plea that when 1. Q to Q 6th is played to Z. Kt 5th, the Bishop may take her, is futile since, in that case, White would give mate next move

"Ferule." We should think them uncalculable.

"A Sub."—Many thanks for the positions: similar contributions will be at all times acceptable.

"One who Knows, &c." We have not room for the account of the Meeting. On looking it over, we quite agree with you that it is to be hoped, on future occasions, when the Committee are disappointed of their promised Chairman they will find some efficient person, of local standing and respectability, to take his place

"Adelphi." Mr. Horwitz will be delighted to play a match for any amount of stake, with any player in England except his late opponent. The party you mention may talk Chess stronger; but, rely on it, he will never risk the toss of a war with an opponent so unanswerably his superior.

"Stud-ius." Staunton's Type Foundry. Price, we suppose, about a guinea.

"Senex." Quite true. Kt takes P at the third move, and puts it out of White's power to mate in the given number of moves.

"G. H.," Boston, U.S. The games, &c., have reached us safely; and we are much pleased to observe the progress which Chess is making in the United States.

"Gowanus." The required solution is this—

1. K to Q Kt 7th	K P one
2 Kt takes K P	K takes P
3. K to Kt 6th	K to R 8th
4 Kt to Q 7th	K to Kt 8th (best)

5. Kt to Q Kt 8th	K to R 8th
6. Kt to Q R 6th	P one
7. Kt mates.	

"Ludmanjator."—It is quite optional to take or not a Pawn en passant, if you have any other move on the board.

"G. H.," Boston, U.S. According to the strict rules of the game, Black must abide by his move

"Hamilton," "J. W. D." and "G. A. H."—Play as Black can, in M. D'Orville's Enigma No. 1, White forces mate in three moves. Look again attentively.

"T. S. R.," Guernsey.—You have quite mistaken the operation technically called "taking en passing." To make it clear to you, suppose A. (Black) to have advanced his King's Pawn to King's 4th square, B.'s (White) Queen's Pawn being at the time unmoved; if, then, B. attempt to play the Queen's Pawn two squares, he must of course go past Black's Pawn, upon which Black may, if he chooses, take the Pawn in passing in the same manner as if it had only been moved one square

"A Member of the Chester Chess Club."—The Problems shall be duly examined. We cannot decipher your initials.

"C. S. L." In the Problem you forwarded, it is absolutely necessary to expel the two Pawns, as the White King cannot prevent their queening, place him where you will. You have not quite hit upon the solution of Enigma No. 1.

"A. and B."—A. was the game. The misplacing of a piece, if not discovered before other moves are made, cannot be rectified

We have to acknowledge our obligations to many Amateurs who have favoured us with Problems during the last week, and to solicit indulgence if we do not report upon their merits immediately. To do justice to them already in hand necessarily must occupy some weeks.

Solutions by "C. S. L." "G. A. H. and R. H.," "Ludmanjator," "Calverpus," "J. W. D." "Chapel Road," "Amateur," "Andrew," "St. George," "H. H. B." "D. S." "G. P." "J. G." Dublin; "B. W. P." "C. K." "F. S." "Automaton." "Shakebolt." "C. O." "Marcus." "F. H." "Maracion," "A Sub," "Alpha," "Subscriber," and "L. H." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 121.

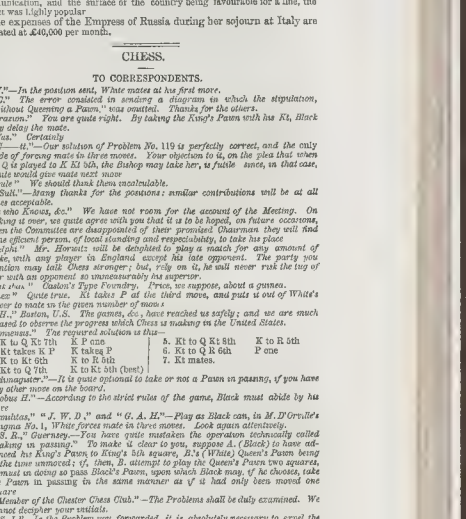
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes Kt P (ch)	P takes Q (best)	5. Kt to Q 7th (ch)	K to his 4th
2. K to B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	6. B P one (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. Kt takes P (ch)	K to his 3rd	7. R to K B 4th mate	
4. R to B 6th (ch)	K takes B		

PROBLEM NO. 122.

By MR. HORWITZ.

White plays first and mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 4.—By Mr. Charles Stanley, of the Brighton Chess Club.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 8th	K at Q B 3rd
Q at K sq	Q at her Kt 7th
B at Q B 7th	Kt at Q's 5th and Q Kt 5th
K's at Q Kt 5th and P's at Q's 6th and Q R 7th	Q Kt 6th
P's at Kt's 4th and Q's 5th	

White to play first and mate in four moves.

No. 5.—By M. Brede.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt's 2nd	K at Q Kt's 3rd
Q at Q B's 4th	K at Q Kt's 2nd
R at Q Kt sq	K at K R 8th
B at Q Kt 2nd	Kt at Q B's 3rd
P's at K R's 2nd and K Kt 2nd	P's at K R 2nd and Q B's 3rd
K B's 4th Q B's 3rd and Q R's 5th	

White plays and mates in three moves.

No. 6.—By M. Brede.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B's 2nd	K at her K's sq
Q at K R's 5th	B at K Kt's sq
Kt at K B's 8th	P at K R's 4th
	P at K Kt 5th

White plays and mates in three moves.

CROSSING OF THE ARMY OF THE UPPER SUTLEJ.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

(We have been favoured by two esteemed Correspondents with the sketches of the annexed Engravings, and the appended communications.)

FORT PHILLOOR.

Extract of a private letter from an Officer of the Bengal Infantry: –

Punjaub Camp, Sooltanpoor, 30 miles from Amritsir, 26th Feb., 1846.

. . . . . On the morning of the 14th, Brigadier Wheeler's force broke ground, and proceeded to take up its position a couple of miles or so from Philloor, to induce the enemy to believe we were about to cross the Sutlej at the ford a mile below it. Runjore Singh, son of the Seikh Sirdars, commanded the fort at the time, with 5000 or 6000 men. I galloped down in the afternoon with a few of our youngsters to the bank opposite the fort, and minutely reconnoitred them. There was a large body of them working away, making entrenchments. I could see them as plainly as possible with the telescope. They did not attempt to molest us by firing at us, as usual.

Feb 15. and 16. The force kept moving about, as if uncertain which ford to take, when suddenly, on the night of the 17th, I was roused from my comfortable couch with orders to "get the regiment quietly under arms," and "as expeditiously as possible," "baggage to be left behind," "no tent to be struck till day-break," &c. Well, here we are in for a night attack, thought I; but it was not so. In an hour the whole force was under arms, and away we went. All the cavalry were sent off at the same time to Philloor, while we marched steadily towards Alleewal and Talwun Ghaut. This was also a manœuvre to distract the enemy. Day was just breaking when our columns entered the scene of our late action -Alleewal. It was a damp, cold, and cheerless morning, and everything looked gloomy and sad in the grey mist. There were still some vestiges of the late fight, which added to the dismal appearance of the morning. I turned and looked on the ford, where our bullets had rung the death-knell of many a brave fellow, and it seemed to partake of the same sad colouring. But the word "Ha-sit" put an end to my cogitations.

Forty large flat-bottomed boats were ready to convey the force in detachments over the river. The 9th and 48th Native Infantry were the first sent across, whilst a battery on one side of the river covered their landing. The sight, I assure you, was now perfectly beautiful. The sun had broken partly through the cloudy mists of the morning, and while some of the boats (which, from their quaint forms, added still more to the picturesque beauty of the scene) were rendered dim by their distance up the river, the more immediate ones, as well as the high bank, hill, village, and town on the opposite side caught brightly the rays of the morning sun. All would have made a study for any painter, and in water-colours would have made a lovely drawing.

As the boats moved away from the bank, the bands struck up "Rule Britannia," &c. They touched almost simultaneously the opposite side; one tremendous cheer burst forth—hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! We were now at last in the Punjaub. The bands then struck up "The British Grenadiers;" and as each regiment landed, it formed "columns of sections," and marched on.

Our heavy train was not, however, so easy to transport; as the low sand flat which it had to pass over, had, from the tread of so many feet, become quite a quicksand, so that when the guns were brought upon it, in they went up to the axletrees. As for the eighteen-pounders, fifty bullocks and three elephants could not move them an inch; the whole day was consumed in extricating them.

The next morning (18th) we marched for Philloor. The Brigadier's intentions were to march half way, and then to attack the fort the next morning: but the keys of the fort having been sent to him, he altered his intention, and marched right in.

I send you a Sketch of the Fort: it is a very correct one, I can tell you.

In the afternoon we all went into the fort, and hoisted the Union Jack on the Cavalier; and gave three cheers for Old England Old England for ever. It is a very strongly fortified fort, although methinks it would not have stood very long against our artillery. The chief strength lay in a large ditch, which had been apparently lately constructed, and which was in such a position that no battering down of the walls could have filled it, unless perfectly riddled through and through. I am certain the fort could not have been stormed by us under a loss of 500 killed and wounded; so it was for the best, as it turned out. Now I must bid adieu, as I have not five minutes to spare before the dak goes out. . . .

Foremost in the Sketch is shown—the Guard-House, the Outer Gate, protected by a new ditch and fausse-braye recently constructed. The Entrance to the Enceinte, which is on the Royal Serai, is between the two Towers. The Outer Gate is a sort of Barbican outside the main ditch; after passing which you have to turn to the right and go under the Round Barbican, which is seen behind the Watch Tower; then turning to your left you are brought to the opposite gate. The Enceinte is quadrangular, with four Bastions; and there is a double fausse-braye all round, with several angles, producing cross and flanking fires. Beyond the Outer Ditch is a covered way, which would contain 3000 men. The Outer Ditch is solid masonry; 30 feet broad, 25 feet deep, and at bottom 4 feet.

THE CROSSING OF THE ARMY OF THE UPPER SUTLEJ, ON THE 17TH. FEBRUARY, 1846.

The first boats which reached the opposite bank of the river contained the 9th Regiment N.I., which is seen forming in quarter distance column, on the flat, some distance from the boats. Some of the 48th N.I. are landing higher up the river, more to the right in the picture; the 30th N.I. is in the boats on this side the river, immediately under the bank; and the 36th N.I. lower down to the left: beyond which the cavalry are seen in a long string winding along the ford, and forming on the opposite flat. The Rifle and Light Companies of the formed Infantry are in advance, extended towards the high bank, and moving up upon the village (named Luddur). It was over the rising ground, to the left of this village, when the enemy attempted to rally behind it, after being beaten from their position and entrenched camp at Alleewal, on the 28th of January, that the shells from our howitzers played such execution among their masses that it drove them into headlong flight. Our howitzers were then nearly on the spot which forms the foreground of this sketch, which was covered with dead bodies. We commenced crossing about sunrise, and a more splendid sight could seldom be witnessed. The near bank was crowded with elephants, camels, horse artillery, and heavy trains; and about 2000 cavalry, consisting of two regiments Bengal Light Cavalry and Forster's Shekawatees Brigade. The bands of the four regiments of native Infantry struck up "Rule Britannia," "God Save the Queen," &c., as each quitted the near bank, and their regimental marches as they marched on, after forming on the opposite side. The sun shone in purple splendour over a bank of clouds resting on the Himalehi Mountains to the right. Everything was auspicious, and everything—heavy guns and all—reached the camp that night. The willing labour of all the troops achieved what nothing else could have done, and the moral effect of this bloodless achievement on the enemy was much greater than our four bloody victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aleewal, and Sobraon, in which we destroyed nearly 50,000 of the enemy, and took 250 of their guns. On the 18th, we marched thirteen miles; but the moral effect of our splendid crossing was, that we found the strong fortress of Philloor had been evacuated by the enemy during the night, and the British ensign waved proudly over its battlements that morning.

FORT PHILLOOR.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JOHN COLLETT, M.P.

Mr. Collett, the member for Athlone, is, we believe, the first English, or rather Saxon, representative who has joined the Repeal movement. Whether the fact of his sitting for an Irish constituency may not have had much influence in his conversion, it would, perhaps, be impertinent to inquire. But the honourable gentleman rather belongs to the eccentric class of legislators, and this is only one of several singularities. Among them may be reckoned his penchant for paying the fines of persons convicted by country magistrates for offences against the Game-laws, or who suffer from other kinds of legal injustice; be it said, in passing, that they are not so infrequent as we could wish them; and if the relieving men from harsh proceedings, implies an unwillingness to intimidate them and a dislike of those who do, the world would be much the better if more of those who occupy the position of Mr. Collett, shared his sentiments also.

MR. JOHN COLLETT, M.P.

The hon. gentleman is the eldest son of E. J. Collett, Esq., of Locher's House, Herts: his father represented the borough of Cashel for many years. Mr. Collett is extremely liberal in his political opinions, and very often expresses them with far more candour, and less reserve, than are generally to be met with in St. Stephen's. He is a very constant questioner; and the Home Secretary has frequently to acknowledge the diligence with which the hon. Member must have made himself acquainted with the contents of the day's newspaper—most commonly the ground of his interrogatives. He brought forward a case on Monday evening, for the second time, in which a woman was alleged to have been trapped into buying game, for the purpose of informing against her. He declared "it was a disgusting case, amounting to an offer of blood-money." Sir J. Graham said the story was altogether unfounded; and that the only authority for it, was that of a man who had been convicted for horse-stealing. There was some discussion on the affair, the Game-Law being involved in it; after which, as usual, "the subject dropped." Mr. Collett was returned for Athlone in 1843. His brother, Mr. W. R. Collett, sits for Lincoln.

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—A public discussion upon the question of the abolition of capital punishment took place on Tuesday evening at the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. The theatre of the institution was crowded. The chair was taken by Mr. Wrightson. The discussion was opened by Mr. George Thompson, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. Mr. Roulton read some interesting statistical details, to show that where the punishment of death was most used, the crime of murder was most prevalent.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The seventh annual general meeting of the above institution, established for the granting pensions and affording temporary relief to decayed members of the newspaper publishing trade was held on Wednesday evening, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, James Harmer, Esq., President, in the chair. The report showed that the Society was steadily advancing, that the subscriptions of the past year were four times greater than the preceding, and that the funded property was now upwards of £800. Thanks were unanimously awarded to the press, and Mr. Terry stated that no less than £200 of the subscriptions had been contributed by the proprietors of different journals. The officers for the ensuing year having been elected, the cordial thanks of the meeting were awarded to the President and other officers

THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB HOUSE.—PRINCIPAL FRONT.

THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB.

Oh, bright the scene in Dublin Bay,
When the glad summer sun is glancing
On Kingstown Yacht Flotilla gay,
Over the blue waves wildly dancing
The fleetest boats the canvas fill,
Their stems cut the second breeze,
While Workin's high-mettled hulls
Look down upon th' exulting seas.

Ay! 'tis a glorious sight I ween,
To view from Howth that gay flotilla—
The brave sons of the Island Queen
Love the wild joys of ocean's billow.
The town pours out its gallant folk,
To view the Derby of the waves:
From peer to peasant, all are present—
Age—youth—the beautiful—the brave.

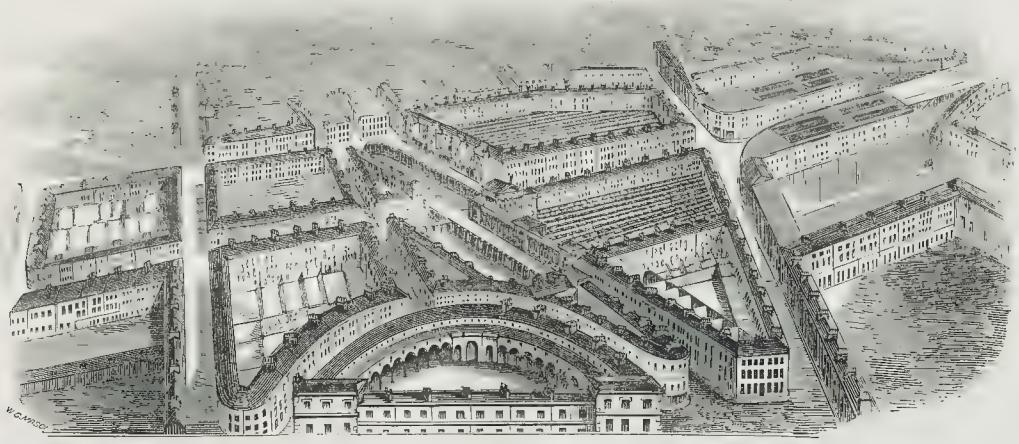
AT the commencement of the Yachting Season, we present our readers with two views of the splendid Club-House, lately erected for the Royal Kingstown Yacht Club, from designs by Mr. G. Papworth. It is much admired for the elegance of its exterior, as well as for the completeness of its interior arrangement.

The Royal Kingstown Yacht Club, we learn from *The Yachtsman's Annual*, was established at Kingstown, Dublin, in the commencement of last year; and, one of the first resolutions of the Club was the building of the above Club-House. The Beautiful Bay of Dublin is well calculated for the sailing contests of the yachts; and the members, in about four months, exceeded 500, being the most numerous Yacht Club in existence.

GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS.

THE advantage of a General Railway Terminus, by which means the leading lines should be brought into the heart of the metropolis, has been too often insisted upon in prospectus and speech, to render it necessary for us to enlarge upon the interest of the means by which this consummation of a grand national improvement is proposed to be effected. The benefits have been pretty generally conceded in argument; but the cost, we fear, will be by far the greater obstacle.

Still, this great *desideratum*, Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor,

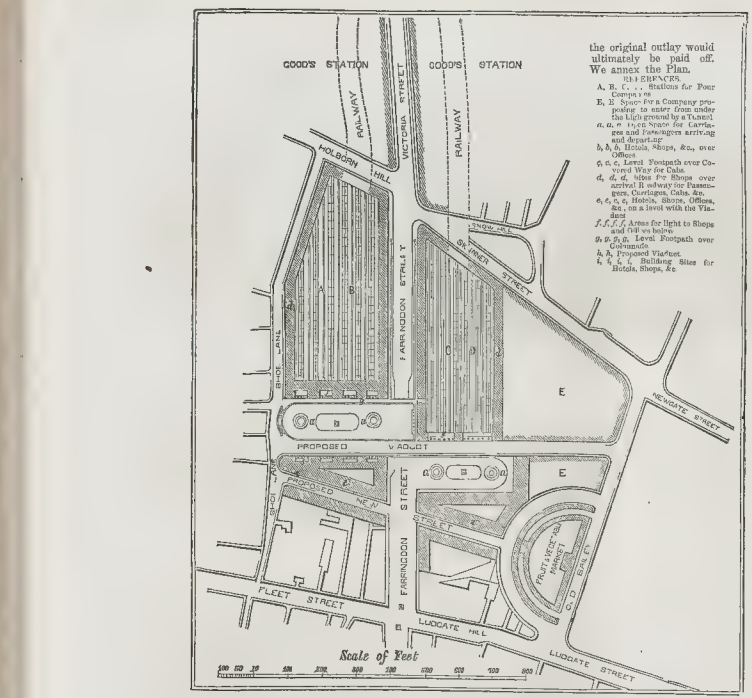


PROPOSED CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

proposes to effect by comparatively easy means, by the erection of a gigantic general Terminus, of which a model has been constructed, and exhibited in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. As the plan is not only interesting to the inhabitants of the metropolis, but to every visitor, we have engraved a portion of Mr. Pearson's design, to show the character of the proposed superstructure, and a ground-plan of its site. The district of the City represented by the model, or rather the tract of ground which this work would cover, is that bounded on the north by some vacant fields near Battle-bridge; on the south by Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street; on the east by the Old Bailey, and on the west by Shoe-lane.

Mr. Pearson's explanation of the scheme, a few evenings since, occupied fully two hours and a half; but the substance of it (says the *Times*) may be gathered from the following summary:—"Mr. Pearson proposed to enter London by Battle-bridge, where there were about eighty acres of land not built upon, and part of which was admirably adapted for a goods' station, and presents a means of communication with all railroads running north-east and north-west. From Battle-bridge his line would cross the New-road near King's-cross, proceed in a somewhat parallel direction with Gray's-inn-road, hugging the wall of Coldbath-fields Prison, and thence on by Field-lane to Farringdon-street, where would be the passenger station. The difficulties in effecting this he described as small indeed; for those that did present themselves he had overcome by making the same site serve the double purpose of a trunk railway, with three double lines of rails on the basement, and a carriage road eighty feet wide on its super-surface, intersecting London north and south, and presenting an uninterrupted communication from Battle-bridge to Farringdon-street. He likewise proposes giving cross streets from Clerkenwell and St. John's-street to Hatton-garden, Gray's-inn-lane, King's-cross, and the western parts of the metropolis. He would also raise Holborn valley 16 feet, so as to render the roadway from Holborn-hill to Newgate-street, as level as Fleet-street. He further contemplates keeping all the goods-traffic to the north, and the passenger-traffic to the south, of Holborn: and, by the opening of new-streets to relieve the City of its present over-crowded state, and to make it more free of passage, with the increased railroad traffic, than it is now without it. On striking a balance of the cost, &c., he was bold enough to say that the balance was in favour of the undertaking by at least £1,000,000 sterling. The necessary funds for constructing this Terminus he would have raised by means of a stock, under the management of the Corporation of the City, bearing 4 to 5 per cent interest. There should, at the same time, be a sinking-fund of from 2 to 2½ per cent, by which means

THE ROYAL KINGSTOWN YACHT CLUB HOUSE.


GOODS STATION
GOODS STATION
RAILWAY
VICTORIA STREET
RAILWAY
HOLBORN HILL
SNOW HILL
SKINNER STREET
FARRINGDON STREET
NEWGATE STREET
PROPOSED VIADUCT
PROPOSED CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS
FARRINGDON STREET
FLEET STREET
LUDGATE HILL
PRINCE WALES MARKET
OLD BAILEY
LUDGATE STREET
Scale of Feet
the original outlay would ultimately be paid off.
We annex the Plan.
REFERENCES.
A, B, C . . . Stations for Four Companies
E, E Space for a Company proposing to enter from under the High ground by a Tunnel
a, a, a Open Space for Carriages and Passengers arriving and departing
b, b, b, Hotels, Shops, &c., over Offices
c, c, c, Level Footpath over Covered Way for Cabs
d, d, d, Shops &c. over arrival & railway for Passengers, Carriages, Cabs, &c.
e, e, e, e, Hotels, Shops, Offices, &c., on a level with the Viaduct
f, f, f, f, Areas for light to Shops and Cellars below
g, g, g, g, Level Footpath over Colonnade
h, h, Proposed Viaduct
i, i, i, i, Building Sites for Hotels, Shops, &c.

PROPOSED CENTRAL CITY TERMINUS, IN FARRINGDON-STREET,—PLAN SHOWING THE STATIONS, VIADUCT, AND STREET, ON THE UPPER LEVEL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Sunday after Ascension—Birth of Queen Victoria.
MONDAY, 25 Mercury rises at 3h. 18m. a.m.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Augustin.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.
THURSDAY, 28 Jupiter rises at 3h. 33m. a.m.
FRIDAY, 29.—Restoration of King Charles II.
SATURDAY, 30. Fitz born, 1759—Pope died, 1744.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending May 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.	M. A. M.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
1 55 2 17	2 36 2 57	3 17 3 37	3 57 4 18	4 39 5 1	5 21 5 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Izaak Walton,*" *Maidstone.* *The Dulwich Picture Gallery is open every day in the week, except Fridays and Sundays, throughout the year.*

"*Squasmad.*"—*The difference of distance can only be accurately ascertained by a pedometer.*

"*P. S. J's*" *letter is a hoax.*

"*Frederic S. T.*" *Rome must await the reorganization of the militia.*

"*Miranda*" *should have prepaid.*

"*An Impudent Creature.*"—*The affair is "a debt of honour."*

"*Two of Gower.*" *The Illustrations will appear next week.*

"*E. C.*" *Wandsworth-road.*—*The Engraving of Goodall's "Fête de Mariage" appeared in Vol. V of our Journal. See also Nos.* 110, 114, 115, 116.

"*La Bibliothe.*" *That is an Elzevir imp.*

"*A Friend and Old Subscriber.*"—*The Lady Mary S. S. S. is recommended to avoid the means hinted at.*

"*A. J.*" *Doncaster, should beware of letters, Foreign as well as English.*

"*J. T.*" *Glasgow, may address a letter to* 198, *Strand*

"*Alpha,*" *Canterbury.*—*Upwards of £10,000 has been subscribed as a testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, but we only remember his having received the sum above specified*

"*T. P.*" *Jedburgh, is thanked for the suggestion, but the truthful illustrations of the late Campaign in India will not be published elsewhere than in our Journal.*

"*W. J. M., Hull*" *We cannot interfere in Card disputes.*

"*N. W.*" *Torquay.*—*Vol.* 8 *of our Journal will be completed at Midsummer. The usual charge for binding each Volume in covers to be obtained at our Office,* 198, *Strand, is* 2*s.*

"*G. W.*" *Rugby.*—*It is inconvenient to give the private addresses of Authors; but, as a general rule, letters for them may be addressed to the Publishers of their works*

"*Orion.*"—*Leigh's Picture of London*

We have not room for Lines by "J. T. L." ("Summer is Coming"); by "A. M." ("My own Native Isle"); by "A. H." ("To ——").

"*Barrym Newberrie.*" *It is altogether a popular error to imagine that a man (*?*) has any right to sell his wife. It is true that this vile custom among the most profligate of the lower orders, has been magnified into law; whereas, it does not constitute a divorce, but is directly punishable by law.*

"*W. W. W.*" *The Box Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, is* 9,680 *ft. (or nearly* 1¾ *mile, long.*

"*Capsicum.*"—*We do not know the present "whereabout" of Mr. Robert Owen.*

"*W. H. L.*" *of Liverpool.*—*If a Commission were granted by the Commander-in-Chief "without purchase," the recipient would have nothing whatever to pay.*

"*Y. L. S.*" *The late Rector John Graham Toler, Earl of Norbury, was murdered in the demesne of his seat, Durrow Abbey, King's County, in January,* 1830. *He left two surviving sons, and eight daughters. His Arms were—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a cross fleury, gules, charged with a plain cross, couped, of the field, between four leaves, vert, a crescent for cadency, for Toler: 2nd and 3rd, argent, a trefoil slipped, vert, on a chief, sable, three scallop shells, or, for Graham. Crest, a fleur-de-lis, or. His Lordship was never Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.*

"*A Clergyman's Churchwarden.*" —*The questions asked by our Correspondent involve such nice points of Ecclesiastical Law, that reference had better be made to some Counsel practising in Doctors' Commons.*

"*B. B.*" *Dent.*—*No one is liable to be charged for bearing armorial ensigns, unless the emblems he uses is an heraldic device*

"*O. E. R. S.*"—*An Application to the Heralds' College will be the best means of ascertaining the information required.*

"*An Ignorant Fellow.*" *No family is entitled to a Crest unless it can show a desent from some one whose right is recorded in the Herald's Visitations, or has had a grant of such a device*

"*Isabel Bear.*"—*The address of a Foreign Minister or Ambassador is "Your Excellency."*

"*Etna.*" *Lord Paget, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, married, on the* 7*th of last June, Sophia, daughter of the late C Beresford, Esq., of Bessie Park. Lord Dunsandle is a new Peer of Ireland, so created the* 6*th of June,* 1845. *His name is James Daly; and his residence, Dunsandle, in the county of Galway. He is elder brother of the Bishop of Cashel, and son and heir of the late Right Hon. Dennis Daly, for many years M.P. for the county of Galway, described by Henry Grattan as "one of the best and brightest characters that Ireland ever produced."*

"*J. L. L.*" *Bristol* "*The Great St. Leger Stakes*" *are run for by colts and fillies then three years old.*

"*W. C.*" *Dean-street, is thanked for his intention, though we cannot avail ourselves of his suggestion.*

"*E. C.*"—*The application at Heralds' College must be personal.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Boodler's edition of Shakspeare is freed from the objectionable passages: it is published by Longman and Co.*

"*R. J. C.*" *Lethury.*—*The large View of Dublin will be issued this day fortnight.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The Female Portraits by Grant and Lee are very popular.*

"*D. J. D.*" *Turvington.*—*We consider the "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine" to report most fully Astronomical Discoveries, Proceedings of Astronomical Societies, &c*

"*Quisp*" *should apply to a Seal Engraver.*

"*Curzon.*"—"*The Derby Stakes*" *will be run for next Wednesday.*

"*O Mar.*"—*The Views of the Experimental Squadron, noticed last week, are published at* 12*s.* 6*d.*

"*W. J.*" *Tipton.*—*Removal will be illegal.*

"*Moses*" *Waterloo, the eminent Dutch painter, lived early in the* 17*th century, and excelled in landscapes.*

"*A. S.*"—*Shakspeare is believed to have died at Stratford, where he was buried April* 25, 1616.

"*Venator.*"—*Next week we shall copiously illustrate the Race for the Derby Stakes at Epsom, on Wednesday, in a Series of picturesque and highly characteristic Engravings, by first-rate Artists.*

"*Rosencrux*" *has been misinformed.*

"*Jamesh.*"—"*Taylor's Short-Hand,*" *improved by Harding.*

"*A. D.*" *Echer. We cannot assist our Correspondent*

"*Sam Snap*" *may hear of a work on Rigg'd Vessels at Norie and Co.'s,* 157, *Leadenhall-street.*

"*A. W.*" *The scenery of Derbyshire and parts of Yorkshire is romantic; that of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex is picturesque.*

"*W. S. M.*" *Isleworth's "Heart of Christ" is engraved in No.* 144 *of our Journal. See our next No.*

"*P. O. H.*"—*A Letter for Sydney, if to be sent by India, should be specially addressed via Marseilles.*

"*A. Z.*"—"*Richard is himself again*" *is not Shakspeare, but an interpolation by Cibber*

"*A. L. Z.*" *We are not aware of any Loan Society exclusively for Clerks.*

"*Autograph.*"—*The late Mr. Upcott's Collection, if we mistake not, will shortly be sold by Sotheby*

"*M. M.*"—*See "Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture."*

"*An Ab Initio Subscriber.*" *Apply to Richardsons, Booksellers,* 172, *Fleet-street. The Star Chamber was named from its roof being decorated with gut stars.*

** THE LARGE VIEW OF DUBLIN will be issued, free of charge, as a Supplement to the Number of our Journal for this day fortnight.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1846.

THE great business of the Session begins in the House of Lords on Monday next, on the second reading of the Corn Bill. There have been a few indications of a stormy week; lowering skies and muttered thunder, heard at intervals and not easily suppressed, are but the heralds of the tempest. Lord Stanley is to be the "ruler of the spirits" of discontent which Peel has invoked against himself; and it will be well if the circle of the large majority he has drawn around him in the Lower House, defends him against some attempt to annihilate him as a Minister. Sir Robert Peel could not have a more formidable opponent than Lord Stanley; his sarcasm is more powerful than Disraeli's, and more effective, because less studied and epigrammatic: he will speak also as the rival of the Premier; the member for Shrewsbury frequently appears only the clever and malicious traducer, who has applied himself to sarcasm against a greater than himself, as to a task.

We do not think the presence of Lord Stanley in the Lower House would have much affected the numbers by which the question was there decided; but he would have been a greater opponent than any the Premier has had to meet. His rivals and competitors for office have supported him, a large number of his own party have followed him: from those he left only has the active opposition come. The efforts of Lord George Bentinck have been rather admired for the "pluck" and perseverance he exhibited, than feared for the damage he could do. Lord Stanley, from his rank, reputation, influence with the House, and official knowledge, would have produced more effect in a single speech, than all the Protectionists have done in three months; hence his course in the Upper Chamber will be watched with the greatest anxiety. We give the organisation of the Protectionist Peers up to the present time, as rumour states it:—"The number of Peers *actually pledged* against the Corn Bill is said to be 170; these, it is confidently expected, will be reinforced to about 210. The number believed to be committed to the Minister is stated at 156: ten of the Bishops are included in this number. A greater number of the right reverend Lords, however, will certainly oppose the Bill. The opinions, or rather the probable votes, of five or six prelates are still unknown."

The Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Eglintoun are said to have undertaken the task of marshalling the array of Peers hostile to the bill. From the above calculation we should think it probable that the Ministry may have proxies enough at command to carry the second reading. But, if the policy of the Protectionists is not absolute rejection, so much as modification to a fixed duty, or some step of that nature, it is not at all improbable they may carry some amendment in Committee, where we believe proxies cannot be given. The debate is expected to last several nights.

LORD BROUGHAM confesses that the University of London has been a failure. He attributes that failure to the "vulgarity" of the citizens of London, for whom, as for everybody else when he is abusing them, he entertains "the greatest respect." How he can respect those he in the same breath declares unworthy of the sentiments is one of those things that Lord Brougham alone can explain. The "vulgarity" of which he accuses the merchants and citizens of London is shown, he says, in their preferring to send one son to Oxford or Cambridge "to be corrupted,"—(a remark that drew expressions of dissent from the meeting at which he was presiding),—instead of availing themselves of the cheaper system of education provided in Gower-street; the ground of that preference is said to be a desire on their part that their sons should associate with the sons of Dukes and Lords.

That some such unworthy motive may influence a few foolish men, we have no doubt; a slavish adulation of rank is common enough among those who have not perception enough to see that such a perverted ambition commonly brings its own punishment with it. The plebeian "tuft-hunter" generally returns from College less encumbered with learning than debts, and "cut" by the Lord Georges and Lord Williams, who have condescended to countenance his expensive follies as the price of their society; he acquires all the affectations and vices of a rank that he will never attain.

For such vicsims there is very little pity and no respect—not even that of Lord Brougham, who has a great veneration for everything, if we may take his own word for it. But the real cause of the failure of the University of London as a place of education, is not the "vulgarity" of London merchants. They are not all England, and cannot hold in their hands the success or failure of a great institution. A slight intimation of the cause of the "effect defective" was given by Lord Brougham himself in the scoffing and indecent spirit in which he spoke of the religious instruction and the provisions for religious worship given at King's College. He denies that at such an institution religion can be taught; where and when is religious instruction to be sought if not in the places where the minds of men are formed?

In after life, and in the struggles in which men engage, the principles and practice of the Christian faith are too often forgotten if they have been imbibed, and will rarely be gained if not previously implanted. A man may wear the robes of office, and sit on the Woolsack itself, without possessing them. To say men cannot be trained religiously is a deplorable error; and it is because no attempt is made to do it, that Lord Brougham's pet establishment has been a signal failure. As men are, so are their works. The ex-Chancellor sneers at the students who would attend worship at King's College as "an ass:" the sneer was ill-placed, thoroughly "vulgar," and in every way disgusting. What is his Lordship's estimate of the "wisdom of the world" we know not; but he can hardly be ignorant of the authority that names one "in whose sight" it is "foolishness."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Privy Council was attended by Prince Albert and the Ministers. At the Court the Earl of Erroll had an audience of her Majesty to present the ribbon and badge of the most ancient and noble order of the Thistle, worn by his father the late Earl of Erroll. The Royal dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace included Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, the Earl and Countess Delawarr and Lady Mary Sackville West, the Earl of Liverpool, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Lady Catherine Buckley, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. The Queen afterwards gave a concert Her Majesty's private band was in attendance at the Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on We nesday, in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took their usual walks and rides in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon, and Major Bowater, Groom of the Bedchamber, accompanied by the Princess Mary, honoured the Floral Exhibition, in the Regent's Park, with a visit. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Lord George Lennox, and Captain Frances Seymour.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Thursday morning as early as half-past nine o'clock in an open carriage and four. The Royal carriage was preceded by outriders in undress liveries, but there was no escort. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Her Majesty's birthday this year, in consequence of the near approach of an interesting event, will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 9th of June, instead of the 24th of May. Messengers from the Home-Office are now in daily attendance at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday last, his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Ottley with a visit, at his house in York-terrace, Regent's-park, to inspect his valuable collection of Paintings by the Old Masters. The Prince remained about three quarters of an hour; and, upon his departure, was pleased to express himself much gratified.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. May 20.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:

M.A.—Revs. Cadwallader, Coker, Adams, Merton.

B.A.—John Bridge, Charles Henry Trinity; Thomas Hext Bushnell, Pembroke; Thomas Hill Bakewell, Magdalen Hall.

Examinatio Publica in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis die octavo mensis Junii habenda est.

R. WALKER, N. POCOCK, S. J. RIGAUD. } Examinatores in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

May, 19, 1846.

CAMBRIDGE. May 16.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.—On Monday, the 11th instant, the Thurlow Prize Essay, adjudged to C. J. Hare, LL.M., was by him recited in Chapel, at the commemoration of Dr. Wendy. The subject was "The History of the Plague since Dr. Caius's time."

THE NEW POTATO CROP. We regret to learn that the disease has manifested itself in several instances among the new potatoes, in Hants and Chorlton. One curious circumstance has been mentioned to us. Potatoes of the same kind were planted in the autumn, some apparently sound, and the others diseased. On an examination of the crops, it was found that though the disease existed in both, it was most developed in those grown from apparently sound tubercles. —*Manchester Guardian.*

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Monday (last week), a respectable farmer, aged 70 years, named Daniel Delany, who resided at Oldcourt, near Rathdowney, Queen's County, was inhumanly murdered under the following circumstances:—The deceased, who held a large tract of land from Mr. Robert Brought, of Cappagelan, King's County, was employed in measuring the premises on a tenant who owed large arrears of rent, and for which act he was followed from the market and murdered on the road not far from his residence. The person upon whom the ejectment was most served, and a stranger in that locality, are in custody, fully charged with the commission of this fearful crime.

HOLY THURSDAY. Thursday being Ascension day, or Holy Thursday, the usual parochial ceremonies observed in the metropolitan parishes in beating the bounds" of their respective boundaries, were gone through. The thoroughfares through the Inns of Court were stopped, and the entrances thereto guarded within and without with the usual degree of acute watchfulness—that any adjoining parish might not on bound-beating day paint its foot on non-parochial ground.

DOUGLAS JERROLD. An authentic Portrait of this very popular Writer, engraved on Steel by Henry Robinson, from a Drawing by Kenny Meadows, will shortly be issued

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—In answer to Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CANNING said that the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and report on the difference between Mr. Barry and Dr. Reid, and the best means of ventilating the new houses, had not yet given in their report, because the inquiry had been found of a more intricate nature than was at first supposed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he would, on Thursday next, move that, at the rising of the House, it should adjourn till the following Thursday.

Lord Hardwicke and Lord Gough's Annuity Bills were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for some returns relative to murder and attempts to murder in Ireland, and condemned the illegality conduct of the Government.—The Earl Sir GRAHAM defended the Government.—The Marquis of NORMANBY did not press his motion, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. O'CONNELL moved the consideration of a letter addressed by Mr Smith O'Brien to the Speaker. In this letter the hon. member stated that the Committee of Selection had been appointed according to the standing orders, and that it had no right to compel his attendance, and that his imprisonment was thus illegal, and claiming his discharge upon this ground. The Clerk then read the minutes of the proceedings which had led to the hon. member's imprisonment.—Mr. O'CONNELL then rose and said he should briefly state the circumstances of the case, and then move that the order of the 27th of April be discharged. The Chairman of the Committee of Selection (Mr. Estcourt) had made a statement which was not founded in fact. He meant not of course to impute wilful misstatement, but the order of the House had been obtained under a mistake. He contended that the Committee of Selection had not been properly formed, and therefore that it had not power to compel the attendance of Mr Smith O'Brien. Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the order of the 27th of April be discharged, and said, if he succeeded in that, he should move that Mr. S. O'Brien be discharged, which would follow as a matter of course.—Mr. ESTCOURT (Chairman of the Committee of Selection), said he should endeavour to prove that the Committee was duly appointed, and that they had properly discharged their duty to the House.—Mr. WARBURTON contended that the Committee of Selection had not been properly appointed, and that, therefore, its acts were nugatory.—Sir G. GREY contended that Mr Smith O'Brien had been committed for not obeying an order of the House, and not for refusing compliance with the orders of the Committee of Selection.—Mr. STAFFORD opposed the motion.—Mr. O'CONNELL shortly replied, and stated that whatever might be the fate of the question now before the House, he should move that Mr. Smith O'Brien be discharged.—Mr. WAKLEY denied that there were any precedents for the course that had been adopted. It was plain that a mistake had been committed, and, under such circumstances, he thought it would be best for the House to tell Mr. Smith O'Brien that he had not acted very wisely. But there had been mistakes on both sides, but that all parties were willing to shake hands, make up the matter, and let Mr Smith O'Brien go free. Upon a division, the numbers were:

For Mr. O'Connell's motion	.. ..	36
Against it	.. ..	180
Majority against the motion	.. ..	144

THE FACTORIES BILL.—The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. BANKES, who spoke in support of the bill.

MEETINGS OF TENANT-FARMERS IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION.

Two very numerous meetings were held at Wilde's Rooms, on Thursday, to take steps in favour of Protection. At one meeting, the Duke of Richmond presided; and at the other, the Duke of Buckingham. There were deputations present from upwards of two hundred country societies. The *Morning Post* devotes many columns to the speeches, and says that more than two thousand farmers were present, because they could not obtain admission; and that "a call adjourning the meeting" was raised as soon as the Duke of Richmond had taken the chair. "*A storm in Hyde Park, and we'll fill it*," was shouted by sundry sturdy agriculturists. In these circumstances, the Duke of Buckingham consented to take the chair in another room; and, in that, the same resolutions were carried with as much enthusiasm as in the room where the Duke of Richmond presided."

Lord Ingestre and Mr Disraeli spoke strongly against Free-Trade, and resolutions in favour of Protection were agreed to.

A resolution expressive of confidence that the House of Lords would reject the Corn Bill was also agreed to. Lord D'Eyncourt moved a resolution that the House of Lords would not mutilate the bill as to render a dissolution inevitable.

SHIPWRECK AT HARWICH. The *Alert*, Eskdale, of Whitby, from Oporto for Leudon, at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, got on the Long Sand, Harwich, and at six next morning she upset, when the master and four seamen took to the boat, and were, with one passenger, who was picked up on a spar, brought in to Ipswich by the smack *Williams and Elizabeth*, of Dartmouth. One seamen and eight passengers were drowned. When the master and crew left the *Alert*, she was about on her broadside, riding at anchor. The following is a list of persons drowned:—Mr. Robert Anderson, seaman; Hannah Ness, blacksmith, wife, and three children—Mr. Hardgrave and two children—passengers.

THE LATE ASSASSINATION IN DUBLIN.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Bedford resumed, at Lambeth, Carey-street, the adjourned inquest on the body of the unfortunate Blewitt, when, Louisa Cooke having been heard, the Jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Grallon, the young man who shot the deceased.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE UNITED STATES. The *Great Western* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 7th inst. Nothing important has occurred, but it is believed that the Oregon notice has been officially sent by this vessel to the American Minister in London, with instructions to convey it to the British Government. Advices reach us from Mexico to the 28th ult. The latest accounts from Rio Grande state that Matamoras was blockaded by General Taylor.

METROPOLITAN NEWS

PRINTERS PENSION SOCIETY.

On Monday afternoon, the annual dinner of this society was held at the London Tavern, when nearly one hundred gentlemen assembled; Lord Dudley Stuart in the chair, supported by Mr. Bannatyne, Esq., B. Taylor, Esq; Rev. Mr. Laing; Y. Fuggles, Esq., &c. The musical arrangements were under the management of Mr. Barsby, assisted by Master Norman, and Messrs. Howe, Coward, and Hudson, who gave the "Benedictus" in very fine style. After the usual loyal toasts,

Lord D Stuart said that now that the usual toasts had been drunk, he felt himself called upon to propose, as the first of the particular attention of the gentlemen then assembled, the healths of two distinguished patrons of the society, whose progress they were then met to assist, namely, "The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Northumberland." They formed two Royal Dukes who were known for his benevolent and charitable disposition, and the latter, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, was one who promoted learning in every sense; and he, therefore, felt great pleasure in drinking the healths of these two distinguished noblemen, patrons of the Printers' Pension Society.

The Rev. Mr. Laing gave the toast of "The Company of Stationers," for their liberality to the society.

B. Taylor, Esq., responded to the toast.

Lord Dudley Stuart then said that they had now come to what must be considered the most interesting toast of the evening—the health of "The Printers' Pension Society." To promote the object of that society was the end of their meeting on that occasion, which was a good and worthy end—that end was charity, and the relief of distress, and he trusted he was addressing those who could not provide for themselves—to bring consolation to the aged and infirm, who were deserving of assistance, and who, after a life of toil and honourable industry, found themselves reduced to a state of destitution. He considered that this society was worthy of support because its object was charity to the aged, the infirm, and the bereaved (hear), who were deserving of the sympathy and the assistance of all Christian persons. The objects of this society were peculiarly dear to the printer? The diving, the poisoner, the man of business, the man of pleasure, the grave, the gay, the old, the young, the rich, the poor—all, in their turn, and almost every day, they were all in want of, and required, the services of the printer. (Hear.) Nothing could be carried on without his aid; and even while they were sitting in that room enjoying themselves, hundreds and thousands of printers were engaged in their and was employed for their instruction, amusement, and benefit. And would they be indifferent to the claims of persons so occupied, when this occupation had, through circumstances over which they had no control, failed to provide for them a provision in their declining years? Was it possible that, after having devoted so much advantage from their labours, they could be content merely to pay what had been necessary, and what they could not help paying them? (Hear.) "The Printers' Pension Society" was then drunk with considerable applause.

R. Taylor, Esq., then proposed the health of the Chairman, who shortly responded; and afterwards gave, "The Press—the fountain of knowledge, and the high work of freedom!" "the Authors of Great Britain!" "the Public Press!" "the Master Printers" and may they zealously unite in aiding the objects of the Society!" "the Treasurer and Trustees!" "the stewards!" and "the Ladies!" which, the secretary of the evening were then read, announcing to the amount of £83, among which was that of £50 from Lake James Bansard, Esq.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of this Society took place on Friday evening, at the London Tavern, under the auspices of Mr. Baron Platt, who presided, and was supported, right and left, by Sir George Largpent, Bart., Mr. Sergeant Jones, Montagu Gore, Esq., M.P., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., Fred Somes, Esq., the Rev. W. H. Jones, H. F. Richardson, Esq., Luke James Hansard, Esq., William Tonkes, Esq., Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C., S. J. Aldrich, Esq., &c. The handsome room in which the entertainment was served were an unusually brilliant appearance. The presence of "the ladies" contributed much to the evening's enjoyment. Immediately under the gallery was stationed a military band, which played during dinner-time; and there was an effective corps of glee singers, under the leadership of Mr Braham.

The Chairman commenced the duties by proposing the usual loyal toasts, which were received as they always ought to be. He then rose to give the toast which related to the more immediate object of their meeting—"Prosperity to the Royal General Annuity Society." He said that the Society was established in 1827, for the purpose of allowing permanent annuities to deceased merchants and others, to their widows, and to the daughters of persons belonging to such class of society. The annuity proposed at that period was granted at £2 5s. per month to the man, and £1 10s per month to the woman. The scale of contribution was fixed at £5 5s. for life, or 15s. annually—the donor of £100 to enjoy certain privileges at elections. The learned Baron, after detailing the progress of the Society both in misfortune and prosperous circumstances, attributed its progress to the exertions of the secretary, Mr. Secretan, aided as he was by several highly influential individuals; and he had no doubt that, under its present management, it would continue to exercise the good in a greater degree than it had hitherto been able to effect. The Chairman then adverted to the present while had attended the efforts of the Committee at the last meeting, and concluded by expressing a hope that the present occasion might be even more beneficial to them than the preceding one. Mr. Baron Platt then finished a long and eloquent address, by proposing "Prosperity to the Royal General Annuity Society, and may it flourish for ever." This toast was responded to with the most enthusiastic cheers.

The health of the Chairman was then given, and drank with equal zeal, and

Mr. Baron Platt eloquently returned thanks.

Various other toasts were then proposed, amongst which were those of the "Stewards" and the "Secretary." Several songs were beautifully given by Mr. George

Mr. Richardson, Esq., ably responded to the toast of the Stewards, whilst S. J. Aldrich, Esq., returned thanks for that of the Secretary. Each of these gentlemen made a forcible appeal in favour of the society, and contributed to the realisation of a handsome subscription in favour of the fund. The contributions, during the evening, amounted to upwards of £500, amongst the lady subscribers was Mrs. F. N. Richardson, £10 10s.; and amongst the rewards' lists, was that of J. H. Thompson, Esq., amounting to £37 3s. During the evening, the Chairman spoke of the condescension of her Majesty, who, through the solicitation of Mr. Aldrich, the secretary, had not only consented to become a patroness of the society, but also sent a donation of thirty guineas, as an earnest of good-will. The founder of the society was the father of F. N. Richardson, Esq., formerly the secretary, but now one of the directors. The Chairman's last toast was "The Ladies," but the festivity was kept up later by a part of the company.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NORTH WING OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the north wing of University College Hospital was performed by the President of the Council of the College, Lord Brougham, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. The noble Lord arrived about half-past four o'clock, and was ushered into the Council-room of the College, where a procession was formed, and immediately proceeded to the northern side of the hospital, in Gower-street, over which a marquee had been erected. His Lordship was accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton and the Bishop of Norwich, and followed by the Earl of Auckland, Vice-President; Sir George Grey, M.P.; Mr. Cheriton, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Goldsmid, the treasurer; Sir George Ryan, the other members of the Council, the professors in their gowns, Mr. Alfred Aingor, the architect, &c. The band of the Coldstream Guards, who were stationed at the steps leading to the portico of the College, playing the National Anthem. On the arrival of the procession within the marquee, Lord Brougham deposited the coins contained in a tin box, handed to him by Mr. Atkinson, the secretary, in the cavity in the stone, and proceeded with the ceremony of laying it. This having been completed, the Lord Bishop of Norwich offered a prayer for the success of the institution, and the procession returned to the College, much to the disappointment of those assembled, who had anticipated an address from Lord Brougham. This additional wing will cost £3485, and will, when finished, provide fifty more beds.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—On Wednesday afternoon, the annual "appointment," as it is called, of St. Paul's School, was held in the school-room of that institution, which was filled by a select audience (chiefly the parents and friends of the pupils), amongst whom there was, as usual, a large concourse of ladies. After the recitation of the prize compositions, the head-master, Mr. Kynaston, addressed the successful candidates, Messrs. Clay and Prescott, in a speech of some length, warmly congratulating the merits of their compositions, and congratulating them upon the triumphs which they had so deservedly obtained. Mr. Kynaston then delivered some more substantial testimonials of his satisfaction, in the shape of some elegantly bound works in the learned languages. The prize poem, in the whole, successful, and elicited loud applause from the "gallery." Some were but tamely, and others very dramatically delivered.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, Blackfriars-road, and other poor districts, large posters were exhibited, announcing "Glorious News," "Tremendous Fall in the Price of Bread," "Repeal of the Corn Laws," "Success to Free Trade," &c. &c., the cause of which statement appeared to be that the price of bread had fallen to the extent of 1½d. namely, from 7½d. to 6d., and from 7d. to 5½d. per loaf.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS. The deaths registered in the metropolis during the week ending 16th May, amounted to 838, births 1399

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity
Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles. L'ALLEGRO.

We were about to say that this, being the week preceding the eventful Derby, was

Life a phantasma, or a blessed dream,

And so we should have said, but such is not the fact. That is the merry month—May—laughing May—and, with the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, men metropolitan men (which means the whole human race, mankind rush into cities when Nature is passing her ambrosial life in woods and fields), at such a time, would fling care and anxiety to the winds. Why, it was but Tuesday last, that we saw the Omnibus Box at the Opera in a roar; albeit, there must have been a little history of despair appertaining to its occupants. What had broke, during this earnest season, the chivalry of England have had cause to peruse? Yet did the *magna pars* of that aristocratic recruit seem as suffering from a Sting of any kind? So far from it, they went out of the way to express a marvellous delight at matter but could scarce have moved the mirth of a school-boy. Some how a row began because the *ballet* had been altered, and Perrot the magician of *entre-chats* the *enfant chers*—with a face like the knob of a Dutch cheese—came on to remonstrate. Then rose from pit to gallery a dreadful yell, and Perrot, *en ville* as a grim bandit, flew before it, tearing his hair as he vanished indignant at the wing! Yet should have seen the Omnibus people

Bow more peep through their coats
And bellow like parrots at a bagpipe

In many of the minor sports, there have been pleasant passages during the last few days. The Ariel Rowing Club had a "scratch match," as it is termed, from Vauxhall to Putney, on Tuesday, between three of its boats; and the river was well studded with craft to witness the umpire. It blew a whole gale of wind, and, during the voyage, the little fleet was all but swamped. However, it surmounted all its hazards—the victory eventually being an easy one for light blue—the colours of Messrs. Gill, Feversham, and C. Cooper

In Cricket there was a little doing, and the pedestrians were not idle; but the all-engrossing affair of the week is to say nothing of the great Sailing Match on the river, elsewhere dealt with according to notice of these columns—was the Derby panic—a consternation in locomotion equal to that of the rabbits of a Scotch or autumn last. It is scarce necessary here to observe that the first-rate form of an animal called Sting—name of comet!—at two years old, elevated him at once to the penultimate of the market for the Epsom contest, to the decided exclusion of Mundig next. During the summer, he was stated to have been in part purchased by a gentleman of the name of Gill—and, as his property, he ran and won. Subsequently, he was announced to have passed into the hands of Lord Edward Russell; and, during the whole winter and spring, he has stood in the odds at an almost unprecedented price.

The public have backed him for enormous sums: the public is now told by the official organ at Tattersall's, that it is not at all probable he will even start for the Derby. "His backers are not in the sanguine even of having a start for their money." In the horse *here-to-fore* some twenty natural causes have let actually paid the debt of nature? His creditors those who believed in the honour, as well as the honesty, of his representatives have a peremptory claim for satisfaction on his head. At present, as they themselves permit the matter to stand, a grave public wrong appears to be perpetrated. Surely, an English Nobleman one of a stock which has furnished the very mirror of her gentles—will not allow his name for an instant to be mixed up with a transaction to which attaches the shadow of doubt, the possibility of dishonour. At present the Sting mystery is all of unpleasant *reflection*

THE DERBY.

The Field on Wednesday next will probably be formed out of the following h

Bonnacle	.. ..	..	Kent	Izzo	.. ..
Bonnacle	.. ..	..	J. Scott	King Charles	.. ..
Brother to Sir Henry	.. ..	..	Dawson	Little Wonder Boy	.. ..
Brother to Valentine	.. ..	..	Sherwood	Malakim	.. ..
Cantley	.. ..	..	Pettit	Port cork	.. ..
Capuce	.. ..	..	Dawson	Pot-luck	.. ..
Collingwood	.. ..	..	Dilly	Pyrenie	.. ..
Crown Prince	.. ..	..	L. Day	Pyrrhus the First	.. ..
Dandy	.. ..	..	Filbert	Ratalpha	.. ..
Duke of Richmond	.. ..	..	Peck	Sir Tatton Sykes	.. ..
Fancy Boy	.. ..	..	Dawson	Sting	.. ..
Free Lance	.. ..	..	Taylor	Tom Tulloch	.. ..
Hebrus	.. ..	..	Herbert	Twig	.. ..
Holloway	.. ..	..	Chifney	West Countryman	.. ..
Ironwitch	.. ..	..	Beresford		

			VERY DOUBTFUL.		
Ackwright	.. ..	..	Taylor	Prospect	.. ..
Confidence	.. ..	..	Sadler	Sharpshooter	.. ..
Fortune	.. ..	..	Beresford	Standee	.. ..
Hamlet	.. ..	..	Horsley	Spikehead	.. ..
[illegible] Ham	.. ..	..	L. Day		

Beresford	.. ..	..	Hildesley	.. ..	..
Hildesley	.. ..	..	Robert	.. ..	..
Robert	.. ..	..	Lord	.. ..	..

THE AQUATIC SEASON.—EVENTS FIXED. No less than twenty-seven regattas, including various club races and matches are fixed, and the season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record. The Eton regatta will take place on the 4th of June. The Royal Thames Yacht Club Challenge Cup match will come off on the 5th of the same month. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club will open their season on the same day. The 25th and 26th of June and the 1st of July are the days fixed for the Thames Grand Regatta. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta will open at Ryde on the 11th of August, and will be continued on the two following days.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The retrogression of Sting was the most remarkable feature of the betting this afternoon: 8 to 1 was had freely against him, notwithstanding the enormous sums that have been sent into the market in the course of the last fortnight for the purpose of keeping him in place. Like Brocardo, he will carry too much money to have any chance of winning the Derby. Of the other horses returned below, Sir Tatton Sykes, Tom Tulloch, Hamdrum, Fancy Boy, Peri colt, Poynton, and The Conqueror were most in demand; in fact, no others were really in favour. Last prices:—

DERBY

12 to 1 agst J. Day's ist	25 to 1 agst Crown Prince	66 to 1 agst The Traverser
5 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	25 to 1 — Poynton (t)	66 to 1 — Annie colt
take 11 to 2	25 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First, t	66 to 1 — Maid of Hampton
7 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	40 to 1 — Nutfield (t)	colt
8 to 1 — Sting	40 to 1 — The Premier	66 to 1 — Malcolm (t)
10 to 1 — Hamdrum (t)	40 to 1 — The Conqueror	66 to 1 — L'Hirondelle colt
11 to 1 — Fancy Boy (t)	50 to 1 — Twig (t)	66 to 1 — Holl-way
22 to 1 — Peri colt	50 to 1 — Cantley (t)	70 to 1 — Cymbyne
25 to 1 — Brocardo	50 to 1 — Izzo (t)	100 to 1 — Draco

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Vanish	10 to 1 agst Slate to Ballikaele (Perdita filly)
8 to 1 — Mundicant	1 18 to 1 — Lady Coelia

THURSDAY.—There was no material change in the positions of the leading horses, but Sting showed a little improvement in Pyrrhus the First, the Peri colt, and the Conqueror. Sting was nominally at 20 to 1, but twice those odds have been laid, and would be laid again if anybody was really disposed to back him: his chance is quite gone, and it is doubtful whether his backers will have a start for their money.

DERBY

4 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	20 to 1 agst Peri colt	40 to 1 agst Cantley
13 to 2 — Tom Tulloch	20 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	40 to 1 — Gingor
10 to 1 — Fancy Boy	25 to 1 — The Conqueror	40 to 1 — Twig
13 to 1 — Hamdrum	25 to 1 — Crown Prince	50 to 1 — Malcolm
20 to 1 — Sting	33 to 1 — The Premier	50 to 1 — Wilfred

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Vanish	14 to 1 agst Osprey	25 to 1 agst Ukraine
6 to 1 — Mundicant	10 to 1 — Perdita filly (t)	36 to 1 — Holl Cook

ROWING MATCH.

The Ariel scratch four-cared race, for silver medals, from Vauxhall to Putney, was rowed on Tuesday, at half-past six o'clock. The following were the crews:—

LIGHT BLUE.	PINK.	RED.
1. Gill	1. Frisby	1. H. Cooper
2. Feversham	2. Williams	2. Dajlan
3. C. Cooper	3. Dodd	3. T. Groves
Allen (stroke)	J. Cooper (stroke)	Hansell (stroke)
Churchill (steerer)	P. Groves (steerer)	Yeo (steerer)

The start was well effected by the Royal Academy, who officiated as umpire. For some distance the crews kept beautifully together, Red slightly leading to the Belcrave Dock, but off the Red House Light Blue drew gradually ahead, and went through Battersea-bridge six lengths in advance. In crossing from Battersea Church the boats were all filled, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane down the river. Light Blue still kept the lead, and came in a winner by about twenty lengths, Pink beating the other by about as much. The winners rowed in a beautiful cutter, built for the Trident Club by Noulton and Wyld.

CHANTILLY SPRING RACES.

There's not, for *pas-sang* colt or filly,
A corner in France like fair Chantilly.
Twice here Xenocrat Orleans trod
Established Gallita's "Godswood"—burst
From side to side of prejudices made
Two English sporting-turf, and paid
A princely courtesy to all
Who loved the sport—both great and small

Away! before the proud chateau
Wait lightning speed, the racers go,
And, wave upon towards the tranquil stream,
Their nerves now strained to bursting seem
Over they go, bright! The course there
Shall prove or has a superstar.

Has often caused the steed's despair
How to the win-ing-post they fly,
While shouts resound white and black,
And France's fair—her proud dames
The victor steed with plaudits greet

'Tis a sound policy of France
Her triumphs on the turf's advance.
For then, in the clever head
The bottle's gained by jhuck of steed
Has scarcy ever shall be found
A match for those of British ground.
The steed on lane—on hack on see—
Shall prove or has a superstar.

The Chantilly Spring Races commenced on Thursday (last week), and there was abundance of sport. The races lasted three days: but the first day was the least important, and the second day, the running was very good, but there were few visitors to witness it. The Queen Blanche Plate did not fill, and consequently was not run for. In a handicap, for which thirteen horses were entered, Waggs Filis was the speedy winner. For a match between Tiger, Sauvage, and Discord (without hurdles), a good race took place, and the horses came in in the order in which we have named them. A hack race took place between Waggs Filis, ridden by M. Dillot, 137 lbs.; Terme, M. de Normanville, 140 lbs.; and Polisson-d'Avril, M. Ricardo, 833 lbs.; in which the last-named horse was the winner. The prize for it is rare was a group in bronze, of monkeys riding a hurdle-race, and the race was the most picturesque, designated *La Course de Singes*. After the race for a hunter's Plate was won by M. Fauquet's Diplomatist, beating seven others easily. The weather was dry all day, but heavy.

The Annual Stakes of 1200f; with 200f entrance, for horses, mares, and geldings, of all ages, bred in France.

Prince M. de Beauvesan's br m Error, 5 yrs, 117 lbs	(Chifney)	1
Prince M. de Beauvesan's ch c Job, 3 yrs, 84 lbs	..	2
Mr. Carter's b f Boune-Chance, 4 yrs, 110 lbs	..	3

Error took the lead, and kept it, winning without any difficulty. The winner was claimed.

The Haras Plate of 5000f, for thorough-bred horses and mares foaled in France.

M A Aumont's br c Flixmill, as walked over.

The Felonse Plate of 1800f; 100f entries; half forfeit.

M. C. de Versalha's br c Clubstick	(Hall)	1
Baron N. de Rothschild's br c Ulm	..	2
M. A. Fould's br f Mariquita	..	3

Sir Gerald Clubstick ran together to the stables, when the filly gave way, and appeared to be beaten: she came again, however, at the finish, making a race of it with Clubstick, and came in first. A complaint, however, was made against the jockey of having crossed the second horse, which was allowed by the judge, and she was declared to be distanced. The filly did certainly swerve, and went against Clubstick, but no blame can be attached to the jockey

The Sache Subscription Plate of 1400f; 100f entries; half forfeit.

M de Pontalba's br f Tronquette	(Hall)	1
Prince M. de Beauvesan's br f Mi Carême	..	2
Duke de Nemours' br f Whitecraft	..	3
Duke de Nemours' b f Girandole	..	4

Tronquette won this race with great ease. She is a likely two year old, and may prove a customer for next year's Derby.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.—MAY 17.

So much carriage company was never before assembled at any day's running at Chantilly. The fineness of the morning had induced a number of fashionables to post down from Paris, and the stands presented an exceedingly gay and animated appearance. The Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Salerno, the Duke de Montpensier, and Ibrahim Pacha, with a large suite, were present, and remained to the close. Unfortunately just before the running commenced, the sky darkened, and the rain fell for the greater part of the day. It will be seen by the account given below, that both the favourites were defeated by an outsider, on whom nobody seemed to have cast a thought. Exceedingly large sums of money and, therefore, change hands on the great benefit of the riders. The Hurdle Race was not contended for, Hack, ridden by Mr. Ricardo, having cantered over alone, the other horse entered, Grey Hercules, being drawn.

The Nemours' Plate of 3000f, for thorough-bred horses and mares of all ages, bred in France and Belgium. Heats

Baron A. de Rothschild's br h Drummer, 6 yrs, 126 lbs	(Flatman)	1
Duke de Nemours' bl c Seamper, 4 yrs, 116 lbs	..	2
Prince M. de Beauvesan's br f Confiance, 4 yrs, 116 lbs	..	3

First Heat.—A capital race. Snavita, Missy, and Scamper, went off together, the latter leading. Going round the second turn, Vanité took the first place for a second, but, immediately after, Scamper all of a sudden passed the other horses, and ran head and head with Snavita to the turn home, where he turned wide, and lost ground. Snavita, Vanité, and Drummer all kept together, and by the only three in the race, but the Duke's jockey, when half way up, brought his horse on a line with the rest, and the four, nearly abreast, had a regular set-to with whip and spur to the finish, Scamper winning cleverly by half a length; Vanité beating Confiance by about the same distance. Drummer did not try for the heat

Second Heat—Scamper made the running, but at the first turn Vanité passed him, and kept the lead to the hollow. When the horses again appeared in sight, Scamper was leading, Vanité and Drummer at his heels. At the turn home Drummer went in front, and won easily by three or four lengths, Snavita being second.

Third heat. Missy jumped off in front, closely followed by Drummer, who at the turn home took first place, and won easily by two lengths. The others were altogether out of the race.

The Omse Plate of 2000f, given by the Council-General; entrance 250f; 100f forfeit.

Count A. de Morny's b f Predestinée . . walked over.

The Derby or Jockey Club Plate of 7000f, with 600f entrance; half forfeit:

Baron N. de Rothschild's br c Mendon (Flatman)	..	1
M A. Aumont's br c Premier-Août (Pantal)	..	2

Betting before the race: Liverpool even against the field, 3 to 1 agst Philipshall; 4 to 1 agst Premier-Août; 12 to 1 agst Cubstick; 14 to 1 agst Meudon; 20 to 1 agst any other.

The weather cleared up just as the horses came out to take their preparatory gallop, and continued fine to the end of the day's sport. In drawing lots for places, Philipshall had the advantage of the card, Mariquita being next, and Liverpool third. The race itself was of a most exciting description. After one false start, they went off at a slashing pace, Mariquita in front, Premier Août second, St. Nitouche third, Liverpool and Meudon lying together close up. As they neared the stand the first time Flatman was holding in Meudon as hard as he could. By the time they had got to the other side of the course, near the stables, the talking was awful. Here Mariquita had enough of it, and Premier Août went in front, followed by Liverpool, St. Nitouche running a good third. Meudon was still held back patiently by Flatman, and kept the fourth place. On mounting the little hill out of the dip, Liverpool was first, Premier Août next, and then Meudon. At the turn, however, Premier Août again took first place, running very strong, Liverpool being second. The victory now appeared to be certain to M. Aumont, as both his horses were leading. Meudon, however, kept gradually creeping up, and, at the very post, Flatman made

THE CHANTILLY SPRING MEETING.

THE ROAD.

his effort, and, lifting forward the horse, brought him in so much on a line with Premier-Août that it was impossible for the lookers-on to say who had won. The stands were in a second emptied, and the demand of "Who is the winner?" was universal. At length the judge's decision was known, and Mendon was declared to have passed the winning-post first. This result caused the greatest excitement, and many insisted that Premier-Août had won. Premier-Août's jockey, it appeared to us, wishing to make way for Liverpool, which, of the two, was the horse intended by the stable to win, and whose jockey was using both whip and spur as liberally as he could to bring about that end, pulled his horse to the near-side, and the animal swerving just at the finish, gave the victory to Mendon. Flatman waited throughout the race most patiently, and by his riding contributed greatly to the fortunate result. Had Premier-Août's jockey gone straight on, without thinking of Liverpool, the probability is that the termination would have been different. Fitzpellah, and the Duke's filly, came in together fourth, the latter having run well, though a little lame at starting, and, we heard, without much training. Made Rothschild's horses had at various times carried off all the other great prizes, but this is the first time that one of them has been a Derby winner. Value of the stakes about 20,000f.

THE RACE.

F I N E A R T S.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—"EVENING."—PAINTED BY MR. DODGSON.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We have engraved from this [illegible] is one of Mr. Dod[illegible] upon this beau[illegible] [illegible]ms costume of the [illegible]rseless, set off by the archite[illegible]ural composition of the w[illegible]er-gate, make up a [illegible]lightful scene of artistic excellence.

[illegible]ANS.

[illegible]

The second Illu[illegible] M[illegible]W
Denying the Mendicant F[illegible]
We add the action of the p[illegible]

[illegible]ff was assailed by severe sickness, and reports were circu[illegible]d of

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(Continued from last week.)

The power of colour has not deserted the [illegible]glish school. It has distinguished our painters since the time of Re[illegible] [illegible] in the thraldom of the rigid

[illegible]ooms this year. The first of the three may appeal to us on [illegible] media of pictorial representation—colour—[illegible] from carelessness or thankfulness, and never even att[illegible] harmonious and beautiful combinations of hues and tones [illegible] analogous to beauty of form and propriety of [illegible] tures, the "Grape-gatherer" and the "Seek-be[illegible] [illegible] by the same or other hands, in the Exhi[illegible] [illegible] in the morning, when you can take your stand and g[illegible] terrupted by the stream of visitors [illegible] leaves a sense [illegible] that communicated by the very highest works of art.

[illegible]rous one of giant-[illegible]s power of brush, such as Rubens always produces, but [illegible]nder, mellow, and almost dr[illegible]y, such as flows from a symphony [illegible], heard in the dim light of a cathedral. [illegible]n with the "Bathing Venus" of Titian, [illegible]glishman stands nobly by the side of [illegible]

[illegible] pretentious pictures, although all criticism of them [illegible]d from any other central point than that of colour, [illegible] in the other qualities—of drawing and imagi[illegible] [illegible]r do not aim at expression, we have [illegible] [illegible]s, masterly colouring of the "Judgment [illegible]arity; and the work provokes most [illegible] [illegible]allery. "Circe" and the flowery[illegible]r, it seems to us, to either of the two

[illegible] position among our artists, in [illegible] There [illegible]ife of the man, which [illegible] both in quantity and in style of treatment. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]rd Douw. So judged, it may be classed [illegible] of honour among the cabinet works of [illegible] [illegible]mbination of only the richest [illegible]d these are so [illegible]ly managed, as to leave no [illegible] In this point, the [illegible] is a study for all younger,

[illegible]ure any criticism. We feel something, in looking at his pictures, which, amidst [illegible]ous temptations to ridicule and fun held out by their apparent extrava[illegible] [illegible] to a respectful, silent shake o[illegible]

EXHIBITION OF THE [illegible]ER COLOUR SOCIETY.—"WICKLIFF DENYING THE MENDICANT FRIARS."—PAINTED BY H. WELSELL.

the head. We do not understand the pictorial oracle: to those, perhaps, who can rightly question it, it will give answers full of eloquent meaning.

In landscape, again, the schools of England have long held the highest ground. It seems as if the painter's loving appreciation of the nature round him was peculiarly akin to the homeliness of the English imagination. In reading the life of Constable, for example, one is struck by the intense and deep love which to him hallowed the flat meadows and misty river banks of our midland counties, and which would have languished for the cool greys and greens among the sun-lit hills and vivid skies of Italy

Lee, among the Academicians, has an English sympathy with the tender green of spring, and the play of light among leaves, which is apparent through the somewhat feeble handling and imperfect arrangement of his transcripts of nature. He has the real feeling, but it does not inform hand and eye in him as it did in Constable

Creswick may be classed with Lee. We cannot deny the careful, almost finikin fidelity of his workmanship, but there is something small about it—something which creates an impression of feebleness, and throws him afar off from the Flemish Ruysdael or Hobbima, or our own Morland and Constable Had poor W. Müller lived, he would have been crowned king of English landscape painters. Had his artistic tastes been less discursive, he might, even in his lifetime, have grasped the sceptre. There is nothing we have ever seen in Wilder-Colour art like his Welsh and Devonshire sketches: and he was one of the few who understood the difference between studies and pictures. Collins, again, with his unquestionable feeling for nature, and his striving after a true representation of her effects, falls into a sentimental style that offends us; it may be very energy. We cannot praise him with the heartiness we could have felt in former years. We have heard that he is a sufferer from ill-health: if so, this is a sufficient reason for some short-coming, and a valuable defence against any harsh criticism.

Danby stands alone as a landscape painter, as distinct from a painter of views from nature. He has three pictures in the Exhibition; two of them, "Sunset," and "The Dawn of Day," spread unconsciously and powerfully to the imagination The second is full of the mysterious solemnity of the time when light creeps over darkness. A long, cold, yellow streak on the watery horizon announces the coming day, which has no dominion over the shadowed foreground. In the "Sunrise," the twilight, "streamed through many a golden bar," has already melted into morn, and the red sun thats the ripple that rolls murmuring in upon the shore of the lake. The painting of the skies in both pictures is the very triumph of art. We have never, in painting, seen anything so lustrous, so liquid, and so ample a pale; and this is the more remarkable, as there is a certain vigorous hardness in the foreground genius usually introduced, to present contrast.

Stanfield has several of his cleanly painted landscapes. There is a consciousness about the arrangement of everyth ng in his pictures which produces a pain ful remote because of the unacknowledge fraud by that the style does not affect our imagination in any way whatever. We confess the skill, and there's an end

So with David Roberts, and his Eastern views, with their hot lights and cool shadows, worked under the same system, and prepared in aid of the same fraud. Such pictures as these do not impress us as realities. Probably, they are admirable representations, as far as form and colour, taken separately, can go: but there is a want of the nameless power, which gives the blister unity of significance to forms and colours, and rivets an impression on heart and brain. Fill the original and the picture with the intelligence manifested both in choice and treatment of subject, and for a certain disdain of petty trickery, which might be more common, with advantage to our artists.

Mr. Ridgeon delights us by showing us what a morning critic calls "the milk and water of human kindness." The water predominates. We should not have suggested this of Mr Redgrave as years ago.

Mr. Eddis's simple picture of "Romeo and Juliet" is unfavourably hung, and produced upon us the impression of a coldness of tone, no doubt intended to mark the morning (for the lovers are struggling to part), but not judiciously counterbalanced

Of Mr. Dyce's unfortunate piece of "Dead Alive Germanism" we have already expressed an unqualified opinion, and our real regret that so powerful a man should have fallen into so false a style.

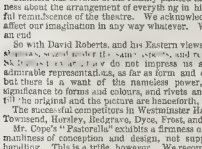
Mr. Frost's "Actæon and Diana" only wants richness and gradation in the flesh tones, to add its beauty of form and the sweetness of its heads, to have made it a masterly picture instead of a remarkable effort for a young man, which it is, even with this important drawback

We cannot say anything in favour of Mr. Zephaniah Bell's "Scene from the Gospel of St. Luke."

(To be continued.)

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD RODNEY.



The Right Hon. and Rev. Spencer, Lord Rodney, died on the 15th inst., aged 61. The mortality in the noble family of Rodney is most remarkable: since the year 1842, there have been no less than four inheritors of the title. The Nobleman whose death we record, was third son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley; and grandson of the famous Admiral, George Brydges Rodney, whose

Memorials victory over the Comte de Grasse achieved for him a Coronet. The late Lord succeeded to the honours at the decease of his brother, Thomas-James, fourth Baron, 30th October, 1843; and, as he was never married, the Peerage now devolves on his nephew, Robert Dennet Rodney, an Officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who is only son of the late Captain the Hon. Robert Rodney, by Anne, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Dennet, Esq., of Lock Ashurst, Sussex.

MAJOR-GENERAL FYERS, C.B.

Peter Fyers, Esq., Major-General in the Army, Colonel-Commandant of the 7th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Artillery, and a Companion of the Bath, died at Charlton, near Woolwich, on the 17th instant, aged 76.

This gallant officer, who entered the Royal Artillery in 1793, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1837, served the campaigns of 1794 and 1795, in Holland, and was employed, in mortar ships, on the French coast, during the years 1796, 1797, and 1798. He subsequently accompanied Nelson to Naval in Russia, and shortly after received a wound in the attack on the flotilla at Boulogne in 1801. In 1807 he participated in the operations against Copenhagen, and was at the siege of Flushing; and in 1813-14, served in the campaigns in the Netherlands, including the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

SAFE UP A CHURCH.—On Tuesday Mr. Pullen sold by public auction the church of St. Benet Fink, Threadneedle-street, the interior fittings of which were sometime since similarly disposed of. The church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1674, and in the year 1842 for the purpose of forming the new premises to the Royal Exchange. The six stone columns with carved capitals supporting the sides of the building and supporting the roof realised £11 18s. 6d.; the stained windows at the east end having been purchased a short time ago by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, for the sum of £95, brought £2. No other lot was worthy of notice.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, and senior proctor of the University, has been appointed to the head mastership of Westminster School, rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Williamson.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We regret exceedingly to learn that his Grace the Duke of Wellington has been placed in considerable danger through the reckless misconduct of the driver of a private Brougham carriage. His Grace was returning from the residence of the Marquis of Douro, in Upper Belgrave-street, whither he had previously accompanied the noble daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro, when the occurrence took place The noble Duke had reached the top of Grosvenor-place, and was in the act of crossing Piccadilly, when the carriage alluded to, which was proceeding at a very rapid rate, drove directly against him, and, but for the presence of mind of a gentleman who was following closely behind his Grace, and fortunately pulled him suddenly back, the noble Duke would in all probability have been knocked down and run over. The circumstance was observed by only one or two individuals, neither of whom appear to have taken the precaution of stopping the driver, who is described to have been greatly to blame. His Grace acknowledged the kindness of the gentleman in assisting him, and proceeded to Apsley House, apparently unconcerned. The staff of the carriage appeared to an eye-witness to have slightly touched the noble Duke's chest. The gentleman in question is stated to be Lieut. Robert Thomas, of the Royal Navy.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme at the fifth Concert on Monday last was executed with remarkable precision and éclat, before a crowded audience, and again were the Directors called to refuse the offer of extra tickets. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's Sinfonia, in C minor, No 1—by no means equal to his No. 3. Indeed, he was so dissatisfied with the original third movement, that he substituted a Scherzo expressly for the Society, and this was played. Beethoven's B Flat, No. 4, was the other Symphony, and beautifully it went. The colouring of the voluptuous Adagio, and the ardour of this finale were equally remarkable. The overtures were Weber's "Euryanthe" and Spohr's "Jessonda." The former was demanded a second time with fervour, such was the impetuosity of the executor under Costa's direction. The second work is full of vigour, albeit not equal to Cherubini's and Mozart's. Of Weber, Spohr, and Mozart, he was one of the truest of writers. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. H. Field (of Bath), who played Hummel's "Rondeau Brillant" for the pianoforte, in a John Cramer style, worthy of all praise; and M Dorette and M. Pilet, who executed a concertante for flute and violoncello effectively. The vocalisation was confined to Miss Bassano's clever reading of Mozart's "Non più di fiorir." Mdlle. Rummel's over-ambitious attempt in Mozart's "Non mi dir," and a duet by those artistes, from Meyerbeer's "Crociato" ("Il tenero affetto"). Mr. Williams's playing of the corno di bassetto obligato, to Miss Bassano's air, is also entitled to eulogium. The band was in splendid trim, and the *furore* at their unrivalled display of skill and energy was unbounded. Madame Pasyel will play at the next concert, on the 1st of June.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The seventh programme was under the direction of the Archbishop of York for the King of Hanover, but the break down of a new foreign vocalist at the morning rehearsal, and the illness of Pischek, on the night of rehearsal, caused some changes. For Graun's quartet and chorus—"Ach preis ich sie"—a German hymn sung in Italian, was substituted; Mozart's "Deve sono" was omitted, and Her. Hoelzel sang all the music allotted to Pischek, comprising Mozart's aria, "Per questa bella mano" "Zingarella's aria," Dal piacer lo stigno," and, with Caro dor., the duo, "No, crude.," from Paer's "Camilla." Hoelzel has a fine voice, but he is quite destitute of feeling and style. Madame Thillon, who is heard more advantageously on the stage than in a concert-room, sang Mozart's recitat. accompanied on the piano by Mr. Lucas, "Ch' io mi scordi di te," better known as "Non temer;" and Piccini's air, "Quel briccone d'amore." Her recitative in the former work was extremely well delivered. Madame Caradori Allan's skill was displayed in a tedious scena by Piccini (the rival of Gluck and Sacchini), from the opera of "Didone." Her share in old Ford's harmonised air, "Since first I saw your face" (1599), was charmingly performed. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. J. Sidlis, and Mr. Machin being her associates, who certainly should have been ashamed that a foreigner pronounced their language with more distinctness than themselves. Miss Bassano sang Mozart's "Per pieta," from the Clemenza, effectively. Handel's overtures to "Esther," and "Ariadne," and his choruses, "Glory to God," from "Joshua," and "Let their celestial concerts." from "Samson;" Haydn's hymn, "God save the Emperor," with English national words; a selection from Cherubini's master-piece his Requiem in C minor; Mozart's Chorus from "Joseph," "With the harp!" Perpolesi's "Stabat Mater," and Beethoven's "Ecclesia!" and Cherubini's trio, "Perfida Clori," with Mr. Wright's harp obligato, nicely sung by Madame Caradori, Madame Thillon, and Madame Bassano, were the other items of this excellent selection.

Prince Albert, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Armagh, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl and Countess of Cawdor, the Earl of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Devon, the Speaker and family, and a numerous assemblage of rank and fashion were present.

The eighth and last concert, next Wednesday, will be under the direction of the Earl of Westmorland, who has arrived from Berlin; and, on the 3rd of June, Handel's "Messiah" will be given for the Royal Society of Musicians, the rehearsal taking place on the 1st of June.

MADAME PLEYEL'S DEBUT.

The sensation created at the first morning recital of this distinguished *pianiste*, was without parallel. Never, perhaps, had Willis's Rooms contained such an immense assemblage of rank and fashion. We do not think there were more than half a dozen absentees of note out of the mass of talent, native and foreign, now in the Metropolis. Madame Pleyel came here with a French, Belgian, and German fame; she will leave this country with an English fame in her favour. It is extremely difficult, in writing of the efforts of genius, to find terms out of the conventional order to describe one's sensations. The homage paid by such an intelligent auditory was a genuine improvement. There was evident interest when Madame Pleyel first approached the instrument, and, throwing away a *bouquet* and her gloves with the air of a gladiator who enters a circle for combat, plunged at once into the Adagio of Beethoven's Concerto in E flat. Her fingers were at once to admiration, at her exquisite touch, so delicately feminine, and yet so impressive within. After *singing* this Adagio—it was not a musical exercise—the new Belgian came down to the footlights, and, like Willmann, played "Il Pastasta, her sure mechanism convinced the auditory that she was not dismayed by any digital difficulties. In a terribly lurid-as *morceau* called "L'Inquiétude," she proved that the cold north-light had not chilled her genius, and wielded power. In Emile Prudent's Quatuor from "Don Pasquale," the *furore* became intense, and it was cruelly encored. Nothing could be more *entraînant* than her style; the manner with which she made her fingers and feet keep time was as if an orchestra was accompanying the voices, and we could almost fancy Lablache's portentous tones soaring above the whole. Her command of arpeggios and octaves was quite astounding, and completely overwhelming.

Then followed Thalberg's "Sonnambula" fantasia, with a delicious observance of the manners. But, for pathos and sentiment, her interpretation of Schubert's song of "Marguerite" was the most perfect exhibition of the morning. The sustaining of the spinning-wheel accompaniment, whilst the melody of woe was breathed forth, was beyond all praise—the colouring was superb. As a climax came Liszt's "Tarantella," which, though, unnecessarily lengthened out by the Emperor of Pianists. But Madame Pleyel is, as the *Chronicle* called her, the Empress of *Pianistes*. The railroad speed and perfect precision with which this fiery dance was hit off electrified the company, and again was there an unreasonable demand made for its repetition.

Her second recital will take place in a few days; and she is engaged to perform at the last Philharmonic Concert.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The programme of the fourth scheme on Tuesday consisted of Mozart's Quartet in D No 7, Onslow's Quintet in A minor No. 23, and Beethoven's Quartet in E flat No. 6. The executants were Sivori, Deloffre, Hill, Piatti, and Casalani. The execution was perfect. Piatti's violoncello playing so conspicuously developed in Mozart's Quartet, was the admiration of all the professors and amateurs. The Earl of Falmouth lent Piatti a celebrated instrument in his Lordship's possession, and he also kindly lent Deloffre the violin that formerly belonged to Kiesewetter. Viscount Ingestre will lead the next meeting. Mr. Ella has announced his *soirée* for the 23rd of June. The indefatigable director deserves every support for the risk of his fortune in the formation of the "Union."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

MR. HARRISON'S BENEFIT. This singer had a bumper on Monday last, for the house was crammed to suffocation in every part, and the pit was full as early as 5 o'clock. The "Beggar's Opera," were performed, Miss Rainforth taking the part of *Rosina*, in the former, as well as *Polly*, in the latter, in consequence of Miss Romer's indisposition. Harrison was the *Grand Signiora* of the *Captain Macheath*, excelling more in the ballad school apperta ning to the latter work than in the lofty strain of Rossini. Miss Poole was the *Lucy Locket*, Mrs. Selby *Mrs. Peachum*, Harley *Peto*, and W. Bennett *Peachum*. Miss Poole was the *Fogey*, Weiss the *Bard*, and Mr. H. Horncastle *Dr. Bartolo*. There was a Concert between the two operas in which Miss Birch, Madame Knispel, Madame Talbin, Herr Pischek, Miss Rainforth, and Mr. Harrison sang nearly all original pieces But the great vocal treat was afforded by Pischek's singing in Spohr's "Faust," in charac. He looked remarkably well, and acted finely. He was encored in one scena rapturously. There were also instrumentalists of note in the Concert. There was the Distin Family; Herr Kellermann, the violoncellist; M. Lavigne, a flute player; and a quartet for four pianofortes, executed by Madame Dulcken, Benedict, Wallace, and Richards.

TRURO CHORAL SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE first Concert was given at Truro Hall, on Thursday, the 14th instant, before a full audience, under the able direction of Mr. C. F. Hempel, organist of St. Mary's.

The first part consisted of selections from the "Creation:" and the solos were well sung by Miss White (treb e), Mr. Sinc k (tenor), and Mr. Hempel (bass). Miss White's beautiful solo, "With verdu nt clad," met with well-merited applause The choir of seventy voices sang the choruses in a way to please the most fastidious.

The second part of the Concert was a selection from the works of Handel and Mendelssohn. Here, the choir displayed their powers to more advantage, and exceeding good taste attracted universal admiration; and great credit is due to Mr. Hempel, for having so effectually brought her out.

The chorus, also, were sung with great precision; and, had there been the accompaniment of the organ, would have been worthy of an Exeter Hall audience Miss Clemence and Mr. Silcock also gave great satisfaction, although they require much more training

We may hope that in a short time the Choral Society may become worthy of notice will be given. The Society has been but lately formed, and time is required to bring out many of the beautiful voices this town possesses. The bass voices of Cornwall are well known, and those of Truro are certainly remarkable for their good quality.

The Music Hall is well suited to the purposes of this Society; and Mr. Braham, who sang in it, while his tour in the West of England lasted, declared it to be the best room for music he had met with in the province

The President of this Society is the Earl of Falmouth, whose musical taste is well known.

CONCERTS.

MADAME PIZZI'S MORNING CONCERT.—The refusal of Marlo and Grisi to sing at morning entertainments, has seriously affected the concerts held at the Opera House. Madame Pizzi has fortunately a large connection, but the attendance on Wednesday morning exhibited a vast falling off from former years, and to add to the contrarities, Pischek was ill and was unable to sing. The weight of the programme fell, therefore, on Madame Castellan, who is more at home in a concert-room than on the stage, Madame Thillon, who is just the reverse, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, and Madame F Lablache, Signor Marras, an excellent tenor, and Lablache, sen. and jun. John Parry's comic ditties, "Fayre Rosamonde," and the "Accomplished Young Lady," delighted the auditory of course. The pieces assigned to Signora Sanchioli, Mdlle. G. Bramble, (not *the* Bramble,) Mdlle. Corbari, and Signor Benedeti, had better have been entered. Madame Balfe and Mrs. A. Shaw are both accomplished *artistes*, but their intonation was so bad as to destroy the impression produced by their artistical finish. The opera-glass was not advantageously heard without orchestral accompaniment. The vocal treat of this concert was Rosahn's trio "Frocean suvi di," sung by Signor Marras and the two Lablaches. The instrumental attractions were particularly excellent, comprising Piatti's charming violoncello fantasia, on themes from the "Somnambula," and an elegant movement from a Quintet by Reicha, superbly executed by Rosa (viola), Barnard Dalby, Signor Marras, Graziani Cooke, and Mr. Boddie. Mr. John Parry sang "The Melancholy Maiden; or, the Bride! the Bridge! and the Battle Axe!!!! and, on the encore, gave "Old and Young England." Parish Alvars played on the harp, and Kiallmark, and one of his fair pupils, on the harp.

MADAME CARADORI ALLAN.—The performance of a full band, conducted by Costa, was one of the most remarkable attractions of this Morning Concert, at the Queen's-concert-room Rooms. The fair *bénéficiaire* was in excellent voice, and sang pieces of every school with great éclat She was supported by Thillon, Madame F. Lablache, Herr Pischek, Herr Hoelzel, Signor Brizzi, and Signor F. Lablache. The solo players were Madame Dulcken, piano; Sivori, violin; Goodrich, harp, Lindemann and Hausmann, violoncelli.

RICHMOND.—The COLLINS FAMILY gave a concert here on Tuesday last, at the Wesleyan Institution, which was well attended, and must have amply repaid these talented *artistes* — Mr. W. Ware, formerly of the Haymarket Theatre, also gave an entertainment at the Castle New Lecture-hall, *à la* Beverley. The entertainments consisted of the presence of most of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The novelty of the performance and songs gave universal satisfaction.

CHIT CHAT.

Signor Giulio Regondi, the concertina player and guitarist, and Mr. George Case, the violinist and also a concertinaist, gave their Concert on Thursday evening, and Madame Pleyel's morning, Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, and the teacher of the Princess Royal, gave her Annual Concert; and, in the evening, Mr. Richards, the clever composer and pianist, had his Concert, both at Her Majesty having returned from Paris with copies of the scenery, costumes, &c. Mr. Parsons, the polite and obliging Treasurer of Drury Lane, takes his benefit on Monday next. He has provided ample entertainments for the occasion.

Mr. John Parry advertises his Concert for Friday evening, the 29th inst. He has engaged a host of talent for the occasion, including Madame Anna Thillon, the fascinating heroine of "The Crown Jewels;" Herr Pischek, the renowned Bavarian vocalist; and the Dublin Family, whose performances on the Sax Horns have everywhere been so enthusiastically received. Mr. John Parry will introduce two new Buffo Scenas on the occasion, both expressly written for him by Mr. Planché, one of which is a burlesque on Sonnambula;" and the other, "Foreign Affairs," is a domestic discussion on the French language, between a young gent and her mamma, who has not been to Paris since the Peace, but is now going to the French plays.

NORMA VIRIUM, OR MUSICAL ACCENTUATOR.—A beautiful little instrument, under this title, has just been patented by Mr. Thomas Simpson, of the Sea Lion, Hackney, and Mr. Simpson has already made much ingenious and ornamental bracket time-piece, but its uses are of a very different character. Its mechanism is so contrived that it correctly marks the first note in every bar *loud*, and its remaining notes in the same bar in beats more subdued, the intermediate parts of the bars, it can be regulated to suit any style of music, giving the accents of each piece with undeviating accuracy With juveniles, after the relative values which they have to each other to express the harmony, the fingers having to come down upon the keys with the beats, any music may be accomplished by them, beginning at a slow speed, and increasing *ad lib.*, to suit the degree of execution attained The full particulars of the principles upon which the invention is based, it would be impossible to detail in a paragraph, but they are fully set forth in the treatise which Mr. Simpson has now in the press, and which is intended for the use of professors and pupils, and cannot fail to be a most desirable aid in the art of tuition. Through its agency, time—the greatest obstacles to learners—will be easily and readily acquired, with scarcely any mental exertion. Nor is it to learners only, that the instrument holds out important and hitherto unattained advantages. The professor, almost from the first movements of the instrument, would soon find an additional force imparted to his execution; members of bands might profitably practice it, the retirement of their homes, and by always ensuring a metre absolutely correct time, and true accentuation would be enabled to attain in concert that admirable precision which is now the distinguishing mark between foreign bands and those of our own country. This is not merely the expectation of Mr. Simpson, who might naturally be supposed to look with favour upon his own production, but it is the unanimous opinion of some of the first instrumentalists, to whom he has exhibited the invention. The week before last, Mr. Simpson had the honour of submitting the *Norma Virium*, and displaying its capabilities, to her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. Her Grace expressed the greatest pleasure, and most unqualified approbation, at the examination, and suggested the propriety of Mr. Simpson's calling the attention of the highest musical authorities to the subject; the invention being, in her Grace's opinion, worthy of the greatest encouragement and support. *Staffordshire Mercury*

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

BANKRUPTS.—S. WHEATLEY, William-street, Lisson-grove, Regent's Park, Bricklayer. H. ELKINGTON, Maude-hall-chambers, 8, Percy-street, Brighton, draper. C. W. C. STEVENS, Hampton Gardeners, hackney-minister. J. GORDON, Bedford-row, India Chambers, London-street, Greenwich, Surgeon. J. BLANCH, Liverpool, broker. T. HARTLEY and H. INGHAM, Leeds, stockbrokers. J. SILLOW-GREEN, Manchester, draper. J. COOKE, Cheetham, salesman. W. ARNCOTT, bath, grocer. G. D. FRENCH, Strood, cabinet-maker. T. BOTHAMS, Nottingham, dyer. J. and J. RUSSELL, Manchester, calico-printers. J. DORSET Worcester, surveyor. J. R. HAYWARD, Manchester, bookseller. S. DETHICK and T. H. DEWSON, Sheffield, Lancaster, common brewers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. ELLIOTT, Bristol, coal-merchant

DIVIDEND.—J. BUCHANAN, Glasgow, merchant, and late J. Buchanan and Co.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—M. ROBERTSON, J. THOMPSON, and I. STEELE, Dundee, Linseed, Oil, Cake.

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 22.

1st Dragoon Guards Major J S Smith to be Major, vice Schonswar. 3d Dragoon Guards Lieut. and Capt. Second Class A. G. Rooke, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice W Shone.

1st Foot—P. H. Quin to be Ensign, vice Bligh. 3d Foot—Ensign F. Rimmington to be Major, vice Smith. 8th Assist.-Surg C. F. Stephenson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Isaac Bell. 11th Foot—Lieut. J. Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice Hall. Ensign J. Bailey to be Ensign, vice Baldwin. 26th Capt. W. S. Nicholson, to be Captain, vice Gregg. 29th Ensign F. Kinchcomb to be Lieutenant, vice H Donnell; Ensign A. E. Mowbray to be Ensign, vice Mitchell; Ensign E. H. G. Percy to be Ensign, vice Rosebone, Lieut. C. M'Donnell, to be Adjutant, vice Jones. 34th Captain John A. Randall to be Captain, vice Grant. 49th Capt. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Randall. 52nd Lieut. J. Bischamber to be Lieutenant, vice Clerke. 59th Lieut. W. F. Milne to be Ensign, vice Fuller 60th Second Lieut. J. T. Haines to be Ensign, vice Rosebone, Lieut. C. M'Donnell, to be Adjutant, vice Jones. 84th Captain John A. Randall to be Captain, vice Grant. 49th: Capt. J. Grant to be Captain, vice Randall. 52nd: Lieut. J. Bischamber to be Lieutenant, vice Clerke. 59th:

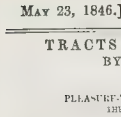
TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. V.

PLEASURE-TRIPS FOR THE PEOPLE.—No. III.

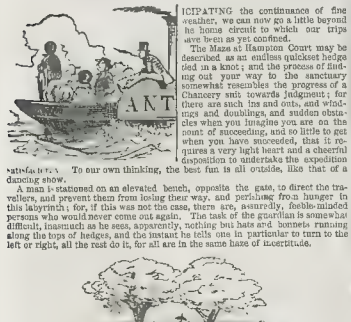
THE MAZE AT HAMPTON COURT.



SCRIPTATING the continuance of fine weather, we can now go a little beyond the home circuit to which our trips have been as yet confined.

The Maze at Hampton Court may be described as an endless quicksset hedge tied in a knot; and the process of finding out your way to the sanctuary somewhat resembles the progress of a Chancery suit towards judgment; for there are such ins and outs, and windings and doublings, and sudden obstacles when you imagine you are on the point of proceeding, and so little to get when you have succeeded, that it requires a very light heart and a cheerful disposition to undertake the expedition satisfactorily. To our own thinking, the best fun is all outside, like that of a dancing show.

A man is stationed on an elevated bench, opposite the gate, to direct the travellers, and prevent them from losing their way, and perishing from hunger in this labyrinth; for, if this was not the case, there are, assuredly, feeble-minded persons who would never come out again. The task of the guardian is somewhat difficult, inasmuch as he sees, apparently, nothing but hats and bonnets running along the tops of hedges, and the instant he tells one in particular to turn to the left or right, all the rest do it, for all are in the same haze of uncertitude.



Possibly, the surest way of arriving at the centre, is to creep through the hedge, when nobody is looking, and then the goal is arrived at "comparatively in no time." The sanctuary the *I* is not an exciting place. It consists of fifteen or twenty square feet of shuffled ground and two benches. Indeed, we may question the advantage—as we might do in the ascent of Mont Blanc, in the perusal of received notions of freemasonry, in the acting out a modern five-act play, or in the reading of one of the present long debates—of going through so much to learn so little.

"How to get to Hampton Court" might form a paper by itself; and to this subject we may return: for the transit is not so easy. There are railway carriages, which drop you two miles off; and steamboats which get there the day after the morrow of starting—and some which never get there at all; and vans which get there and never come back. But, as we think the more of anything in proportion as the trouble of possessing it increases, so these little diversions tend to make us regard the Maze as a marvellous attraction.

If you wish to pass off for an experienced traveller, we will tell you, as a great secret, a simple method of proceeding at once to the centre of the labyrinth. On entering the gate, turn to the left; then, touching the hedge on your right hand, *never take your hand away from it*; even go to the end of a *cul de sac*, and double round the mark; but, all joking apart, if you do this carefully, it will conduct you to the centre. The left hand must be similarly used to come out again.

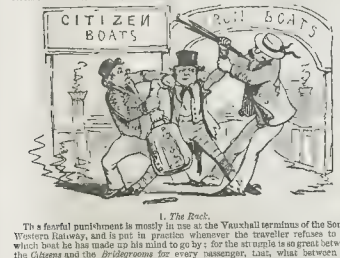
Sir Robert's last tariff has not affected this favourite resort: you will find, from the gardener, that the "duty on maze" is still in force.

CON. FOUND ON THE RIVER

When does a steam-boat captain affirm that he is not himself?—When he says *he's a bacon stopper* (Esse her, back her, stop her.) A reward will be given for a worse one.

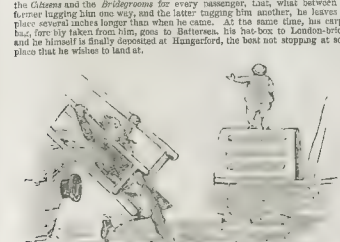
STEAM BOAT MARTYRDOM.

Martyrs, thanks to Mr Smith O'Brien, are coming into fashion again. Indeed, we might soon look for fires in Smithfield, but the stews and pig sties have now security for their dearest friends, and asked to put their names to bills. But although this has been comparatively unacknowledged. Martyrdom is, however, assuming a more desperate form, and most especially on the river steamers, where the old tortures are being revived, as follows:—



1. *The Rack.*

The fearful punishment is mostly in use at the Vauxhall terminus of the South-Western Railway, and is put in practice whenever the traveller refuses to say which boat he has made up his mind to go by; for the struggle is as great between the *Citizens* and the *Bridgewoms* for every passenger. Last, what between the former tugging him one way, and the latter tugging him another, he leaves the place several inches longer than when he came. At the same time, his carpet-bag, torn by taken from him, goes to Battersea, the boat not stopping at some place that he wishes to land at.



2. *The Water Question.*

This punishment somewhat resembles that adopted by pirates towards their prisoners. The sufferer is put upon the gangway by intimidation and false assurances, and then, when half way along it, the boat gives a turn a-head, and lets him into the water unexpectedly. Having thus deposed of him, the next diversion is to fish him up with drags, which are curiously large hooks, made to hitch, if they have a preference, into the eye or mouth.

3. *The Nopastes.*

This horrible invention for drowning five or six hundred people at once, surpasses that, of the same name, in use during the French Revolution. The executioner, or captain, sees how many he has boat will fit in when it is crammed. To this number he adds another hundred, and it immediately goes down with all on board. The question, however, allowed a Nantilus Life Preserver to save himself. The subject has occupied a great deal of the attention of Emigration Committees, and even of Cab contractors.

CON. PICKED UP IN THE TRAIN.

How long have young ladies been accustomed to thieve?—Since they have taken to *steel* bonkles.

ANSWER TO LAST CHARADE.

1. Green. 2. Witch. 3. Greenwich.

LITERATURE.

PICTURES FROM ITALY. By CHARLES DICKENS. Published for the Author, by Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars.

A portion of these "Pictures" has already appeared in print; but, the entire collection will not, on that account, be less acceptable in its present form—a handsome pocket volume. It is scarcely necessary to explain that it is the result of Mr. Dickens's late visit to Italy, and his twelve months' occupation of a house at Genoa; where, by his own account, he must have passed a life of literary leisure, yet, as this work proves, not unobservant of those finer points which go far towards marking the broad distinctions of national character. The greater part was written on the spot, and sent home, from time to time, in private letters; and hence, "penned in the fulness of the subject, and with the liveliest impressions of novelty and freshness. If they have a fanciful and idle air, perhaps, the reader will suppose them to be written in the shade of a sunny day, in the midst of the objects of which they treat, and will like them none the worse for that mild touch influences of the country upon them."

Leaving the history and associations of the country to works of the guide-book class, Mr. Dickens has given us what he terms, "a series of faint reflections more shadows in the water of places to which the imaginations of most people are attracted in a greater or less degree." Although travelling or sojourning in a land of Art, he is not diffuse on famous Pictures, Statues, or Buildings: his book, however, abounds with exquisite descriptions of celebrated places; and, as a general result, we should say, corrects many popular errors as to the attractions and sources of Italy for the lovers of travel; and presents to the reader many objects in a very different light from that in which tourists have taught them to regard them. Hence, the healthy tone of the book will be one of its most sterling recommendations; whilst, in what way brings into prominence the people as well as places, the "Pictures" have their bright lights and salient points, and all the eloquent touches of this great master in the English school of humour—a rank to which she is other is allegedly entitled.

The volume, as the reader may imagine, is discursive in its interest; and, as the author's route does not call for special detail, we shall dip into his pages at random, in the hope of collecting, to keep to the artistic simile, a few of its *lakes*:—

THE GENOESE.

"The peasant women, with naked feet and legs, are so constantly washing clothes, in the public tanks, and in every stream and ditch, that one cannot help wondering, in the midst of all this dirt, who wears them when they are clean. The custom is to lay the wet linen which is being operated upon, on a smooth stone, and hammer away at it with a flat wooden mallet. This they do as furiously as if they were revenging themselves on the fibres in general for being connected with the Fall of Mankind. It is not unusual to see, lying on the edge of the tank at these times, or on another flat stone, an unfortunate baby, tightly swaddled up, arms and legs and all, in an enormous quantity of wrapper, so that it is unable to move a toe or finger. This custom (which we often see represented in old pictures) is universal among the common people. A child is left anywhere without the possibility of crawling away, or is accidentally knocked off a shelf, or tumbled out of bed, or is hung up to a hook now and then, and left dangling like a doll at an English rag-shop, without the least inconvenience to anybody. I was sitting, one Sunday noon after my arrival, in the little country church of San Martino, a couple of miles from the city, while a baptism took place. I saw the priest, and an attendant with a large taper, and a man, and a woman, and some others; but I had no more idea, until the ceremony was all over, that it was a baptism, or that the curious little stiff instrument, that was passed from one to another in the course of the ceremony by the handle like a short poker—was a baby, child, than I had that it was my own christening. I borrowed the latter afterwards for a minute or two (it was lying across the font then), and found it very rad in the face, but perfectly quiet, and not to be beat on any terms. The number of cripples in the streets soon ceased to surprise me."

POINTS OF WONDER.

"I wonder why the head coppersmith in an Italian town, always lives right next door to the hotel, or opposite: making the visitor feel as if he were hearing hammers wore his own heart, palpitating with a deadly anxiety. I wonder why jealous corridors surround the bedroom on all sides, and fill it with unnecessary doors that can't be shut, and will not open, and shut on pitchy darkness? I wonder why it is not enough that these distrustful genii stand agape at one's dreams all night, but there must also be round open port-holes, high in the wall, sequestered from the piazza or rat's head behind the wainscot, of a second-floor sitting-room, through which to direct his eyes in his endeavours to reach one of these port-holes and look in! I wonder why the faggots are so constructed as to know of no effect but an agony of heat when they are lighted and replenished, and an agony of cold and nothingness at all other times! I wonder, above all, why it is the great feature of domestic architecture in Italian inns, that all the fire goes up the chimney, except the smoke! But answer matters little. Coppersmiths, doors, port-holes, smoke, and faggots are welcome to me. Give me the smiling face of the attendant, man or woman; the courteous manner; the amiable desire to please and to be pleased: the lighthearted, pleasant, simple air—so many jewels set in dirt—and I am theirs again to-morrow."

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

"The moon was shining when we approached Pisa, and for a long time we could see, behind the wall, the leaning Tower, all awry in the uncertain light: the shadowy original of the old pictures in school-books, setting forth the 'Wonders of the World.' Like most things connected in their first associations with school-books and school times, it was too small. I felt it keenly. It was nothing like so high above the wall as I had hoped. It was another of the many deceptions practised by Mr. Harris, bookseller, at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. *His* Tower was a fiction, but this was really and, by comparison, a short reality. Still, it looked very well, and very strange, and was quite as much out of the perpendicular as Harris had represented it to be. The quiet air of Pisa too; the big guardhouse at the gate, with only two little soldiers in it: the streets, with scarcely any show of people in them; and the Arno, flowing quietly through the centre of the town; were excellent. So, I here no malice in my heart against Mr. Harris (remembering his good intentions), but forgave him before dinner, and went out, full of confidence, to see the Tower next morning.

"I might have known better: but, somehow, I had expected to see it, casting its long shadow on a public street where people came and went all day. It was a surprise to me to find it in a grave, retired place, apart from the general resort, and carpeted with smooth green turf. But, the group of buildings, clustered there, and about this verdant carpet: comprising the Tower, the Baptistery, the Cathedral, and the Church of the Campo Santo: is, perhaps, the most remarkable and beautiful in the world, and, from being chiefcast, the most lonely, away from the ordinary transactions and details of the town, they have a singularly venerable and impressive character. It is the architectural essence of a rich old city, with all its common life, and common habitations, pressed out from it, and away.

"Samuel compares the Tower to the usual pictorial representations in children's books of the Tower of Babel. It is a happy simile, and conveys a better idea of the building than chapters of laboured description. Nothing can exceed the grace and lightness of the structure; nothing can be more remarkable than its general appearance. In the course of the ascent to the top (which is by an easy staircase), the inclination is not very apparent; but, at the summit, it becomes so, and gives one the sensation of being in a ship that has heeled over, through the action of an ebb-tide. The effect upon *the last ade*, so to speak, looking over from the gallery, and seeing the shaft recede to its base—is very startling, and I saw almost every traveller held on to the Tower involuntarily, after glancing down, as if he had some idea of propping it up. The view within, from the ground—looking up, as through a slanted tube—is also very curious. It certainly ladders as much as the most sanguine tourist could desire. The natural impulse of ninety-nine people out of a hundred, who were about to recline upon the grass below it, to read, and contemplate the adjacent buildings, would probably be, not to take up their position under the leaning side; it is so very much askant."

IDLES OF ART.

"I unreservedly confess, for myself, that I cannot leave my natural perception of what is natural and true, at a palace door, in Italy or elsewhere, as I should leave my shoes if I were travelling in the East. I cannot forget that there are certain expressions of face, natural to certain passions, paid as unchangeable as their nature as the gait of a lion, or the flight of an eagle. I cannot dismiss from my certain knowledge such common place facts as the ordinary proportions of men's arms and legs, and heads; and when I meet with performances that so violence to these experiences and recollections, no matter where they may be, I cannot honestly admire them, and should think it best to say so; in spite of high critical advice that we should sometimes feign an admiration, though we have it not.

"Therefore, I freely acknowledge that, when I see a jolly young Waterman representing a Cherubim, or a Barclay and Perkins's Dragoman depicted as an Evangelist, I see nothing to commend or admire in the performance, however it may rejoice the painter. Neither am I partial to Bacchus angels, who play on lutes and basoons, for the edification of sprawling monks, apparently in liquor. Nor to those Monsieur Tonsons of galleries, Saint Francis and Saint Sebastian; both of whom, I submit, should have very uncommon and rare merits, as works of art, to justify their consonant multiplication by Italian painters."

The following extract from the prefatory "Reader's Passport" will be read with much interest:—

"I have likened these Pictures to shadows in the water, and would faith have been more correct if I could have stirred the water so roughly as to mar the shadows. I could wish that I could do better terms with all my friends than now, when distant ever desire to be on better terms with all my friends than now, when distant and all that rise once more in my path. For I need not hesitate to avow that, bent on correcting a brief mistake I made not long ago, in disturbing the old relations between myself and my readers, and departing for a moment from my old pursuits, I am about to resume them joyfully in Switzerland; where, during another year of absence, I can at once work out the themes I have now in my mind without interruption; and, while I keep my English audience within speaking distance, extend my knowledge of a noble country, inexpressibly attractive to me."

A BOOK OF HIGHLAND MINSTRELSY. By MRS. D. GOLDYT. With Illustrations by R. R. M'Ian. Nicklason.

To the minstrelsy of Scotland, already rich in impressive rehearsals of valorous deeds or seasonal misfortunes, in marvellous tales and wild adventures, this volume must be regarded as a graceful addition. Its several poems are of two classes, embodying historical legend, or narrating the sad tale of domestic superstition, in strains of touching truth and beauty drawn from "the traditions, the sentiments, and the customs of a romantic people." To the former class belong "the Exile at Culloden," "the Lady of Lovat," and "Dunfallanzy" and of the latter class, "the Impression by the Cradle," "the Spinning of the Shroud," and "the Old House of Urrard," are the finest specimens.

We quote the latter; the scene is the House of Urrard, which, from a high wooded bank, overlooks the northern outlet of the pass of Killecrankie, around which raged, most hotly, the conflict in 1689, wherein the Hanoverian army sustained a bloody defeat from the Highlanders under Viscount Dundee. A green mound, darkened by overhanging branches, stands out the spot where its gallant Claverhouse fell; and enough remains of the old House of Urrard, to keep alive the memory of its traditions; whilst its tales of spiritual intrusion have been nourished by the finding of skeletons, rusted swords, and mouldered garments; and gossip of ghostly company straying themselves in brocaded robes and sweeping trains; and of the grotesque horror of silken dresses trailing along the floor, &c. These "strange fancies that haunted the sleep of the poorest" childhood, her muse has sung in this touching strain:—

THE OLD HOUSE OF URRARD

Dost fear the grim brown twilight?
Dost care to walk alone
When the fire upon the hearth-stone
With human voices moan?
When the river in each restless
Through deep and jagged lines,
Like one who cannot sleep o' nights
For evil thoughts within?
What has he long owls grow silent
The ghastly sound to earth,
In the ancient house of Urrard,
When no night is cold and dark?

There are graves about old Urrard,
Huge mounds by rock and tree,
And they who lie beneath them
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
But the dead is now the trees.
And the wind through the spires,
In the woods about old Urrard,
On the gale-day winds sighs.

In the garden of old Urrard,
Among hollyhocks,
A furies is
Refresh'd by fainting flowers
Here sank the warrior stranger
By sheeted silver dell,
And all the night of victory
Dropped ourselves in his fall
Last hope of exiled Stuart,
Last heir of chivalry—
In the garden of old Urrard
He fell, the brave Dundee!

In the ancient house of Urrard
There is many a hiding den,
The very wall is hollow
To cover dying men
For not even lady's chamber
Barred on the flies allray,

And scars and damask curtain
Were stained with blood that day
And the [illegible]'s secret passage,
Whence sword and scull and bone
Were brought to light in Urrard,
When years had passed and gone.

If thou sleep alone in Urrard,
Perchance in midnight gloom
There'll hear behind the wainscot
Of that old haunted room
A footless hand that knocketh,
A wail that cries on the
And rattling bones that struggle
To break out and be free—
It is in the spirit of horror—
I would not sleep alone
In the bunk-ed rooms of Urrard,
Where evil deeds were done

Amid the dust of garrets
That stretch along the roof,
Stand chests of ancient garments
Of good and silken woof,
Where moths are locked in slumber
The rustling sounds are heard
Of dainty ladies' dresses—
A whispered word,
And steps of satellite feet,
In the garrets of old Urrard,
Where the wives of vent [illegible] seat.

In the ancient house of Urrard
Is a garden mountain gate,
Where the [illegible] from
His steady brow he knits
For he the feast remembers—
Remembers also the [illegible]
And to him for the spectres
At breaking of the day
There under mossy [illegible]
They couch with hare and fox,
Near the ancient house of Urrard,
Along Ben-y-Vrackie's rocks.

We have only space to quote this specimen. The poems are some thirty in number; to each is prefixed a brief prose introduction or story; and the whole is graced by a characteristic illustration from the very characteristic pencil of Mr. M'Ian. The work is, altogether, produced in elegant taste.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The week has seen defeats of the Government, and an *émeute* at the Opera. The star of Peel and Lumley seems suddenly to have waned for a moment, under a passing cloud of unpopularity. It was "the Lords who did it," in both cases. The Peers in St. Stephen's threw out the Charitable Trusts Bill, on the second reading; the Peers in their stalls and boxes at the Opera Buffo disregarded the clasped hands and tearful eyes of Lucile Grahn, and the energetic pantomime of Perrot, and amused themselves with hissing, and hooting, and yelling like a Surrey gallery; but on much worse grounds than a Surrey gallery would have required to rouse them to such a demonstration.

The Charitable Trusts Bill proposed to establish a new machinery for doing Charitable Societies' business, and overhauling Charitable Corporation accounts: the former set of functions we hold to be dangerous; the latter, positively unconstitutional. It touches the great question—the real "knife-and-fork" question—the essentially English question—of Annual Dinners. As the Brahminical universe was supported by an elephant, the elephant by a tortoise, and the tortoise by nothing—the great edifice of British charity, which we point out to foreigners with so much complacency, is supported by Dinners—the Dinners by the funds of the charity, and the funds of the charity—not by nothing, but by a process of reaction by the Dinners. Englishmen subscribe that they may dine, and dine that they may subscribe. Gastronomy and Almsgiving go hand in hand: Charity should be represented among us, not by the conventional woman with a large family of undressed babies, but as wearing a cook's cap and apron, and enclosing in her capacious embrace a dish of whitebait and a tureen of turtle.

This holy alliance of alms and dinners the Lord Chancellor would have severed. "What Englishmen have joined, let not legislators put asunder." The attempt has failed signally, despite the Chancellor's exhibition of, and comment upon, a Greenwich tavern bill of the Mercers' Company, which drove half the Lords, with mouths watering, to dinner, so glorious were the gastronomic visions it conjured up, even to their unimaginative minds.

The Lord Chancellor spoke of the tens of thousands of small charities. He should have remembered that of many of these, the annual dinner is the essential and vital part. An estate in land is left to provide flannel petticoats for twelve aged widows, and the remainder to be spent in a dinner. It brings in £8 per annum. The land, in time, is build upon, or becomes the site of a dock: it brings in a rental of £1000, instead of the original £8. Of course, donors' wills must be complied with; so the twelve flannel petticoats are religiously provided, and the £984 remaining over and above, are spent in eating and drinking. The object of the Charity has the blessings of the twelve old ladies, and the grateful thanks of all the diners over and above.

Think of the good fellowship that grows out of such a system—the glorious days and nights, slightly marred by indigestion and headache, that attend Greenwich and Richmond dinners. It is true, people may say that more selfishness than charity enters into the festivities, and that the donor, if he had had the £1000 rental to leave, instead of the £8, might have made a different use of it.

We will turn laureate of our glorious system of charities, and sing it in strains as glowing as those with which Campbell sang the "Mariners of England."

The Charities of England,
That keep our poor in ease;
Whose funds have dined a hundred
years
Your guardians, the Trustees!
Right gloriously to lunch again,
And dine on you, we'd go;
And our gains keep up the same,
Though the Chancellor says "No."
Though Brougham rages loud and long,
And the Chancellor says "No."

The stirlits of our father's,
They earned exposure to save—
For, if we lunch, they did the same,
And dinners, too, they gave.
Where [illegible] and glorious Lovegrove
dwell,
Though they weren't used to go;
Still every year their souls they'd
bless:
For Donor's sake, you know
With a feast topped up by something
strong,
For the Donor's will said so.

Our trusts need no inspection,
Our own accounts we'll keep,
The Chancellor has breath may save,
For chaff we're far too deep.
We'll drink and dine, and sing and
smoke,
Though 'neath the board we go,
And shall roar "one cheer more"
For the Donor to whom we owe.
The port that circles so hot and strong,
And the "cold without" also.

The stout Trustees of England
Their dinners still shall earn;
Still gay to Greenwich shall they start,
And player still remain.
Then, then, ye City Companies,
As home in the 'bus you go,
Sound the fame of his Lordship,
Who the casting vote did throw,
Which decides the Bill should be read
no more
"Pro Lono publico."

REPRESENTATION OF MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Captain Somerset having announced his intention of standing for the county of Monmouth, in opposition to Lord Granville Somerset, a member of her Majesty's Government, and a Cabinet Minister, the gallant captain has resigned his appointment as Equerry in the Household of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

EXHIBITION OF LIVING ARTISTS AT PARIS.

'HAMLET."—PAINTED BY LEHMANN.

"OPHELIA."—PAINTED BY LEHMANN.

EXHIBITION OF LIVING ARTISTS AT THE LOUVRE.

We have engraved three of the finest Pictures from this large Collection, which numbers no fewer than 1883 productions.

First is a pair of Portrait Illustrations of Shakspeare, by Lehmann, a young and rising artist, "who," a critic in "the Athenæum" justly observes, "has already a European reputation, but this does not always include England, for England, æsthetically, often seems part of the Arctic Continent."

We must leave our readers to form their own opinion of this new attempt to delineate *Hamlet*, a *questio vexata* with artists as well as authors. Of the colouring of the Portraits, however, we can scarcely speak too highly, for in this branch of art has Lehmann's chief merit

'CALABRIAN BRIGANDS." PAINTED BY LE POITEVIN.

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA "I LOMBARDI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

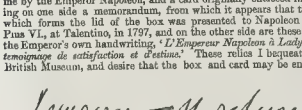
The third Illustration is a group of Calabrian Brigands, beautifully painted by Le Poitevin. The composition is admirably characteristic, and the colouring is vivid and sparkling. The spirited works of this clever artist are already popular in England.

BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE British Museum has just received an interesting addition to its Memorials, by the late Lady Holland's bequest of a Box given to her by Napoleon. The form of the bequest is to the following effect:—

BOX PRESENTED BY NAPOLEON TO THE LATE LADY HOLLAND, BEQUEATHED BY HER LADYSHIP TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"Amongst the things which I chiefly value is the box bequeathed to me by the Emperor Napoleon, and a card originally enclosed in it, bearing on one side a memorandum, from which it appears that the cameo which forms the lid of the box was presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI., at Talentino, in 1797, and on the other side are these words in the Emperor's own handwriting, '*L'Empereur Napoleon à Lady Holland, temoignage de satisfaction et d'estime.*' These relics I bequeath to the British Museum, and desire that the box and card may be enclosed in



HANDWRITING OF NAPOLEON.

a glass case and kept locked up, so that they may not be handled, and to be deposited in a room of the library of the Museum in which the autographs of distinguished persons and curiosities are kept."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Tuesday, in the *recherché* atmosphere of her Majesty's Theatre, the head-quarters of fashion and courteous observance, where the manners and toilet of Courts are kept up, not only because it is the Temple of Art in her most exalted forms, but on account of the habitual presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family—a "row" took place.

The substitution of "Catarina" for "Ondine," on account of the sudden illness of Cerito, had, it appears, affronted a portion of the audience, who, instead of venting their spleen where alone it was due—namely, on the weather—gave utterance to expressions of discontent, so loud as seriously to disturb the quiet enjoyment of the remaining portion of the spectators, who returned volleys of applause equally vociferous. Yet did the malcontents, with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a better cause, keep up their stunning clamour. How the most inborn love of mischief could have prevailed over the sympathy created by the beseeching looks of Lucile Grahn, her gentle and sensible demeanour, and the admiration excited by her *pas* (more surprising, more aerial than ever), we know not; and the substitution of one first-rate artist for another—the leader of the "Idealists" for that of the "Realists" was surely not fair ground of quarrel; how even, these peace-disturbing individuals kept up their cries and hisses, until they drove poor Perrot—tearing his hair, like one distraught from the stage, and until they brought forward first the stage-manager, and then M. St. Leon, to state what every one must have known from the placard affixed to the walls namely, that Mdlle. Cerito had been taken suddenly ill, and that two medical gentlemen had declared her performance on that evening impossible. Quiet was at length restored—thanks principally to the strenuous exertions of the larger portion of the audience—but not, however, before the theatre had been made a scene of indecorous confusion. On that evening, not only that amiable and august lady, the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Duchess of Gloucester were present, but the opera was attended by the first of the nobility.

The influenza has been most active in the artist world. On the same evening, Gosselin, who was taken ill, gave up his part in "Catarina" to St. Leon; while, also, on the same evening, written apologies were posted about the theatre for Mario, who, being also attacked, had yet resolved to go through his part as far as he could. The real matter of surprise in all this is, that, though Cerito and her countrymen come from the genial south, and have arrived in England in the most sickly of seasons, this is the first time there has been a change of performance at this theatre.

The performances of the first portion of the evening passed off brilliantly, despite Mario's indisposition. He exerted himself valiantly; and, though compelled to omit many of his *morceaux*, executed the remainder with a care and taste that fully compensated for occasional huskiness of tone. Castellan, in more brilliant voice than ever, displayed all its resources; her *forte*, embracing the highest and the lowest notes of her marvellously extensive register. The "Ah! non guinge," was a real triumph of vocalisation, and was most vociferously applauded and encored.

We wish that we could spare time or space to detail our impressions of the "Lombardi," after the repetitions of this fine work which we have witnessed during the past week. Those portions of this opera which at first struck us less forcibly, have, since then, wonderfully gained ground in our opinion; we allude especially to the concerted pieces, some of which are marvels of imagination, and of scientific construction. The music of the first act differs considerably from the remaining portion of the opera. It is wild and eccentric, but full of imaginative power and dramatic effect; and now that we have heard Fornasari's aria, and seen him display all his tragic power in the splendid scena at the finale, we consider this act at least equal, if not superior to the others. Verdi's music is admirably suited to Fornasari, who appears more at home in it than Grisi, whose impersonation of *Gualda*, magnificent as it is, occasionally wants completeness, as though she could not immediately accustom herself to so complete a change from the music of her old *repertoire*; yet is Grisi's *Gualda* a triumph, as the applause, the encores, and calls before the curtain she obtains, demonstrate.

The benefit of the great Neapolitan, Lablache, will take place next Thursday, and will be a most brilliant night. There are promised—one opera, and the greater part of another; a ballet, and a divertissement. In the first—besides Labiache—Grisi, Sanchioli, Castellan, Mario, Fornasari, &c., will appear: and in the latter, Lucile Grahn, Cerito, L. Taglioni, Perrot, St. Leon, &c. But the great attraction is Cimarosa's exquisite opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," which will be revived on that occasion. The part of *Geronimo* is that in which Labiache first made his appearance in this country, and is one of his most inimitable characters. As to the opera itself, it is needless to speak in its praise: that the lapse of time has not diminished the effect of its charming music, is proved by its extraordinary success lately in Paris, where, though, as here, Mario and Labiache performed in it, they had neither Grisi, Castellan, Sanchioli, nor Fornasari—all of whom are included in the caste for Thursday.

PRINCESS'.

We confess we have some difficulty at the present time—albeit the subject is being constantly presented to us in various bearings -to define what species of dramatic production is legitimate, and what is not. Judging from the most popularly-received notion, it appears that, if a two or three act drama, in prose, be stretched out into five, and its prose turned into blank verse, that it at once becomes legitimate, and that in spite of its weakened interest, and the haziness which here and there obscures the purposes of its characters, it is that instant, most conventionally, ranked as a first-class production. The mass of the audience fall into this false conclusion from listening to the measured verse, the scanning of which oftentimes plates the most worthless ideas, and makes them pass current for real poetry. Than this standard of excellence nothing can be more deceptive. It was once wagered, by an author of high repute, that he would, in the course of a play in blank verse, introduce half a dozen speeches for the principal performers to deliver, artfully constructed after such a clap-trap fashion, that they should each be loudly applauded by the house, only appealing to the ear; but that upon a calm consideration of their connexion with the character or entire plot—nay, of their abstract meaning altogether—should be found to be entire nonsense. Whether this might or might not have proved to be the case, if the scheme had been carried out, we cannot decidedly tell; but we believe it might have been attempted with success.

In the framing, construction, and writing of five-act plays, wherein literary excellence is supported by powerful interest, we have, at present, no author who can approach the leading French dramatists, Delavigne, Hugo, and Dumas.

MR MACREADY AS "JAMES V. OF SCOTLAND," IN THE NEW PLAY OF "THE KING OF THE COMMONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

By many it will be considered something more criminal than high treason to say so, but we have the strongest desire to see dramas of their school taking the lead in England—divested, at the same time, of objectionable interest. Poetry is all very well, but poetry by itself never yet carried a play to a triumphant termination, that was deficient in construction. Let the two be united, and a brilliant success is the result: where one of these elements only is available, construction is the safest card to play.

In another style, called Legitimate Drama -Comedy by way of example, had the story of Mr. Sullivan's "Beggar on Horseback" been worked out with the dialogue of Mr. Jerrold's "Bubbles of the Day," one of the greatest triumphs of the Modern Drama would have been achieved; whereas, as it was, each appeared as a firework—the first as a rocket—the second as a carefully-arranged wheel-piece dazzled for a time, went out, and was thought of no more. But this by the way.

The last play that gave us hopes of a new school was "The Lady of Lyons." We were in hopes that it would have been followed up by pieces of a similar class. But such has not been the case.

We have been led into these remarks by the production of "The King of the Commons," a five act play, performed, for the first time, on Wednesday evening, at the Princess' Theatre; and, we are happy to add, as far as its public reception went, with eminent success. The plot may be briefly told. *James the*

Fyth of Scotland (Mr. Macready), the hero of so many romantic stories, is surrounded by a Court of treacherous nobles; and, having been informed by a rough fellow—a kind of outlaw—*Buckie of Drumsleehan* (Mr. Cooper), that one *Sir Adam Weir* (Mr. Ryder) of Lauchmont, is on the way to England, to tender the Scottish lords to treason, the *King* determines to get into his house in disguise. This he effects, and receives from *Sir Adam* certain letters to take to the guilty nobles, as well as an account of the entire plot. By this means he discovers it, and, on returning to his Court, after reading a terrible lesson to them, in the presence of the headsman, forgives them.

This is the main action of the plot; but there is an under-current of interest relating to *Sir Adam's* daughter, *Madeline* (Mrs. Stirling), who loves and is betrothed by *Malcolm Young* (Mr. Leigh Murray). *Malcolm*, who is a relative of *Sir Adam*, has been destined by him to the throne, the old man having a design to wed his daughter to *Mungo* (Mr. Oxberry), son of the *Laird Small* (Mr. Compton), but the King takes the part of the young lovers; obtains permission from the church for *Malcolm* to change his profession of priest to that of soldier; brings about his union with *Madeline*; and, finding that *Buckie* had been unjustly deprived of some estates by *Sir Adam Weir*, restores upon their being restored to him.

It will be seen, from this outline, that the interest of the play was not very absorbing: and, at the same time, it was too diffuse. Had the action been compressed into three acts, all that weariness would have been avoided which waited upon the progress of many of the scenes, giving rise to that slight cough, and restless, almost inaudible murmur, which characterises an audience beginning to get *among*, and is usually so dangerous. As it was, in the third act, wherein *Mungo* had to deliver a long spiritless account of some tournament, there was a most unmistakeable shower of hisses; but one or two powerfully acted scenes that followed, brought the public back to a state of high good humour and satisfaction. There are not many great parts in the play. That of the *King* is the all-important one: next to him, *Malcolm Young* appears most prominently; and then *Lord Small*, whose position, however, was almost paralysed by the constant association with *Mungo*. The language is, throughout, graceful and polished: never reaching any high poetical standard, but always elegant and musical.

Of the acting of Mr Macready as *James*, it is impossible to speak too highly. The entire impersonation was magnificent, and every phase of the character was represented with the most consummate skill. We believe it is not going too far to state that his scene in the fourth act, with *Seton*, in which on the first suspicion of nobleman's disgrace, and afterwards discovers that he is still true, was one of the finest pieces of acting we ever witnessed. The whole house was hushed with long and breathless attention, only quieted by the interest taken by the audience in the progress of the piece. Mr Leigh Murray appeared, as *Malcolm*, to great advantage, and his efforts were greeted with the warmest encouragement. Little tendency to over-emphasis may be repressed with advantage. He is still young, and we doubt not that an enviable career is before him. Mr. Compton's performance of *Laird Small* was perfect: the forgetfulness and imbecility of the character being admirably portrayed; and his perpetual "Gadso!" was quaint and effective. Mr. Oxberry was not so happy as *Mungo Small*. He did all that he could, but the part was not in his line; and, perhaps, the chief fault was in having cast him for it. It struck us it would have been better to have made *Mungo* a braggart, shy and put Mr. James Vining into it. The other performers call for no especial notice, but may be generally commended.

There was tremendous applause when the curtain fell; and Mr. Macready being called for, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. A loud cry was then made for the author, upon which a head was rapidly protruded from one of the pit boxes, and as quickly withdrawn But this did not satisfy the house, and another shout of "On the stage! on the stage!" was raised; when Mr. Maddox came forward, and, pointing to the box, said that the author—A Mr White, we believe—was there, and would, without doubt, again present himself. Upon this, the outcry was redoubled, and the author was again drawn from his concealment, and compelled to acknowledge the applause; but he was still evidently averse to appearing in public. He must, however, have been high in favour, gratified by the enthusiastic manner in which both his play and himself were received. Mr Maddox then came forward, and announced "The King of the Commons" for representation on every evening of Mr. Macready's engagement

The play has been beautifully mounted. All the costumes and appointments are in the best possible taste; and it has the advantage of some of Mr W. Beverley's excellent scenery. We expect that its present run will benefit author, actor, and manager—and what more can be desired?

HAYMARKET

What is comedy? Johnson avowed that its most legitimate object was the creation of laughter. If so, the gentleman who, behind the ragged green baize of Punch, keeps the mob in a roar by his grotesque antics, is as much a comedian of "The Taming of the Shrew" But in what does comedy consist? Is it in the presence of wit? Colman never penned a line of wit. Is it in humour? Sheridan had not a grain of it. Must it be acted by gentlemen? Where are they in "Midsummer Night's Dream?" Must the story be pu ba Can anything be less so than the "Comedy of Errors?" As we feel compelled, therefore, to confess that we do not clearly know exactly what comedy is, we will scarcely attempt to pronounce that "Mr Peter Piper, or Found Out at Home," produced at the Haymarket on Saturday evening, may not fulfil all the requisites for that title. Proceed we, therefore, to say, that this drama in two acts is a good sound piece of immorality; there is no mincing the matter at all.

The characters come out boldly with improprieties of every description; there is not a blush amongst them. The scene is laid in Paris, and the temperance era at war upon this point, whether vice should be exposed or not. We feel induced to coincide with the opinion of the sagacious critic in *The Times*. The stage is, undoubtedly, a pillory where vice should be exposed and punished; it is not a pulpit for orations and declamations We dislike a character like that of *Peregrine*, in "John Bull," a sort of moral chorus, who stands at the corner of the stage and *capers* about, like *Punch*, aimed at everybody and hitting nobody; whilst at the same time we strongly repud ate the extreme and unnecessary license of the elder dramatists, who frequently discussed vices only to expose them. But to attempt to reform society by the stage, is to attempt, or to make all sins virtuous, as some critics seem to demand, would be as absurd as to ask Tom Sayers to cork his eyebrows heavily, or to give Charles Surface a dagger to finger during the screen scene. Peter Piper, or Found Out at Home, Peter Piper is a husband, a guardian, and a retired stockbroker. In retirement he is idle, and as idleness he finds a root of evil which root he cultivates, and it becomes a passion. His ward, a young lady strongly attached to an Irish Major of Dragoons. This young lady betrays to *Peter's* wife his impudent pr tensions: and the gentle pair conspire to drag the unhappy husband from one false position to another, by keeping him in perpetual dread of his wife's discovering a secret which is already known to her, and which he is at last driven to own. He delivers up a guilty correspondence, and confesses to midnight assignations only to find that he has been intriguing with his own wife. The author seems to consider this awful discovery a sufficient punishment for *Peter's* delinquency. *Pacaa*, a bailiff, passing himself off for an Indian officer, is full of fun, and a banal humour, quite colonial, who pursues him with what he calls "worrudity," gives rise to many laughable scenes

There are other incidents and characters in this piece, but we have detailed its purport. Let us proceed to observe in what material points the object of the author or authors—for we believe it is the joint production of two gent emen—is not accomplished. The episodical matter is too prominent: space has not been allowed for the more masterly development of the work to expand. The broad and laughable parts interfered with, rather than assisted, the main object. Indeed, so much do they engage the attention, that either the plot is confused, or inadequately conveyed to the audience. The first act drags, from want of proper and more to the point dialogue. An audience always feel where the author means them to laugh; and, if they can't, they feel called upon to do something, and so they hem—hollo at the only thing they can hear. The first act dragged heavily; a few hands faintly applauded—about as many as support the scene-shifters, when the scenes stick, and the gallery begins to object The second ended brilliantly; I deed, this act went off triumphantly, but the candle of the audience burnt to the end. In vain, during the third act, we listened for the platoon of epigrams that kept us alive during the first two. The authors seemed to depend on their situations and pot-pourri; but the audience, hastily, had caught the secret, and the moment see the fun of the situations, their own situation being the only one they seemed to understand, a fact which they briefly communicated to the stalls, who felt themselves fast becoming an audience. The curtain fell with a difference of opinion, but the "Ayes" had it by a majority. A curious fact attended the second representation of this piece. The first and second acts were all shrieked received, whilst the third act, which was condemned on the first night, was received with vociferous applause, and every line seemed to be hailed, rushed, to the great astonishment of the performers. Such sudden changes in public opinion are, however, not unusual. Messrs. Farren, Howe, Richard Blanchard, Backstone, and Mesdames Glover, Seymour, W. Clifford, and Humby, supported the principal characters. Need we add that they we re admirably acted?

ADELPHI

Mr. Rodwell is well known to the public, as a composer of no ordinary popularity, and a writer of several highly successful farces. He has lately aspired to the position of a vocalist; and, in the first piece of his production in this class of writing, "The Memoirs of an Umbrella," which, as most of our readers know, appeared last year in numbers, has been dramatised the piece produced at this house on Monday evening. Mr. Charles Dance, of Olympic memory, being entrusted with the adaptation.

In all pieces of this kind the author pro-supposes that the audience have read the book from which he plays; and hence the necessary incontinuity of the plot, and want of purpose in the action, must, in a great measure, militate against the success of the piece; but this fault, in the present case, was overcome by the poignancy of the characters, and the rapid movement of the incidents. We must refer our readers to the work itself for the plot of the drama, as it would be a task of no little difficulty to describe it. the situations being too numerous and complicated for description. A rough, but detailed sketch, however, may be given of as a rich man: a spendthrift widow, in search of an eligible match; a rival vessel from India, concealing, like *Sir Oliver Surface*, his real position; and the bearer of the great umbrella—which is seldom off the scene, but with which it has nothing to do form the principal characters in whose varied fortunes the interest of the drama lies

This kind of piece defies criticism, which may be said to end, in a measure, with the fat of the audience; and, on this occasion, their verdict was expressed in a lusty uproar of approbation, placing the success of the piece beyond all question. We must not forget to mention several popular sketches most humor ously hit off amongst the *dramatis personæ*. A "human glow-worm" one of those doorstep chamberlains who light our feet from the cab to the hall, on the occasion of an evening party—was ludicrously rendered by Mr. Paul Bedford. His pupil, by Mr. Munyard, was eq ually characteristic. Nor must we omit to mention the character of an Irish servant, played by a Mr. Ryan, who debuted on this occasion, with more than ordinary success. But we would give this gentleman a little advice. He smacks too much of the provinces, and lacks that ease so essentia. to the proper impersonation of the Irish character. The intriguing fellow, above-mentioned, was played to the life by Miss Woolgar—indeed, to mu ch reality—Mr Wright, as the attorney, on *Mr. Slatters*, was, *mutatis mutandis*, perfect in the words the author intended him to say, and succeeded in drawing a tear or two from the eyes of all his acquainted free thirds on his own brain. But we think that the best assumption in the whole piece was that of the *Honourable Mr. Spuff*, by Mr Selby. There was not a particle of staginess about it. The character had stepped from May Fair to the Adelphi, without the least adulteration on the way. His every utterance was greeted with shouts of laughter, and he was followed by hearty applause at every exit.

The *mise en scène* is excellent, especially the scene representing a masquerade in the house of the widow. A series of *tableaux*, representing the progress of a gamester from Crockford's to Waterloo-bridge, figuratively speaking, w re unfolded. The last scene was the Surrey Zoological Gardens, exhibiting Vesuvius, which did not go off, however, to the great disappointment of the gallery.

The "Memoirs of an Umbrella" bids fair to keep its place at the Adelphi for some time.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Colonel Pasley has inspected this line of railway He traversed the entire line from Berwick to Edinburgh, with the exception of the tunnel at Penmanshiel, near Cockburnspath, which is not yet in a sufficiently forward state to admit of the rails being laid. He made a most minute inspection of the line and spoke of it in favorable terms; so that there is every probability that the Board of Trade will sanction its being opened as far as Cockburnspath on the 1st of June.

THE MARKETS.

The present week's arrivals of wheat of home produce have been on a very limited scale, nevertheless the show of samples of that article to-day was fully adequate to the wants of the dealers, and trade being a very slow sale, at barely Monday's reduced figures. In foreign wheat—both free and in bond—next to nothing was doing, and prices as the turn with difficulty supported. Considerable sales were held at the last quarter. There was very little flour in sale, yet prices were mostly nominal. Malt ready for delivery went off at previous rates, but other parcels were a slow inquiry The oat trade was dull, and prices had a drooping tendency. Beans, peas, and flour heavy, and not cheaper Upwards of 10,000 barrels of the latter have arrived from the United States this week.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1726; barley, 560; oats, 80 Irish: wheat, ——; barley, none; oats, 6790 Foreign: wheat, 3,320; barley, ——; oats, 320; flour, 1749 sacks, 2,730 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 53s. ditto white, 58s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 57s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; malting ditto, —s to —s; Ingate and Chevalier, 34s to —s; Scotch feeding, 24s to —s; brewing ditto, —s to —s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s, Clovesler, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potato ditto, 27s to 30s, Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 23s, ditto, white, 24s to 28s, Sligo, Limerick, and Londonderry, 22s to 23s; ditto ditto, 24s to 26s; maple, 32s to 35s; waite, 26s to 30s; bolcer, 44s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 50s per sack. Irish, 40s to 42s. Norfolk and Suffolk, 40s to 42s. Stockton, 40s to 42s. Scotch, 40s to 42s. Dantzic red, 54s to 56s, white, 58s to 62s; Marianopoli, 56s to 58s; Rostock, 54s to 56s; Pomeranian, 52s to 54s; and Baltic red, 52s to 54

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES.—[illegible] Leadenhall-street, London, invites [illegible] attention of His ELOCK. which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

EPSOM IN 'FORTY-SIX.

Obscurity seems to be the badge of matters of mark. If ever there was such a person at all as Homer, nobody knows his breed, seed, or generation; and, in like manner, if ever there was a beginning of Epsom Races, it may have been contemporary with the establishment of the Olympic Games, for anything we know to the contrary. In a History of Epsom, published some twenty years ago, the historian states that when the races in that vicinity first commenced he had been unable to trace. "Few writers," he continues, "who mention the district, do more than simply narrate the fact that horse-races are held there annually." Whether they were, at first, periodical or occasional, we will not presume to determine, though the latter is, we think, the most probable. There can be no doubt that Epsom Downs (or, as they are frequently, though erroneously, written in old writings, Banstead Downs) early became the spot upon which the lovers of racing indulged their fancy. And, perhaps, the known partiality of James I. for this species of diversion will justify us in ascribing their commencement to the period when he resided at the palace of Nonsuch. King James had imbibed a predilection for horse-races before he ascended the English throne: they were in high estimation in Scotland during his minority. When the races on Epsom Downs were first held periodically, we have not been able to trace with accuracy; but we find that, from the year 1730, they have been annually held in the months of May or June, and about six weeks previously to which, the Hunters' Stakes are occasionally run for on the Epsom Race Course. The Races were, for a long period, held twice in every year—Spring and Autumn. It was then customary to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and, after the first or second heat, the company usually returned to the town to dinner. In the afternoon they again assembled on the Downs, and the Races for the day were then finished." These doings were coeval with the time when Epsom was a type of the water-drinking places of a later date.

In the reign of his predecessor, Elizabeth, it was a Spa of high degree, to which the fashion of the Continent, as well as that of home, resorted. It had its ball-rooms, and long walks, and bands of minstrels, and its Salts—for purging the vapours of people of quality, at the low charge of five shillings an ounce. The spring whence this precious alkali was obtained was situated on a common, about half-a-mile from the town, and was the first mineral water of the kind discovered in England, with the exception of the Hot Well, at Bath.

To establish the fact of horse-racing having been a recognised sport in the neighbourhood of Epsom in the middle of the seventeenth century, it will be sufficient to quote a passage from "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion":—"Soon after the meeting, which was held at Guildford, May 18, 1648, to address the two Houses of Parliament, that the King, their only lawful Sovereign, might be restored to his due honours, and come to his Parliament for a personal treaty, &c., a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead (Epsom) Downs *under the pretence of a horse race.*" A century later, we have the classic name of Eclipse conspicuous in its annals, that extraordinary animal having taken his first professional degrees on its course, under the auspices—according to the *on dits*—of a celebrated poacher, who rode him night and day to bring down his unruly spirit. From this we beg to dissent, but give it, to show our research on the subject. A few years more bring us to the era whence the glories of Epsom date—the establishment of two of the greatest stakes in the world, the Derby and Oaks. These, all the world knows, derive their titles from the name and residence of their sporting founder, the Earl of Derby of that ilk, who dwelt, when in Surrey, at his seat called The Oaks; and, wherever he was, upheld woodcraft, and the boon pastimes of flood and field.

The latter race he originated in the year 1779, and he was himself the winner with Bridget; the latter in the following season of 1780, when it was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed. Under the sunshine of general popularity, and the influence of a very middling system of cultivation, the great Metropolitan Meeting reached the year 1830, when a Grand Stand, built by means of shares, and at a cost of some £14,000, was opened for public accommodation. It was a fine capacious building, with a principal saloon, upwards of 100 feet in length, with room enough for 5,000 persons inside, and half as many on the roof. It was, however, for a long time, no very profitable investment.

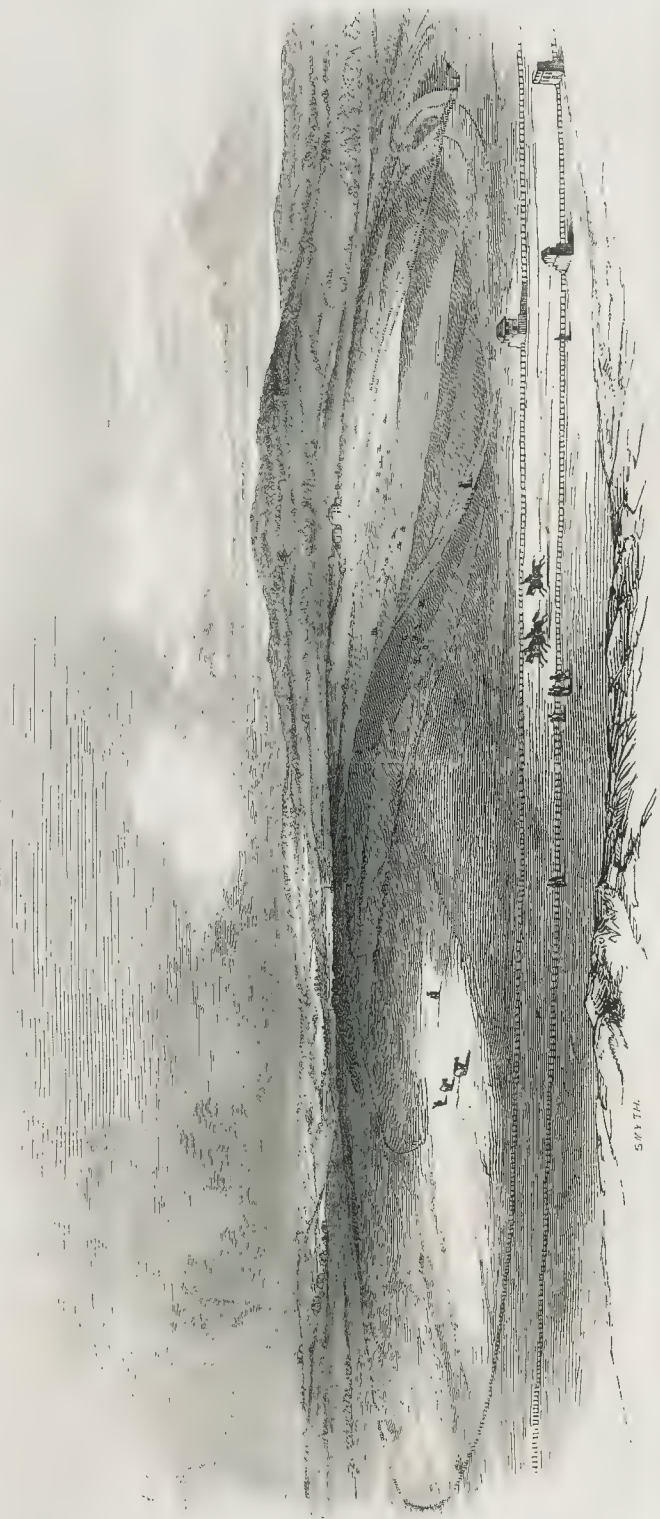
Not long after the erection of the Grand Stand, the Warren, whilom one of the most picturesque appliances of the meeting—a shady retreat, wherein the Derby horses were wont to parade and saddle for the field—and to which the public were admitted at a shilling a head, was closed at the instance of the proprietor, on a point of conscience, as it was said. This was succeeded by a row between the landlord of the course, Mr. Briscoe, also the lord of the manor, and the Racing Committee, which at one time assumed a most fatal aspect. While the feud was going on, somebody set all the parish paupers to grub up the Downs in search of flints for road-repairing; and unless a stop had been put to it, the place would have been as little suited for holiday equipages and horse exercise, as the beach at Bognor. A lawsuit was the consequence of the disagreement, the upshot of which was, that henceforth the lord of the manor should be entitled to claim five pounds for "breaking the ground"—that is, for granting the privilege of tent-pitching; and certain allowances to his steward for preparing such authority. At this period, one Mr. Langlands held the Downs by tender for a sum of £700—and as this was in the good days, when gambling-booths were erected during the meetings, regardless of expense, the yearly rent must have produced a considerable return. Presently, however, the Home Secretary stepped in and strangled gaming; and once more the star of Epsom was in the opaque.

From St. Giles's year inclusive, things were not in a satisfactory condition; but, without going into particulars, we may come to 1844 and 1845, in which, upon the principle that when matters come to the worst they begin to mend, the prospects of Epsom assumed a look upwards. It was quite impossible they could continue as they were. All the leading meetings in the country advanced their rates of premium for race-horses some hundreds *per cent.*, while the great metropolitan course, which received the greatest amount of public money, gave the least towards the purposes of racing of any in the kingdom. In 1844, the money given from the fund was £325—which, considering that the receipts were probably £1800, *was not liberal.*

Towards the end of last autumn it became known in racing circles that Mr. Henry Dorling, formerly the steward's clerk, had taken the Grand Stand on a twenty-one years' lease, and entered upon the reform of the turf system so long pursued in his neighbourhood, with a spirit which boded well for his success. In the first place, he set about those improvements in the Stand, whereof our Engraving will afford the best idea. To the present season it yields to no building of its class, either in its useful or ornamental character. Every convenience is provided for the professional purposes; and if the pleasure-seeker be not satisfied, he must be hard to please indeed. Next, the new lessee addressed his care to centralize the business of the course. Foremost of these efforts is that which will in 1848 secure for the company a view of all the great races from start to finish.

Then came the regulation requiring the process of saddling to be performed adjacent to the Grand Stand. To this some trainers and very particular proprietors are opposed; because, as they insist, horses of nervous temperaments will suffer by it. As a principle it is good—for many reasons—and therefore it must prevail. The betting is in future to be done within the precincts of the Stand, whence all poor and suspicious characters are to be sternly excluded. Towards the great meeting, Mr. Dorling contributes certain sums, which will tend to promote sport, beyond that formerly looked for, which was confined to two days of the four, while there can be little doubt but that he has succeeded in establishing a second meeting, to come off on the threshold of the racing season.

The Great Metropolitan Stakes was the key-stone of this undertaking. This will certainly be the greatest handicap in England next year, and will, probably, go far to establish in the Epsom Spring Meeting, a formidable rival for Chester, with its great Cup race. Thus following, fortunately not too late, the example set at Goodwood, Ascot, Doncaster, and many another place, Epsom has been put on a footing suitable to its position, its popularity, and its patronage. Its annual races have long stood among the most celebrated popular festivals of modern times. They are the amazement of the foreigner, the pride and familiar pastime of the citizen of our own land. For this reason, we cannot but regard with satisfaction the improved circumstances, so soon to be exhibited, of "Epsom in 'Forty-Six."



EPSOM DOWNS, AND THE NEW COURSE.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 213.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846. [SIXPENCE.

THE DEBATE IN THE PEERS

CONSIDERING the interest with which Lord Stanley's speech on the Corn Bill was looked forward to, it must have been difficult, even for him, not to have disappointed expectation. Men are disposed to exact much from those who occupy exalted positions, especially from the individuals whose conduct may affect the fate of measures and parties. Such men, too, never gain their position without having exhibited great intellectual powers in many a past conflict, and must mingle in subsequent battles somewhat oppressed by their own reputation, which it is as dangerous to fall below as difficult to surpass. Lord Stanley had all these difficulties to encounter; his past career and present position alike demanded an extraordinary effort, and that effort was made. His speech of Monday evening was a revival of those powers which once shook the Legislature, in the conflicts of the better days of the Whig Ministry, and when O'Connell had not separated himself from the English Parliament. The discussions of late years have been tame and unexciting, compared with those debates in which such "mighty opposites" were wont to contend with such energy and earnestness. This arises from no degeneracy or decay in the abilities of those who now occupy the scene, but from the different nature of the subjects to which the advance of time has compelled us to turn attention. Social questions take the lead of political controversy. How men shall be governed, or who shall govern them; who shall have the franchise, and how they shall use it, have become less important problems than how the myriads of our teeming isle shall be employed and fed. These problems of commercial policy do not of themselves admit of that fierceness of controversy that has often made points of principle and political theories appear inextricably interwoven with personal hatreds. Taken by themselves, such matters as import and export, tariffs, duties, rates of produce and consumption, do not excite strong emotions. To talk of them at all requires calculation, passion and the language of passion may be introduced into the controversy, but they must be aroused by things extraneous to the facts and figures. Analyse the long discussions on the whole of Sir Robert Peel's policy, and it will be found that all the personalities, all the fierce reproaches and denunciations, have been concentrated on men, not things: the Premier, on the one hand, and the League on the other, have pointed many an elaborate period, with the sting of sarcasm more or less effective: in one case, a change of opinion is denounced; in the other, the manner in which an opinion has been disseminated; but the question itself still remains unaffected by these considerations, and must be treated on its own merits; and, as the laws of trade, and the causes that operate in the social existence of nations and people, are as certain, though not so clearly understood, as the laws of nature, they may be treated as dispassionately as problems from Euclid. It would be very difficult to form a mathematical faction: the time may come when points now strongly contested will admit of quite as little dispute as a demonstration, and men will wonder they could ever have been disputed at all.

Time has made familiar to us, as things of every day, what, one generation since, were not only held to be doubtful, but impossible. How would the Parliament of 1780 have debated a railway bill, with its tables of traffic, rates of speed, engineering calculations, and startling amount of capital? What strong opposition there would have been! What witticisms and small jokes about kettles on wheels and iron Utopias! What figures and statistics would have proved that honourable gentlemen, the Cobdens and Peels of "the movement," were all in the wrong, to an extent verging upon insanity! Fifty years after that date, the first railway bill was treated in a manner not greatly dissimilar. Yet now, we smile alike at fears and predictions of failure, as we fly through hills and over valleys at more than racehorse speed. We should guard ourselves against allowing the smile to become one of contempt; for we are yet wandering in the twilight that precedes the rising of many a new star upon the social horizon, and we cannot yet clearly define either the new sciences or new policies that are becoming developed among us.

The easiest to meet of all the charges that can be made against a statesman is that of change of opinion upon subjects which are not in their principles fixed and eternal. To-day is not as yesterday

EPSOM RACES, 1846.—"THE SPREAD EAGLE."—(SEE PAGE 332.)

nor the present as the past. To appeal to the "wisdom of our ancestors" is useless, unless our state and theirs is exactly identical. They did their best amid the difficulties of their age and time, and we must do the same.

Lord Stanley seems to have seen how little personal and individual changes of opinion have to do with this great question; and by the brief treatment and dignified dismissal of what the smaller minds of the party have called apostacy, he alone appears to have disappointed any expectation as to the nature of his speech. To all but those inferior spirits, the disappointment must be an agreeable one: Lord Stanley might have revelled in sarcasm, had he reverted to the past, and descended to that charnel-house of defunct opinions—the pages of Hansard; to a man of impetuous feeling, the politician of impulse, the opportunity was tempting—but he renounced it: regretting the change in others, and his own inability to follow them in it, he proceeded at once to argue—not to denounce or accuse; and from that miserable imputation of mean and sordid motives to the leading Statesman of our time, which others have indulged in, his speech was wholly free. Nothing could exceed it in point of tact, in the avoidance of an appearance of preparation; but, once plunged into the subject, there was no symptom of effort or restraint—the stream of his eloquence "knew no returning ebb:" it never flagged, and was listened to without a symptom of fatigue. It is to his matter alone that exception can be taken; and we cannot help thinking that in his argument may be traced the qualities which have kept him in a secondary position as a Statesman notwithstanding his unquestioned abilities. He reverts rather to the past than the present, and the theories around which he throws the charm of his brilliant declamation, have ceased to be relied on. We do not think any of the opponents of the measure have fully appreciated the little actual root that the Corn-Law ever took in our social system, or the long and gradual accumulation of the power of public opinion against it. It is remarkable that the very man who proposed the first effectual Corn-Law, that passed after the peace, should, thirty years afterwards, have to propose its abolition, almost every five years of the interval having witnessed a change in it: it was passed amid bloodshed and riots: two persons, we believe, were shot in front of the Earl of Ripon's house, the denouncers of the League cannot charge them with having, in any single case, produced the slightest disturbance of the peace. There is some deeply seated reason for this great difference: it is into these causes that lie at the root of the question that Lord Stanley does not go. He is proud above most of his class, and he do his himself also from the men who give its stamp and character to the age; Peel is wholly the man of the time, keenly alive to every influence that operates upon society. We well remember the effect with which he pointed out, in one of his latest speeches, the future consequences of making time-honoured abuses a subject of political warfare; they were consequences his opponents had not only overlooked—they had never dreamed of the existence. It is this clear, comprehensive estimate of the present, and a prudent, if not perfect anticipation of the future, that gives Peel the superiority over Lord Stanley as a statesman, a superiority which the nation has recognised, though in many qualities Stanley has a quicker, warmer, and more earnest intelligence. Thus, amid all our admiration of his display of power, we feel that something is wanted; mere rejection and negation are not enough to govern with; suppose the bill defeated, what does Lord Stanley propose for the future? All is blank and silence. But nations do not wait either the wills or the convenience of statesmen, and there is some great power behind compelling us to advance in a course which may bring temporary disadvantages, but which will also reveal compensations of a higher order. We are in no way grounds to concur with the following estimate of the speech of Lord Stanley, given by the ablest journalist of the day:

> Lord Stanley's was unquestionably a splendid and powerful harangue. We would rather not be the man who sees offices, or whose fortune it may be, to receive point blank the discharge of that battery. The orator had worked himself up to a pitch of self-confidence that might easily overthrow the more quiet convictions of ordinary opponents. Genius has a certain creative and vivifying power. It makes what it believes, and propagates what it has received. It irresistibly captivates the intellects that it influences. There is a triumph, however, which, after all, it cannot achieve. Nature is still inexpugnable. The laws of this material universe cannot be eluded or reversed; they defy alike the subtle craft of Machiavel, the burning eloquence of Demosthenes, the arbitrary nod of an Asiatic despot, and the ruthless sword of his European conqueror . . . your teeth on steel, before you grasp the power of words against physical facts. Lord Stanley, we fear, is not great a genius to bow to the supremacy of nature. He makes a tremendous onslaught; he creates a new kind of assurance for its creed; but, after all, the fact remains. A brilliant declamation assists how much may be said for the Protestant system, and how lofty a place it has held in the intellect or imagination of man; but, nevertheless, the sun does not go round the earth, but the earth round the sun.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the news of the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from the Castle of Ham. The Government received an intimation of the fact on Tuesday morning. The escape was effected on Monday. It appears that for some days previously workmen were employed in repairing the doors of the apartment in which the Prince was confined, with whom he was in the habit of entering into occasional conversation. With one of these men he appears to have arranged his escape. At all events it is now ascertained that he contrived to get possession of the clothes of one of them, and that in that costume he passed the guard without being observed. It is said that he left a figure dressed up in his ordinary costume lying in his bed, which led his keepers to suppose he was reposing. The escape was not discovered till the evening, when an active pursuit was commenced, but up to the last accounts the start of his pursuers, it is thought, that he will contrive to get clear out of the country. It was not known whether the Prince had directed his flight towards Belgium or towards England. The French government has given orders for the arrest of the commandant of the castle, and that a strict inquiry shall be instituted into the affair.

The Paris papers give an account of a grand military review which took place on Monday, in the Champs de Mars, before the Duc de Nemours, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, &c. The crowd of people who flocked to so favorite a spectacle was immense, but no accident occurred. The Cuirassiers, Carabineers, and cavalry regiments re sed since 1840, were marched off from Beauvais, Compiegne, and, in fact, from all parts within twenty leagues of Paris, to give the Egyptian Warrior an idea of the military power of that country which he so lately toasted as "*La protectrice d'Egypte*." The whole force must have exceeded 30,000 men of all arms.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the bill demanding 200 000f. for the expenses of the *fêtes* of July, was adopted by 230 votes to 11. The President announced to the Chamber the death of Count de Sade, one of the members.

The Constitutionnel has an account of some rather serious riots at Elbeuf, a town on the Seine, celebrated for the number of its woollen factories, and the excellence of the cloths they produce. The pretext for those disorders (which commenced yesterday week) was the establishment of a carding-machine in a factory belonging to M. Arroux. In the course of the disturbances nearly the whole of the National Guards and *gendarmerie* employed to suppress them, and who amounted to 700 men, were more or less grievously wounded by stones and other missiles thrown by the rioters, and it was not until a reinforcement of 400 or 500 troops of the line had arrived from Rouen that order was restored.

THE UNITED STATES

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MEXICO.

The *Caledonia* has arrived at Liverpool, and brings full particulars of the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. Hostilities had actually commenced. In the first action now recorded only a small number of troops were engaged, but the Americans suffered a defeat. It seems that a body of 2000 men, consisting partly of United States soldiers approached the Mexican camp, and were suddenly surprised by the Mexican advanced guard. Some thirteen or fifteen of the Americans were killed, six wounded, and about fifty taken prisoners. This has produced a War Message from the President, and a War Proclamation.

Congress has backed the President, and passed bills for an increase of 7000 men to the regular army and volunteers to be enrolled to a number not exceeding 50,000 effective men. A sum of *ten millions of dollars* has also been appropriated. The vote for these bills was almost unanimous in the Senate, there being only two dissentients; and the majority in the House of Representatives was also great.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

To-day, being fixed for the second reading of the Corn Bill, the House presented an animated appearance, and there was a very full attendance of Peers. The anxiety to obtain admission to the strangers' gallery was very great.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved, and Lord MELBOURNE seconded, an address of congratulation to her Majesty, on the birth of a Princess, which was, of course, agreed to unanimously.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The Earl of RIPON then moved the second reading of this bill. The introductory portion of his speech consisted of an explanation of his conduct when introducing the Corn Bill in 1828, and he then proceeded to argue that the Corn laws originated out of fiscal rather than constitutional principles. The noble Earl said:

"When I introduced the Corn Bill in 1815 it is now so long since, my Lords, that I can hardly feel anxious about any inference that may be deduced from my course upon that occasion; when I introduced that bill in 1828, I did so, my Lords, with the greatest reluctance. (Hear.) I was not then a member of the Government—at least, I held only a subordinate situation in it; but when the late Lord Liverpool sent for me to propose that measure to the other House of Parliament, I took the liberty of stating to him that I had a strong objection, founded on principle, to any Corn-Law whatever. I thought then, my Lords, as I have thought since, and as I think now, that a Corn Law was an evil to be justified solely and exclusively on the establishment of a great and paramount necessity, and that only the existence of such a necessity could warrant the imposition of a tax which in itself was an evil. (Hear.) And, my Lords, in the address which I made to the other House of Parliament, in introducing that bill, I so stated it as my own opinion. I stated upon that occasion, my Lords, that a Corn-Law was not a choice of difficulties, but a choice of evils; and I pointed out to the House the grounds on which only I thought the Legislature would be justified in overruling the principle, and adopting, as a necessity alone, that choice."

The noble Earl proceeded to argue that the changes which had been made in the Corn-Law from 1791 to 1842, to show that it had never been reasoned as a permanent system, and that Protection was the least stable of principles. As if did not bear with it the element of permanency. It was only palpable at one time, and therefore the question of principle was gone. The noble Earl alluded to the state of Ireland for the purpose of admitting that he did not lay much stress upon the deficiency of the present harvest as an argument for the passing of this measure. The most specious plea that had been urged against the bill was that of its throwing the land out of cultivation. But, in the prices obtained for farms since the introduction of this measure, he could see no indication of alarm amongst the purchasers of land. He justified his change of opinion, and advocated the present bill in these terms.

"I have no doubt it will be found by an extract from the records of our proceedings long ago and sentiments inconsistent with the reasoning which I have uttered to night. But I take no shame to myself, because, my Lords, the only time to regret any change of opinion is when that change is made. I am not conscious of being influenced by any bad motive in this change. It is a solemn conviction upon my mind, founded upon mature reflection—reflection stimulated by the necessity of taking the matter duly into consideration: it is a solemn conviction, I repeat, upon my own mind, that I am not proposing to you a principle to adopt a measure calculated to injure any interests in this country, but, on the contrary, calculated to ameliorate those interests. It is a measure, and I may have forgotten by this change the good opinions of those who have thought well of me before. I may be supposed to have abandoned unnecessarily the cause which I have hitherto espoused, and which my friends have honoured me by saying I supported well. But, my Lords, when I supported them, I did it because I thought it right to do so—because my conscientious conviction went with it; and now, when those reasons upon which I acted no longer exist, I hope I may stand fair in the eyes of your Lordships, when I tell you that I re-commend this bill as one in the progress of which we are all deeply interested." (Hear.)

The Duke of RICHMOND moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. A measure so likely to inflict a deadly blow upon British agriculture, and, therefore, on our national greatness, never before was proposed by any Minister. Their lordships had just cause of complaints against the Government, for not having fairly stated what the average price of corn would be under the bill. If they had considered its effect it was impracticable in them to withhold such important information from the House; and Sir Robert Peel was the first Minister who had dared to propose so great a change without imparting those calculations upon which it should be based, and which calculations were not to be found out of doors, after the Government were pledged to the country. The noble Earl (Ripon) had gone through all the acts from 1791 down to 1842, but had not said a word against the act of 1842; yet it was this act only which their lordships were called upon to legislate. The Duke of Richmond then commented on the speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor on the 7th of March, in 1841, with the Lord Keeper, at the present day, and argued that land would be thrown out of cultivation, and that the country would be placed at the mercy of foreign nations—that the most disastrous consequences would result if ever Protection should be reduced to an insignificant duty, and that, if the bill of 1842 was not proposed as a *final* measure, it was proposed in the most unlikely of the houses to find favour, and of the most ingenious folly. The noble Duke, having shown the amount of capital employed in the cultivation of the land, and the improvements that had been effected since the passing of the act of 1842, asked, would their Lordships sanction a retrospective measure for the confiscation of all this capital, to please a section of Manchester men, who wante to work the land on political economical principles? He hoped that their Lordships would not be induced to be carried away by such bait; but he trusted that the Government would remember that it was the Government who had de-rerted them, and that Sir Robert Peel had no more chance of gaining the confidence of the people than he had of gaining the confidence of Ireland, and the former, too, that he had was only accepted as an instalment, and that future changes, which would shake the foundation of the Throne, which would cripple the Church, and uproot the great institutions of the country, entailing endless confusion and anarchy, would inevitably follow.

Earl FITZWILLIAM, although he disliked the bill exceedingly, should vote for it, lest it should be said that their Lordships had thrown out a measure which the member right nor decent of the Government to bring it before their Lordships in a shape that admitted of neither alteration nor amendment.

The Duke of CLEVELAND supported the bill on the second reading. He had voted in the majority of one which overthrew the Whig Government on the 8th fixed duty: and having, therefore, the right to assume that his vote turned the scale, it it should now declare that, had he opposed the present Ministers would not have abandoned the cause of Protection as they had done on the subject of duty. The noble Lord then commented upon the arguments by which the bill had been supported. This measure had been rested mainly upon two arguments, namely, the apprehended famine in Ireland, and the sufferings of the people under the tariff of 1842. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, this does not relieve my difficulty. These arguments may both be invalid, as I will endeavour to show by-and by that they are; but supposing them to be unfortunately true, they would not be the one of the other. If the repeal of the Corn Laws, in any mode or by any possibility, be calculated to relieve the famine in Ireland, supposing always the case to exist, then I must be bound in conscience to support the measure upon that single ground. The noble Lord then commented upon the arguments by which the bill had been supported. His

and, believing it to be a measure from which benefit might arise, whilst great evil would result from its rejection, he should vote for the second reading of the bill.

The Earl of CARDIGAN warmly supported the amendment. For more than a quarter of a century he had given an undeviating adherence to the Government and to those of their predecessors who had professed sim lar principles, but he felt constrained, for a sense of what was due to himself and to his country, to withdraw that confidence and vote against them. He had given one inconsistent vote before on the Roman Catholic Relief question, out of respect for what he considered the unfeeling judgment of the Duke of Wellington; but he would never give another contrary to his own convictions. He found the Government without any fixed opinion of their own, but borrowing from or assuming, one after the other, the principles of their late opponents; and for such a government he should decidedly refuse to stultify his former opinions and reverse his former votes. The alternative left to those who had heretofore placed confidence in the Government was either to desert them or to act in a manner derogatory to the character of gentlemen and men of honour. He, for one, preferred to desert the vacillating Minister rather than to act a part unbecoming a Peer and a gentleman.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA gave the bill his uncompromising opposition. He warned their Lordships against blindly following the changes of the Minister, as they had done on the Catholic question. He knew several noble Lords who supported the Government of '29 in opposition to their own principles, their own feelings, their own convictions. Let them pause before they did so on the present occasion: let them rest assured that from the moment they forfeited their independence their Lordships' house ceased virtually to exist.

The Earl of CLARENDON made a forcible appeal in favour of the bill. He said he could never, con ider that this was a party question. It was one that appeared to him to rest more upon experience and fact than the considerations of party; for, of all questions, this was one with respect to which opinion had undergone more modifications than any other during the last thirty years, as knowledge and science advanced, and the number and waste of the people increased. There was scarcely any one whose opinion was had not, during that time, undergone some change with respect to it. All the opposition had been raised against the Minister more than against the measure; but, all the investives poured upon Sir R. Peel proved that he was influenced by higher views than those of party, and that, if he forfeited the good-will and support of his political friends, he did it for that which was of higher importance—his country's good. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl then vindicated the principle of Free Trade, and said there was not an instance in which they had withdrawn the protective system, in which they had produced a disadvantage to the good cer or the consumer. The noble Earl entered into some statistics to prove that a relaxation of duties increased our exports.

The Earl of CARNARVON opposed the bill, which he contended would produce extraordinary fluctuations of price, at times extravagantly high when most wanted, and time by low at other periods. The Government were pledged, on language in and out of office, and by their banner at the hustings to opposition to the cry of "cheap bread," to the principle of Protection. The noble Earl enforced the necessity of maintaining the character and consistency of public men, and emphatically reminded their Lordships that, in voting for the amendment, they would not be voting irrevocably against the measure, but merely voting for a little breathing time, in order to ascertain the opinion of the country upon the panic-struck counsels of the Minister. Unblemished honour should be the distinguishing characteristic of the Peers of England; and if their L rdships allowed their love of country to be tainted by any inconsistency towards the Government, then the reputation of the House of Peers would have passed away.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, with sorrow and deep pain, was compelled to sever from these gallant, ardent, and high-minded friends, with whom he had heretofore followed with confidence. In stead of voting for this measure from conviction and a sense of its advantage to the country, their Lordships were called upon to support it either on the ground of unbounded confidence in the Minister, or because it was demanded by the general voice of the people. On neither of these grounds could he vote for it, and they who should vote against their consciences might be "converted," but they could not be "convinced." The majority of the House of Commons, by which this bill was carried there, might have been a clear majority, but it was not a clean one; and, until a majority of the House of Commons, both clear and clean, should express their decided opinion in its favour, he should give it his unqualified opposition.

The Earl of HADDINGTON vindicated his change of opinion with respect to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, in which change in which personal interest could have no share, for the greater portion of his rentals were governed by the price of corn. He repudiated the idea that the Government was called upon to appeal to the people before adopting the principles of Free Trade in corn. A great measure had arisen, and the Ministry had no other course open than that which they had adopted. They had been taunted with not having appealed to the country, but he firmly believed were this bill to be thrown out, and were a general election to take place the result would be the return of an overwhelming majority in favour of the principles of Free Trade. The noble Earl then passed a high eulogium on the integrity and sincerity of Sir R. Peel, and expressed a belief that by the present measure the interests of the House I e right hon Baronet would prove himself to be a real benefactor to his country. For his own part he would say that he never gave a vote in his life with more satisfaction or greater satisfaction than that which he should give in favour of the bi l upon the table.

The Earl of HARDWICKE regretted to be obliged to oppose those whom he had long followed upon public questions, and his reasons from doing so had not a intention of imputing to them anything inconsistent with the conduct of worthy and honourable men.

Some conversation then took place relative to the further progress of the debate, and, ultimately, it was adjourned till Thursday, and the House rose at a quarter past two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

The sitting to-day was brief, and nothi ng of importance occurred.

Mr EWART attempted to introduce his motion respecting Van Diemen's Land and the convict system, when the House was counted out.

The House had previously adjourned from its rising to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

THE DIVISION ON THE CORN BILL.

The adjourned debate was commenced by Earl GREY, who presented two petitions in favour of the bill, and then pro ceeded to address their Lordships. He said he had listened with great delight to the remarks made the other night by his noble friend the late Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Stanley), but he could not help saying of his own friend his noble friend's reasoning unsound, and his conclusions erroneous. Some parts of that speech I ad already s een answered, but there were some other points which called for a few remarks. D.rlin, the wi de course he (Earl Grey) and those noble lords who support the bill, had avoided exploiting avowing and defending t..e main object of the existing corn laws, and the other laws on the same subject which had preceded it. The object of the corn law was to secure a remunerating price for corn, or in other words, to raise the price of the food of the people by artificially restricting t e supp y. The principal ground put forward in favour of the corn law was this, that its object was to secure a certa n supply and render the country independent of foreign nations for a supply of food. Now he considered that nothing but a calculable ary ument.

The noble Earl proceeded at considerable length to argue in favour of the bill.

The House was then addressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Beaumont, Lord Dalhousie, and the Duke of Beaufort. The Duke of Wellington closed the debate, and the House divided. The numbers were

THE DIVISION.

FOR THE SECOND READING —	
PRESENT	138
PROXIES	73
TOTAL	— 211
FOR THE AMENDMENT—	
PRESENT	126
PROXIES	38
TOTAL	— 164
MAJORITY FOR THE SECOND READING	—47

The House adjourned till Thursday next, the 4th of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

Lord LINCOLN introduced a bill for the amendment of the Irish Grand Jury Act, and said he should move the second reading of the bill on the 5th of June.

ANDOVER UNION. Lord COURTENAY moved that the committee on the Andover Union have power to report the minutes of evidence taken before them from time to time.

This motion elicited a discussion, but on a division, it was rejected by 81 to 16. Some unimportant orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*S W. D.*" *The notation you suggest is a very good one, and has long been adopted by the Continental Chess writers. We doubt, however, whether it will ever become popular here.*

"*J. W.*"—*The makers of the Economic Chess Board are Messrs. De la Rue and Co., the well-known card makers*

"*R F R.*" *Durham.*—"*Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess*" *is a cheap and very useful little manual*

"*G. H.*" *We believe the work you name is a reprint of Problems already published*

"*B C.*" *Huntley. Many thanks.*

"*J W. G*" *The prize, we believe, is 4s 6d*

"*John Perpbynde.*"—*You may have a Queen for every Pawn you advance to the adverse Regal line, and have the Queens so obtained on the board at the same time with your original Queen. See the Laws of Chess, to the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*

"*M. P.*" *requests us to state that he has obtained a competitor to play a match by correspondence.*

"*An Old Stager*"—*The present queer promise of being one of the most brilliant Chess seasons in London which we ever remember. At the moment, there are no less than four distinguished foreign players—Messrs. St. Amand from Paris, Horwitz from Hamburg, Harrwitz from Breslau, and Schulten from the United States—all in full play at our metropolitan clubs.*

"*T. S. R.*" *Guernsey.*—*You remark, "Suppose I move my King two squares," &c. We suppose in the cases where you use the words "King" and "Queen," you had intended to say, "King's Pawn," and "Queen's Pawn." If so, your question is easily answered: When you play K P two, and your adversary Q P two, you may, of course, on the next move, play K P one, irrespective of his Queen's Pawn, as he, seeing it has move might play on his Queen's Pawn again*

"*F. H.*" *Pranksgham. Do not pervex a question of only three moves to bothe you. Try it again, but be especially mindful that the men are correctly placed. The other questions we have not got at hand.*

"*A German.*" *In the meantime and, we fe ar to the game should be drawn.*

"*A. D P.*"—"*J. G.*"—"*E W. S.*"—*The "Chess Player's Chronicle" for June, we are told, will contain an unrivalled collection of fi st-rate Games and Problems*

"*H.*" *Hamburgh.*—*Your valued communication was replied to almost by return of post. We enxiously await the promised intelligence.*

"*Jos.*" *Dublin.*—*We are not acquainted with the game.*

Solutions by "*Mish.*" "*H. C. M.*" "*G. H.*" "*A G.*" "*E. C.*" *Blackheath*; "*Ludmagister,*" "*O A. F.*" "*H S.*" "*J. G.*" *Dublin*; "*Marasion,*" "*O. C.*" "*F. B. M.*" "*Automaton,*" "*Sigma,*" "*A German,*" "*J. T. G.*" "*W. P.,*" "*Amateur,*" *and* "*Philip,*" *are correct.*

*** We are compelled to defer our replies to many Correspondents until next week.

☞ Amateurs desirous of possessing the whole of the instructive and entertaining Games played between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, are informed that the pamphlet containing them can now be had, price 2s. only, of Mr. Hurst, Office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," 27, King William street, Strand.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 122

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt from Kt 3rd to		4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K takes P
B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 6th	5. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to B 4th
2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th (best)	6. P takes P	Anything
3. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 4th	7. K's Kt P	mates

PROBLEM, No. 123.

By M. BREDE.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK.

WHITE.

The subjoined amusing *pa*rtie was played this week by Mr Schulten, of the New York Chess Club, against a leading amateur of our Metropolitan Chess circle

BLACK (Mr.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1 K P two	K P two	19. B to Q R 3rd	B takes B
2 Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. Kt takes B	Q R to K Kt 3rd (c)
3 Q B P one	Q P two	21. K to R 2nd	Kt to K Kt 6th
4 K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	22. K R to K sq	Kt to K B 4th
5 Q to Q R 4th	P takes K P	23. Kt to Q B 4th	R to K Kt 6th
6. K Kt takes K P	Q B to Q 2nd	24. K R to K 6th	Kt to K R 5th (d)
7. Kt takes Q Kt	P takes Kt	25. Kt to K 5th	Q to her B sq
8 B takes P	Q R to Kt sq (a)	26 Q R to K Kt sq	K Kt P two (e)
9. B takes B (ch)	K takes B	27. Q to R 3rd.	K R P two
10. Q takes K P (ch)	K B to K 2nd	28. Q to her B 4 h (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
11. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	29. Q to her B 6th (f)	K to Q sq
12. Q to K B 3rd	Castles	30. Kt to K Kt 4th (g)	K to Q 3rd
13 Q P two	Kt to K Kt 5th	31. It to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	K B P two	32. Q to K 4th	P takes K t
15. K R P one	Kt to R 6 3rd	33. Q to K B 7th (h)	K takes K Kt P (ch) (i)
16. K B P one (b)	K B P one		
17. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 3rd	34 B takes R	P one (ch)
18. Q Kt P one	Q to K B 4th	35. K to R sq. (k)	
	And white mated in two moves		

(a) A very ess precaution, as Black could not take the Rook without losing his Queen. He should rather have played K Kt to R 3d, to preserve his K's P

(b) To prevent the Kt being played to K 5 h

(c) Threatening to take the K R P with his Queen This part of the game is extremely well played by Mr Schulten.

(d) With the view to take K B P with the Kt, and, if Pawn took Kt, to mate with his Q at K R 8 th. He, then, threatens to win the Queen by taking K Kt's P, with it check.

(e) This was necessary, because Black threatened to take the K B P with his Rook, and thus have the adverse Rook unprotected

(f) Intends go to chase Q here.

(g) Almost the only move to save the game

(h) Promising mate at either K Kt 7 h or K B 7 th.

(i) This move ought to have lost White the game, which he might have drawn by force tragically enough, thus:—

31 P takes K	33 R takes K R P (ch)
32 Kt ket P (the only move)	34 Q to K's 8th (ch)
33 K to R's sq because if K takes P, White	35 P takes R (ch)
wins with Kt at B 7th, and wins	36 Kt takes B P (ch)
easily)	
37 K to K's 8d (to B sq, White chews with	37 Kt to R's 5th. ch) (And drawnely perpetual
his Q at Q R's 5d, and wins)	check.

(k) K. Kt's sq would have won the game.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following is one of the concluding games of a match lately contested between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten, the best players of the New York Chess Club. The match in question consisted in all of twenty-two games, of which

Mr. Schulten won	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Mr. Stanley	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	4—22

WHITE (Stanley)	BLACK (Schulten)	WHITE (Stanley)	BLACK (Schulten)
1 K P two	K P two	15. K Kt to K Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. Q R to Kt sq	K B to Q B 6th
3. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q 3rd	18. K R P one (b)	Q P two
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	19. K B P one	K P two
5 Q P one	Q R P one	20. K Kt to K B 2nd	K Kt P one
6. B to K 4th	Q Kt P two	21. Q to her B sq (c)	P takes Kt
7. B to Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q R 4th	22 Q takes P	K B P takes P
8. Castles	B takes B	23 Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
9. R P takes Kt	Q B to K t 2nd	24 K B P takes P	B to Q 5th
10 Q Kt to K 2nd	Castles	25. P takes P	Q to K B 2nd
11. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K B P two	26. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt (ch)
12 Q B to K Kt 5th	K B P one (a)	27 K to R sq	Q Kt to K sq
13 Q Kt to K B 5th	Q to K sq	28. R takes R	Q takes R
14. B takes Kt	B takes B		And White resigns.
15. K Kt takes P	R B to K B 3rd		

(a) White has unquestionably allowed the advance of this Pawn, with the idea of destroying its effect by the capture of Q P

(b) The dangerous position of both Knights is very apparent: the object of this move is to secure a retreat for one of them

(c) The aim of White's Q is now inevitable; and, as no equivalent can be obtained, his game is quite hopeless

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 7.—By CECIO.

WHITE.

K at his R sq
R at Q R sq
B at K Kt 2nd
Kt at Q 4th
P at K R 2nd
K B 4th, and Q Kt 4th

BLACK.

K at Q R sq
R at K Kt sq
R at Q Kt sq
B at K B 7th
Kt at K R 6th
P at K R 2nd
Q B 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd

White plays, and mates in three moves.

No. 8.—By EUCOLE DEL RIO

WHITE.

K at his R sq
Q at Q Kt 2nd
B at K B 5th
Kt at Q 6th
Kt at Q Kt 4th
P at K R 2nd

BLACK.

K at Q sq
Q at Q 8 th
B at Q 3rd
Kt at Q Kt 2nd
Kt at Q B sq
P at Q R 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2n

White mates in four moves.

By GIANUTIO

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 8 6th	K at Q K 2nd
Q at Q Kt 5th	Q at Q K 8th
B at K R 2nd	B at Q R 7th

WHITE.

B at K B 8th
R at K B 5th
Kt at K B 6th

BLACK.

R at Q K 8th
R at Q R 6th
B at Q Kt 8th

White mates in four moves.

POLICE.

COMMITTAL OF THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER AND THIEF.

On Monday, *Henry Norman*, the self-accused convict, who stands charged with having stolen £293 from Mr William Hood, builder, &c., of Kensington, was re-examined at HAMMERSMITH Police-Office

The former depositions in the case of the robbery of Mr. Hood having been entered into, the following letter from the prisoner, addressing the crime, was read in Court:—

SIR: I have to inform you that I am not what I appear to be to you when I came to your office, and give you a slight hint of myself that you may understand that it was quite impossible that I could remain a clerk to you. At seventeen years of age I entered the Queen's service in the "Carnatic" to Jamaica, and continued to defraud them of many thousands of pounds, before I was twenty-one years of age. I afterwards went to the United States of America, where I committed numerous crimes, and even boasted of "murder," and finished off by robbing a pawn broker's shop of about a thousand pounds worth of money and property. Since my return to this country I have committed many robberies in different places, and so many people know my renown, that you must have discovered it. Circumstances over which human beings can have no control have caused me what I am. The printing, engraving had the misfortune to have the most dreadful, drunken monster for a father that ever a poor devil had. What I might have been, had not the Almighty made me the sort of a despicable wretch, I dare not think of, or I should drive myself mad. Cease, in his account of his future ways, was he took 1800 miles by assault, and slew a million of men. I have committed more than 1000 distinct robberies, and have been answered in five murders besides many other attempts, which, on a small scale, entitles me to consider myself as great as Cæsar. Forgive me this digression into the world—only born to fortune times to make his fortune. Excuse me this as not in the world, the rest of a low pawnbroker, and that no-shirt took care that I should not have any money to make anything higher in the social scale. Mr. ——'s address is No 47, ——, Bishopsgate, at Mr. ——, potato-Cake-maker. If you are lucky enough to catch me asleep, he will inform you of the truth of what I tell you, or you can ascertain it by casting at the Custom-house, Thames-street. Ask to see the Searchers. The present gentlemen, John, of all murderers, wears her, and secondly in the world. Bids you farewell for ever.

HENRY NORMAN

The latter bore the postmark of "Judd-street, New road."

Mr. Clive asked Inspector Harvill if he intended to enter into evidence as to any other case?

The Inspector said he did not at present. Inspector Rogers, of the L division, who had had the prisoner in custody subsequent to his return from Jamaica, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from his lodgings in the Haymarket, was in attendance, if he was required.

Mr. Clive then asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything in answer to the charge?

The prisoner very coolly replied: No, I shall say nothi g at present.

Mr. Clive told him he was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated from Brussels that there are good grounds for believing that the commercial treaty between Belgium and Holland had been already signed at the Hague, and, consequently, that the important commercial dis ues, which during some months' past had disturbed the relations of the two countries, had been amicably settled. The Belgian papers announce the death of Viscount Bailey, the extensive manufacturer of Verviers.

Letters from Iceland of the beginning of April, state that the eruption of Mount Hecla had ceased for about a fortnight. The fishery was so productive, that it had been necessary to send ships to England for salt.

A letter from Weimar (Germany) states that the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is restoring and embellishing the famous chateau of the Wartburg, situate in Thuringia, and to which so many interesting reminiscences are attached of the private life of the great Luther. In the searches which have been made to repair the foundations of this ancient edifice, the labourers have discovered a row of 18 columns in the Byzantian style, and a great number of other objects whose origin ascends to the middle ages.

By the last accounts from New Zealand we learn that the troops in the north were encamped about eight miles from the pah of Kawiti, Heke's principal ally, and had cut a road towards the pah for about five miles. The force consisted of 600 of the 58th Regiment, 100 of the 99th Regiment, 80 Marines 50 Artillery, 50 volunteers, and 220 sailors, with 6 guns and six-inch ad pequets. They were supplied with two 32-pounders, one long 18-pounder, two 12-pound carriage guns, two brass 6-pounders, seven mortars, besides ten 32-pounders that were expected in the *Elphinstone* which arrived at the Bay of Islands the day before the last accounts left, having the governor on board.

The Bordeaux papers mention the death of Lafont, the great actor, who was by some thought to rival Talma himself. He had been for some years reading in that city.

We learn from Rome that the Pontifical Government has just entered into a contract for lighting that city by gas.

The house No. 9, on the Quai de Napoléon, Paris, which, according to tradition, was the residence of Abelard and Heloise, is now being pulled down, and swept away from among the ancient monuments of that city

In consequence of the recent treaty with China, which secures protection to Chinese missionaries, several French priests are about to embark for different parts of that empire

A Madrid journal gives an account of a horrible discovery in that city. Some persons having been struck with a dreadful smell from a well, notice was given to the authorities, who had it examined. There was found floating on the surface of the water a box, containing the body of a female cut into pieces. Nothing had transpired at the date of the last accounts to give a trace to the author of this crime, or to lead to the recognition of the victim

The *Universal German Gazette* states that since the Pope addressed an apostolic letter to the Sovereigns of Christendom, inviting them to assist, or soften the rigours of the slave-trade, some time and gone to Cairo to procure freedom, by purchase, of Ethiopian women. Forty of these women embarked from Alexandria, and recently arrived at Rome. They are to proceed to Caserta, in Savoy, where they will receive a Christian education.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that a great number of vessels, laden with corn and rye, had caught fire, and that, in consequence, a large quantity was destroyed. This mi fortune took place at Shlusa, a village on the Oka, near Nishnei-nauk. The quantity destroyed is said to amount to 200,000 chetwerts.

Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Russia had arrived at Trent and was to proceed to Cracow by way of Prague, thus avoiding Berlin and Dresden.

Mercantile accounts from Monte Video, to the 6th March, received *via* Pernambuco, announce the important intelligence that the Buenos Ayrean forces under Urquiza had been compelled to retreat in disorder from the province of Corrientes, with the loss of their guns and baggage, before the combined and victorious troops of Paraguay under General Paz The official despatches received from that chief express an indignation that the defeated force was not more severely chastised. Paz's army was estimated at 12,000 men—overwhelming force for that country—and, if the estimate be correct, he must soon drive the adventurous Rosas out of Entre Rios, and render General Oribe's position in the Monte Video territory hazardous in the extre e.

A Brussels journal of Saturday says that the accounts of the potato crop in Belgium are generally good There are large districts in which not the slightest symptoms of disease have been discovered.

The German papers mention that the celebrated place of pilgrimage, Maria Petrowitsch, in Silesia, has been destroyed by fire. The beautiful church, founded in 850 by Lulprach, Archbishop of Salzburg, was saved by the exertions of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town from the fire.

The *Konigsberg Gazette* affirms that the population of Russian-Poland, bordering on Eastern Prussia, is in a state of the greatest misery, from the want of provisions, and the means of purchasing them. The Russian Government, it is added, had promised to send assistance, but none had arrived. To complete the calamity, a fever has broken out, which in most cases ends in death.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 14th instant, by way of Madrid, state that the insurrection in Portugal has not been entirely suppressed. As a measure of precaution, the Government has ordered the University of Coimbra to be closed. Little doubt is entertained of the present King's being able to crush the revolt.

The *Spener Gazette* states that John Ronge, the celebrated reformer, has been acquitted by the tribunal of Breslau at his trial for the publication of the well known "New and Old Testament."

A private letter from Admiral Ocello, dated the 20th January last, states that the French Rear-Admiral Ocello had advanced as far as Mascara, and the central regions of the kingdom of Siam. Rear-Admiral Cecille found the Bonin, already established in Siam, and in regular traffic with the natives. He is of the opinion that commercial relations are carried on with less difficulty between Europeans and the natives in the kingdom of Siam than in any other part of the Celestial Empire. The Admiral spoke in high terms of the King, remarked that with him the Governor of Bangkok, with whom he exchanged presents.

Some new plans, says the Paris *Presse*, have been recently submitted to the Board of Finance for succouring the people of the Basse Ville of Alexandria, and ensuring the superiority of that route over the one by Trieste.

According to letters dated from the frontiers of Italy, the Duke de Bordeaux, and his mother the Duchess de Berry, have paid separate visits of the Royal Family, by Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, have been received with pomp announced. The Duchess de Berry was to give a grand fete, which the Empress was to attend.

For some time past preparations have been making in the ancient city of Liege, in Belgium, for the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi. A procession of solemn pomp and magnificent proceedings will take place. The jubilee will commence on the 14th instant, on the feast of Jubilee, and as it occurs only every hundred years, it will be one of unusual pomp of and great interest. Several Archbishops and Bishops from France and our country, as well as the Nuncio of Belgium, will be present, and six of the most distinguished preachers in Europe will attend.

On Monday afternoon a whale was secured by Henry Hickson, a waterman at Upnor, who found it floating, dead, in the river midway between Upnor and Castle. Having secured it, he towed it to Upnor. The fish measures seven feet round the body, and thirteen feet in length: the jaw, which of the tail is two feet six inches. The cause of its death is supposed to be the difficulty it had water to its natural element in the North Sea.

We learn from Brussels that the Minister of the Interior laid before the Chambers last Tuesday, a project of law authorising the free importation of corn and other articles of food, from the 1st of October next, until the Government to extend, if necessary, the provisions of that bill, from the 1st of December, in the present year.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

T. B. MACAULAY, M.P.

THERE is no little difficulty in classing such men as Mr. Macaulay; at the present moment, we cannot say whether we should consider him poet, historian, politician, orator, or lawyer; perhaps he is less of the first and last than of either of the three others, though when we remember his spirit stirring "Battle of Ivry," "the Armada," and many a strain in the "Lays of Ancient Rome," we cannot deny his claim to the laurel: no laureate since Ben has had a better title to it. We are scrupulous, too, about estimating his legal acquirements, remembering that he was a prominent member of the Supreme Council of India. Had he practised at the English bar, what rank in the profession can be affirmed to have been out of his reach? But leaving these two points out of sight, there still remain the historian, the statesman, and the orator! What an affluence of talent and concentration of rarely bestowed powers in one individual!

MR. MACAULAY, M.P.

He has the acquirements of the bookish scholar, with all the readiness in applying them in public life of a man of business. He is several men in one: he does not attempt universality, like Lord Brougham; but we do not believe that the voluble Peer excels on any one topic so decidedly as Mr. Macaulay has done in all he has yet attempted. Take up any one of Macaulay's "Essays," and read it; then turn to a volume of Brougham's: compare them, and the style of the Peer is clumsy, careless, and ungraceful, while, as to matter, three-fourths of it belongs to other men, taken, errors and all, as it came easiest to hand. As an orator, we prefer Macaulay, because he speaks only when he has something to say. Brougham is "like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling"—pouring out endless circular sentences, stuffed with three fold re-petition of phrase and epithet.

Macaulay's speeches are like himself, massive, compact, put together with more strength than elegance. He does not merely strike an opponent; he smites and crushes; he tears and tramples through a mass of flimsy sophistries like an elephant amid tropical underwood, seemingly unconscious of the effect of his bulk and tread. Reading has made him "a full man;" most truly may it be said of him that—

> He hath strange places crammed with observation,

And he imparts it freely, at most unexpected times, and on the most unlikely questions. He will drag you out an old act of the Edwards, to illustrate some modern doctrine, or adduce an anecdote of the Court of the Grand Monarque. No period of history escapes him if he wants a fact or an illustration. We believe he never speaks without making the House acquainted with some queer out-of-the-way piece of knowledge it never would hear of from any one else.

In the last debate on the Factory Bill, he quoted the laws of the Puritans abolishing the festivals of the English Church, and the decrees of the French Republicans (who were not Puritans), establishing the Feasts of Reason, of Genius, and of Good Works, as compensations for the exploded Sabbaths of the Christianity they renounced. He seldom speaks, not because he always requires preparation, for we have heard him reply with great effect; but because he prefers to treat questions in which some principle of importance is involved. The little discussions, he leaves to smaller men, of whom there are enough and more than enough. But, when he does address the House, no one produces such an impression, with the exception, perhaps, of Shell.

Macaulay's denunciation is always most powerful; the conclusion of one of his speeches last session, on the Scotch University Tests, in which he exposed the vacillation of the Government on that subject, was absolutely terrific. Upon almost every question his opinions are decided, and what he thinks he declares in the most direct and unmistakeable language. Always attached to the Whig party, he never compromised an opinion for party purposes: on many points he was in advance of them, and now they have gradually approached him. He is one of the "great names" of the Liberal side of the House.

The right hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is the son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.: he was born in 1800, was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as a profession; but politics and literature have withdrawn him from it. He was returned for Calne in 1830, and, under the Whig Ministry, has filled the offices of Secretary at War and Secretary of the Board of Control. If a Liberal Government is among the possibilities of the future he will hold a prominent position in it. He represents the City of Edinburgh.

NEW LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE Council of this excellent foundation having wisely determined upon forming a School of Practical Chemistry, a new building was designed for its purposes, by the Professor of Architecture, Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq.; and its erection being completed towards the end of last year, it was first occupied in January of the present year, by 18 students, the class being under the superintendence of Professor Graham, with Professor Fownes as director.

Our view shows the general Laboratory, a noble apartment, 69 feet 6 inches long, by 29 feet wide, and 23 feet high, to the apex of the roof, at the extreme end is a door, opening into the Professors' Private Laboratory, 20 feet by 15 feet, attached to which is the Professors' Private Room, 15 feet by 11 feet. Connected with the principal Laboratory, also, are the Furnace Room, Washing and Coat Room, Store and Steward's Room, Instruments' Room, &c.

The arrangement of the Principal Laboratory is very complete. A double range of desks for the students occupies the centre of the room, and there is, also, a range against each side wall, so as to afford ample accommodation for 24 students, each having a width of 6 feet: on an emergency, two might work at each division; and thus, if requisite, double the number of students might be accommodated. Each desk has beneath it, drawers, sink, inclosed closet for experiments with noxious gases, and an air-shaft carries off the vapour direct to the furnaces, which are supplied by it with the air requisite for the combustion of the fuel. Gas and water are laid on to each desk, whichis, likewise, supplied with the requisite bottles, apparatus, and shelves. At the further end are the Sand Bath and Boiler, with glazed iron frames; admirably fitted by the Messrs. Coales and Son, of Gray's Inn-lane, who have had much experience in work of this kind, for King's College, the Pharmaceutical Society, and other Laboratories.

The roof of the University College Laboratory is upheld by principals of cast iron, of graceful form and decorative character, and the light is thrown directly down upon the desks by a double range of skylights. The ceiling is boarded, and stained in imitation of oak; and the whole of the floor throughout, except immediately in front of the furnaces and stoves, is of wood. The Professor's Laboratory has, also, its sand-bath, sink, and other conveniences. The Furnace Room is fitted with furnaces calculated for melting metals: the flues of these, as at well of all the other fire-places, are constructed with Moon's patent bricks, which produce so ready a draft as to carry off the vapour at once with great energy, although neither of the flues rise to any considerable height. The ventilation of the Laboratories and adjoining rooms is maintained and regulated by means of sashes in the upper part of the walls, and large circular windows and skylights, all of which can be opened at any part, so as to carry off the vapours, or produce a modified temperature.

Throughout the construction, the utmost care has been taken to bring into operation all the recent improvements of our own schools, as well as that of Professor Liebig, at Giessen. In fact, Professor Fownes, who is acquainted with the German arrangements no less than with those of this country, has suggested to the architect, Professor Donaldson, all the appliances and modifications, which render this Establishment the most perfect of its class in the kingdom.

KINGSLAND CHAPEL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, KINGSLAND.

THIS old Chapel has, within the last week, excited considerable attention at the Society of Antiquaries, at whose meeting, on the 21st instant, its threatened destruction was mentioned by Mr. Windus. The Chapel is remarkable for being the smallest place of worship in the neighbourhood of London; or even, it is believed, in the entire county of Middlesex. Its interior accommodation was so small that fifty persons would fill it; but it latterly had a considerably lesser number of occupants. It stood close to the Kingsland toll-gate, and was an exceedingly picturesque object. Its walls were formed of flint and rubble, the window-frames of stone in the latest perpendicular style, with a porch considerably more modern, a deep tiled roof, and wooden bell-turret. Lysons, in his "Environs of London," thus gives its history:—"At Kingsland stood an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called 'Le Lokes,' to the Master and Governors of which, in the year 1437, John Pupe, citizen of London, left a rent-charge of 6s. 8d., issuing out of certain houses in London. This hospital has long been an appendage to St. Bartholomew's, in London; but how or when it became annexed to it does not appear upon record. It was used as a kind of outer ward till the year 1761, when all patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the Chapel might continue, and that service might be performed there, it was repaired, and is still used as such, the chaplain being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's. The building is very small, and of Gothic architecture." The Chapel was called St. Bartholomew's, and that was the name painted over the eastern window. It was a small living of £50 per annum, and under the control of the hospital above-named. As one of the few picturesque remnants of old times, which the march of bricks and mortar had spared to us, it was peculiarly interesting; although this simple way-side Chapel looked sadly out of place among the rows of new houses, squares, and streets which took the ground of the orchards and fields once in its immediate vicinity; till, having really ceased to be useful to so large a neighbourhood, the hand of modern improvement has been fatally raised against it. A record of the appearance of so quaint a relic is, however, well worth preservation, and will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers.

THE NEW LABORATORY, AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

NEWSPAPER

F I N E A R T S.

"KING ALFRED IN THE SWINEHERD'S COTTA[illegible]AIN[illegible]D BY H. WARREN.

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETIES.

(*Concluded from page 320.*)

THE NEW SOCIETY.

Another drawing of considerable pretension, is the "Wat Tyler and Sir W. Walworth," of Weigall; an engraving of which we present in this number of our Journal. It is of the Corbould school, though with less of effeminate regularity in the faces, and inferior in manipulation. The figure of the young King is easy and spirited.

We must also notice Mr. Warren's "Alfred in the Swineherd's Hut," of which we furnish an Engraving. There is much expression in the attitude and head of the scolding crone, and of dignity in the Royal Saxon, who is calmly letting her volley of angry words fly over him.

We have now concluded our notice of this very pleasing and creditable Exhibition, in which we feel that a decided improvement may be said to be observable, though it does not yet attain to the level excellence of the Old Society.

"RICHARD II.—APPEAL TO THE MOB AFTER THE DEATH OF WAT TYLER."—PAINTED BY C. H. WEIGALL.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the next Number of this Journal, to be published on Saturday, June 6th, will be presented to our Subscribers, Gratis,

A SPLENDID PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN;

Being the first of a Series of Magnificent Presents to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

With this Large Print will, also, be given,

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF DUBLIN;

With an Outline Reference Key to the Print; and a very interesting Descriptive Sketch of the Present Aspect of the City, its splendid Public Buildings, and principal Objects of Attraction: extending to Eight Large Pages, or Twenty-four Columns.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 31.—Pentecost, or Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, June 1.—Whit Monday—Oxford Trinity Term begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—The Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.
THURSDAY, 4.—Saturn rises at 0h. 20m. a.m. in S.E.
FRIDAY, 5.—Boniface
SATURDAY, 6.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 6.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 26	6 50	7 12	7 39	8 8	8 42	9 15	9 46	10 16	10 46	11 16	11 48

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Englishman's*" *Subscription from New York has been received.*
"*A Subscriber in Ireland.*"—*The untrals R. S. V. P. indicate* Reprobez s'il vous plait. *Reply if you please*
"*R. Y.*"—*We are not in possession of the information requested.*
"*Quin.*"—*The long promised work on Cookery, by M. Soyer, the chef de cuisine of the Reform Club, will be published in a few days.*
"*T. G.*"—*Oxford, is thanked; but we have a sketch of the building in question.*
"*W. R. S.*"—*The address may probably be obtained at Messrs. Fisher and Co., Pa-ternoster-Row, St. Martin-le-Grand*
"*D. B., an Old Subscriber.*"—*Lady Sale was in India at the time of the death of her lamented husband.*
"*P. W.*" *Liverpool. The Journal of the Statistical Society, or the Reports of the British Association, will afford the Returns as to Suicide*
"*E. J. H. Bromley,* is thanked for the hint: a copy of the Programme will add to the elucidation
"*P. G.*" *Wrexham.—Mrs. Mary Somerville is a Fellow of the Royal Society, but is not of the Society of Friends*
"*A. D. G.*" *may hear of Works on Numismatics at Mr. Hearne's, Bookseller, Strand. We are not in possession of the surname, nor is it given in the published Memoirs of the Royal Personage*
"*X. X.*" *The best method of replacing is by electric agency Inquire of Messrs. Elkington and Co., the patentees, Regent-street*
"*An Old Westminster*" *favourite School has been often engraved; besides, we aim at illustrating news.*
"*J. L.*" *is thanked but the Sketch is too slight to insure accuracy.*
"*A Frequenter of the Theatres*" *had better attend to the performances, and leave critiques to other hands*
"*W. H. P. O.*" *Ratis-green, is recommended to consult a Solicitor*
"*The Wife-work on the Church steeple*" *is facetious, as well as critical; but has not its use, in the main, just*
"*L. L.*" *Lord Granville Somerset is brother to the present Duke of Beaufort.*
"*Irish.*" *Lord Lyndhurst is a member of the Church of England.*
"*Juvenis Templi. We will inquire as to the expenses of Jesus College*
"*Publicola.*"—*Either of the parties marrying again, under the circumstances stated by our Correspondent, would be liable to be tried for bigamy.*
"*L.*" *The Earl of Erroll.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Cambridge.*—*On Wednesday, the 10th of June.*
"*Louise*" *will excuse our reference to any School History of France: we are too pressed for room to insert the reprint*
"*Tres. Coll. Cah.*"—*Mr. Tennant of Flach-lane, Cornhill, supplies French newspapers*
"*Marston*" *is by the Rev. Dr. Croly*
"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Lanwick, is thanked for the hint*
"*A. M. D.*" *Dublin. We do not know to whom the mansion is the picture named.*
"*M. Berth*" *shall be replied to by post, if he will forward his address*
"*John*" *Huddersfield. Should state the poor man's case at the War Office.*
"*X. Y. Z.*" *Applications for permission to view the Pavilion at Brighton should be made to the Lord Chamberlain*
"*An Old and Present Subscriber,*" *Inverness. We cannot, with propriety, reply to our Correspondent's questions*
"*W. B.*" *Leamington Spa. "W. B." is an error.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Swansea.—To answer our Correspondent's question would subject the reply to advertisement duty.*
"*E. Reynolds.*"—*Newspapers, to go post free abroad, must be forwarded within seven days after the date of publication.*
"*M. H. B.*"—*Miss Birch lives at 16, Baker-street, Portman-square. She did sing in Edinburgh about the time mentioned. We do not know her Christian name nor whether she is a native of London. Miss Rosa Birch is her sister, and both give lessons in singing*
"*Is the L. E. "Guerrina" is an adopted English word, and is not pronounced Cancherina.*"
"*J. W. L.*" *Romberg's book is the best, but we do not know whether there is an English edition. Inquire at Cocks and Co., or Wessel and Co.*
"*Lambert.*"—*We have never measured Short's height, and, as he is a Genoese, we should not dare to ask him. Although about half the height of his master, Paganini, Short is very little short of his teacher.*
"*Enlarge.*"—*We do not know the Song, but a Publisher might be acquainted with it*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *Apply for "Hamilton's Catechisms," or to Whittaker and Co.*
"*A Lover of Ancient Art,*" *who has been so highly gratified with the paper on the Parthenon, in No. 194 of our Journal, will find the complete account of that wonderful work in Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens"; or, Mr. Lucas's volume, (published at Salisbury,) may be consulted with advantage. The Comte de la Borde, and M. Quatremère de Quincy, have also, published works on the Parthenon. The magnificent "Musée Français," 4 vols. folio, contains superb engravings of the finest ancient sculptures.*
"*W. P.,*" *South Molton.—The first of our Large Views of Cities will be presented next week*
"*P. O.*" *Hastings.—The Linen in question have not been set to music.*
"*M. D.,*" *Edinburgh.—The Union Club-house is situated on, and entered from, the west side of Trafalgar square*
"*Grip.*" *Exon. There are a few trees within the railings of St. Paul's Churchyard, but none outside.*
"*H. H.*" *Liverpool, may appoint whom she pleases as guardian of the property.*
"*A. Y. Z.*" *Unmarried women are called Spinsters from women in England being formerly prohibited by statute, from marrying until they had spun a regular set of bed furniture; and, though the custom has passed away, the term continues to this day in all legal proceedings*
"*Charles Carpal*" *may obtain Tickets to view the State Apartments at Windsor Castle, by application to Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—"*Hints on Etiquette,*" *revised by a Lady of Rank. (Longman and Co.)*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *New Bond-street, is recommended to apply to a Police Magistrate: she is certainly entitled to the return of the property.*
"*Amelia.*" *See an admirable little work entitled "Moral Strength," published by Hatchard.*
"*Another who did not get £1000*" *is facete about his loss. We have received several letters on the affair, written "in good set terms."*

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—In consequence of the new arrangements in Saddlers' Hall-gate, Starling, &c., at Epsom, on Wednesday, Mr. J. F. HERRING, Sen., the Artist whom we had commissioned to sketch the Winner, was unable to get to see him. The Horse, directly after the Race, was sent back to Danebury, which quite precluded our Artist making such a Drawing as he should like to see bear his name. Next week, however, he trusts to make up for a disappointment over which he had no control

BOOKS RECEIVED. French Domestic Cookery, in 1200 Receipts: with Engravings. Knight's Weekly Volume, C. and Cl.—Village Tales from the Black Forest, translated from the German of Auerbach, by Meta Taylor.—History of the Punjab, and Sees and Medina of the Sikhs, 2 vols. North British Review, No. IX.—Road Reform, by William Pagan, Writer. History and Description of the Great Western Railway, with Lithographs, by John C. Bourne, large folio.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846.

THE Epsom week always abates the labour and the interest of politics. The "Derby Day," if not quite a "national holiday," in the idea of the term entertained by Lord John Manners, is a very general jubilee in London, which is quite as populous as many nations can boast of being. On that day, as everybody takes to the road, of course the business that everybody is about must be suspended. This year, both branches of the Legislature have afforded their members an opportunity of seeing what and who was "done" upon the Downs. The Peers, with a very lordly aversion to excessive labour, never sit on Wednesdays; and the Commons, having just got through the great debate of the session, think it as well to relax a little, and they made a blank day on Wednesday also, besides "counting out" early on Tuesday. Everything of political importance is confined to the debates of Monday and Thursday in the Upper House.

It appears, by the latest intelligence from the seat of the disturbances in Gallicia, that Szela, the captain of the bands of peasantry which have ravaged the whole country, and not only declared, but carried on, "War to the Chateau," has been arrested by the authorities he for a long time superseded and set at defiance. The barbarities perpetrated by the half-emancipated serfs, who, by the policy of the Austrian Government, were taught to regard their landlords as their tyrants—they, indeed, being forced to be unpopular, by the Executive compelling them to carry out all the system of taxation and recruiting to which the peasants were exposed—have been frightful. And there is too much reason to believe that they were, at first, winked at by the Imperial officials. The nobles (a term that has very little of what we express by it) were the favourers of the revolt for nationality. The peasants, who have been divided in interest from their Lords by the cunning rather than wise policy of Austria, not only took little share in the insurrection, but rose against the nobles in defence of the "Kaiser," they burnt, plundered, and massacred, in the name of their Royal master; making no distinction of rank, age, or sex; and served for awhile as the irregular troops of the empire. But it is one thing to rouse the blind and savage spirit of a servile class, and another to calm it again when the purpose has been served.

When the proprietors were once murdered or expelled, the peasants, armed, and disciplined with successful violence, refused to return to their peaceful labours. After wielding the pike and torch, and enjoying free quarters in the mansions of their masters, the spade and plough could not but be distasteful. So they kept banded together, skirmishing with the Austrian troops, retreating to strongholds when pursued, defying the authorities, and continuing for their own profit and pleasure the work they began in aid of the Government. They sent a Deputation to Vienna formally demanding from the Emperor the abolition of various relics of the old system of bondage—forced labour, liability to the conscription, and relief from other grievances. But the Government was not prepared for anything of the kind; they had full and free permission to cut the throats of their masters, but asking for privileges that might cost the army a man, or the treasury a thaler, was quite a different affair. So the Executive besirred itself, and did at last what it evidently might have done at first had it suited its purpose; and the result is, that the sway of the peasant chief is cut short; Szela is a prisoner in the hands of the Austrian officials, who will, doubtless, make him pay dearly for overacting his part, and elevating himself from an instrument of their purposes to a power choosing to work out its own. Some account of this Sclavonian Wat Tyler may not be without interest; we extract the details from a German authority.

Jacob Szela was born in 1796, in the village of Smarzowa, in the circle of Tarnow, and seems from his earliest years to have had a bad reputation, in which a savage temper, dishonesty, and drunkenness were not the only or the worst of his evil qualities. He had been several times punished for theft before he was drawn in the conscription in 1818: to avoid service he maimed himself by cutting off a finger of his left hand. He was not released from the service, but he insinuated on his discharge up to him the whole management of the peasant-farm he occupied. The father refused, and Szela revenged himself by setting fire to the house, taking flight immediately, to escape the consequences of his crime. He did not appear again in his native village for three years; his father had died in the interval, and, in conjunction with his younger brother and stepmother, he for a short time attended to the business. But his conduct compelled them to get rid of him, and Szela then became a "Komornik," or day-labourer—paid, not in money, but in maintenance, with a house and piece of land. He contrived, by cunning and adroitness, to work his way into the favour of his employer, by whose interest he obtained the occupation of a small estate from Baguesz, the proprietor of Smarzowa.

When the Polish Revolution of 1830 broke out, he seized it as an opportunity of ingratiating himself with the authorities; he became an active and clever spy, denouncing landed proprietors, priests, officers in civil employments, and men of all ranks, especially those against whom he had a dislike; he was, in short, one of the most hateful tools of a hateful system, and, no doubt, did his work to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1833, he was condemned to three years' imprisonment, for the murder of his wife; at the end of that time he returned to Smarzowa. In 1844, he was again brought to justice, for a scandalous outrage, and imprisoned at Rzeszow. From hence he suddenly and unaccountably appeared upon the scene again just as the bloodthirsty peasants of Gallicia were beginning their horrible massacres. He collected a band of them, placed himself at its head, and one of his first deeds was the seizure of the village of Siedlisko, and the murder of Baguse (the benefactor by whom he had been granted a farm) and his whole family! With an excess of barbarity that can scarcely be conceived, he compelled the mother of his victim, who was seventy years of age, to give an account of the whole proceeding, he himself not being able to write, which he duly transmitted as a report to the Austrian official of that district!

The rest of his career equalled its commencement in atrocity; he murdered and plundered without check, and the revolt of the gentry was prevented; but at what a frightful price! Of what use, one may ask, is all the array of a "paternal Government"—its omnipresent police, its rigid surveillance of every movement, its enormous army, when, in a single province of its dominions, it is unable to check an ill-planned revolt of a section of the people without dissolving the whole framework of society? Let those who think that the State can be the "be all and the end all" of daily life, and can undertake to act as the soul of the vast social body, remember that it is only in absolute States in which rebellions can be attempted, that it is where the State permits no discussion, the people are inoculated with the most dangerous opinions, and that despotism is always trembling on the verge of anarchy. The servile war that has been raging in Gallicia, might teach the Continental Governments a lesson, if they were capable of receiving it. The King of Prussia is at this moment terrified at the demand of his people for some share in their own Government: will the spectacle of the impotence of the all-watchful, all-powerful empire of Austria, defied by a peasant, while the blood of hundreds of honest and enlightened subjects was sinking into the earth—will that inspire the German people with greater confidence in the despotic "system"? When Emperors cannot protect their subjects, and will not allow them to protect them selves, what can come of it? It is one of the compensations to be found in human things, that, generally, the deeds of despotism itself, work its overthrow.

GRAND DINNER AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards to the foreign Ambassadors and their ladies, and a great number of the nobility, to dine with them on Friday, the 19th of June. It is supposed that about 160 will sit down in the Egyptian Hall, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George, are expected to honour the Mansion House on the occasion with their presence.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BIRTH OF ANOTHER PRINCESS.

We have the pleasure to announce that her Majesty's accouchement took place on Monday afternoon, and that the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. The happy event took place at five minutes to three o'clock.

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion. The Privy Councillors present were the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of London, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Jersey, Mr Secretary Gladstone, the Earl of Haddington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington.

During the afternoon, numbers of the nobility and gentry called at Buckingham Palace, and entered their names in the visiting book of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The following is the official announcement made in the *London Gazette* Extraordinary on Monday afternoon:

"At five minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber being present.

"This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving, for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 31st of May, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

The Chief Rabbi, of the members of the Jewish persuasion in Great Britain, the Rev. Dr. Adler, has issued a form of thanksgiving for the safe delivery of her Majesty and birth of a Princess, to be read in all synagogues throughout the United Kingdom, on "Sabbath the 5th day of Sivan, a.m., 5606" this day, (Saturday, May 30.)

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday (Friday).

"Buckingham Palace, May 29, 1846, Nine o'clock, A.M.

"Her Majesty's recovery goes on without interruption. The infant Princess is well.

(Signed) "JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

"No Bulletin will be issued till Monday next."

The inquiries of the nobility and gentry at the Palace were again exceedingly numerous. The members of the Royal Family called early to inquire after Majesty's health.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—On Friday was the anniversary of the Queen's natal day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace, and remained to breakfast with her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The Queen also received visits of congratulation in the course of the day from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon and Rev C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE BENCHERS OF LINCOLN'S INN.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert having become a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, will henceforth be entitled to dine with the Benchers in their hall on Wednesday, the 10th of June next.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DELAWARR. Earl Delawarr, having declared his intention to oppose the second reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, has resigned the situation of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household.

THE BANQUET AT SIR R. PEEL'S.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel intend to give a magnificent entertainment on the 9th of June. Lady Peel, the same evening, will hold an assembly in honour of her Majesty's birth-day. It is to be a full dress party.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DAUGHTER.—The marriage of the Lady ANNE GRENVILLE with Mr. GEORGE LEGRON, will be solemnized in the course of the ensuing month, everything in connection with the interesting event having been arranged to the perfect satisfaction of both families.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DUNMORE.—We have to announce the decease of the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, who expired on Sunday last, at her residence at Richmond, after a protracted illness. The late Countess was third and only surviving daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. Her Ladyship was born on the 3rd of August, 1774, and married the 4th of August, 1803, George, fifth Earl of Dunmore, father of the late Earl, who died in November, 1836.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT DOWNE.—We have to record the decease of Viscount Downe. His Lordship expired on Sunday last, at Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire. The deceased nobleman was in holy orders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REGISTRATION OF THE PRINCESS. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Le Breton, Clerk to the Guardians of St. Martin-le-Grand-fields, and Mr. Leonard, the Registrar of that parish, repaired to Buckingham Palace for the purpose of registering the birth of the infant Prince. Hitherto, the Royal progeny of her Majesty have been registered by the St. George's officials, and young, registered, as the gentlemen divide at the Palace the above portion of the Palace, including the Royal apartments, being in St. Martin's parish, whilst the grounds are in that of St. George, Hanover-square.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. The second report has just been issued by the Lords' Select Committee to inquire into the process of the building of the Houses of Parliament. This report is to the following effect: "That the Committees have again met, and having examined Mr Goldsworthy Gurney as to the best system of ventilation for the new Houses of Parliament, are of opinion, that further inquiries and experiments should be made, under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, before the final adoption of any plan hitherto proposed for that purpose." (This evidence is decidedly against the practicability of Dr. Reid's plans.)

NEW ROMAN STREET.—This important thoroughfare, from Oxford-street to Holborn, near Little Queen-street, has been re-opened, with the exception of a very small portion, avoided by going round Hart-street, Bloomsbury

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN AND THE LONDON RADICALS. On Monday morning, a Deputation of the Repealers of London waited upon Mr. W. S. O'Brien, to present him an address and likewise to obtain a promise to attend a public meeting of the London Repealers at Drury-lane Theatre, to be held immediately after his liberation, to which the hon. gentleman agreed.

FESTIVAL PROCESSION.—The tradesmen of the metropolis intend to go in procession through some of the principal streets on Whit Monday: the route will be from the general meeting place, St. George's-fields, along Westminster Bridge-road, over Westminster Bridge, up Parliament-street, Whitehall, Piccadilly, Regent's Circus, the Quadrant, Regent-street, Portland-place, down the New-road, Goswell-street, Old-street, Old street-road, Shoreditch, Church-street, Bethnal-green-road, Cambridge-road, the Dog-row, to the Mile-end-road, where the procession will break up.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the week ending Saturday, May 23, was 860, the average number of deaths in five springs was 892, and in five years 893, including, at present, about the continual increase of the population is considered, a favourable state of the public health. The number of births in the week was 1207.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—*(From a Correspondent.)*—This town, on Thursday (last week), was the scene of great rejoicings, to welcome Robert Thompson Crawshay, Esq., and his bride. Previous to the appointed day the place was thoroughly alive with preparations of various kinds, and, on the morning, there was hardly a house without its emblem of congratulation floating in the breeze. In many parts of the town triumphal arches had been formed. When the day of his arrival became known the gentry and tradesmen lost no time in forming a Committee, for the purpose of arranging matters. The order of the procession was as follows:—Band of music; gentlemen on horseback, two and two, wearing white rosettes; band of music; the different benefit societies, two and two; officers with white wands and white rosettes; workmen, four abreast. In this order the horsemen (about three hundred) proceeded about three miles; the procession on foot about two miles; to meet Mr. Crawshay and his bride. The procession returned in the same order, amidst the firing of cannon and the Luzzas of the assembled multitude, and afterwards proceeded through the principal streets towards Cyfarthfa Castle, the residence of Mr. Crawshay. On entering the town the horses were taken from his carriage, the workmen taking their places. Mr. Crawshay and his youthful bride seemed considerably affected by the tokens of respect which met their sight in every direction, repeatedly acknowledging them. When the procession reached its destination an address of congratulation was read, on the behalf of the general public, by Wm. Lewis, Esq., coroner for the county. Mr. Crawshay returned thanks. The workmen were then regaled with several barrels of beer, and the gentlemen, to the number of ninety, returned to the Castle Inn, where conviviality and harmony reigned supreme.

CURIOUS CASE.—On Sunday week, as Mr. Joseph Dutton, of Heywood, near Manchester was playing with his child, about fourteen months old, he felt something sharp in its side, just above the hip. On examination, he found it was about an inch and a half in length. He took a small pair of nippers, with which he got hold of the substance, and, on drawing it out, found it to be a black needle. The point of the needle was towards the skin. There was no inflammation about the part. It has been remembered, that some time previous to the child's birth, its mother accidentally swallowed a similar needle.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY.

STEAMES AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—Colonel T. Wood moved that the Steames and Richmond Railway Bill be re-committed to the former committee, which was agreed to.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CONNECTING RAILWAY.—Col. T. Wood moved the second reading of the Northern and Southern Connecting Railway Bill—Mr. WAKLEY opposed the second reading, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. member said the scheme was a monstrous one, and he trusted the House would relieve the shareholders.—Colonel T. Wood denied that this was a theoretical scheme, and said that, on the contrary, it was a very practicable one, and would be very advantageous to the public. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he believed there was no one in favour of this line, except the managing committee. Four-fifths of the shareholders were against it, and the landholders were against it.—The amendment was then carried without a division, so the bill was lost.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Sir R. PEEL then rose to move that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Friday, the 5th June. On the Monday following he should move the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland), and on Friday, the 12th of June, he should bring on the Sugar Duties. On the 11th of June he should move that orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion, but he did not propose that this should take effect till the 18th of June. The motion for adjournment to Friday next was agreed to.

PRICE OF POTATOES.—On the question for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. LAWSON moved for some returns showing the highest price of potatoes in Yorkshire to May 3, 1846, and the highest price in London. This motion led to a conversation, in the course of which Mr. Alderman HUMPHERY said that a much smaller quantity of potatoes had been sent to London this year than for many years past. The returns were agreed to

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved into Committee of Ways and Means

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that, in laying the Budget before the House, he could not anticipate making it so interesting as former statements, in consequence of the explorations which had taken place at an earlier period of the Session, in the course of the debate on the measure that had so lately passed through that House, and was now warmly the question of the other House. The Revenue for 1846 had been estimated at £49,760,000. It had yielded £51,250,000. There had been an increase in the Customs, the Excise, and the Post-Office. On the Property Tax there had been a slight falling off. The sum received from China was £750,000. The expenditure had been estimated at £48,760,000 but had only reached £50,000,000. Although there had been a considerable fall off in consequence of the new Tariff, there had been an increase of revenue, and at the present moment in the last six weeks, compared with last year at the same period, there was a considerable revenue. He estimated the Revenue for the year at £51,000,000; and the Expenditure, £49,360,000; for Services, £7,460,000; for the Property Tax, £1,100,000; and for the Post Office, in consequence of some proposed alterations, the sum of £850,000, which would be an increase of £50,000. The Grand Funds he would put at £120,000, which, with other minor articles, would make a total revenue for 1847 of £50,980,000. The expenditure would contain certain increases that were rendered necessary by the alteration that steam had given rise to in our dockyards, and a general improvement in our naval force. The sum he proposed for the army was £6,090,000, and for the navy, £7,521 000. The miscellaneous estimates would amount to £3,435,000. The whole of these sums were an increase on the last year, but he asserted that the state of the country demanded it. But with this necessary increase, the right hon gentleman said he astonished them would be a surplus of £771,000 on the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then congratulated the House on the gradual reduction of the Funded Debt, which this year afforded a relief to the public of £1,500,000, the capital of the debt having been reduced £27,000,000. It had been stated that the Chinese ransom had added largely to the Revenue, but the war expenditure and the opium indemnity had together amounted to £3,300,000, which only left a balance in the hands of the Government of £300 (Cheers and laughter.) Since the year 1842, taxes had been imposed to the amount of £5,624,000; but, in the same period, reductions had been made to the amount of £5,926,000, leaving a balance in favour of the public of £3,262,000. It had been asserted that this increase was due to a series of good harvests; but, although he could not deny that the late good harvests did something towards the increase, he was prepared to be strictly tied to the solution of a liberal commercial policy. (Hear.) One of the greatest proofs of the improved condition of the people under the course pursued by the Government was the gradual falling off in crime, which, by the last year's returns, showed a diminution of 7 per cent. The religious wants and instruction of the poor had been attended to; and, instead of erecting fifty churches in a century, how more than that number had been built during the last year? And schools for infants, as well as for those of larger growth, have been largely erected.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) Instructions have been received at the Castle, from Buckingham Palace, for the Royal Stand at Ascot to be prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, if being his Royal Highness' intention to honour the coming races, accompanied by several Royal and distinguished visitors, with his presence. Too short a time will have elapsed since her Majesty's accouchement to justify the Sovereign making a visit to Windsor at so early a period. The exterior of the Royal Stand will be entirely repainted, and several internal decorations are in progress, under the superintendence of Mr. Whitman, an officer in the department of the Woods and Forests. The course will be admirably kept with the visits of the Prince Consort on the two principal days Tuesday, and Thursday, the "Cup Day." His Royal Highness will leave Paddington, by a special train, on the morning of each day, for the Castle; returning to London, by the same conveyance, at the conclusion of the sport. The Court is not expected to return to the Castle until quite the end of the autumn.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN TREVELYAN.—The venerable Baronet died at his seat, Nettlecombe Court, Somerset, on Saturday last, at the age of 86.

ACCIDENTS AT EPSOM.—Several collisions of a frightful character—one of which was attended with fatal consequences—occurred on Wednesday evening, during the return from the Derby. A four-wheel chaise, which was driven by Mr. John Winter, came in contact with a carriage in descending a hill about a mile from Epsom when Mr. Winter was thrown off the box and so severely injured, that he died two hours after having been taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest PARIS papers announce the death of the Duke de Montmorency, Peer of France. He was one of the minority of the Court of Peers on the trial of Marshal Ney. On Wednesday the French Chamber of Peers, constituted as a court of justice, met to hear read the report of M. Franck Carré, in the name of the commission charged with the prosecution of LECOMTE. The Chamber met with closed doors, and consequently the public were excluded. The Procureur General's report extended to fifty-two pages, but does not impeach any other person than LECOMTE, who does not appear to have had accomplices. After giving a minute detail of all the circumstances attending the attempt upon the KING, with a sort of history of LECOMTE's previous life, the report refers to a document found at LECOMTE's lodgings, in his own handwriting, of a very curious character. It is as follows:—"He who has done the deed has as much heart as those who shall calumniate him. In his resolve, he only sought for success without thinking of danger. If he chose this place, *he did so by Divine inspiration*. The conclusion of his holy work will follow him even to the grave." The report having been read, the Procureur-General, M. HEBERT, presented his *requisitoire*, and the Court, in conformity therewith, issued its decree, according to which LECOMTE was ordered before it to stand his trial for an attempt against the life of the KING. The trial cannot take place for ten days at least.

PRAYER FOR HER MAJESTY'S SAFE ACCOUCHEMENT.—The following is the prayer composed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will be read in the churches to-morrow: "O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thine goodness, manifested by peculiar favour in delivering thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen, from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech thee, thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or to soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue. Grant, finally, that under your especial favour and the Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. And to thee, O Lord, with thy Son and Holy Ghost, three persons in one God, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

THE GRAND POLISH BALL, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, June 16th, will be patronised by the *élite* of the most fashionable and influential world, and will be given on the usual scale of magnificence, which will this time derive a further splendour from the testimonial, lately presented by the ladies of Poland to Lord Dudley, being exhibited in the room on the occasion of the ball.

PIGEON EXPRESS.—On Wednesday, immediately the Derby was run at Epsom, flights of pigeons from all parts of the downs were classed up to convey the result of the race to the metropolis and other parts, and in several instances the name of the Derby winner was known in London, through the medium of pigeon expresses, in less than 35 minutes after the race. A pigeon belonging to Mr. KEMP, of Stamford-street (of the beard species), was despatched from Epsom, with the name of the winning horse on a card appended to it, and arrived home and was captured in 19 minutes. Many pigeons that were thrown up fell victims to the disgraceful practice resorted to by many persons, who were stationed in the fields with guns, and shooting the "winged messengers" in their transit to their domicile, and many valuable pigeon-fell to the poacher's gun, while their owners were anxiously awaiting their arrival with the tidings of their gain or loss on the Derby. The fine for shooting a stray pigeon is 20s., or imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER MERSEY.

An alarming collision took place on the river Mersey, on Monday night, which was unfortunately attended with the most lamentable consequence—both to Life and property.

The *Sea Nymph*, which trades between Liverpool and New Ross, was proceeding on her customary passage to the latter port, when, about eleven o'clock, just as she was off New Brighton, a steamer was seen coming up, which afterwards proved to be the *Rambler* steamer, coming into Liverpool from Sligo. Both vessels pursued their regular course, in conformity, we believe, with the requirement of the bye law; but before the vessels got fully swung round, they came into collision.

Captain Thompson was on the scaffolding over the engines, and had then stepped fully two minutes before the accident occurred. The mate, Mr. Samuel Easter, was forward. The starboard bow of the *Sea Nymph* struck the larboard bow of the *Rambler*, and scraping on towards the paddle carried away her stem. The *Rambler* was run on shore near the Rock, and Captain Thompson having ascertained that she was there safe from sinking, brought his vessel into the Clarence Dock, and discharged his cargo, which has not suffered any material injury, though the damage to the vessel is great

[The sketch, by a Liverpool artist, gives a good idea of the injured part of the *Rambler*, as she lay on the sands on Tuesday, when thousands flocked to witness the wreck.]

The following additional particulars are given in a third edition of the *Liverpool Standard* of Tuesday. The pilot says that, at about half-past ten, the *Rambler* passed the Rock Light, went westerly and very light, and the weather particularly fine. Saw the *Sea Nymph* coming right across the river, towards the Rock. Ordered the helm to be put hard apart, and stopped the engines; the *Sea Nymph*, with her helm, in his opinion, starboard, came steam on into our larboard bow, cutting her completely down to the water's edge, carrying away momentarily the top-gallant forecastle, smashing to pieces a heavy patent windlass, and severing the deck half way across, and so shaking the whole frame of the vessel, that every water-tight compartment was rendered perfectly useless, and it was evident she must have sunk, had not the engines been started, and the vessel run ashore, as she immediately filled.

Two principal officers of the *Rambler* were at the wheel, the second mate and the river pilot (a person acted as case a pilot cannot be obtained). There was no difficulty in starting the engines, and they were kept going for some time in order to harden her on as the tide attained its height.

After the vessel grounded, some of the passengers, despite the persuasion of Captain M'Allister, who, we learn, exhibited great presence of mind, took possession of the starboard boat for the purpose of getting ashore. They let go the fore-davit fall, and, at that moment, some one cut away the stern fall. The weight of persons in the quarter-boat, some say seven, some eleven) caused her to upset, previous to her reaching the water, and the actual result it is impossible to ascertain; but, as we state below, at all events five were saved.

On going on board the *Rambler*, which we did by entering through the chasm made through her larboard side into the steerage, a most extraordinary sight presented itself. Part of the flooring of the quarter-deck was smashed through, and the remainder, a confused mass of smashed tables, forms, &c. &c., and everything in the water which had filled this part of the vessel. The scene on deck was still more horrifying, the whole, both fore and abaft the funnel, being covered with dead bodies, part crushed to death, and another portion of which seemed to have been stabbed, the whole saturated in the blood. The most awful sight, however, was the bows of the vessel, which were completely bedabbled with human blood, and strewed with crushed salmon, broken boxes, crockery, &c. &c., and the fragments of the windlass. From this part of the vessel thirteen human beings had been extricated, some with broken arms, or dislocated legs, a dead, and so shocked as to be almost beyond recognition. One poor woman, with her infant child, was taken up from underneath the broken windlass, the iron spindle of which had fallen upon her head, and smashed it completely. A portion of her brains were to be seen adhering to the iron spindle. When taken up, her infant had fast hold of the nipple of the poor mother's breast.

We were informed that, on the bodies being searched by the constable of Wallasey, Mr. Scambler, not a coin of any kind was found upon the whole.

We believe that nearly all the persons on board the *Rambler* were persons intending to emigrate to America. We could not ascertain precisely the quantity of cattle on board of her. About 120 pigs, however, as near as we can compute (for the sickening sight precluded the possibility of counting them) were laid dead on the deck. The captain thinks there were 700 pigs and 20 bullocks. Many of the former were washed overboard in addition to those killed. On 3 ons of the bullocks was killed, the remainder were on board when we left the steamer.

The loss of life from this astounding calamity, as far as we can at present ascertain, is as follows:

Dead, and lying at the Magazine Boat-house	.. ..	13
Dead at Northern Hospital.. ..	.. ..	3
		—16

Lost from the capsizing of boat, unknown.

The Master of the Magazine life-boat states, that at the time the accident occurred he was seated in his house, and, on hearing the crash, he went out and procured one or two men—the first he could find, and that with these he manned the smaller life boat, and proceeded on his way to the *Rambler*. Before he reached her, however, he found a boat, bottom up, with a man clinging to her keel; the other man was holding to an oar, and both of these were floating on the water. These the life-boat saved. They then proceeded to the *Rambler*, but the moment a board was such that the men in the life-boat, unaccustomed to such a sight as presented itself, turned faint, and the commander then manned the larger life-boat with his usual hands, and succeeded in bringing 99 persons from the *Rambler*. He states that, though he has been eighteen years on the station, he never knew such a disastrous night before. Of course it is impossible to say how many were in the boat, which was found bottom up. A Liverpool paper of Wednesday says—

At the Northern Hospital the sufferers are going on as well as can be expected, with the exception of John Roach, who has since died. The following are the additional persons who are at present lying in the Northern Hospital:—Hannah [illegible], Fergus Brown, Patrick Williams, and Patrick Geoghan.

The *Rambler* was, almost immediately after the collision, run on shore at the Magazines; and since, large crowds of persons have visited her for the purpose of seeing the extent of damage she had received. Had she not been run ashore, she would have gone down in the course of five minutes, for the water had rushed in at the hole made in her side, and was running over the cabin deck at the time she grounded.

The report of the dead and wounded at the Northern Hospital is as follows:—

Mary Rowland, aged Dowley, is still crazy, but seriously safe.

John M'Gore, an infant three months old, died before it reached the hospital, supposed to be smothered

Patrick Finney and Michael Finney (brothers). Patrick not much injured, and Michael so much recovered as to be treated as an out-door patient.

John Roche died. He breathed his last a few minutes after he was admitted. Both his legs had been broken and his ankle lacerated.

Bridget O'Malley, 21 years of age, not dangerously wounded

Catherine Gillon, 50 years of age; Mary Kearney, 20; Margaret M'Candry, 23; Mary Barry, 30; Bridget Lally, 45; Michael Finney, 20; Ann Geoghan, 20; Feargus Brown, 30; and Patrick Williams, 21; all wounded, but not dangerously.

William Connolly, 45, is in a very dangerous state, with a broken leg and a dangerous wound in the scalp.

Mary Connolly, his wife, 45, and Eliza Connolly, their child, 14, both badly injured.

Patrick Geoghan, 45, very badly injured, and quite insensible.

In all probability, others of the wounded will die

There are at present 14 dead; 16 others were drowned by the swamping of the boat; and several besides, we fear, were lost by jumping over the side of the vessel. The numbers who met a watery grave cannot at present be ascertained.

On Wednesday afternoon, a jury of fifteen gentlemen were empanelled at the Magazines, before Mr. Charlton, Coroner, of Chester, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies. After having viewed them at the dead-house, the Coroner said he understood that sixteen or seventeen persons were drowned shortly after the collision, and that probably some of the bodies of those persons would be washed ashore in the course of two or three days. It was a matter of great importance that every little of evidence should be brought before the jury in so important a case. He thought, therefore, that they had better adjourn for a week, in order to afford time for Mr. Scrambler, the constable, to summon all the necessary witnesses.

The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock. In the meantime, of course, the bodies will be buried.

Mr. Curry, the borough Coroner, will hold an inquest on those who have died in the Northern Hospital.

About 200 of the pigs died or were washed overboard, and one of the cows was saved. The rest of the cattle were conveyed ashore.

ACCIDENT ON THE STAMFORD AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.—As a number of navigators and other workmen were leaving their employment on Saturday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, when near the village of Ramton the ballast waggons, on which they were riding, were suddenly thrown off the rails, by which twelve of the men were thrown out and severely injured; six of the sufferers were severely hurt, one having both his legs broken. The five others, some with their arms broken, others with their shoulders dislocated, &c. It is not expected that three of the six can recover. The accident, it is stated, arose from some carelessness on the part of the men.

A WOMAN CHOKED BY A PIECE OF BEEF.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the William the Fourth, Wandsworth-road, before Mr Carter, on the body of Mary Ann Cook, the wife of a sweep, living in Howard-street. A few days previously the deceased was at tea, when a piece of a crust of bread lodged in her throat, and before a surgeon could be procured, she was dead. Verdict, "Died from Soft cation."

ALARMING COAL PIT EXPLOSION AT SWANSEA.—On Tuesday morning (last week) a dreadful explosion took place at Mynddnewidd Colliery, the property of the Swansea Coal Company, situate at a distance of three miles from the town, resulting in a melancholy loss of life. On examination before-made, five of the miners were discovered to have met with an instantaneous death. The first body found was that of a man of the name of David J oes. His body presented an awful sight, the whole of his intestines having fallen out, showing the force with which he had been driven against parts of the colliery by the violent concussion. The remainder were likewise shockingly disfigured, and were blown some 200 or 300 yards from this spot where the foul air ignited. A Coroner's Inquest has been holden on the bodies of the sufferers, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded. The pit, which has been in working order for a considerable time, is about 63 fathoms deep, and extends for about 600 yards from the shaft, through which the sufferers descend. There are a great number of stalls, while between 900 and 300 workmen are usually employed. Two other fatal explosions have since occurred, one at Pwllgwiig Colliery, and the other at the Mountain Engine, in which the last event all, four persons lost their lives. The accumulation of fire-damp was the cause of the catastrophe.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday morning a melancholy occurrence took place at Kensington, which terminated fatally. A gentleman of the name of George Robert Ward, a barrister, about 40 years of age, had been on a visit at the house of his brother, Dr. Ogier Ward, No. 9, Leonard-place, Kensington, and during the last day or two, had been much worse than ever. At about half-past seven o'clock the unfortunate gentleman threw himself out of the bed-room window on the third floor, and fell on the area railings beneath. In such force, that he was completely impaled on the heads of the rails, one of which passed through his thigh, and another entered his body. He was extricated with much difficulty, and was immediately attended by Messrs. Pollock and Turner, surgeons, who did their utmost to alleviate his sufferings, but the injuries he had sustained were of so extensive a character, that death ensued in about an hour afterwards. It is supposed that the deceased, in his descent, must have struck against the balcony of the first floor, and have rebounded from that upon the area below. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the house of Dr. Ogier Ward, where the occurrence took place, and the above statement having been confirmed, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of the injuries he received by falling from a window, being at the time of unsound mind

FATAL STABBING.—On Monday evening, Mr. Payne, City Coroner, held an inquest, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Ody, aged 32, boot maker, whose death was occasioned by being stabbed by James Carter, who was, on Saturday last, fully committed for trial upon the charge of murder. The circumstances, as deposed to by the several witnesses, were, that the deceased and some men of the same trade were, about ten o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, (last week), drinking together at the Crow public-house, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, when Carter attempted to drink out of deceased's pot of beer. The latter repulsed him, and called him "a sponge." Carter then left the house, muttering that he would get something "to settle him," and in a few minutes returned with a knife, which it seemed he had been home to procure. The deceased was, under the

EPSOM RACES 1846.

THE GRAND STAND.

THE Turf—as it exists in Great Britain—is an institution altogether peculiar to this country. It is the most popular of all our National Sports the occasion with which we are about to deal is its characteristic essence Every foreigner who has written his experience of a pilgrimage to Epsom on the Derby Day, describes it as one of the most marvellous displays of popular wealth and condition to be witnessed in the world. None have spoken of it as that which it is beside—a true type of the national idiosyncracy

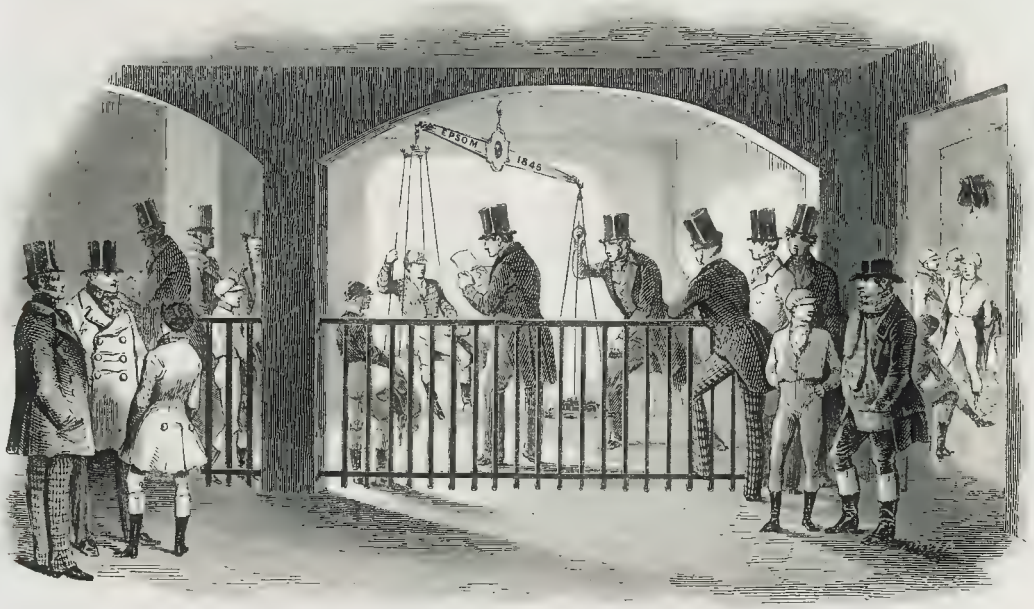
John Bull is by no means the mere mass of living lead that gentlemen with no more brains than bladders have thought fit to pronounce him. He is, indeed, in the habit of exercising those properties which distinguish his species from that of the brute, but he can be merry, as well as wise. Of the account he has turned the latter quality to, "the great globe itself" is the monument, you cannot contemplate him making the most of the former more favourably than by accompanying him to Epsom Races. Thither he has gone annually for more than half a century, and thither ye found him going—if ye were in luck, on Wednesday last, with as keen a relish as ever.

"I have observed," says Lord Bolingbroke, "that in comedy the best actor plays the part of the droll, whilst some scrub rogue is made the hero or fine gentleman. So, in this farce of life wise men pass their time in mirth, whilst fools only are serious." There is a gem of philosophy for you! A moral jewel, cheap at four times the cost of the volume in which it is contained. "No Epsom this this year I am resolved," says a lord of the creation, "I'll not be let bleed to the tune of five-and-twenty guineas for a sixteen-mile trip by a villanous post-horse vampire—no Epsom, I'm resolved." But that blue-eyed girl, whose tears trickle forth like dew dropped from a violet, brings St. John to the rescue. His aphorism does the business, and, lo! his pretty page is the bearer of a note to Newman, of Regent-street, ordering his best team of greys—*coute qui coute*—for the Derby and Oaks.

Even the great national festival has not escaped the predictions of the family of 'somethingus,' who see life through a smoked glass. They foretold that the rail would rifle the Derby Day of its glories—they were false prophets. . . . "Good wine needs no bush," says the axiom: upon the same principle, little preface is needed for a good subject. Therefore, we begin our notice of the journey when the traveller has already gone forth rejoicing. The region known as Banstead Downs was born to good luck. It has orthine thrust upon it to repletion. The best company near the sun or moon flock to enliven it with the light of their countenances, and to endow it with the weight of their purses; the best horses in the world are sent to exhibit for its benefit—and thus it comes to pass that a barren waste is let at the rate of a thousand pounds an acre—*per week!* No wonder it is attractive, and draws towards it pilgrims from every part of the compass. A right goodly sight is that pilgrimage. It extends for miles—in double files are ranged the travellers bedight in miles of silks and satins. Look on them and say how it comes that the weavers of Spitalfields do not sit down regularly to their haunch and claret.

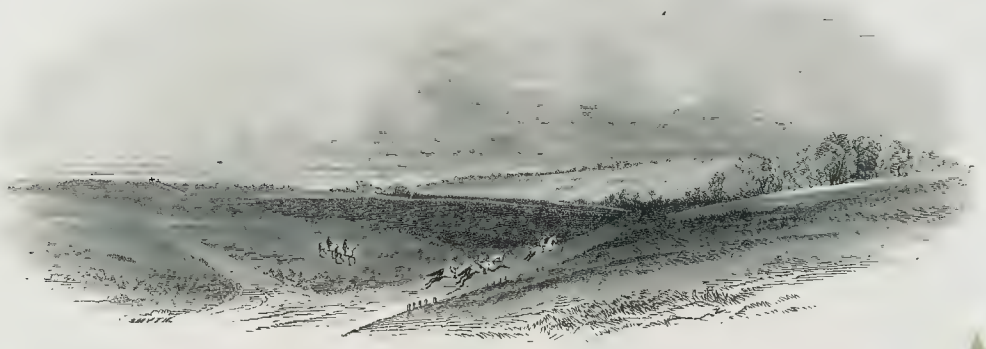
Peradventure, ye have heard that there is a difficulty in money—that something has baulked the circulation—that there is a lack of prosperity abroad. Make the best of your way to Epsom Downs, before the operation of luncheon-eating is over: mark a hundred thousand persons, up to the nose in lobster-salads and champagne—and form your own opinion. But you are not there yet: to accomplish your purpose you either *débouche* by Sutton over Banstead, or, following the more popular route, pass the picturesque spa of Ewell, and through the town of Epsom, up to the course. Pause awhile in the latter, and hear what they are doing in the odds, at the Spread Eagle. You are astonished to see so many men in good apparel and villanous countenances.

It is a mystery to you how fellows, evidently born and bred in the gutter, can bandy about offers to invest their thousands on issues of chance. Know, then, that there is such a thing as play upon a principle which never loses. In the Ring only is that game played. It is thus performed:—Some one, who has begged, borrowed, or stolen a couple of thousand pounds, lays str-ight tway a favourite for a good betting race. Against that horse he lays to the amount of the uttermost farthing he can obtain custom or credit for. The day of the race arrives;



THE WEIGHING-ROOM.

EPSOM RACES 1846.



THE LONG GALLOP OR EXERCISING GROUND.

he takes care that his horse is in the stable, and the key in his own pocket. By those means he prevents the favourite's winning. He daily attends the settling at Tattersall's; receives, with the air of one who has demeaned himself like a proper cavalier, takes Cooke for his tailor, and rooms in the Albany. Here is a fortune made "as easy as lying." . . . . . Noon has placed you on the Surrey Hills Would we could make known the beauty, rank, style, wealth, and bravery which engrossed their velvet surface. This must be left to the imagination of those who know what England is, and what manner of men and women are her sons and daughters.

Epsom has begun to add to her character of a mighty sporting rendezvous much of the pageant style of Ascot. When both are perfectly blended together she will be peerless as a holyday festival. The Grand Stand is now certainly the grandest edifice of its kind in the country. The entrance is from the rear, where carriages drive into a spacious enclosure, and set down at a noble flight of double steps, surmounted by an awning. The interior arrangements are complete; uniting elegance and comfort in a remarkable degree. In front, slopes a turf-covered lawn down to the course, from which a light iron railing separates it. This lawn is divided into two compartments; that on the right for the betting people; that on the left for the pleasure folk. Beneath the building itself are ranges of rooms for weighing and lodging the jockeys; for printing the cards and return lists; and for the general accommodation of all engaged in the business of the racing.

Far off, in front, ye see the classic "hill," studded with equipages—where more champagne is drunk in four hours than in any other spot of the globe in as many years—where unheard-of feats in gastronomy are achieved and some of the briskest sweethearting carried on to be met with anywhere.

Two o'clock sounds—and simultaneously a bell—the Derby field is called to

THE GRAND STAND.—NEW ENTRANCE.

saddle before the Stand. Admirable exhibition! Lo! there stands Sting, on whom thousands staked, to lose their hopes and their money, for, of a surety, he is out of his "form." Have they "nobbled him," or has disease come of its own accord? It is well done, however, that the public should see how they are done. Seven-and-twenty coursers of fame good, indifferent, and bad have sadled, and can trend away for the start. Here, matters were not upon velvet. A horse of Lord Eglinton kicked the favourite, Fancy Boy, and cutting his hind leg to the muscles, thereby putting out his prospects. Then there were some interminences unlawful between the jockeys, which are better left unnamed. At the second attempt the start was accomplished by the field subjoined, at the prices also set forth at foot.

So soon as the horses had settled into their places, The Conjurer, Iago, The Traverser, Johnville, and Spithead, took the foremost rank: Sting, Tom Tulloch, and Fancy Boy next; and then the body of the field, among the worst placed being Sir Tatton Sykes. This animal lost a great deal of ground at Tattenham Corner, and must have had his chance played ducks and drakes with, by the hauling necessary to have got him into his final berth—next the rails. At the distance he was in front, looking very like a winner; but old Sam Day had by this time brought Pyrrhus the First well forward and, at the Stand, challenging Sir Tatton, he went by him, and won cleverly by a length.—Brocardo a length from the second—and Johnville fourth, though not placed by the judge. There was nothing to stem off whence it is clear that the lot was a middling one.

After the race there was a scene in the weighing House anything but creditable to the principal actor in it. Mr. Hibburd, the starter, declared his intention of bringing the matter before the Stewards. Mr. Hibburd is a most re-pectable man, and one who discharges his official duties connected with the turf in a most satisfactory manner. He will add much to his good opinion he has already won by abating the nuisance to which this notice refers.

EPSOM RACES. TUESDAY.

The commencement of the meeting, in respect to sport and weather, was high y favourable, but the attendance in number and rank fell short of our anticipations; in fact, it was confined chiefly to the sporting classes, who, having adjourned from an unprofitable rendezvous in the town, reassembled in the privileged enclosure, in which they found ample space for betting.

The racing commenced, or should have commenced, at two o'clock; but, from a want of punctuality, was not begun till a clock until nearly half past six. Much dis-atisfaction was expressed on this head; and, we have no doubt, care will be taken to prevent a similar ground of complaint. We subjoin partic lars of the day's sport:—

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs. each.

Mr. E Peel's Spithead ..	..	..	(Kitchener) 1
Mr S. R Clarke's The Baron ..	..	..	(E. Edwards) 2
Mr. Bainbridge's Sir Peter Laurie ..	..	..	(A. Day) 3

The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 sovs added by the Lessee of the Grand Stand.

Mr E. R Clarke's Miles's Boy ..	..	..	(E. Edwards) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackcock ..	..	..	.. (Nat) 2
Lord E. Russell's Eldon ..	..	..	(H. Bell) 3

The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added by the Lord of the Manor. Heats.

Sir G. Heathcote's Campanile, 3 yrs ..	..	..	(Chapple) 1
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 6 yrs ..	..	..	(H. Bell) 2
Mr J. Day's Miss Slick, 3 yrs ..	..	..	(A. Day) 3

The Horton Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 30 added by the Lord of the Manor. Heats.

Mr Shelley's Tit-bit, 3 yrs ..	..	..	(J. Sharpe) 1
Mr Farr's Slipshod, 4 yrs ..	..	..	(Whitehouse) 2
Mr. Wall's Zeta, 4 yrs ..	..	..	(Wakefield) 3

WEDNESDAY.

THE DERBY SWEEPSTAKES OF 50 SOVS. EACH,

Mr Gully's Pyrrhus the First, by Epirus, out of Fortress (S. Day) 1
Mr W Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes, by Melborne .. (W. Scott) 2
General Shubrick's Brocardo, by Touchstone .. (Holmes) 3

The following started but were not placed:—

Lord Maidstone's Tom Tulloch ..	..	..	(Nat) 0
Sir G Heathcote's Nannette c ..	..	..	(Chapple) 0
Mr. A. Johnstone's Grimston ..	..	..	(Lye) 0
Mr J Drake's Red Archer ..	..	..	(G. Edwards) 0
Lord Chesterfield's Ginger ..	..	..	(Duffin) 0
Sir J Hawley's Hamdr im ..	..	..	(H. Sly) 0
Mr Meldrum's Fancy Boy ..	..	..	(Templeman) 0
Colonel Anson's Iago ..	..	..	(P Butler) 0
Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser ..	..	..	(Cartwright) 0
Mr. Drake's Ned Archer ..	..	..	(Mann) 0
Mr. E Peel's Spithead ..	..	..	(Francis) 0
Lord E. Russell's Sting ..	..	..	(H. Bell) 0
Sir H W Bulke-y's Johnville ..	..	..	(Bumby) 0
Mr. Merry's Peri colt ..	..	..	(Robinson) 0
Mr Mostyn's c by Plasmix—L'Hirondelle ..	..	..	(Marlow) 0
Mr. E. R. Clarke's the Conjuror ..	..	..	(E. Edwards) 0
Mr. Wall's Crown Prince ..	..	..	(Wakefield) 0
Mr. Gurney's Cantley ..	..	..	(R. Pettit) 0
Mr. Ramsay's Malcolm ..	..	..	(Robertson) 0
Lord Orford's Backey ..	..	..	(Whitehouse) 0
Lord Eglinton's Scarlet ..	..	..	(Marson) 0
Count Batthyany's Tugboat ..	..	..	(Crouch) 0
Mr. Balchin's Sir Edmund ..	..	..	(W. Balchin) 0
Mr. T. Powell's Holloway ..	..	..	(Chiffney) 0

Betting at Starting:—8 to 1 agst Fancy Boy, 8 to 1 agst L'Hirondelle colt, 10 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch, 10 to 1 agst Sting, 10 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 10 to 1 agst Conjuror, 11 to 1 agst Hamdr im, 15 to 1 agst Peri colt, 25 to 1 agst Brocardo, 25 to 1 agst Iago, 40 to 1 agst Nannette colt, 50 to 1 agst Johnville, 50 to 1 agst Scarlet, 50 to 1 agst The Traverser, and 1000 to 1 agst Grimston.

Previous to starting, The C njuror was objected to on the score of age, and a counter-objection was made by Mr. E. R. Clarke against Tom Tulloch.

The Carew Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added.

Mr Mostyn's by Heiman Faudon, out of Miss Tomasina (Whitehouse) 1			
Mr. Ramsbottom's c by Mus, out of Belvidera ..			(H. Bell) 2

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. Cooper's Caen. 6 yrs ..	..	..	(Nat) 1
Mr Ford's br c The Attorney, 4 yrs ..	..	..	(J. Hewitt) 2
Mr. T Walker's The Nobbler, 5 yrs ..	..	..	(T. Lye) 3

The racing was not finished until after six o'clock.

THURSDAY.

The Epsom Four Year-old Stakes.

Mr. R. W Walker's Fuzbos ..	..	..	.. 1
Duke of Bedford's Leopard ..	..	..	.. 2

The Durdons Stakes of 10 sovs. each, &c.

Mr. Johnstone's Grimston ..	..	..	.. 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Campanile ..	..	..	.. 2

The Grand Stand Plate of 200 sovs., &c.

Mr. Merry's Peri colt ..	..	..	.. 1
Sir J. Hawley's Alamode ..	..	..	.. 2

FRIDAY.

THE OAKS STAKES OF 50 SOVS. EACH.

Mr. Gully's Mendicant ..	..	..	(S. Day) 1
Mr Gratwicke's Laundry Maid ..	..	..	(F. Bell) 2
Lord Glasgow's Emilia filly ..	..	..	(Holmes) 3

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. The Derby having now become a matter of history, it will be useless to dwell upon the changes that arose out of the betting this afternoon. It will be enough to state that Sir Tatton Sykes was sent to the right about, and that, of the many horses backed, no one was backed with anything like confidence.

7 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch (t)	12 to 1 agst The Conjuror (t)	50 to 1 agst Malcolm (t)
8 to 1 —— Fancy Boy	25 to 1 —— Sting	50 to 1 —— Hamdrum (t)
9 to 1 —— Peri (t)	25 to 1 —— Iago	50 to 1 —— Holloway (t)
10 to 1 —— Hirondelle	25 to 1 —— Brocardo	50 to 1 —— Backey
10 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First	33 to 1 —— Cantley (t)	50 to 1 —— Y. Herschel (t)
17 to 1 —— Crown Prince	40 to 1 —— L'Hirondelle colt	1000 to 10 —— Traverser (t)
20 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes.	50 to 1 —— Ginger (t)	5000 to 20 —— King Charles

PLACES.

4 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	13 to 1 agst Sister to Ballin-	14 to 1 agst Osprey
6 to 1 —— Vanish	laste	25 to 1 —— Prussic Acid
8 to 1 —— Mowerina (t)	13 to 1 —— Princess Alice	

CRICKET.

The match at cricket between the University and Town of Cambridge was played on Monday and Tuesday, to the d-mcntitude of the former. The number scored by the University at two innings was 184; that by the Town at the first innings, 209. The townsmen had, therefore, only 7 to score at the second innings, which they played *pro formâ* on Wednesday.

THE BELGRAVE CLUB V. THE ECLIPSE CLUB.—This match, which commenced on Monday, was resumed on Tuesday morning. The Surrey lost the day by 48 runs, but they are not, although it is their first match as a club, in the least disheartened. On each day the ground was crowded with the *élite* of the cricket world.

LONDON YACHT CLUB.—At the monthly meeting, held at Wright's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, T. Brassey, Esq., in the chair, the following yachts were entered for the ensuing match of the 19th of June, the first Club Match of the season:

No.	Vessel.	Owner.	Colour.
1	Mystic	J. T Helms, Esq.	Blue, White, and Red.
2	Fire Fly	Sir J. Boswell	Blue with Red Cross.
3	Cygnet	Messrs Ayce sburn and Charles	Red, with White Cross
4	Fox	T Brassey, Esq.	Blue.

The above yachts will start from opposite East Lodge, Greenwich (the residence of the Commodore), and sail round a flag-boat in Gravesend-reach, returning to Greenwich, where a handsome silver cup will be presented to the winner. A steamer will accompany the match, being for the first time since the establishment of this club of minor yachts, the same size as those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, when first established in 1821, under the name of the Coronation Fleet. Several members were elected, and others proposed for ballot at the ensuing meeting in June.

THE DERBY—1846.

Come away! come away! 'tis the Derby day,
The morn smiles bright on the sporting array.
Up with Joy's banner,
Our ethian and wave!
Not a soul with a "tanner" to moisten his clay
But collars his "browns,"
And is off to the Downs,
Where prices and clowns, and our senators pray,
Forgetting Sr. Stephen's,
Roll in, odds and evens,
In four-in-hand, broughams, and spanking pot-shay.
See! over the bridges,
They're swarming like midges,
Great Babylon's progeny, reckless and gay;
Oh! bright panorama!
From Perth to Panama,
No town upon earth can do equal display.

Deserted now is Carel Court,
Where Bulls and Bears and Stags resort,
The Minories have shut up shop,
And rush to Epsom neck and crop!
Crowded is stage-coach, train, and 'bus,
Jerusalem Buzzphairs,
The Costermonger's donkey trots
In fifteen hours some fourteen knots,
London chalks up its gains as "ente"
The *Clubs* themselves have cut their sticks;
So would the Shades their Styx below,
Could they, like Smith O'Brien, go
I' enjoy the gay and glorious show!
Up to the Downs the ring-tarks come—
On Carter's Mammoth see Tom Thumb!
Up to the Downs, from thousand plains
Around—Dum hamlet, verdant lane—
King ton and Croydon — Hampton — Staines—
Where'er its sight your optic strains,
Pours in the multitude. The Stand
—(Well worthy of its title, "GRAND")—
Shines with the fashionables' throng,
Who to the "sw l!" who ventures there!
The Stand is "tabooed" to Legs to free
And easy Knights of Industry:
Darling deserves immortal fame
For smoking out that sin and shame.
But now the note of preparation
Is rung. The steeds take up their station
And now, the last and fatal sound!
On! on! with lightning's speed they bound!

Away! the turf beneath them flinging,
While o'er the plain glad shouts are ringing.

Away! Sir Edmund, Humdrum, Blackie,
The Conjurer is on your track. He
Shortly will fall back in the rick.
Grimston, Jack, Brocardo, show more pluck!
Go it, De Johnville! On this scene,
Brave steed, thou art no horse martine.
Where is Tom Tulloch? Spurs and snaffle!
Gone is his chance in Fortune's raffle.
Where is Sting? Iago, Fancy Boy?
Has he become a hobdehoy?
Where is Sir Tatton? Lost his ground!
Where are ὁι πολλοὶ? In Job's pound.
Where is Pyrrhus the First is *first*—a wonder:
20 to 1 against, and under.
Oh, sporting Jem! oh, far-famed Derby!
Whose character no taint can sully!
We greet thee well, and thy stanch herd, He
Has nobly won the glorious Derby!

Oh Craven, Pegasus, and Vates,
All ye whose guess as true as fate is,
Where now are your valicinations?
Not worth a rush in market's ebb and flow—
Home! home! with mugs most elongated,
And others with full glee elated,
Return to t'wn the motley crowd,
Hail'd by the urchins cheering loud.
Cover'd with clouds of dust they come;
Some talking loud, while others glum,
Seem study ing what D——l to pay,
At Tattersall's on Settling Day.

Thus is the Derby's famed career,
Through clouds and sunshine, hope and fear.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The eighth and last Concert of the season was given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the Earl of Westmoreland, an accomplished amateur and a clever composer. Although there was no novelty in the programme, it was admirable in every respect—an well balanced as to styles, and so well adapted to display the talents of the vocalists.

There was a selection from Haydn's "Creation," in which Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin did good service. Then there were the choral thunders of Handel, in the "Judisrra," and "Fixed in his everlasting seat." Beethoven came in, also, with overwhelming force, in the "Hallelujah," from the "Mount of Olives." Then there was a motetto, by Marcello, "I stidi immensi," the solo sung by Madame Caradori Allan; Hummel's "Gloria in excelsis," with its fine fugue; Graun's quartet and chorus, from the "Passione," "Qui freddo sta;" a beautiful quintet, from Mehul's "Joseph," "Ah lascior i" and a solo and semichorus, by twelve lady-pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, from Winter's "Oracle"

Paschek sung Beethoven's "Adelaide," and the Scena of "Agamemnon," in which the father deplores the sacrifice he had to impose on the lamented "Diana," by the sacrifice of his daughter, "Iphegenia." The superb voice, impas-ioned style, and perfect execution of Pischek, created a sensation rarely met with at these Concerts. Madame Tulloh sang the cavatina from Rossini, and Mozart, her witcheries are better adapted for the stage than a concert-room; but her smiles and ringlets did immense execution. Miss Bassano sang the air of Beethoven, "In questa tomba oscura," from the opera of the Mount; Madame Caradori sang Paisiello's "Idol mio," with Mr Williams's nice clarionet obligato, in excellent style. She executed the florid divisions in a manner that could not be rivalled by any other concert-singer. Sterling Hague, who played and executed in Viner's air, "Vo solcando," from "Artaxerx," from which Mr. Arne "borrowed" so freely, were well developed. One of the greatest treats was the lovely duo of Mayer, from "Lodoiska," charmingly sung by Madame Caradori Allan and Mis Bassano.

Amongst the company were the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Downe, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of C wdor, Lord and Lady C Wellesley, the Speaker of the House of Commons and family, Mrs W. Curtis, A Barnard, J. Campbell, C. Wetherall, T. Phillips, &c.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

After having illustrated Beethoven's career in Quartet writing by five programmes, each containing a specimen of his youth, his maturity, and his climax of glory, this admirable Society commenced on Monday last, at the Sixth Meeting, with a series of schemes, to show the progress of the Quartet field, the origin of which is thus explained in a very interesting prospectus, prepared, we believe, by Mr. Hill, the tenor player.—

Haydn a first Quartet for two Violins, Tenor, and Violoncello—a real parts for each instrument, his Op. 1 in B flat, 8/8 time, was written in 1760, when he was eighteen years of age and under the following circumstances:—One of his friends, Baron Furenberg, who had an estate a few miles from Vienna, was in the habit of entertaining, with the part it pleased his friend to take, a number of the celebrated contrapuntists, who played the Viennese, to his house to perform small pieces of music. Haydn's talent having already manifested itself, the Baron urged him to compose some music adapted for these four performers in the origin of his first Quartet, which from its first appearance, obtained the warm approbation of musicians. This success encouraged Haydn to continue the practice of composition, upon which he was occupied at intervals during a period of fifty-three years, i.e., from 1750 to 1803. Mozart's first Quartets were published in 1781, when he was thirty-three years old. Mozart had then attained his thirtieth year, and he died 1791. Haydn lived seventeen years after his great pupil and contemporary, having died in 1809

The programme, to carry out the principle of action laid down by the Society, opened with Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 2, Op. 16. (Paris edition, No. 32.) This was followed by Mozart's D major, No. 5 of the six Quartets dedicated to Haydn. Then came the founder of the school again, in his B flat No. 4, Op. 76; and, as a wind up, Beethoven's C sharp minor, Op. 131. The executants were Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Piatti—the first leading in the Mozart and Beethoven, and Sainton in the two Haydn Quintets. It is needless to add that the performance was perfection, and that the rapture of the audience, comprising the élite of our most enlightened amateurs and connoisseurs, was unbounded.

The next Meeting will be on the 8th of June, the selection being Mozart's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, and his first Quartet in G, dedicated to Haydn; Haydn's in D minor, Op. 76, and Beethoven's Posthumous in A minor.

QUARTET CONCERTS.

At the Sixth Quartet Concert, given in the Thorne Room, Crosby Hall, on Monday last, Beethoven's Grand Septette in E Flat Major, Op. 20, was admirably executed by Dando (violin), W. Thomas (tenor), Williams (clarionet), Jarrett (horn), Baumann (bassoon), Lucas (violoncello) and C. Severn (double-bass); but it would have been better to have gone through with the work, in-tead of dividing the Septette in it two parts. Mendelssohn's Quartet in D Major (No. 1, Op. 44), and Mozart's in D Minor (No. 3, of Op. 10), were excellently rendered by Messrs. Dando, Gatti (first and second violins), W. Thomas (tenor), and Lucas (violoncello). A great treat was also afforded by Sterndale Bennett's Trio in A Major, Op. 26, for piano (Mr. Sterndale Bennett), violin (Mr. Dando), and violoncello (Mr Lucas). The elegant Serenade which forms the second movement is always heard with delight. The vocal selection was confined to Miss Bassano—who sang very nicely Spohr's "Rose of the Desert," from "Zaor and Zemira," and Weber's "Fair Araby," from "Oberon"—and Mr. A. Novello, a sound musician, who gave Haydn's "I penaler," from the "Orfeo ed Eurydice." The room was quite full.

VOCAL CONCERTS.

Whatever may be the result of the present undertaking—and we believe that the spirited Directors are secure from loss—the way has been prepared for a future season, for a "Society" well worthy of patronage. Generally, the performance of the best specimens of the vocal school; but we think it will be more expedient to confine them to English illustrations, as the latter are now so much in fashion to neglect. Madrigals, glees, operatic airs, and concerted pieces, may be found out of number to make interesting programmes. There has not been sufficient variety in the schemes of the present season and perhaps the introduction of some popular catches would tell. Nothing could be finer than the execution of Horsley's Glee, "By Cotta's arbour," and J. S Smith's "Return, boat days," sung by Miss Hawes, Messrs. H bbs, Lockey, and Phillips, and both were rapturously encored at the Third Concert, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The two Madrigals, "All creatures now are merry minded," by Benet, and "Flora gave me fair-st flowers," by Wilbye, did not go so well, owing to the harshness of the treble and the time being dragged. Indeed, the tendency to slowness was perceptible throughout the concert; our artists will make such a "monitiful" of every word. For impassioned feeling, Miss Hawes's song, "In infancy our hopes and fears" which was demanded a second time was particularly distinguished. Mr. Hobbs sang an air by Beethoven, "O beauteous daughter," with feeling, but it was too slow, and it lacked flowing style. Mozart's "Qui sdegno," known by the German name of "In diesen heiligen Hallen," is now too low for Phillips's register, but it was artistically rendered. Miss Birch being indisposed, her share in the scheme was assigned to Miss Rolle Dickson and Miss Ley. Lord Mornington's Glee, "O bird of eve," and Dandy's "When Sappho tun'd," were included in the programme, as also a selection from Purcell's music in the "Tempest." There was a mistake, by the way, in ascribing to Purcell the "Full fathom five," which was sung as it was composed by Smith, and introduced into Purcell's version at the Ancient Concerts. Mr. Turle's organ style unfits him for a pianoforte accompanyist.

CONCERTS

MRS. ANDERSON.—We mentioned the Annual Concert of this distinguished pianist in our last Number, but we were unable to supply details, owing to the hour of our going to press. The much respected *bénéficiaire* performed the first movement of one of Hummel's Concertos, and, with Sivori, Dohler's *tarantelle* for piano and violin; in the former, she displayed her classical style, and, in the latter, executive facility. Maurer's celebrated concertante for four violins was finely played by Sivori, Sainton, Blagrove, and Deloffre. Parish Alvars performed a harp fantasia; the Distin family, on the Sax Horns; and Sivori and Piatti, a violin and violoncello duo. There was also an excel ent orchestra, conducted by Costa. Of the opera singers, the charming Castellan and Labache and Mrs. were selected; but Madame Thillon, Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, Signor Marras, and facetious John Parry amongst the vocal celebrities. It was altogether a good Concert.

MR. BENEDICT RICHARDS.—The Annual Evening Concert of this accomplished pianist and fast-rising composer, was well attended. He performed a MS. "Allegretto Capriccioi" of his own writing, with much ability, and proved his acquaintance with the classical and showy schools, by executing works of Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, and Heller. A MS. Duett Concertante for two pianofortes, composed by Benedict, and performed by him and Mr. Richards, was much applauded. It is a well written piece, on themes from Schubert. Parish Alvars was the other solo instrumentalist who delighted the audience. The vocal selection comprised the ballad of "Oh! whisper what thou feelest," sung by Mr. Harrison, and enthusiastically encored; the song of "The haven of the heart," given by Miss Steele; and the graceful air, "Oh! remember," assigned to Miss Birch. These three ballads were composed by Mr. Richards: the two former were introduced in the "Crown Jewels," at Drury Lane Theatre. A pretty duet by Miss Hawes, "I would not if I could forget," sung by Miss Birch and the fair composer; Wallace's elegant trio, "Turn on, old Time," sung by Miss Steele, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. W. H. Seguin; and Sterne's duo of the "Wood Birds," sung by the Misses Williams, illustrated the English school of composition. Mr. Macfarren's song, "Allan-a-dale," to Sir W. Scott's poetry, sung by Mrs. Macfarren, was certainly most eccentric, and evinced the absurdity of writing in the impossible keys. Plaskell was the star of the Concert; and, in the comic school, John Parry's fun, as usual, was in the ascendant. Signor F. Lablache, Mr W. H. Seguin, and a Madame Lecoy, were the other vocalists. Benedict and Charles Horsley were the conductors: we would suggest to the latter to try over the pieces he has to accompany, as Miss Birch nearly broke down through his want of preparation.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the third Concert the founder of the Institution, the Earl of Westmoreland, was present, and was much cheered on his return from Berlin, at which he is the English Minister. The selection included the introduction to Spohr's "Jessonda," the finale to his "Azor and Zamira," Cherubin.'s overture to "Lodoiska," Weslrent's madrigal "Hard by a Fountain' (encored), Marcello's Tenth Psalm, Costa's quartette "Ecco quel fiero istante," and Mendelssohn's Two Part Song and Chorus, "The Spotted Snakes," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," the *soli* nicely sung by Miss Ransford and Miss Duval. A M.S. canzonet, "I Think of Thee," by E. B. Harper, a son of the celebrated organ-builder, was so prettily warbled by Miss Ransford that it was encored. Miss Stewart afforded indications of considerable promise in Rossini's "Alma invitta" and Donizetti's duo between *Anna Bolena* and *Lady Jane Seymour* was charmingly sung by Miss Ransford and Miss Romer. The latter, however, made her greatest hit by her splendid reading of the recitative in Mozart's "Non più di fiori," with Mr Wilson's clarionet obligato. Miss A. Romer (a cousin of the Miss Romer, and Sister of Mrs Romer, who has been so successful in Italy) bids fair to be a great vocalist. The solo instrumental displays were Master Simmons' clever execution of one of Mayseder's violin compositions, and Mr. F. Palmer's delicate performance of a movement from Hummel's concerto in A minor, and a neat flute solo from Mr. Wells. The Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, Lord Saltoun; Sirs Charles Lemon, Bard, W. Curtis, J. Campbell, Lady Clerk, &c., were present at this interesting Concert.

MISS DOLBY AND MISS ORGER.—The Annual Concert of these clever artistes took place on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the first part conducted by Benedict, and the second by Sterndale Bennett. There was an excellent band. Miss Orger performed one of Leopold de Meyer's "thunder" fantasies, but she is much more lucid in those movements out of well-constructed quatuor for piano, violin (Mr. Willy), tenor (Mr. Weslake), and violoncello (Herr Hausmann), composed by herself, and in Mendelssohn's songs without words. Miss Dolby proved her considerable every style of vocalisation, from the classical Mozart down to the florid Persiani. Mr Godefroid played a harp solo, and was encored. John Parry sang two of his droll scenes. The remaining vocalists were Madame Alexandre, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lincoln, Miss E. Birch, Miss Messent, Signor Marras, Mr. Bodda, and Mr Lockey. The room was quite crowded.

MRS. ARTHUR STONE. This vocalist, formerly Miss Galbraith, gave her Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday, and was assisted by Herr Pischeck, Herr Goldberg, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Arthur, Madame Alexandre, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Child, Mellc. Goldberg, and Mr. John Parry, as vocalists: and Miss Collins and Herr Ries, as pianists; Herr Hausmann, violoncello. Richardson, flute, and Gratton Cooke, oboe. Mr. Lavenu officiated as accompanyist. There was a large attendance, and gratification was the order of the evening at the attractions in the programme, as the concerts at such seasons may be stereotyped.

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS. The Music Hall, in Store-street, was crowded on Monday last, and the songs were rapturously applauded, many of them being encored. A meeting had been held at the London Tavern, to raise a sub-cription, to present a testimonial to Mr. Wilson, for the material labours in making known the beautiful melodies of his country, and rescuing many airs from oblivion.

CHIT-CHAT.

MR. Lover's Irish Entertainment and the Ethiopian Serenaders have been amongst the attractive musical items in the week.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday announced that the arrangements for a Second English Opera House, for the season 1847, had been definitively concluded, and that Persiani, the composer, and husband of the celebrated vocalist of that name, is to be the Director, under the control of some large capita ists. We learn, in confirmation of the above, that the agreement with the Covent-Garden proprietors has been ready to sign.

MR COSTA.—The reports in circulation of the large offers made to Costa by a foreign potentate are true, but we have reason to believe that the Philharmonic conductor has not as yet accepted them. He was offered the conductorship of the new Italian Opera, and of Drury Lane Theatre, but declined both appointments. It is to be hoped that the invaluable services of Mr. Costa will be secured for this country. By long residence and naturalisation, he is now an Englishman, and, after creating two of the greatest orchestras in the world, it would, indeed, be a loss to art in this country, if he were to leave his adopted land.

The return of Benedict Jewitt to the stage has been the talk of musical circles this week. Sontag is married and in Mount Rosal, the diplomatist and his financial embarrassments, it is rumoured, have induced Sontag to sing again. Malibran Devrient was to retire on a pension, but, by Royal desire, she will remain on the stage for another year.

Amongst the engagements made by Jullien, for his Promenade Concerts, in June, is that of Persiani.

MLLE. Fanny (Miss Edwards), formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre, is now singing at Marseilles, in the Italian Company She made her *début* in *La Cenerentola*, and her extensive compass was admired, although nothing is mentioned about her style and intonation. Bessa, the buffo, is there, and Duprez, a tenor, have made a successful *début* at the Parisian Académie Royale. Mermet's "Roi David," was to be performed immediately after Carlotta Grisi's departure for Drury Lane Theatre, and Flotow's "Forestier" was in rehearsal. On the violinist, Thalberg, and Emile Prudent, were the "latest lions," of the French provinces. The writer of William Fry, an American composer in Paris, is much puffed in the speculative organ which patronised Dwight.

We must postpone, until next week, our notice of Mr. John Parry's annual concert, given last night at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. L. Gamitter's last lecture on Ecclesiastical Music, was delivered on Thursday evening. This morning is the Philharmonic rehearsal. On Monday morning, Brizz.'s concert and rehearsal of Handel's "Messiah," for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians. In the evening, the sixth Philharmonic concert. On Tuesday afternoon, the fifth meeting of the Musical Union; and in the evening Miss Hawes's annual concert. On Wednesday evening the "Messiah," at the Hanover square Rooms, and Herr Hausman's *soirée* at Mortimer-street. On Thursday morning, Madame Pleyell's second pianoforte recital, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and in the evening, Miss Birch's concert, and that of Ellis Roberts, the Welsh harpist. On Friday morning, Madame Dulcken's grand concert, and in the evening, "Judas Maccabeus," at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society. On Saturday morning, Mrs. A. Shaw's farewell concert

THE COLOSSEUM.

This fascinating resort, with fine weather, and reduced prices of admission, continues to be well attended; a circumstance which will, doubtless, be extended to this Establishment during the Whitsun Holidays. The effects of the Day Exhibition, both natural and artificial, are peculiarly heightened by bright weather; and the Illumination at Midnight receives undiminished admiration, as the most perfect illusion of its cause.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The recent improvements made by Mr Beard in his magical department of science, certainly place it beyond comparison with other methods of taking portraits. The glaring effect which many complained of is now entirely obviated, and the *grenade* of Mr. Beard's portraits now presents, in colouring, the appearance of a most exquisitely finished miniature painting, with an expression and effect which art can never hope to attain

RAPID INCREASE OF MANCHESTER. From a report read by Alderman Ivay, at a recent meeting of the Manchester Town Council, it appears that since the census was taken in 1841, there has been a clear addition of 59,770 souls to the population of the borough, being more than the increase from 1831 to 1841, which was 53,373. The entire population is now reckoned at 295,277.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The musical event of the week at this theatre has been the revival of "Il Matrimonio Segreto." For upwards of fifty years this opera has held its ground in the *repertoire* of every great lyrical stage—at first unrivalled as an opera buffa, and since the days of Rossini having but one competitor,—"Il Barbiere." It would be the nicest of all points to determine which is best. Let us, however, see what "Il Matrimonio [illegible]

It is well known that Cimarosa held the opinion that one of the best tests of a good opera was when, after a few rehearsals, the mechanics and scene-shifters about the theatre were heard humming snatches of its melodies. The great master thus showed a true comprehension of the scope and essential qualifications of dramatic music, and its benefit to mankind at large; and he thought, justly, that to make it so scientific, recondite, and involved, that it could not reach the feelings through the ears of the ordinary spectator, was to disregard the kind dispensation by which music becomes so powerful a diversion to the sorrows and cares of existence. But Cimarosa felt at the same time that it should be the object of all recreation to exalt our feelings or raise our intellectuality, and thus we find that in the "Matrimonio Segreto," with the marvellous flow of sportive and joyous thought, are combined passages of the grandest character. For example, all idea of mere prettiness dissappears, and the depth and breadth of the composer's genius shows itself, in the "Udite tutti che spalancate," vociferated by the overjoyed *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, or where he begins stuttering with rage, the "Se fiato in corpo avete," and then hurls forth his threat in a passage which rises and falls with the impetuosity of a torrent. There is even a certain grandeur in the celebrated laughing and mocking trio of the three women; the "Vergogna. Vergogna!" of the *Aunt* has an electrical effect. So much for the score; as for the artists who execute it, it is well nigh impossible to do them just [illegible]. Their names alone suffice for an eulogy of the cast. Lablache gives a physical and moral rendering of the part of *Geronimo*, possessing wonderful breadth of comic humour, and still more remarkably evidencing a profound and sagacious study of human nature. Those who hear Mario's "Solo," in this fine opera, will be convinced that Rubini himself has here been surpassed, bold as the assertion may appear. Hitherto, jealousies and rivalries have prevented the perfect cast of all the three female characters, though we have seen Malibran as *Fidalma* for a night or two, and Sontag as *Elisetta*; but to the tact which combined the "Pas de Quatre," everything is easy, and whilst at Paris, Grisi, though belonging to the *troupe*, did not appear at all in this opera, in London she is seen combined with Castellan and Sanchioli—three *prime donne*, each, in their peculiar styles, unsurpassed.

Cerito, recovered from her indisposition, has, during the past week, successively charmed the ballet votaries in "[illegible]," "La Vivandière," and "Alma;" whilst her fair compeer, Lucile Grahn, as if to compensate for the unwonted disturbance that took place last week in her graceful presence, has been the subject of more enthusiastic ovations than ever, as if the more fully to deserve them, her *pas* have been marked by more than ordinary variety, and she has conquered difficulties in the laws of gravitation which might well puzzle a *savant*.

The week before Whitsuntide is not often remarkable for any novelty in the theatrical world, and, this year, the all engrossing topic of the Derby has not allowed the public to think much on dramatic affairs.

The only subject calling for remark has been a one act farce by Mr. Mildenhall, produced at the LYCEUM on Monday evening, and entitled "Sister and I." The plot is exceedingly slender, but there is sufficient bustle and *equivoque* in it to keep the audience in high good humour and laughter during its progress, and, in consequence, it was entirely successful. The scene is laid in Italy, but the cast of characters comprises folks of all nations. There is an Englishman (Mr. F. Mathews), an Irishman (Mr. Wigan), a German (Mr. Turner), an Italian (Mr. Kinloch), a Frenchwoman (Miss Forster), and some anomalous soldiers and supernumeraries. The point of the piece lies in Mr. Billingham, Mrs. Wigan, and Mr. Meadows, assuming the characters of the Italian, German, and Frenchwoman—who have come to be teachers and governess in the family—and, whilst thus carrying on the deception, meeting the originals, and talking them actually down. The idea is something like that of "The Irish Tutor," but in this farce is more elaborately carried out. The piece has evidently been written to the measure of the Lyceum company; and the author has succeeded capitally in giving to each performer a part suited to his, or her, capabilities. It was received with loud applause, and will enjoy, without doubt, a very respectable existence.

A two act drama, by Mr. Charles Dance, of which green-room report speaks in flattering terms, will be brought out at this house, on Whit Monday, under the name of "The Dustman's Belle." It is, we believe, founded on a circumstance which occurred recently (the details of which found their way into the papers), of a dustman coming into great wealth, and giving a festival to his old associates. The part of the Dustman will be played by Mr. Keeley, and Mrs. Keeley will sustain that of his "Belle."

The report that we circulated a week or two ago of Madame Thillon's engagement to play in vaudeville at the HAYMARKET is now officially corroborated in the bills of the theatre.

Mdlle. Rose Cheri's engagement at the ST. JAMES'S approaches its termination. It has been one of the most successful made by Mr. Mitchell. Mdlle. Dejazet will be one of the earliest stars to succeed her.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Smith O'Brien is out—his martyrdom is over—he pays the fees "under protest," as Pistol eat his leek—

I eat, and eke I swear.

The liberation has not been attended with any particular rejoicings. It is true the bells rang a merry peal on Monday night, when the cellar doors were thrown open, but it was, alas! for an event of a very different sort. And then comes the Derby; and, in its absorbing excitement, the poor martyr is forgotten. But we will not forget thee, O descendant of a race of Kings! our harp shall resound to thy praises, O thou son of Boroihme!

The poetical peripeteia is now worked out—the drama at an end. It has become history, and is an appropriate subject for the Muse. Chillon had its Bonnivard and its Byron—the Cellar has had its O'Brien, and must not want its bard. We sing the Prisoner of St. Stephen's. The Derby we would have celebrated, but another band has seized on that pregnant theme of the week. So here goes for a pendant to the Prisoner of Chillon.

THE PRISONER OF THE CELLAR.

All blanched and white my cheeks appear,
Yet grew not white
Because o'er night
I had indulged in wine or beer.
My hand is shaky, not with toil,
But crippled with enforced repose,
For it hath been the cellar's spoil,
And mine has been the fate of those
Who swagger in the Bench and swear
They rather relish being there.
'Twas for Repeal that, nothing loath,
I braved the fees and laughter both;
Such a sensation 'gain to make,
As when great Dan his way did take,
With all Young Ireland's martyr race,
Unto this Richmond dwelling-place.
They were eight and I was one—
They were fêted in their cage;
Martyrdom seemed famous fun,
But somehow I was not the rage,
Where erst the Sheriffs scorned to yield;
The cellar was their triumph's field.
Evans and Wheelton all would see,
But no one came to call on me.
They lived so well, one almost died,
Both wine and beer *I* spurned aside;
Yet, in the Saxon cellar cast,
'Twas vain for me to fret and fast.

There are seven chairs, rush-bottomed and old,
All that the choky room will hold;
An old deal-table, much in the way;
A [illegible] the reverse of gay,
And a mattress, not of hair, but hay.
The cellar is poked into a cleft,
The Lords are right, the Commons left.
There is a bell, if you like to ring,
With pen and ink, if you'd complain;
Your meals from Bellamy's they'll bring;
Untouched my chops would oft remain;
And when John came to take away,
I had no heart to bid him stay.
I never could have dreamed before
That martyrdom was such a bore.
[illegible]
And asked to suffer at my side:
I only wish Young Ireland tried!

[illegible] Gosset's deputy alone,
[illegible] whole day through I had to groan.
No visitor dropped into tea,
Save, p'raps, a stray Repeal M.P.,
With deputations one or two,
In coats of green, and looks of blue.
The cruel-hearted Saxons quite
Shut out the single window's light:
They envied me e'en that poor sight.
I could see members pass outside
Unto debates to me denied.
'Twas still some solace in the dearth
Of notice, to be food for mirth
To little boys, who used to come,
Extending from the nose the thumb,
And look in thro' the window pane—
A sight they ne'er shall take again!
My very voice in gloomy tone,
Sounded, as from a jug of stone,
A hollow knell; not full and free,
As when I spoke it used to be.
It might be fancy, but to me
My very brogue seemed not my own.

A kind of change came o'er my fate—
The papers grew compassionate.
I know not what could make them so:
I thought my faith, but they say "No."
After some fourteen weary days
(It might be more, I took no note),
In vain I tried a row to raise,
And Limerick's cause had lost my vote.
And th[illegible] S[illegible]w moved to set me free—
I asked not why, as you may swear
But entered protest 'gainst the fee;
On which Peel said he didn't care
For my opinions or for me,
Or for my protest, if so be
I'd make the matter square.
And so I paid my fees at last,
And free from out the cellar past;
That room where famous I had grown—
That bed, become a martyr's throne!
And half I felt that they were come
To tear me from my martyrdom:
With waiters I had friendship made,
And watched them at their nimble trade.
E'en Gossett's man and I had grown [illegible]
One's own society so tends
To tire us with ourselves, even I
Wept as that Saxon said "Good-bye."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's Oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," is announced for performance at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, to celebrate the event of the completion of the one hundredth year since its composition and production.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF A FINE EAST INDIAMAN, AT COWES.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

We have frequently had occasion to record a number of splendid launches which have from time to time taken place from the several ship-building yards at the port of Cowes; none, however, have passed off with greater *éclat* than the one we witnessed on Wednesday last, from the premises of Messrs. Thomas and John White, on the west side of the Medina. The weather was beautifully fine—in fact, a summer's day; and the appearance of the shipping and yachts in the harbour, gaily dressed with a profusion of colours from each mast-head, combined with a large sprinkling of fashionable visitors, independent of the more humble class of her Majesty's sight-seeing lieges, gave the *coup d'œil* an animated appearance. Every spot of the capacious building yard from which a view could be obtained, was studded with groups of Eve's fair daughters; while her Majesty's ship *Ajax*, 74, under repairs in the adjacent dock, was literally swarmed, like a bee hive, with the "heads of the people" peeping out at every port. To crown the whole, a band of music was stationed between the *Ajax* and "the Launch," and, under the able tuition of Herr Von Billows, its leader, played throughout the day several appropriate airs.

The ship launched was an Indiaman of upwards of 800 tons burthen, built by Messrs. White, for the Messrs. H. J. and D. Bligh, merchants, London, and a more graceful model for Britain's mercantile marine does not exist.

At the hour appointed, one o'clock, it being then high-water, the ceremony of naming the vessel took place, that having been performed in the usual manner by the fair hand of one of the commander's family; the dogshores were then knocked away, and the ship glided majestically along the ways, until she was fairly received into the waters of the Medina.

The following are her dimensions:—Length over all, 130 feet; keel for tonnage, 127 feet; breadth, 30 feet 5 inches; depth in hold, 20 feet 6 inches; register tonnage, O.M., 540.

The vessel has a beautiful half-length figure of the reverend gentleman after whom she is named, *Benjamin Buck Green*, a member, we believe, of one of the family of the owners. The hull presents a rich appearance, the top sides being planked with East India teak, which is oiled and varnished in lieu of being painted. She is to be rigged as a bark, and, from her general appearance, will, though a burthensome vessel, be a fast sailer. She will be commanded by Captain S. Lane, formerly of the *Isabella Bligh*.

LAUNCH OF THE "BARHAM" INDIAMAN.—On Wednesday, at high water, a splendid East Indiaman, frigate-built, called the *Barham*, was launched from the dockyard of Mr. Green, at Blackwall. The marine band was in attendance, and all the Indiamen in the docks and the steamers off the yard were gaily decorated with flags. Every site that could command a view of the launch was crowded, and there could not have been less than sixty or eighty thousand spectators. At three o'clock the lady of Major-General Waters, of the East India Company's service, officiated in naming the ship, which immediately glided into Old Father Thames amid the cheering of the populace, the firing of cannon, and the playing of the national air. The *Barham* is 1300 tons burthen.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRAND BANQUET.—The Duke of Devonshire gave a splendid banquet, on Tuesday evening, at Devonshire House, in compliment to their Highnesses Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy. The entertainment was served up in a princely style of magnificence. The Duke's private band was in attendance, and performed during the dinner. Covers were laid for thirty-four guests. The Duke received a small party after dinner.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat having been moderately extensive, we had a fair average number of samples of that article on sale to-day, owing to which, the fineness of the weather, the result of the division in the House of Lords on the Corn-Bill, and the thin attendance of buyers, the demand was excessively heavy, at, in some instances, further depressed rates—say of 1s per quarter. In foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—so little was doing that the quotations were almost nominal. Barley was in very dull inquiry, and prices were with difficulty supported. Malt was in very dull inquiry, but not cheaper. Although the supply of oats was small that article commanded very little attention, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour were a mere drug.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 5390; barley, 1980; oats, 452[illegible]. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 2[illegible]. Foreign: wheat, 5570; barley, ——; oats, 2[illegible]80. Flour, 5730 sacks; malt, 7330 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 53s; ditto white, [illegible]8s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 49s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, —s to —s; distilling, —s to —s; malting ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, —s to —s; brown ditto, —s to —s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 28s; potato ditto, 27s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 23s; ditto, white 24s to 28s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 35s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maple, 32s to 35s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, [illegible] to 53s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzig, red, 54s to 65s; white, 58s to 70s. *In Bond.*—Barley, —s to —s; [illegible] —s to —s; ditto feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s; Baltic 29s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been rather more business doing in linseed cakes, the prices of which are well supported. In seeds generally, we have very few sales to report, at barely [illegible]

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to [illegible]; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 45s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 55s 5d; barley, 28s 10d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 36s 0d; peas, 34s 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 56s 2d; barley, 29s 8d; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 33s 9d; beans, 35s 4d; peas, 34s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 16s 0d; barley, [illegible]; oats, 5s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—Although exceedingly [illegible] business has been doing in this article, prices are generally [illegible] in moderate request, at full prices; while most other kinds [illegible] are dull, at 66s to 68s 9d for brown, and 67s to 67s 6d [illegible] quiet, but not cheaper.

Coffee.—[illegible] In all other kinds of coffee, next to nothing doing.

Rice.—Fine qualities are quite as dear, but the middling and inferior kinds have suffered a decline of 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter being more than adequate to meet the wants of the trade, the demand is heavy, and the best Fries and Isle producing only from 84s to 86s per cwt. In Irish butter very little is doing, at 80s to 90s for Carlows; 70s to 80s for Cork, and 84s to 88s for Limerick. For forward delivery next to nothing is doing. English butter is dull, at further reduced rates. Dorset, 84s to 90s; Devon, 74s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen. The large arrivals of bacon have further depressed the market [illegible] which [illegible] per cwt lower. Prime sizeable Waterford, 50s to [illegible] cwt. Bale and tierce middles dull and somewhat cheaper. Hams dull, and the turn lower. Irish lard heavy, at 60s to 63s per cwt. Barrelled beef and pork steady, at full prices.

Oil.—This article is very dull, and prices are not supported.

Tallow.—Owing to the warm weather, there is very little disposition to purchase, and prices are with difficulty maintained. P. Y. C., on the spot, may be quoted at 42s 3d to 42s 6d, and, for forward delivery, 41s to 41s 6d in bond.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 4s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Wool.—The public sales of wool have been brought to a close. The prices obtained have been somewhat lower than those paid at the previous auctions, yet nearly the whole of the parcels offered have been disposed of.

Potatoes.—The best qualities of potatoes are still held at high rates, viz., from 100s to 180s per ton; but other kinds are selling at very low rates.

Coals (Friday).—[illegible] Main, 13s; Original Tanfield, 12s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 15s; West Wylam 14s; Tees, 15s 3d; Killingworth, 13s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 14s 9d; Kelloe, 14s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The reports from nearly the whole of the plantations in Kent and Sussex are to the effect that a considerable increase of fly has taken place this week; hence our [illegible] are well supported. New Kent bags, £5 5s to £7 8s. New [illegible] pockets, £5 0s to £8 8s; New Sussex ditto, £5 0s to £7 [illegible]

Smithfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts [illegible] to-day, was very limited, the demand for that description of stock was in a depressed state, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. There were in the market 50 oxen from Prussia, 50 oxen and cows together with 220 sheep, from Holland and Germany, as, also, 350 horned and polled Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep being considerably on the increase, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. From the Isle of Wight, about 300 lambs came fresh to hand; while the arrivals from other quarters were extensive. All kinds moved off slowly, at unaltered figures. Calves—the supply of which was good—were in dull inquiry, at a decline in value of 4d per 8lb. Pigs very dull, and 2d per 8lb lower. Milch cows heavy, at from £16 to £18 each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 673; cows, 139; sheep and lambs, 9890; calves, 316; pigs, 239.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day; and, in some instances, the quotations had a downward tendency:—

Per 8lb. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s [illegible]; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*From our City Correspondent.*)

The favourable progress of the Corn Bill, and certainty expressed of its passing the House of Lords, have had a marked influence in enhancing prices. Consols have gradually improved, from $96\frac{1}{8}$ to $96\frac{3}{4}$, for money, and $97\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for time. The Settling-day on Thursday passed off without difficulty, although money was in demand, at good rates. No improvement is visible, however, in the Exchequer market, which remains very heavy, from the market price of money continuing to be so considerably above the interest at present allowed. Some large sales on Wednesday, on Railway accounts, reduced the price to 10s. to 15s. for the advertised Bills. But a slight improvement has since taken place, and the last quotation is 16, 12, 17. If the price should decline to par, the Government will doubtless raise the rate of interest, the present depression being mainly attributed to the advertisement for paying off the bills due in June not containing an intimation to that effect. Bank Stock continues firm at $206\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, $95\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; [illegible] Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, $96\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; India Bonds, 27 prem.; India [illegible], 265; Long Annuities, $10\frac{1}{8}$.

The Foreign Market has been quite inanimate during the week, the only questions for discussion being various propositions for the arrangement of the Mexican debt. As the schemes are numerous, and without the sanction of any authority, it would be at present only waste of time and space to discuss them. The prices of the Stock remain nearly unaltered, closing at $31\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for the Active, and Deferred $17\frac{3}{4}$. In Spanish a very few bargains have been done, and, consequently, the prices have scarcely varied. The closing quotation for the Five per Cents is (nominally) $24\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., $37\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents are good at $60\frac{1}{4}$ and the Four per Cent. Certificates at $92\frac{1}{2}$; Chilian Deferred is $50\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese (nominally), $37\frac{1}{2}$.

Prices have scarcely varied during the week in the Share Market, all speculative operations having been suspended for the present. The number of Companies who have determined on proceeding with their measures is calculated to depress the Market for a long period, unless Parliament seize every occasion of throwing out the bills. The "Duncombe Resolutions" have lately proved useless through management on the part of the Committees &c; and Sir Robert Peel's bill will, if passed, doubtless share the same fate. It is impossible to foretel for a moment what result will follow, should Parliament pass only a small proportion of the Railway schemes presented this Session. The subjoined list will, however, in some measure display the effect produced by the mere apprehension of such wholesale legislation:—Aberdeen, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Birmingham and Gloucester, 125; Buckinghamshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ pm; Caledonian, $11\frac{3}{4}$; Cambridge and Oxford, $\frac{5}{8}$; Derby and Crewe, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Direct Manchester (Remington's), $\frac{3}{4}$; Direct Manchester (Rastrick's), $3\frac{3}{8}$; Dublin and Galway, $2\frac{5}{8}$; Eastern Counties, $23\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, New, $7\frac{1}{2}$ pm; Ditto, Perpetual, $\frac{1}{2}$ pm; Ditto, York Extension, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, Half Shares, 17; Goole, Doncaster and Sheffield, &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 23; Great Western, 148; Ditto, Quarter Shares, $16\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, Fifths, $33\frac{3}{4}$; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, $\frac{7}{8}$; Leicester and Birm., $\frac{3}{8}$ dis; Leicester and Bedford, $\frac{1}{2}$ pm; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., $\frac{7}{8}$ dis; London and Birmingham, 228; Ditto Thirds, $62\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto Quarters, $28\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto [illegible], $21\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, $65\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto ditto Fifths, $40\frac{3}{4}$; London and Croydon, $22\frac{1}{2}$; London and South-Western New, 29; London and York, $2\frac{1}{4}$; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 2; Lynn and Ely, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester and Leeds, [illegible] Extension, 3 p; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ p; Midland New, $32\frac{1}{2}$; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 45; Newcastle and Berwick, $25\frac{1}{4}$; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, [illegible]; Ditto Extension, $1\frac{3}{4}$; North British, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, $11\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, $2\frac{1}{4}$; North Kent and Direct Dover, $1\frac{5}{8}$; North Staffordshire, 4 pm.; Portsmouth Direct, $3\frac{1}{4}$; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, $2\frac{7}{8}$; South Midland, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, $39\frac{1}{2}$; South Wales, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Welsh Midland, $1\frac{1}{4}$; West Riding Union, $2\frac{7}{8}$ pm; Worcester, Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, $1\frac{1}{8}$ dis.; York and Lancaster, $1\frac{3}{4}$; York and North Midland, [illegible]; Ditto, Half Shares, 47; Ditto, Selby, 74; Ditto, Extension, 34; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Boulogne and Amiens, $11\frac{5}{8}$; Bordeaux, Toulon, and Cette (Espelete), 2; Central of Spain, $1\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, $\frac{3}{4}$; Luxembourg, $1\frac{5}{8}$; Namur and Liege, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Orleans and Vierzon, 15; Paris and Lyons Constituted, $6\frac{5}{8}$; Rouen and Havre, $28\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Union of Australia, $25\frac{1}{2}$; Galvanised Iron, 9 xd; Real del Monte, Unregistered, 4; Santiago de Cuba, 17.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The news of a declaration of war against Mexico by the American Government had a depressing effect upon all the Markets yesterday. Consols declined to $96\frac{3}{8}$ for Money and $96\frac{5}{8}$ for Account. Mexican Stock fell about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but little or no speculation occurred in it. The Share Market was flat, as may be anticipated.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, [illegible] day of May, 1846, by the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 31st day of May instant, or the Sunday after the respective ministers of such churches and chapels shall receive the same. And it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.
WILLIAM L. BATHURST.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th day of May, 1846, by the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, it is this day ordered by their Lordships, that every minister and preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as those of the Episcopal Communion, protected and allowed by an act, passed in the tenth year of her Majesty Queen Anne, chapter 7, intituled "An Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, in the exercise of their religious worship, and in the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the act, passed in the Parliament of Scotland, intituled 'An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages,'" do, at some time during the exercise of divine service in their church congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday, the 31st day of May instant, or on the Sunday after the ministers or preachers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies respectively, shall be enabled so to do, put up Prayers and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess.
WILLIAM L. BATHURST.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 18, 1846.—Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty's [illegible] will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 9th of June next.

WHITEHALL, MAY 23.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, Master of Arts, the Deanery of her Majesty's Chapel Royal in the Castle of Windsor, with the registry of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter thereunto annexed, the same being void by the death of the Hon. Doctor Henry Lewis Hobart, late Dean thereof.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 25.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint [illegible] Barney, Esq., late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the corps of Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-[illegible] Australia, and to administer the government of that colony, under the style and title of Superintendant thereof.—Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint John Stephen Hampton, Esq., Surgeon in the Navy, to be Comptroller General of Convicts, for the island of Van Dieman's Land.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 21.—Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieutenant H. B. Leonard to be First Lieutenant, vice Phillips.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Wiltshire Militia: W. Tucker, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Maule.

East York Militia: J. Hopkinson, Esq., to be Captain; T. B. Locke, Esq., to be Captain; F. Uppleby, Esq., to be Captain; C. W. Clubley, Esq., to be Captain; C. E. Hopkinson to be Lieutenant; T. S. Buckle to be Lieutenant.

Hussar Regiment of Yorkshire (West Riding) Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon. H. T. Lascelles, [illegible] Lieutenant, J. D. D[illegible] to be Cornet.

Second Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry: Lieutenant R. Rose to be Captain, vice Perkins; F. N. [illegible] to be Cornet.

ERRATA.—The following commissions, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Peebles, should have been in the Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, Linlithgowshire, and Peebleshire Regiment of Militia, and not in the Local Militia, as stated in former Gazettes.—J. W. Murray to be Lieutenant, vice Pierce. J. Sutton to be Ensign, vice Morrison.

BANKRUPTS.—G. G. CUMMINGS, Mincing-lane, tea broker. J. RUDMAN, Bath, oilman. J. D. HERRICK, Colchester, grocer. G. H. BRACE and J. ALLEN, Mitre-court, Milk-street, Cheapside, warehousemen. R. NELSON, Great Portland street, hotel keeper. J. CLARKSON, King's-road, grocer. W. COOPER, Bury St. Edmunds, hardwareman. J. AVERY, Manchester-street, Manchester square, dealer in plate. J. BEATON, Upper-street, Islington, tailor. J. DAVIS, Pall-mall, dentist. A. BURTON, Ranelagh Wharf, Pimlico, corn-merchant. W. DANSON, Birkenhead, Chester, builder. S. [illegible]EY, Colne, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer. J. WILKINSON, Manchester, grocer. W. MALLET, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, mariner. J. GOLDTHORP, Manchester, grocer. J. TEMPEST and W. H. TEMPEST, Leeds, share-brokers. F. BOYNTON, Pickering, Yorkshire, money scrivener. R. C. CAPLETON, Cheltenham, grocer. W. WATTS, Che[illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. SAMUEL, Glasgow, merchant. J. SHAW, R. SHAW, and W. SHAW, Glasgow, calico printers. J. LIDDELL, Port Glasgow, merchant. W. HENDERSON, Inverkeithing, baker. H. WALKER, Glasgow, manufacturer.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 27.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles August[illegible] Murray, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples, to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt. The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Napier, now First Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Naples.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 29.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick [illegible], Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederick Rogers, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

Royal Westmorland Militia: Captain E. H. Smith to be Adjutant, vice Bennett.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Northamptonshire: The Earl of Euston, the Marquis of Chandos, the Earl of Pomfret, the Baron Henley, the Hon. R. Watson, W. B. Stopford, Esq., W. Cartwright, Esq., R. Knightley, Esq., J. M. Severne, Esq., R. A. Cartwright, Esq., W. Willes, Esq., G. Payne, Esq., W. Smyth, Esq., and H. Neville, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenants.

Northamptonshire Regiment of Militia: H. R. Fletcher to be Ensign; G. J. Gates to be Ensign and Surgeon's Mate.

Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry: M. B. Harrison to be Cornet, vice Robinson.

Renfrewshire Militia: T. Crawford to be Lieutenant; J. Love to be Lieutenant; J. Morris to be Ensign; C. B. S. Rysburn to be Ensign.

First Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry: P. Huddlestone to be Lieutenant, vice the [illegible] M. Wilson to be Cornet, vice Huddlestone.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. RISHTON, Vale Rock Mill, Hoddlesden, Over Darwen, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] ROLFE, Great Marlborough-street, tailor. W. DARNBOROUGH, Richmond, Surrey, tailor. JOHN BOYD and JAMES BOYD, W[illegible] W. LOCKS, Leonard-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, timber merchant. [illegible]MAN, Philpot-lane, City, commission merchant. [illegible]MAN, Croydon, Surrey. [illegible] JE. FRIES, Aberystwith, Cardigan, victualler. [illegible] DAVIES, Abbey Tintern, Monmouthshire, draper. G. S. COXWELL and W. CROSER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. W. BALDOCK, Nottingham, grocer. W. WHITE, Tavistock, Devonshire, tailor. N. J. REED, Marlborough, Wiltshire, common brewer and maltster. T. SUGER, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'PHAIL, Dingwall, merchant. A. and G. M'LEAN, Fortrose and Avoch, Ross-shire, cattle dealers.

BIRTHS.

At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, of a son.——At the Nunnery, Isle of Man, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie Taubman, of a son.——At Plashet House, Mrs. Joseph Fry, of a daughter.——At Iffley, near Oxford, the wife of the Rev. John Coventry of a daughter.——At [illegible]ington, the lady of Captain J. D. Moffat, [illegible] Bengal Cavalry, of a son.——At Brighton, the lady of Alexander Elphinston, Esq., of twins, both girls.

MARRIAGES.

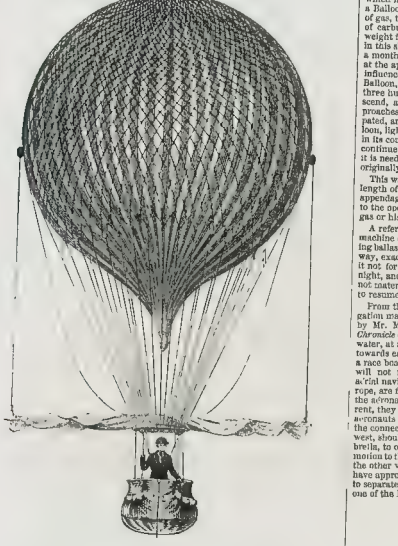
At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Henry Thomas Snepp, Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Peter Hoffman, Esq.——At St. Pancras New Church, Arthur [illegible] Hassall, Esq., to Fanny Augusta De Corron, daughter of J. A. De Corron, Esq.——At Saddleworth Church, the Rev. J. Bowman Turner, M.A., to Charlotte Julia, third daughter of the late Rev. R. H. Whitelock, M.A.——At St. Pancras Church, Charles John Bunyon, Esq., M.A., to Eliza, second daughter of R. H. Sawyer, Esq.

DEATHS.

At her seat, Shrub-hill, Dorking, Surrey, Charlotte Julia, Dowager Countess of Rothes.——At Ashfield, near Burnley, Mrs. Birkbeck, w[illegible] late William Birkbeck, Esq.——On the 22nd instant, in consequence of a fall [illegible] in St. James's-park on the afternoon [illegible] Francis Hildyard, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.——On the 21st inst., [illegible] abeth Jane, wife of Mr. J. M. Derick, of Oxford, aged 36.——At Leamington, the Rev. William Newcome, son of the late Primate of Ireland.——In Montagu-square, Marie Helene, daughter of Durant St. Andre, Consul General of France in England, aged 18.——At Richmond park, the Countess Dowager of Dunmore.——At Hastings, Katherine Jervis Jervis, youngest daughter of the late Swynfen Jervis, Esq.——At Bedingborough-hall, the Viscount Downe, in the 74th year of his age.——At Cross Deep, Twickenham, George Barnard, Esq., grandson of the late Sir Frederick Barnard.——On the 22nd instant, Charlotte Amelia, wife of John Baring, Esq., aged 27.——On the 24th instant, John Newland, Esq., of the Middle Temple, aged 77.——At Vauxhall, aged 97, Ann, widow of the late J. D. Humbert, Esq.——At St. [illegible], the Rev. Charles Hodgson, A.M., rector of that parish, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall.——At Nettlecombe-court, in his 8[illegible] year, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.——At Poutonvi[illegible] John Parry, Esq.——The Rev. Martin Hogge, aged 69, rector of Southacre, and of West Winch, Norfolk.——At 6, Hyde-park-street, Ellen, widow of the late Sergeant Clayton, aged 78.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AEROSTATION.

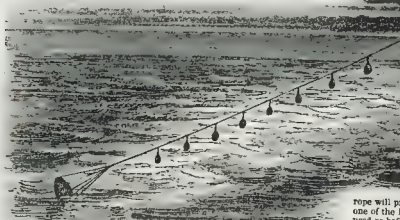
Now that the season for making Aërial Ascents has commenced, the following details of some ingenious improvements in this interesting art will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.



BALLOON, WITH SAIL FURLED.

The Engravings represent a series of apparatus by which Mr. Charles Green, the aëronaut—the conductor of upwards of 300 excursions through the realms of air—calculates on making some advance towards the steering of a Balloon, and which he designates his "Compensating and Deviating Appendages." For crossing the sea or exploring unknown regions or countries, they offer great advantages.

In the first place, Mr. Green proposes to adjust a sail to his Balloon, as represented in our Engravings, in which it is shown both furled and unfurled. The difficulty, never yet overcome, of getting a fulcrum for the steersman to work upon, and without which all attempts at steering an aëronaut machine must be failures, Mr Green meets by the adoption of the guide-line, as he calls a rope about 1000 feet long, composed of caoutchouc and hemp, in such proportions as to be specifically lighter than sea-water. This rope passes through a pulley fixed to the hoop from which the car is suspended, and communicates with a windlass in the car. To the lower extremity of the rope is a strong vessel, which, immersed in the water, will operate as a drag, retard the speed of the Balloon, and thus give the power of working the sail. At certain distances along the rope, vessels containing floating ballast are attached. Two short ropes are likewise fixed to the hoop, that branch off to the Guide Rope, by the aid of which, and the windlass, the sail may with the greatest ease be set at any angle to receive the passing wind, and the Balloon will deviate more or less from the course of the wind, in proportion to the deviations of the sail and the resistance offered by the water-drag, which resistance may be in some degree controlled by depositing more or less of the line and ballast on the water. The small check in speed caused by the drag will be more than counterbalanced by the facilities it affords the aëronaut for proceeding in a direct line—for the uncontrolled course of a balloon is not direct, but serpentine—and likewise in availing himself of the strongest current within the range of the guide-rope, in lieu of being compelled to make a series of ascents and descents, as in the ordinary practice of the art. The reason of being obliged so to do is explained in a subsequent part of this article.



GUIDE ROPE AND WATER DRAG.

Hitherto, our remarks have applied only to the navigating of a Balloon across the sea. By substituting a heavy wire rope in lieu of the water-drag and floating ballast, the aëronaut may, with a Balloon of sufficient capacity, sail over the most extensive unexplored regions; and, if accompanied by a military draughtsman, obtain sketches of the most important features with the greatest facility. The more variable the wind for such an expedition, the better. As the Balloon must ever be in advance of the guide-line, a comparison of the two objects by means of the compass, will at all times indicate the direction of its course. To remove the doubts of those who may think the rope liable to get entangled, and fixed in trees or buildings, it is as well to state that it was used with entire success throughout the progress by Balloon from London to Nassau.

When we consider that the aëronaut is incapable of causing his Balloon, in its ordinary state, to deviate even a single yard from the direct course of the wind, and that a deviation of a single yard in the early part of his voyage may make all the difference between his gaining or missing the point at which he wishes to alight, we shall see reason to admit the importance of being able to effect a deviation, however slight. In a long voyage, such as one across the Atlantic, the gain would be strikingly displayed. Assuming the distance from New York to England to be 4000 miles, a deviation of only one degree at the outset would yield a latitude of 80 miles between the points within which the aëronaut would be able to choose his place of descent.

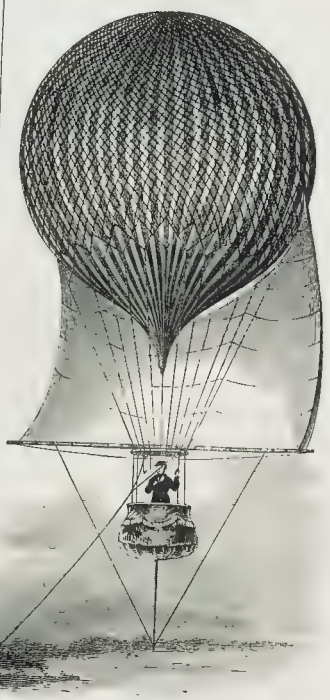
For the information of those who may not have turned their attention to the subject, it may be well to point out the principal obstacles the aëronaut has to contend with, as the doing so may lead to a more accurate judgment of the efficacy of the means proposed to neutralize their influence. These obstacles naturally divide themselves into two classes, namely, those which regard the powers of the Balloon throughout the period for which its services are required, and those which arise from the difficulty of securing the proper direction of its course. The reader is, probably, not unaware that, apart from the leakages of the Balloon, a variety of circumstances attends its progress through the air, by which, in ordinary cases, its power is gradually impaired, and ultimately overcome. One of the most formidable, is the difficulty of retaining the same elevation in the atmosphere, and thereby avoiding those fluctuations in the level of its course by which it is subjected to the alternate loss of gas by expansion, and consequent discharge of ballast in order to obtain an equivalent reduction of weight. The extent to which this condition of the art, exercised in the usual mode, is capable of operating, will be more readily appreciated when we observe that, at an elevation of three thousand feet, the density of the atmosphere is nearly one-tenth less than at the earth's surface. The gas, therefore, expanding as it ascends, occupies, at that altitude, one-tenth more space than under its original pressure. A Balloon, consequently, if fully inflated at the time of its quitting the earth, must, ere it attains that elevation, part with one-tenth of its contents; and this, too, without taking into account any unfavourable change in the temperature, which may probably attend the Balloon's transit into the higher atmosphere. To a Balloon of the capacity of the Nassau, which contains nearly 80,000 cubic feet of gas, this loss would amount to 8000 feet. Now the average sustaining power of carburetted hydrogen (coal gas) which Mr. Green employs, is about 60lbs. weight for every 1000 cubic feet. Consequently, the loss of power experienced in this slight ascent would be equal to 320lbs., much more than would be lost in a month by leakage from a good Balloon kept floating near the earth. Again, at the approach of night, or in its passage through clouds of vapour or under the influence of a shower of rain, a large quantity of moisture is absorbed by the Balloon, the netting and its appendages, frequently to the extent of two or three hundred weight, requiring, as a counterbalance, or the Balloon would descend, a discharge of ballast of corresponding amount. As the morning approaches, or the influence of increasing heat begins to act, this moisture is dissipated, and, there being no means of recovering the discharged ballast, the Balloon, lightened of its temporary incumbrance, rapidly ascends, the gas expanding in its course and rendering its further liberation necessary. These alternations continue to operate more or less frequently, at least once in every 24 hours, and, it is needless to add, must soon put an end to the power of the Balloon, however originally great.

This waste forms the chief obstacle to the continuance of aërial voyages for any length of time; but, by the adoption of the guide-rope, and its compensating appendages, Mr Green has contrived to accommodate the weight of his Balloon to the operations of the weather and atmosphere, without exhausting either his gas or his ballast.

A reference to the Engravings will make the process easily intelligible. As the machine descends, from any of the foregoing causes, a portion of the rope and floating ballast is deposited in the sea, thus lightening the Balloon of its weight in one way, exactly in the proportion in which it would be acquiring it in another, were it not for the expedient. The required elevation is thus preserved during the night, and the change of temperature consequent on the approaching day does not materially alter it, as the Balloon, in its renovated efforts to arise, has again to resume the weight of the rope and its appendages.

From the ease with which the sails may be shifted to any position, aërial navigation may be effected with two Balloons, on the principle of warping proposed by Mr. Mac Sweeny, of Cork, and published by that gentleman in the *Cork Chronicle* of Sept., 21, 1825, as follows:—"When two boats are floating on the water, at a distance from each other, but connected by a long rope, they move towards each other when the rope is pulled in one of the boats. Now, if one be a race boat, and the other broad, and badly adapted for sailing, this latter one will not move as rapidly as the race boat. Let us apply this principle to aërial navigation, and suppose two balloons, having their cars connected by a long rope, are floating with the wind at the same altitude towards the north, and when the aëronauts wish to deviate in some degree to the west from the line of the current, they may proceed thus:—If one Balloon be at the west side of the other, the aëronauts to the east should endeavour to impel towards the west, by pulling the connecting rope, and by working of oars or fins; while those in the car to the west, should present an extended flat or concave surface of silk, such as an open umbrella, to offer as much resistance as possible to the air,* and thus to check their motion to the east the result will be that one Balloon will move to the west more than the other will move to the east, on their approaching each other. When they have approached within a certain distance, and when it is desirable to cause them to separate as far as the connecting rope will admit, this may be effected by causing one of the Balloons to make a series of ascents and descents, and the connecting rope will prevent the Balloons from being hurried away from each other. When one of the Balloons has got to the west of the other, the connecting rope can be used as before, to fix the eastern one towards the west. The motion of the quick moving Balloon would be to the west in a calm, but, as a south wind is supposed to blow, motion will be in the diagonal of the parallelogram of the force of the wind and of the force of the warping. The slow Balloon can ascend to avoid the other when it approaches. The quick one will extend the connecting rope to allow warping to be repeated. Thus we make two Balloons approach with unequal velocities, and to pass and change sides, and make each in turn the means of warping the other. The Balloon that ascended can descend to its former level, and warping can be repeated. *When the quick or slow moving Balloon is mentioned, it is the lateral motion that is to be understood.* Both may be moving rapidly with the current, though in the lateral motion one can be made to move more quickly than the other."

* No apparatus can effect this object so well as the silk sails represented in the Engraving; as, by a turn of the windlass, they may be set at the best angle either to offer resistance, or to glide off in a lateral direction.



BALLOON, WITH SAIL UNFURLED.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH TO THIS COUNTRY.—We have reason to believe that their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, attended by some of the junior branches of the Royal family, contemplate paying a visit to her Majesty, in London, about the latter end of June or early in July.

DRAGONETTI'S WILL.—Dragonetti possessed a choice collection of musical instruments, the most valuable of which he has very distinctively bequeathed by his will, made only ten days before his death. He begs the liberty of requesting his Royal Highness Prince Albert to condescend to accept of his large violoncello, on which he played in the presence of his Royal Highness last year at the Concert of Ancient Music: it formerly belonged to the celebrated Signor Bartleman. To the Duke of Leinster a very large double bass, kept at his Lordship's mansion. His double bass, by Amati, he has left to Mr. Appleby. His celebrated double bass, being the instrument on which he played to him at public concerts and at some Church of St. Mark, at Venice. The violin used by Paganini he leaves to Miss Teresa Milanollo, the violinist, and a violin to her sister Maria. To the three daughters of Dr. Billing, physician, a guitar each. The double bass in the Italian Opera, Drury-lane Theatre, and all other, his first-rate instruments, consisting of double bass, violoncello, tenor, guitars, bassoons, French horns, and other instruments, to the number of sixty or more, he has bequeathed separately to professors, and others of his friends and colleagues of the Opera orchestra; and such as he may not have specifically disposed of, he leaves to Mrs. Keunedy, of Oxford-street, violoncello and musical instrument maker. To the British Museum he bequeaths all scores of ancient operas, and to the Italian Opera all scores of modern operas and farces since 1800. His instrumental music he leaves to Mr George Pigott; and all his vocal music, and compositions, unbound, to Mr. V. Novello. To the Duke of Leinster he has also bequeathed all the pictures, prints, and engravings, the furniture in his drawing-room, and expresses a wish that his Grace will place them in some one room in his town-house, and will forward twenty-four views in Venice to his seat in Ireland. To the Duchess, a valuable emerald set with brilliants. To Mr. Heath, one of his executors, a gold snuff-box, and to Mrs. Heath, a bracelet of fine chains, and one to her daughter. To Count Carlo Papoli he leaves all the books in his library, and his best paintings, and to make such selection from the pictures as he pleases. To the Philharmonic Academy of Cecilia, at Rome, he leaves an annuity of £20. His property was valued for Government duty at £5,000. The residue he directs to be held in trust for the purpose of inquiring whether there are any of his relations in blood living, to whom the same can be distributed according to law: otherwise he leaves it to the poor of the parishes of St. Mark and St. Simeon the Great, in Venice.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

KENILWORTH PRIORY.

The visitor to Kenilworth, with its romantic Castle full in view, might readily overlook the modest edifice lying a little to the left as he issues from the village, now occupied as an ox-stall: this, together with its ruined gate-house and a few other fragments, is all that remains of the Monastery founded, in the reign of King Henry the First, by Geoffri de Clinton, for canons regular of the Augustine order. Judging by the extensive traces of foundations, the buildings composing this Monastery must have extended over a wide space, and must have been a magnificent appurtenance to the Castle, the feudal and the ecclesiastical edifices being both beholden to the same founder. An interesting portion of the Monastery was brought to light not long since by the sexton while digging a grave; and, being wholly cleared, it was found to be the base of the Chapter House. Its form is octagonal, with buttresses. The burial-place of the Priors was discovered at the same time, containing stone slabs, which exhibit a curious variety of sculptured crosses in low relief. The Gate House is chiefly in the early pointed style, with subsequent additions of about two centuries later, within, is a very primitive arch, leading to a chamber adjoining the Chapel: it is pointed, and, without a key-stone, most unscientifically composed. The Chapel itself has a Norman basement, probably of the original foundation. In the upper part are two double windows of a rare structure: windows of a similar kind were visible in the Monastery of Black Friars—a venerable edifice in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is said to have witnessed the homage rendered by Baliol of Scotland to King Edward I.

The interior of the Chapel has been utterly ruined by its present destination, the walls being encumbered with rough timber, and the floor concealed by accumulated litter. The roof has been richly decorated with bosses and sculptured heads, but it is partly demolished, and partly concealed by the innovations of the feeder of fat oxen. Some of the details of this roof lie within the Gate House, and are worthy of observation.

KENILWORTH PRIORY.

The Parish Church, adjacent to the Priory, contains a remarkably sweet chime of bells, one of which originally belonged to the Monastery. The ancient custom of duly chiming the matins and curfew is still observed here; and the visitor sojourning at the hostel of worthy Master Miles, mine host of the Castle, may find such an interruption of his slumbers not unpleasant at the dawn of a summer morning; especially if such a reminiscence of the piety of early times should breed within him a train of thought in unison therewith—which, subsiding into reverie, will mingle with the dreams of another indulgence of an hour or so.

HERR KELLERMANN.

Christian Laurentz Kellermann, the celebrated Violoncellist, was born on the 27th January, 1816, in Randers, a small town in Denmark. He did not receive in his youth a musical education, as his father intended him for a merchant. He left Denmark in his eighth year to go to Vienna, where business required the presence of his relations. By mere chance, he was thrown into the musical world. His grandfather, who was a great amateur of the violoncello, had expressed a wish before his death, that one of his grandchildren should learn to play on his favourite instrument. This induced Kellermann's father to buy him a small violoncello for learning; in which he made such rapid progress, that he played in public concerts at Vienna in his thirteenth year; and in the following one he was admitted in the *Conservatoire* of Music, where he studied during four years, under the direction of Professor Joseph Merk. After he left the *Conservatoire*, he filled the situation of first violoncellist in different theatres until 1837, when he left Vienna to start on a professional tour. He started at Pesth, where he gave many concerts with the greatest success: from thence he visited the largest cities of the South of Germany. He then returned to Denmark, after an absence of twelve years, where he gave a series of brilliant concerts; he also met with a most flattering reception at Court, and was appointed principal private Violoncellist to his Majesty. On his passage through Sweden and Norway, he was received with such enthusiasm that the tickets for his concerts were all taken many days before hand. He subsequently obtained a permanent lucrative appointment at the Court of Denmark. His last journey through the north of Germany and Holland was a series of the most brilliant receptions.

HERR KELLERMANN.

Herr Kellermann arrived in London last month, and first appeared at Mr. Blewett's Morning Concert, where his performances was received with great enthusiasm. He has since played at several other Concerts, with equal success.

VERDI.

We offer to our readers, in the present number, a portrait of the great star o the musical world at this day—Guiseppe Verdi—on whose productions the fate of lyrical art would now seem to depend, as the great *maestro* whose works for the

SIGNOR VERDI.

last thirty years have had possession of the Italian lyrical stage. Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, are precluded from any longer wielding the pen for our profit -one by advance of years and exhaustion of mind, the other by premature death, and the third, alas! by a still more terrible fate—loss of reason. And amongst the young composers whose works are being daily produced in Italy, there is not one as yet that gives promise of future fame.

The works of Verdi are now well known and duly appreciated in England; for, though we have as yet heard but three operas of this great composer, fragments of most of his other works have found their way hither, and have been admired in the drawing-room or the concert room. Yet is his music eminently dramatic.

Never was a career so plainly marked out for any child of genius as that of Verdi; had he been any other than a lyrical composer, he would indeed have mistaken his vocation.

Verdi was born in an insignificant village of Lombardy, called Busseto. His family was poor, and unable to defray the expenses of a musical education for the young Guiseppe, who derived his first ideas on the subject from the organist of the village church. He soon found, however, friends, and, what is more, appreciators of the extraordinary talent he early manifested; and, by the intervention of these he was at length sent to Milan.

In an unfortunate season, at the "Scala" (1839), he brought out his first opera, "Oberto di San Bonifacio," a work which, though unequal in its parts, and displaying many of the faults of a young composer, nevertheless contained portions of extraordinary merit. But the young, unknown, and almost unfriended composer was not likely to meet a better fate than all the other writers, whose works that year had met with defeat at "La Scala;" for, as we have said, it was one o those seasons of continuous misfortune of which this theatre of late has had so many.

The work was, for a time, buried in oblivion, but at length exhumed by the kindness of a zealous friend of Verdi, named Pasetti in Marini. Mrs. Shaw, Signor Salvi, and the great *basso* Marini, all appeared in this opera, which created, on this, its second appearance, such a *fanatismo* as can only be witnessed in Italy. An *opera buffa* was the next work undertaken by our composer; but, during its composition, he lost his beloved wife, and, certainly, after that, his thoughts tended rather to the *serio* than the *buffo*. This work, however, has been reproduced lately at Venice, with a success that would not have been expected, considering the circumstances under which it was written. But Verdi's day of triumph was approaching. "Nabucco," known and admired in this country as "Nino," created a degree of enthusiasm extraordinary even in Italy. It was performed sixty times running, and, on each occasion, the actors had to retrace their steps from twenty to thirty times before the curtain, after the fashion of Italian theatres. "I Lombardi," the next work brought out, perhaps, enjoyed still greater triumph, on account of the brilliant talent of Frezzolini, whose style of singing is admirably adapted to do justice to the works of Verdi's school. "Ernani" is another of his most popular compositions. Then followed "Giovanna d'Arco," also performed in by Frezzolini, a magnificent work, and brilliantly successful, "Alzira," and "I Due Foscari;" the latter hardly equal to those we have named. The last work of the great *maestro* is "Attila," a highly dramatic and most original composition, with a degree of local colouring and effectiveness quite new to the lyrical stage. This opera, brought out at Venice with Loewe Gusseo Marini and Constantini, enjoys that favour which the works of this master always command amongst his countrymen. The enthusiastic appreciation in Italy of a composer of Verdi's stamp would appear strange to those who have imagined Italian musical taste to be represented by the sickly, sentimental compositions until lately classed as "Italian music," *par excellence*; but Verdi's works show that the "fatherland of song" has newer and more vigorous resources, and may give brilliant promise for the future.

We have only to add that our composer is thirty years of age, though looking much older. The traces of care and illness, as well as o. deep thought, are visible on his countenance. He lives quiet and retired; his active mind, however, is always employed, and he devotes a large portion of time to his musical and literary studies.

THE HIGHLAND DWARFS.

HIGHLAND DWARFS.

THESE three "wee" personages, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, had the honour of performing their national dances and songs, on Thursday evening (the 21st inst.), at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and a select circle. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the performances.

The three Highland Dwarfs are named Mackinlay, and are natives of the county of Ross; they were born in the parish of Lochcarron, and their father was a herd upon the hills of the district. The eldest Dwarf, Finlay (the central figure in the Engraving), is 23 years old, 45 inches high, and weighs 5 stone 11 lb. To the left is John, 21 years old, 44 inches high, and 5 stone 3 lb. weight; and, to the right, is Mary, 19 years of age, 44 inches in height, and 5 stone 10 lb. weight. The lads, in their native country, were employed in herding, collecting eggs, &c.; and the girl in knitting, sewing, &c. They wear the full dress of the clan of Ross—a tartan of dark green, and white and red narrow stripes; and the young men bear broadswords and steel targets. They give their very amusing performances daily, at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent-street.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE new play of "The King of the Commons," at this theatre, continues to increase in favour at each representation. We have engraved the last scene, in which *King James*, having brought about the union of *Madeleine* and *Malcolm Young*, gives the maiden to the young priest. The scene is the Audience-Room of Holyrood Palace; and the crowd of Spectators are Gentlemen of the Court, Yeomen of the Guard, &c. The plot of the piece was given fully in our Journal of last week.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE KING OF THE COMMONS," AT THE [illegible] THEATRE.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, AND THE YOUNG PRINCESS', MAY 25.

Lov'd Sov'reign of the Sister Isles,
Whose sceptre sways earth's fairest smiles
Whose camp has won true glory's smiles—
Whose first hails freedom at its helm!
Lady! around thy "hearted throne"
Britons their loyal homage pay;
Feeling thy happiness their own,
They greet thy New-born's natal day.

Another rosebud on the tree
Of Royal Brunswick's honour'd line:
Honour's eternally may be
That dynasty, whose path divine
Leads to the fane of public good—
Shunning Ambition's fatal spot,
Too often gain'd through British blood,
And scrfage of a nation's soil!

Una of Reality! who quitest
With love a lion-hearted land!
'Tis not thy rule, although the widest
That ever fell to Queen's command—

"The not so much thy sceptre's splendour
We love and laud as thine own fame—
The wife and mother, fond and tender;
All glad can hallow each dear name.

And welcome to the little stranger,
(Most homely words, but heartful still)
That cometh when no cloud of danger
Hangs o'er Victoria's dearest ill.
The gorgeous East expects our power,
And Justice carbs the lawless
" Kresa :"*

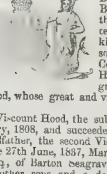
Columbia past her evil hour—
Holds out the olive branch of Peace.

May every year bring forth its blossom,
Most worthy of the parent stem:
Worthy of Britain's patriot bosom,
And of the world's first diadem.
Honoured, beloved (her virtue's meed),
Blest in her heart's fond ties,
May England's Queen with rapture read
Her eulogy in England's eyes.

* The Indian dagger. † "And read a nation's history in its eyes."—*Grey.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VISCOUNT HOOD.



Samuel Hood, Viscount Hood of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, Baron Hood in the Peerage of Great Britain, and a Baronet, was the son of the Hon Francis Wheler Hood, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, who was killed on the heights of Aire, in the south of France, on the 2nd March, 1814. Colonel Hood was himself the son of Henry, second Viscount Hood, and grandson of the eminent Admiral, Sir Samuel Hood, whose great and victorious deeds led to his elevation to the peerage.

Samuel, Viscount Hood, the subject of this notice, was born on the 10th January, 1808, and succeeded as third Viscount up on the decease of his grandfather, the second Viscount, the 25th January, 1836. He married, the 27th of June, 1837, Mary Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Tubitts, Esq., of Barton seagrave, in Northamptonshire, and has left, besi e two other sons and a daughter, an eldest son and successor, Francis Wheler, born the 4th July, 1838, now fourth Viscount Hood. The late Viscount died on the 8th instant, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

THE DOWAGER LADY ROTHES.

Charlotte Julia, Dowager Countess of Rothes, was the dau ghter of Colonel John Campbell, of Dunoon, and the second wife of George Wi lliam, tenth Earl of Rothes, to whom she was married on the 21st August, 1799. Her Ladyship had one daughter, who is now the widow of Major Augustus Wathen. The Dowager Countess died on the 21st instant.

FRANCIS HILDYARD, ESQ.

This gentleman, whose melancholy death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, on Thursday, the 21st instant, was the seventh son of the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Winestead, and was born in 1806. Mr. Hildyard, after passing through a university education, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 4th May, 1838. He first practised upon the Home Circuit, but he had lately joined the Northern Bar. His brothers, John Hildyard, Recorder of Stamford, Grantham, and Leicester, and Robert Charles Hildyard, are both distinguished members of the same profession. Mr. Francis Hildyard met his death while riding in St. James's-park, towards Constitution Hill. His horse suddenly shied, and, whilst the unfortunate gentleman was endeavouring to pull up the reins, his foot slipped out of the right stirrup, and, losing his balan e, he hung on for some time by the left leg, and then fell. He received a concussion of the brain, and never rallied afterwards. Being taken to his chambers, in Inner Temple-lane, he died there on the following Friday, at one o'clock. Mr Hildyard, though not a good horseman, was passionately fond of equestrian exercise, and, when in town, was in the daily habit of riding round the parks. He had fallen twice before from the horse which ultimately killed him.

The family of Hildyard, termed by Camden, a Knightly family, is one of the oldest in the realm, and deduces its pedigree through a long line of distinguished ancestors, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., became possessed of the lands of Winestead, in the County of York, and have since been settled there. Mr. William Hildyard, the late father of the gentleman whose death we here relate, married Catherine, third daughter of Isle Grant, Esq., of Ruckland, in Lincolnshire, and by her has had issue ten sons: of the nine now survivi g, six are beneficed clergymen; two, barristers; and one, a merchant at Rio de Janeiro.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT on THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 4th, 1846, when will be performed, for the last time this season, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Louisa Rivière, Middle Sarabbini; Zerlina, Madame Castellan; Don Giovanni, Mr. Formes; Leporello, Sig. Lablache; Masetto, Sig. F. Lablache; Il Commendatore, Sig. Zoto; Don Ottavio, Sig. Mario. With various Entertainments in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, comprising the Talent of Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Julie Taglioni, Mdlles. Mogador, Desplaces, Cesson and Mdlle. Josephine Gosselin. M. Guerra, M. D'Antin, and M. Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'Clock.

THE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN. M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE (FOR ONE MONTH ONLY) M. Jullien has the honor to announce that, under cover of the success of his Winter series of Concerts and flattered by the kind and liberal patronage now so generously extended to him, he has resolved to establish an ORGANISING AND PERMANENT BAND, which will form the nucleus of the Entertainments will be precisely the same as those so recently performed by Her Majesty's Command, and are eulogised by Her Majesty's Journals in terms so flattering as to render such eulogy unnecessary. At Two o'Clock.—Mr. Batty begs to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the celebrated General Tom Thumb, who will appear in the Drama of HOP O MY THUMB, at this Theatre, on MONDAY, June 8th, and during the Week.—Box-office open from Ten o'Clock.

KELLERMAN, BATTU, KUSMAN, and ROUSSELOT. The Last Concert but One of the Season will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY, JUNE 15, in the GREAT CONCERT ROOM of her MAJESTY'S THEATRE, when all the most distinguished artistes both vocal and instrumental, now in London, will, for the first time, appear together on the same platform. Tickets, to be specially dedicated at all the principal Music and music-sellers, and of M. BENEDICT, 9, Manchester-square.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Forty Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will continue his LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, previous to his final departure to America.—The little General will appear every day and Evening in all the Costumes and Performances in which he had the honour of appearing three times before her Majesty, and at all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours of exhibition, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half past Seven to Nine o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Children under ten years of age, Half-price.—All Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their dates.—After Nine o'clock each evening, the General appears in his New Car by the City of London Theatre, Bishopsgate-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SIXTH CONCERT will take place TOMORROW EVENING, when will be performed, Mozart's Symphony in E Flat, Beethoven's in A, Lucas's Overture to The Hypocrite, &c. Both vocal Pieces by Mozart. Sir John M. Gore Booth, Bart., and Lucas. Pantalia, Oboe, Mr. A. Lavigne. Leader—Mr. Blagrove. Conductor—Mr. Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s., to be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Addison and Hodson, 210, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, June 5, will take place a PENTECOSTAL PHANTASIE of Handel's Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Rainforth, Mr. Sidney, Mr. Machin, and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 300 performers. Tickets, 3s. each. Reserved Seats, 5s. each. Gallery 2s., for the Public Rehearsal, on Wednesday next. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. BOWLEY, 55, Charing Cross, Mr. RICE, 102, Strand, or of Mr. MITCHELL, 39 Charing Cross THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—In consequence of many persons having been disappointed in not witnessing the additional atmospheric effects in the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, they will in future be repeated every half hour instead of every hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five, and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued

DAY EXHIBITION.—Panorama of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary —Classic Ruins—Mont Blanc and Mountain Pass, &c. &c.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Interior Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Pass, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. RYAN'S NEW and Interesting LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY and PHILOSOPHY of DIVING, at Half-past Three Daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Eight o'Clock. Professor HACHENBERG'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments. Daily MACINTOSH'S ENGINE for CONDENSING GOLDEN'S PATENT ELECTRIC ENGINE for exceeding and descending Inclined Planes. FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY. the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, on an EXTRAORDINARY CUTTING MACHINE. In addition SCENES in the OREGON TERRITORY are up on the NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS PORTRA TS (unsurpassed since the GOVERNMENT and ARMY of LAHORE suggested by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The DAY HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price

GO TO VAUXHALL ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 1ST.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES GRAND REGATTA This REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 2nd and 3rd days of JUNE, when the following Prize will be awarded for

The GRAND CHALLENGE CUP ..... Entrance £5 5s.
The LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP ..... Entrance £5 5s.
The STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP, for Gentlemen's Boats ..... Entrance £3 3s.
The DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP ..... Entrance £1 1s.
The TOWN CHALLENGE CUP, for one-oared boats ..... Entrance 5s.
The SILVER WHERRIES (Cooper Medals), Presentation Prize, for Amateurs in Pleasure Boats. To cross the DIAMOND SCULLS (Presentation Prize), for Amateur Scullers. Entrance, £1 1s.
A SILVER WHERRY (Presented by Henley Amateur Scullers.
Silver Medals will be presented to the Winners of the Cups.
Entrances must be duly made with the Secretary, at Mrs. Wil bore's, Catherine Wheel Inn, Henley, on or before the 15th day of June next. JAMES NASH, Secretary

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TO CHESS PLAYERS.

THE CHESS PLAYERS' CHRONICLE for JUNE contains a Collection of Original Games, unrivalled in their beauty and variety. Any one who will be found the latest Games just published by St. AMANT, HOWITT, HAWKINS, SCHULTZ, &c. &c. Splendidly illustrated by the first Masters of the Day. In the Office of Price 1s. 6d. and of HURST, 37, King William-street, and of all respectable Booksellers in town and country.

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In Weekly Nos. 3d.; Monthly Parts 1s. Quarterly Vols. 2s 6d., cloth, gilt,
MOORE'S PICTORIAL LIBRARIANS.—I. SHAKESPEARE No. 20, May 30 Sonnets and Lover's Complaint. Part 3. 3rd Quarterly Volume. Vol. 3, containing Parts 9 to 12, Portraits of Shakespeare, and 2 Views of his Birthplace. 2s., cloth, gilt. Also, POEMS, 10 Double Numbers, 2s. Portraits, 2s 6d. cloth, gilt. II. BALLADIST, a Collection of Ballads. No. 39, May 30. Hermit of Warkworth. Part 9 and Quarterly Volume. Vol. 3. Portraits, 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt. London: HERBERT, Pater-noster-row.

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PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy those instruments is H. TOLKIEN'S, 26, King William-street, London-bridge, near the Monument. He manufactures his pianofortes himself, and can therefore warrant every instrument he supplies. 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a 6½ octave piano, in handsome rosewood case, with fine tone, for 1000 guineas.

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OPENING OF "THE VICTORIA FOUNTAIN," ON THE STEINE, BRIGHTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

painter seems to have a craving as instinctive and unaccountable as a turkey cock's antipathy to scarlet. Lawrence, though he exhibits nothing this year that approaches in unity and rich sobriety of effect to his portrait of Mr. Cunningham (we may be wrong in the name, but the picture was exhibited two years ago), has portraits of the Ven. Archdeacon Berners and his wife a happy, kindly, unpretending couple, who beam benevolently from the canvass, with as little stiffness or constraint as if they had been caught chatting with the painter, without the least notion of sitting for their likenesses. The colour may be a thought snuffy a sin easily fallen into in the effort after truth, richness, and recession combined. But the portrait deserves the highest praise for the highest merits a portrait can have—fidelity to nature, unforced ease of attitude, and reality or vitality of expression

There is a portrait of "Poor Duncan," painted by himself, wild and rather exaggerated, but possessing value as a work of art, independent of the melancholy interest which attaches to it as a memento of great promise unfulfilled, and enthusiasm prematurely nipped by death.

A "Portrait of a Lady," by Sant, strives after a combined effect of moonlight and lamp-light, in a bold, and, considering the difficulty, a tolerably successful attempt. But why choose so unusual a method of illuminating dress and features —half leaden, half lurid—unpleasant in effect however truthfully rendered? The same artist has "An Orphan Child" (373), very charming in attitude, and showing a feeling for *chiaro scuro*, more legitimately indulged, or more happily, at least, than in his ambitious full-length.

We must not omit mention of a very sweet and unpretending picture, "Miss Gertrude Calmady," by Stonhouse, in which the artlessness of girlhood is given without any affectation, and with great charm of colour.

There is a production of extraordinary finish every wrinkle reproduced ("Portrait of Samuel Tudor, Esq , aged 83") by P. Corbett, very [illegible] and showing an unnecessary expenditure of minute labour. [illegible] "Heathcote" of the one, and the "Gevartius" of the other, for illustrations of our meaning.

In miniature, we have several of Thorburn's forcible achievements, with all the effects of easel pictures compressed within the limits of an eight-inch frame. This hardy son of the north is spoiling us for the minuter finish and pleasing but microscopic graces of Ross and Carrick. The latter has an admirable likeness of Lablache We miss the elegance and masterly ease of Richmond among the Water-Colour Exhibitors.

We must now pass to "genre," as we are forced to call it, for want of a compendious English word.

The time of Charles II., and the contemporary epoch of Louis XIV., are favourite ones with our painters of *genre*. They furnish richness of costume, and piquancy of theme. Mr Frith's picture (of which we furnish an Engraving) [illegible] of Molière, where Monsieur Jourdain is [illegible] perhaps, [illegible] year's Exhibition. It has the [illegible] expression. [illegible] the ren-[illegible] had suppressed, [illegible] The servants are enjoying the scene, and Nicole is [illegible]

Mr [illegible] of the same class, "Buckingham rebuffed by fair and [illegible] Miss Stewart, [illegible] not so dramatically treated as [illegible] Buckingham, nettled [illegible] A court wit, [illegible] with stories [illegible] the next room [illegible] Mr. Ward's "Disgrace of Clarendon," [illegible] dramatically treated, but hard and [illegible] to a terrace with forced composure. The pomposity characteristic of Hyde has been successfully caught by the painter. But this is not one of Mr Ward's happiest works.

MADAME [illegible] DISCOVERS HER HUSBAND AT THE DINNER [illegible] PAINTED BY W. P. FRITH [illegible] EXHIBITION OF THE [illegible]

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid —SATURDAY, MAY [illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 214.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846. [Sixpence. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

PEACE is again endangered on the other side the Atlantic; but it is one thing to contemplate war as a possibility, or even to talk of it as desirable for the purpose of exhibiting national prowess, and quite another matter to be actually plunged into it. It is one of a large class of human affairs that show brightest at a distance. Then the glitter hides all that is repulsive, all that comes out with such terrible distinctness on a nearer examination. The cost, present and prospective, begins then to take a definite shape; the merest glance into that vortex which draws down million after million of pounds, or dollars—as if gold and silver, the precious things of the earth, were mere "bubbles as the water hath"—is enough to give pause to the most quarrelsome of nations. We hope the examples of France and England will be viewed by younger nations rather as things to avoid than to imitate; both countries have incurred an enormous debt, to pay the interest of which the industry of all future generations is mortgaged, life being made more difficult to each individual; deep-rooted hatreds and jealousies, poorly balanced by memories of what are called national triumphs, remain to both, always active and always perilling that state of peace which the most moderate and enlightened men of each feel to be their truest advantage. One war poisons the hearts of men for ages. Next to lightly engaging in it, lightly to speak of it seems to us not only a national error, but almost a national crime.

Of this deplorable error it is impossible to acquit a large and influential section of the American people. War with England has, for a long time past, been spoken of as if it were a thing of the lightest and most trivial character; that cloud has blown over for the present, yet the mischief it has done in the commercial community can hardly be estimated. But the War party must, it seems, exhibit their disposition to quarrel in some direction, and at this moment the United States are engaged in hostilities with the Republic of Mexico.

If actual experience of how expensive war is, even on a small scale, should indispose the Americans to engage in it on a large one, the pending conflict may not be without its uses. The Northern Republic can gain nothing from it but an accession of Southern territory, which, while Texas is, as yet, unpeopled, would be but a superfluous appendage to her immense possessions. Future ages may see the Anglo-Saxon race ruling the dominions of the once haughty Spaniard; history has furnished events stranger and more improbable than future Jacksons and Polks sitting on the throne of the Montezumas; nay, we believe that the tendency of human events is in a direction that will lead the world to some such result. But the time is scarcely yet come. Degenerated as the Spanish character may be, it has still energy enough to keep its own, if not to make the wisest use of it. All that misgovernment can effect to ruin a state, and render the finest natural resources valueless, has been done in Mexico. Revolutions without number, presenting every phase and degree of change, except change for the better, have made men indifferent to everything; and, with an unsettled Government, a bankrupt treasury, a disorderly army, and not even the shadow of a fleet, a war would seem to present to Mexico the last thing wanted to ensure her ruin.

But the name and forms of state and empire last longer than the more solid qualities of wealth and strength. Mexico has no navy; but she can summon one into existence by a word—one that is always built, armed, and manned, for any purpose, however desperate, and that asks no pay from the state it serves, requiring nothing but license to plunder the enemies of those who employ it. The buccaneering spirit is as active now as in the days when there was no peace between the subjects of European states "beyond the Line." The prospect of gain held out by the great commerce of America to those who may be "let slip" upon it, would cover the Atlantic with legalised pirates, and put in action an amount of desperate ruffianism, the mischievous consequences of which would be felt by every trading nation, though the United States would suffer the most. Reprisals of the same kind could not be made, for Mexico has little or no trade; in fact, the very superiority of the Northern Republic in external wealth would render it liable to the deepest injury. Mexico is in that very happy and independent position enjoyed by those who "have nothing to lose."

On the other hand, an invasion and conquest of any very considerable part of the Mexican territory by a United Sates army is scarcely within the possibilities. The nature of the country on the northern frontier of Mexico renders military operations excessively difficult; large bodies of men cannot be moved, even when unopposed, without many preparations; effective warfare is something more than a hunting excursion; and unless the whole male population of the States is seized with that universal martial enthusiasm which converted the France of the Revolution into a nation of soldiers, we do not see how a great army is to be raised. The despotic states of Europe can compel every man

"PYRRHUS THE FIRST" AND SIR TATTON SYKES" CONTENDING FOR THE DERBY STAKES AT EPSOM.—DRAWN BY J. F. HERRING, SEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to march forth and fight; they have all, in the unsparing conscription, an instrument unknown to Constitutional Governments. In these last, the national enthusiasm is trusted to resist invasion; but, in ordinary times, or for an aggressive war, the soldier must be hired and paid like other labourers. Let our own annual estimates speak as to the cost of an army, and let the Americans ask themselves if they are prepared to pay the expense of such a body, or to raise money on credit in order to do it. One of the two they must be prepared for: if the nation at large is so smitten with warlike enthusiasm as to be ready to rush southward, rifle in hand, to engage in as many campaigns as may be required in the *Terra caliente*, as the French army rushed to the frontiers in defence of the Republic in 1794, well and good. The States may then wage war on the strength of that impulse. But if this is not the case, there is nothing for it, save the plan of the "Old Country" —to enlist men and pay them: this costs money, and necessitates either very heavy present taxes, or loans, by which last expedient the burden is not lessened, but distributed over future generations, equally crippling the strength of the nation. With the known temper of large bodies of the American people on the subject of taxation, we apprehend a difficulty in the matter.

It is an absolute blessing to mankind that the nations of Europe have found out a better investment for capital than gunpowder. England and France will want all their gold for a generation to come, to make their railways; they have none to spare even for loans on the "best security." The most promising of silver mines in Potosi would find its shares at a discount: we doubt if a war loan required by the United States would be proposed with much better prospects. We say nothing here of the chance of "repudiation," which rises dim and doubtful in the distance—an additional element of uncertainty. How America can carry on an external war, is yet a problem: we wish she would leave the solution unattempted, for we have found it on all occasions, and with all results disastrous. Her War of Independence was defensive, even in which we were exposed to the disadvantages arising from distance and local circumstances, which she is going to encounter, in some respects, in an aggravated form, in Mexico. There America had a resource in the sense of patriotism and a stirring cause—worth many armies. In an aggressive war, these fail. Perhaps Mexico may be destined to furnish the Americans one of those dear lessons of which England has had so many—not without salutary effects.

"PYRRHUS THE FIRST," AND "SIR TATTON SYKES."

We are now enabled to fulfil our promise to the reader, and something more—in portraits of the Winner and the Second Horse, at the race for the Derby Stakes on Wednesday week; both from the pencil of Mr. J. F. Herring, sen., Animal Painter to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

PYRRHUS THE FIRST is a first-class race-horse, of golden chesnut colour, with marks of white on his hind legs, and a blaze on his face; fine blood head and light neck; deep shoulders; muscular thighs, and hocks well let down; height, 15 hands 3 inches. He had only appeared in public once previous to the Derby for the Newmarket Stakes, at the First Spring Meeting, where he won cleverly PYRRHUS is the property of Mr. John Gully.

His contest with "Sir Tatton Sykes," which Mr. Herring has so faithfully depicted upon our front page, shall be narrated in verse of the "quadrupedante" measure:—

> When Pyrrhus the First came the last to the war
> Which rattled so long round the ramparts of Troy,
> They all look'd upon him as though he were far
> Inferior to Paris, or wish Fanny Boy.
> The sequel soon proved they were in the wrong box,
> The lion of the "Hall" footed "it upon their eyes;
> And Priam dis-covered that all his young cocks
> Were *imparis grassis* to bear off the prize.
>
> When Pyrrhus the Second stood up against Rome
> (The Corso was but in its infancy yet),
> The knowing ones told the young blood to go home,
> For the Roman breed was all Italy's pet.
> The King of Epirus knew what he was at,
> And beat his opponent almost into loathing.
> At last he was second: but what about that?
> 'Twas "Cæsar aut nullus"—a neck or else nothing.
>
> And now at the Derby a Pyrrhus is found
> (Right well may the Gully be proud as the owner),
> Which match'd against prime ones, still beat them all round,
> And flung back "their chaff" on its liberal donor.
> The famous Son Tulloch was blown as a bullock,
> The Fancy Boy, Per. colt flimsy as scarce—
> Brocardo and Hatton (the Royne would add Hatton)
> Escaped from the rack, and gave delat to Pyrrhus.
>
> Then a health to King Pyrrhus, and Sir Tatton Sykes,
> And joy to their owners, wherever they be;
> At Epsom—Newmarket—"mong Doncaster "lukes"—
> Few seeds can excel them for beauty and free
> Action and vigour. Again may they figure,
> Together with 'Cardo, for worthy is he;
> May Stubrick, that true brick, escape Epsom's rue-brick,
> And all worthy sportsmen be brimful of glee.

* Whence his surname. So pedigree in Lempriere. † Achilles.

IRELAND.

MURDER IN GALWAY.—On Thursday evening (last week) a poor man named Mannion, in the employment of Sir M. D. Bellew, was waylaid on his return from the fair of Mount Plough by three ruffians, who beat him so severely that he died the following night. One of the ruffians named M'Gee was arrested by the police after a chase of three hours. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner and his two companions.

THE CROPS.—From every part of Ireland the intelligence of the state of the crops is most cheering.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. Mr. Smith O'Brien was the subject of prominent discussion at the Repeal Association, on Monday. Mr. O'Connell intimated that he had given notice of a motion for that day, "That the Association should take into its consideration the best method of conveying an expression of nations gratitude to William Smith O'Brien." Mr. O'Brien's conduct was condemned at a public banquet shortly, and that a public procession should escort him into Dublin on his way from Limerick, and mould their adoption, which was passed by acclamation.—Another resolution was then passed, requesting Mr. O'Brien to accept the amount of the fees paid by him to the Sergeant-at Arms of the House of Commons, upon his liberation, out of the funds of the association; after which, Mr. O'Connell praised the Government for what it had done towards Ireland, but said he was sorry that his praise of the Ministry could not extend to all the Government measures for instance, to the odious Coercion Bill, brought in by that scavenger, Lord Lincoln, who wanted to make a present of Mr. O'Brien's opposition to that bill! banquet shortly, and that a public procession should escort him into Dublin on his way from Limerick, and mould their adoption, which was passed by acclamation.—Another resolution was then passed, requesting Mr. O'Brien to accept the amount of the fees paid by him to the Sergeant-at Arms of the House of Commons, upon his liberation, out of the funds of the association; after which, Mr. O'Connell praised the Government for what it had done towards Ireland, but said he was sorry that his praise of the Ministry could not extend to all the Government measures for instance, to the odious Coercion Bill, brought in by that scavenger, Lord Lincoln, who wanted to make a present of Mr. O'Brien's opposition to that bill! He was, however, happy to say that there was no fear of such a calamity falling upon Ireland. The learned gentleman concluded by reading a series of resolutions, to the effect that Mr. O'Brien should be entertained at a public

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings to-day, but the attendance at first was not numerous.

THE CORN BILL.

Lord STANLEY presented some petitions against the Corn Bill; and then gave notice that he should move for a copy of an address from the House of Assembly of Canada upon the subject of the Corn laws.

Earl DALHOUSIE then explained what he had stated on Thursday last in respect to this subject, and assured the House that he had given a faithful answer as far as he could as to the existence of another address. He certainly did not know that there had been another address when he gave the answer in question. He did not know of the existence of another despatch till the next morning. This he stated upon his honour as a Peer.

Lord STANLEY expressed his opinion that there could not be the slightest shadow of an imputation upon the noble Earl. The high character of his noble friend was too well known to have rendered any explanation necessary. As the despatch was to be laid upon the table, however, perhaps he might be excused if he made a few remarks upon the subject. The noble Lord proceeded to make some explanations with regard to his last speech. That was clear, he said, that Canada had expressed apprehensions upon the subject of Free-Trade. This had been denied but within twelve hours an address had arrived from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, conveying the echo of the opinions and the apprehensions which he (Lord Stanley) had expressed. He deeply regretted that the address did not arrive before the second reading of the bill, but he yet hoped it would not be too late. (Hear, hear.)

Earl GREY maintained that when the subject was first brought before the Assembly of Canada, no such apprehensions had been expressed, but they had passed resolutions expressing a desire to co-operate in the measure. Whatever their apprehensions were, he was convinced that they had no foundation

The Duke of RICHMOND then presented several petitions against the Corn-bill.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Earl FITZWILLIAM gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move a resolution to the effect that this House would not give its sanction to any railway bills until the bills at present before both Houses of Parliament had been disposed of.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE then moved the second reading of the Customs Duties (Tariff) Bill. The noble Earl entered at considerable length into the duties that at present existed, and those which it was proposed to reduce by the present measure. The Duke of RICHMOND opposed the bill—after some discussion, the bill was read a second time, and the Committee appointed for Monday week. The House then adjourned.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

It is most gratifying to state that her Majesty's health progresses very favourably. The following bulletin was issued on Monday morning:

"Buckingham Palace, Monday, June 1,
Nine o'Clock, A.M.

"The Queen and the infant Princess continue well.

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no further bulletins will be issued."

THE NAME OF THE YOUNG PRINCESS. It is stated that the infant Princess is to be named Elizabeth, after the "Virgin Queen," whose reign was among the most brilliant in the annals of English history.

THE COUNTESS OF NORBURY'S FETE CHAMPETRE. The Countess of Norbury gave a *fête champêtre* on Monday, at Gordon House, Fulham, which was honoured with the presence of a large number of the aristocracy. The carriages began to set down company shortly after two o'clock. The guests entered the grounds by the wicket-gate, where they were received by the noble hostess, after which they passed through the flower gardens to the lawn on the south front of the mansion, from which spot a beautiful view of the river scenery is obtained. Here sofas and ottomans were placed in every direction, and the younger branches joined the festivities, first within the mansion, and subsequently on the lawn, to the music of Jullien's orchestra. In this manner a most delightful afternoon was passed, and it was nearly seven o'clock before the party began to separate. Refreshments of the most *recherché* description were served during the afternoon in the dining-room.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WEATHER. The weather during the week in the metropolis, has been intensely hot. It is stated that in a situation exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the thermometer was actually as high as 126. Upon several occasions during the week, the thermometer has been as high as 98 in the sun, and at 85 in the shade

VICTORIA PARK.—This new popular place of resort at the East end of the metropolis was a great source of attraction during the holidays. It was visited on Whit-Sunday alone by upwards of 20,000 persons, and by about 5,000 each on the three following days. Since Easter it has been twice visited by Royalty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert having made an inspection on his return from the grand consolidation of the Sailors' Church, and the Duke of Cambridge about a week forwards.

WELSH SCHOOL.—The Governors and Subscribers to the Welsh Charity School presented Mr. Parry with an elegant piece of plate, on Thursday, as a testimonial for services rendered gratuitously to this Establishment for a period of forty-three years

THE GRAND POLISH BALL ON MONDAY NEXT. Several distinguished foreigners, among whom is Prince Louis Napoleon, are expected to attend this fashionable and attractive entertainment

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE POST OFFICE.—In consequence of the inquiry instituted at the General Post-office, before Mr. Peacock, it is stated that preparations are being made in the Postmaster-General's Office, for an extensive series of alterations throughout the entire departments of the inland and letter-carriers' offices, both general and metropolitan. As far as can be at present learned, the alterations will consist in a complete classification of the whole of the officers; the substitution of fixed scales of salary; the abolition of the "early delivery" in all walks, and the abandonment of the system of payment by fees. It is also stated that the *Directory* will be purchased of the present owner, suitable compensation being allowed for the officer's outlay, which that gentleman has given in as follows:—Machinery, £1,500; types, £2,000; lease of premises, 100 guineas per annum for 20 years, expenses of selling, &c., forming a total of nearly £5,000 per annum. It is said to be the determination of his lordship to take off the bells from all the walks, and to compensate the men, so as to give the public the opportunity of posting at the receiving-houses and at the chief offices until the latest moment prior to the despatch, consistent with the necessary regulations for the safety of the duty. It is not decided whether there will be an amalgamation of the General and London district offices at present; but it is most probable that eventually such will the case. The delivery of General Post letters, it is said, will be extended in the afternoon, and other offices opened for the general facilitation of the duty. Some alteration is also to be made in the salaries of the junior clerks, and in those of the messengers of the inland-office. The district letter carriers and stampers have also, within the last few days, received the command of the Postmaster-General to prepare and send forward an exact detail of their duties and emoluments.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO RAILWAY LIABILITY.

In the Court of EXCHEQUER, on Wednesday, in the case of Henry v Goldney, a decision of some importance was given in reference to the liability of Provisional Committeemen.

The case was brought before the Court upon an argument on demurrer.

The facts, as gathered from the arguments, appeared to be, that the plaintiff supplied goods to a railway company, and, finding some difficulty in procuring payment, brought separate actions against no less than thirty persons, who had been advertised as provisional committee men.

Several of the defendants in these actions had pleaded in such a manner as to involve issues in fact, which stand for trial at Nisi Prius.

One of the provisional committee men, named Ede, was said to have left England after the action against him had commenced, and the present defendant pleaded the pendency of the action against Ede as matter of estoppel. To this plea there was a demurrer.

Mr. Crompton, for the plaintiff, now submitted that the plea could not be sustained. Here the defendant was not twice sued, and it was competent for the plaintiff to go in and sue all the parties indebted to him until he recovered his debt. Mr. Ede, against whom the other action was brought, was a stranger to this, and it would lead to the greatest injustice, if, because an action was brought against one man, who, it might be, would retreat to the Continent, and avoid the service of the writ, another joint debtor could not be sued. The plea was no answer to the declaration.

It was observed from the Bench that the proper mode of pleading would have been for the defendant to plead the non joinder of the other contractors, and not to make it a matter of pleading against Ede as matter of estoppel.

Mr. Bramwell, for the defendant, commenced by stating that the plea was bad. The plaintiff, who got only thirty different actions, and recover in each. He would then be paid his debt thirty times over.

The Court observed, that if once the debt was satisfied, the plaintiff could not be allowed to levy over again. If plaintiff had judgment, and defendant pleaded the non-joinder of a second man, the Court would interfere to prevent him by motion or *audita querela*.

Mr. Bramwell contended that the plea was good upon precedent, and cited [illegible] in support of this view. He also suggested [illegible] the Court would turn that which was a joint contract, into one which was a several one.

The Court was unanimously of opinion that the plea could not be sustained. The whole body of Provisional Directors made themselves jointly and severally liable to the plaintiff, and, although he could obtain the benefit of his judgment against one, there was no reason why he should not proceed against all. If it was a joint debt only, the defendant might now plead the non joinder of his co-partners. The cases cited were not applicable, and, according to the established principles of pleading, the plea was undoubtedly a bad plea. Upon these grounds the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff, and against the demurrer.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S STATUE.

PRECEDENTS FOR EQUESTRIAN STATUES ON ARCHES.

(To the Editor.) June 2d, 1846.

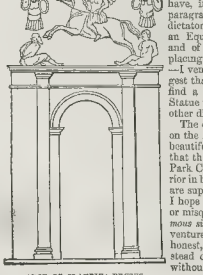
SIR,—In compliance with your request, I willingly send the Engravings, (which you heard were in my possession) of "Precedents for Equestrian Statues on Arches," taken from Montfaucon; and I rejoice at the opportunity afforded me of contributing to undeceive a misled and deluded public!

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND ARCH, AT HYDE PARK CORNER

On Sunday, I went to Wilton to see the Statue of Marcus Aurelius, which bears about the same proportion to the Arch on which it stands, as the larger Statue of the Duke of Wellington will do to this Arch on Constitution Hill! I send you a rough sketch, which I made on the spot, as well as one of the Group intended for Hyde Park Corner; and also one of Claudius Drusus. "An Emperor proceeding to Victory"—which was sent to me by the Rev. Mr. Lillicot, of Torquay. Marcus Aurelius is riding across the Arch; so is Claudius Drusus; and so are the other Precedents to which I refer you.

ARCH FROM MONTFAUCON.

I agree with *Bp*, the yesterday Correspondent of the *Times*, and I cannot join in the cuckoo cry for Precedent! But, for the comfort and consolation of those who do—and who have, in speeches, and letters, and paragraphs, pronounced the most dictatorial condemnation of placing an Equestrian Statue on an Arch: and of the "additional atrocity of placing the Horse astride the Arch"—I venture, in all humility, to suggest that their difficulty will be to find a Precedent for an Equestrian Statue upon an Arch placed in the other direction.



ARCH OF CLAUDIUS DRUSUS.

The effect of the Marcus Aurelius on the Arch at Wilton is strikingly beautiful; and I have no doubt that the effect of the Group at Hyde Park Corner will be as much superior in beauty as the Statue and Arch are superior in size and grandeur! I hope I shall not be misunderstood or misquoted, as if I meant that *enormous size* constitutes beauty; but I venture to declare my humble, but honest, feeling and opinion, that, instead of an "*Atrocious monstrosity*, without precedent, and in violation of every rule of art or taste," the Group

ARCH OF MARCUS AURELIUS, AT WILTON.

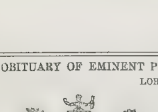
which I hope to see in its place on the day of Waterloo, will prove not only the largest but the finest in the world!

I am, &c.

F. W. TRENCH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LORD DOWNE.



THE Rev. William Henry Dawney sixth Viscount Downe, in the peerage of Ireland, and an English Baronet, was the second son of John, fourth Viscount, by his wife, Laura, only daughter and heir of William Burton, Esq. He was born the 20th of May, 1772, and succeeded to the title the 18th Feb., 1832, on the demise, without issue, of his eldest brother, John Christopher, the fifth Viscount. The Rev. William Henry, the late Viscount, married, 6th June, 1811, Lydia, only daughter of John Heathcote, Esq., of Connington Castle, and leaves, beside two daughters, a son and successor, William Henry, now seventh Viscount Downe, who married, in 1843, Isabel, daughter of Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, and by her has a family. The late Viscount died on the 23rd ultimo, in the 75th year of his age, at his seat, Beningbrough Hall, Yorkshire.

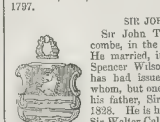
The family of Dawney, Viscounts Downe, is an old and distinguished house: the family came into England at the Conquest. An ancestor, Sir William Dawney, was made a General by Richard Cœur de Lion, when, having slain a Saracen Prince, and afterwards killing a lion, the knight cut off the paw, and presented it to the King, who immediately, in token of approbation, took a ring (still in possession of the Dawney family) off his finger, and, presenting it to Dawney, ordered that, to perpetuate the event, he should bear, as a crest, a demi-Saracen, with a lion's paw in one hand, and a ring in the other. The first Viscount was Sir John Dawney, M.P. for York, who was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, the 19th May, 1680. From him the present Viscount directly descends.

LORD WODEHOUSE.

John Wodehouse, second Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in the county of Norfolk, and a Baronet, was the eldest son of John, first Baron Wodehouse, by Sophia, only child and heiress of Charles Berkeley, Esq., of Bruton Abbey, in the county of Somerset, and niece of the last Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. John, second Baron Wodehouse, was born on the 11th of January, 1771, his Lordship, previous to inheriting the family honours, represented the county of Norfolk in several successive Parliaments. In politics he was a Tory. His Lordship succeeded to the Peerage on the demise of his father, the 29th May, 1834: he married, the 17th November, 1796, Charlotte Laura, only daughter and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Wilton Park, Norfolk, by whom he leaves a numerous issue: he is succeeded in his honours by his grandson, John, now third Baron Wodehouse, the elder child of his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Wodehouse, who died in 1834. The late Baron had been declining in health for some months back, yet his death occurred rather suddenly on the 29th ultimo, at his seat, Kimberley Park, Norfolk.

The family of Wodehouse traces its descent to a very remote period in English history. The motto on its escutcheon testifies its fame; for it, as well as the arms, crest, and supporters, were granted by Henry V. to John Wodehouse, as a reward for the valour he displayed on the field of Agincourt. The creation of the baronetcy of this family dates the 29th June, 1611, and the creation of their peerage the 26th October, 1797.

SIR JOHN TREVELYAN.



Sir John Trevelyan, the fifth Baronet of Nettlecombe, in the county of Somerset, was born in 1766. He married, in 1791, Maria, daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, in Kent, by whom he has had issue five sons and five daughters, all of whom, but one son, survive him. Sir John succeeded his father, Sir John Trevelyan, the fourth Baronet, in 1828. He is himself succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Walter Calverly Trevelyan, the sixth Baronet, who married, in 1835, Paulina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn. The late Baronet, who had attained the venerable age of eighty-six, died at his seat, Nettlecombe Court, Somerset, on the 30th ultimo.

The family of Trevelyan is of ancient Cornish origin, having possessed lands in Cornwall prior to the Conquest. The baronetcy was conferred on George Trevelyan, Esq., of Nettlecombe, the 24th January, 1662.

PETER PURCELL, ESQ.

This gentleman was a great coach proprietor, and an Alderman of the City of Dublin, and was distinguished there as a forward and active supporter of the extreme Liberal party in politics. He has also, well known as an able agriculturist: his letters on the cultivation of land had great popularity, and led to the formation, in Ireland, of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society.

Mr. Purcell died on the 29th ultimo, at his town residence, in Rutland-square, Dublin. He is reported to have left behind him a fortune amounting to nearly £170,000.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARCUS BARR, C.B.

This distinguished soldier was not only at the splendid victory of Maharajpoor, under the walls of Gwalior, on the 29th of December, 1843, but also at the recent glorious victories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, on the banks of the Sutlej, during which campaign Colonel Barr held the high office of Acting Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces. Thus he saw the commencement, progress, and final success of a series of triumphs which will be ever memorable in the history of India. He received his mortal wound at Sobraon, and died on the 26th of March, at Kussowlies, near Simla.

Colonel Barr is most honourably mentioned by Lord Gough and Sir Harry Smith, in their despatches from the seat of war. Sir H. Smith says:—"Colonel Barr was universally beloved and respected throughout India. As a soldier he was pre-eminent, and the tears of scores rolled down the veteran cheeks of that bravest of men, our Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, when we talked of our most valiant comrade."

SIR SPENCER LAMBERT HUNTER VASSALL, K.H., CAPTAIN, R.N.

This gallant officer, who died on the 29th ult., at his residence, 28, Hyde-square, Gardens, was the eldest son of the late Colonel Spencer Thomas Vassall (who fell at the head of his regiment, the 38th Foot, at the storming of Monte Video), by Catherine Brandeth Backhouse, his wife, daughter of the Rev. D. Evans, D.D., and represented a junior branch of the Vassalls, Barons de Gourdon, in France, derived immediately from John Vassall, Alderman of London, who equipped and commanded two ships of war against the Spanish Armada. Sir Spencer was born 17th May, 1795, and entered the Royal Navy in May, 1812, under Sir Home Popham, on board the *Venerable*, 74. In 1819 he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Iphigenia*, 42, Captain Hyde Parker: in 1820 served under Captain Vernon, in the *Blossom*, 26, and, in 1824, joined the *Prince Regent*, 120, the flag-ship of Sir Robert Moorsom, in the Mediterranean. In the following year Lieutenant Vassall was in the *Ranger*, 28, under Captain Lord Henry Thynne, sitting out for the South American station, and, in April, 1827, joined the *Ganges*, 84, bearing the flag of Sir Robert Waller Otway, by whom he was promoted to the command of the *Eclair* sloop, in the ensuing July. His advancement to the rank of Commander had then already taken place, his commission dated 30th April, 1827. After paying off the *Eclair*, in Sept. and following, Captain Vassall remained on half pay until the 24th November, 1831, when he was appointed to the *Harrier*, a new 18 gun corvette, in which vessel he served with much distinction on the East India station. In 1835 he brought her home and paid her off at Portsmouth, subsequently to which his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, for the gallantry he had displayed in attacking and destroying several extensive settlements of ferocious and dangerous pirates in the Malaccas. Sir Spencer married, in May, 1844, Letitia, only daughter of the late Edward Berkeley Napier, Esq., of Pennard House, Somerset, and widow of the Rev. E. H. Pulsford, a Canon Residentiary of Wells.

ESCAPE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE FROM HAM, AND ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

LAST week we announced the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from the fortress of Ham. The Prince has since arrived in London, and has been much seen in public. On Monday he was at the St. James's Theatre, to witness the French plays. Several versions of the Prince's escape have been published, but we first take the Prince's own account of it, which we translate from a letter addressed by the Prince to the Editor of the *Journal de la Somme*:—

"My dear M. Degeorge,—My desire to see my father once more in this world made me attempt the boldest enterprise I ever engaged in. It required more resolution and courage on my part than at Strasburg and Boulogne, for I was determined not to submit to the ridicule that attaches to those who are arrested escaping under a disguise, and a failure I could not have endured. The following are the particulars of my escape:—

"You know that the fort was guarded by 400 men, who furnished daily 60 soldiers, placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison was guarded by three gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance, afterwards traverse the inside court, before the windows of the commandant's residence; and, arriving there, I should be obliged to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers.

"Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My good and faithful valet, Charles Thelin, procured a smock-frock and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes), and, after shaving off my moustaches, I took a plank on my shoulders.

"On Monday morning I saw the workmen enter, at half-past eight o'clock. Charles took them some drink, in order that I should not meet any of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the *garçons* (turnkeys), whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the others. Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and, at the bottom of the stairs, I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately, I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and succeeded in reaching the yard. Whenever I passed a sentinel or any other person, I always kept the plank before my face.

"Passing before the first sentinel, I let my plank fall, and stopped to pick up the bits. There I met the officer on duty, but, as he was reading a letter, he did not pay attention to me. The soldiers at the guard-house appeared surprised at my dress, and a drummer turned round several times to look at me. I next met some workmen, who looked very attentively at me. I placed the plank before my face, but they appeared to be so curious that I thought I should never escape them, until I heard them cry 'Oh! It is Bernard!'

"Once outside, I walked quickly towards the road of St. Quentin. Charles, who, the day before, had engaged a carriage, shortly overtook me, and we arrived at St. Quentin. I passed through the town on foot, after having thrown off my smock-frock. Charles procured a post-chaise, under pretext of going to Cambrai. We arrived, without meeting with any obstacles, at Valenciennes, where I took the railway. I had procured a Belgian passport, but nowhere was I asked to show it.

"During my escape, Dr. Conneau, always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and caused them to believe I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me at liberty before I could be persuaded to quit France, if I would not consent to dishonour myself. It was also a matter of duty that I should exert all my powers to be able to console my father in his old age.

"Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge; although free, I feel myself to be most unhappy. Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship, and, if you are able, endeavour to be useful to my kind Conneau. LOUIS NAPOLEON."

The *Morning Post* gives the following details:—

"The fortress of Ham is a large squared building, having at each corner a round turret. It was built under Louis XI. Within the Castle there is a large square, on each side of which are different buildings: one of these served as a prison.

"The Prince was watched closely by a battalion of the line. Beside the *Commandant du Place*, there were also a superior commander of the town and fortress, a special *Commissaire de Police*, and three turnkeys. These guardians were constantly at the door of the prison, and were commanded to follow the Prince whenever he went to take a walk on the ramparts. There were six sentries inside, and three outside the door.

"The fortress is put in communication with the country by two draw-bridges, each of them having constantly a guard of more than thirty men, under the command of an officer. The iron gates were always shut and locked, and when opened, they were so by a sergeant and a private, who were relieved every twenty-four hours. Besides this, there was at the entrance-door a room for a porter, where any person going in or out was to be seen.

"It was very difficult to elude such close vigilance. However, different proposals were made to the Prince for these six years to facilitate his escape. The Prince always declined such offers, unwilling to quit France without strong reasons, and fearing that his liberty should be a cause of conflict, or that those persons who with reluctance fulfilled their duty should in any way be exposed.

"The Prince, however, at length determined to seize a good opportunity, and to trust his project to no one except the two persons he had with him, namely, his friend, Dr. Conneau, who would always share his captivity, and Charles Thelin, who never quits him, and is at the same time his secretary and *valet de chambre*. Both Dr. Conneau and Charles Thelin had permission to go to the town.

"The Prince, being of late positively made sure that all the steps of his friends in Paris with the Ministers had proved unsuccessful, and seizing upon the opportunity of several workmen being on the spot to make different repairs, he resolved on taking the clothes of one of them, and to start in that disguise. The difficulty was not only to pass the guards and soldiers, but also to make his way amidst the workmen, who, if they did not discover that he was the Prince, might at least be surprised at having a stranger among them. Moreover, he might have been met by the director of the works, the guards of artillery, and other *employés*, who are so numerous in France.

"Notwithstanding these difficulties, it was resolved that Charles Thelin should ask the commander of the fortress permission to go to St. Quentin, and that he would provide a conveyance openly for that purpose, as had already been done on different occasions. The Prince, after choosing the early part of the morning for effecting his escape, put on a carpenter's clothes, and got a board, which he carried on his shoulder to conceal his face whenever he found himself in a dangerous situation. Charles Thelin was to go before the Prince, in order to attract the attention of one of the guards, whilst Dr. Conneau was retaining the other. But, when once the Prince was in the yard, Thelin was to follow him, in order to call on any one who might address the Prince as a workman. Everything was ready for Saturday, the 23rd; but, owing to some visits from Paris, the intended escape was postponed to the following Monday. Accordingly, on Monday morning, the workmen being already in the fortress, the Prince shaved himself, blackened his hair, put on a blouse, and a board on his shoulder. Although the workmen had been drawn into an adjoining room, scarcely had the Prince left his room when he met several of them, whom Thelin fortunately called to him. But it was necessary to pass two guards, who were standing at the bottom of the stairs.

PRINCE NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

"Whilst Thelin was speaking to one of them, the Prince came face to face with the other guard. But, fortunately, the Prince put the board in such a way as to prevent the guard from seeing him.

"The Prince at last reached the yard safely, and passed the soldiers and workmen employed in the fortress, avoiding being known by putting his board on that side from which he apprehended being looked at. When out, he was overtaken by his faithful Thelin, who had already provided a vehicle, and in that way the Prince arrived at St. Quentin, after throwing into a field the clothes that had served to disguise him.

"The Prince crossed St. Quentin on foot, whilst Thelin was getting a post-chaise ready. They were very soon at Valenciennes, where they crossed the frontier with Belgian passports. They then proceeded to Ostend, whence they proceeded to England, and the Prince arrived there before his disappearance was known in Ham."

The *Journal des Débats* says—"It appears certain that Louis Bonaparte crossed the frontier of Belgium at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the very day of his escape. On leaving his apartment, at seven o'clock A.M., the Prince was dressed as a workman, and carried under his arm a shelf of his own library. He had taken the precaution of shaving off his mustachios and whiskers, which made it impossible to recognize him. He paid the positions liberally, recommending them to drive as fast as possible, being desirous to overtake a rich Englishman, who was going to Brussels. He reached Valenciennes at half-past two o'clock, stopped there an instant, and asked the postmaster if he would consent to keep his carriage, his intention being to continue his journey to Brussels by the railway, and to return in a few days. Having received an answer in the affirmative, Prince Louis, without waiting until his servant had settled his account, repaired by a back street to the station of the railroad, and departed by the first train. He must have arrived at Brussels in the evening of the 25th, the day of his escape."

The *Siècle* publishes a letter from M. Poggioli, denying that Prince Louis Napoleon had ever demanded his release from captivity of the King or his Ministers. He had been recommended to write such a letter, a copy of which was sent to him, but he had peremptorily refused to sign it. The only favour he had asked was to be allowed to visit his aged and infirm father, pledging his word of honour that he would return to Ham after fulfilling that duty.

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte has written a letter to Sir R. Peel, and one to Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador. We subjoin a translation of the latter:—

"London, May 29, 1846.

"M. le Comte,—I come frankly to declare to the man who was the friend of my mother, that, in quitting my prison, I have not been actuated by any idea of renewing against the French Government a war which has been disastrous to me, but only to be enabled to go near my aged father.

"Previous to my taking this step, I made every effort to obtain from the French Government permission to go to Florence, and I offered every guarantee consistent with my honour; but, finding that all my applications had proved unsuccessful, I determined to have recourse to the last expedient, which the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Guise adopted in similar circumstances, under Henry IV.

"I beg, Monsieur le Comte, that you will inform the French Government of my peaceable intentions; and I hope that such a spontaneous assurance on my part will shorten the captivity of my friends who still remain in prison.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

"To Monsieur le Comte de St. Aulaire."

To prove that the Prince has done everything that was in his power to obtain his liberty by way of negociation, we give the copy of a letter he wrote to Louis Philippe, and the answer he received to it:—

(Translation.)

Fortress of Ham, Jan. 14, 1846.

"Sire—It is with the greatest emotion I come to request of your Majesty, as a great favour, the permission to quit France, were it only for a short time, I, who for the last five years have found in the breathing of the native air a large compensation to the torments of captivity. But my son and aged father standing in need of my attentions, to obtain my liberty he has applied to several persons, known to be devoted to your Majesty, and I feel it a duty incumbent upon myself to do anything that lies in my power to attain that object.

"The Council of Ministers having deemed it to be beyond their competence to accede to the request I have made of going to Florence, after taking the engagement of giving myself up again as a prisoner as soon as the Government would express that wish, I come, Sire, confidently to make a call on the feelings of humanity of your Majesty, and to reiterate my request, which I entrust to your high and generous interference.

"Your Majesty will, I am confident, appreciate at its true value a step which binds beforehand my gratitude; and, sensible of the lonely situation, in a foreign land, of a man who, when on the Throne, deserved the esteem of all Europe, I hope you will comply with the wishes of my father and my own.

"I beg your Majesty to accept the expression of my deep regret.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE."

To this letter, M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, answered that the request of the Prince could not be complied with, because to obtain the Royal clemency it was necessary that the grace should be deserved and avowedly asked for.

Since that time a great many influential persons, both English and French, continued to take steps for the setting at liberty of the Prince; but to no use. It was only when all hopes had vanished, and that the news concerning the health

THE FORTRESS OF HAM.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

of his father became more alarming, that the Prince determined to have recourse to the only means left to him.

A letter from Paris says: "The general belief here is that the escape of the Prince was contrived at by the Government, as the only means of getting out of the difficulty about his release. Count Montholon could long ago have obtained his liberation; but, with a mistaken notion of honour, he refused to accept of it unless Louis Napoleon should be also released. The Count was permitted to come to Paris for his health, two years ago, on parole; and, when there, it depended upon himself to return to prison or not. The truth is, that the greatest indulgence has been shown at Ham to all the prisoners confined there for the *échauffourée* of Boulogne, and the Government will be glad of the excuse now offered for setting them free. The Government professes to be very indignant at the report that it has connived at the escape of Louis Napoleon, and will, therefore, make a show of a desire to recapture him; but such an event would be even more disagreeable to it than to the Prince himself."

A meeting of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers has taken place, to consult on the line of policy to be adopted towards Prince Napoleon Louis, and it has been agreed that, until they receive instructions from their different Courts, they will abstain from personal intercourse with the Prince. The ex-King of Holland, father to Prince Napoleon Louis, possesses immense wealth, and makes a noble use of it in relieving the poor and unfortunate. He resides chiefly at Florence.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

THE second exhibition of flowers took place at the gardens of this society in the inner circle of Regent's Park, on Wednesday afternoon; and for once the weather was as favourable as could well be desired. Nothing, indeed, could exceed the fineness of the day, and the ladies, arrayed in every fashion and diversity of costume, were in their glory. Vast numbers were present, and the aspect of the scene was brilliant and exhilarating in the extreme, heightened as the enjoyment was by the triple military band, which played lively operatic strains without intermission during the whole of the time.

The "show" was a very fine one, and the specimens for which prizes were awarded were more varied, if not more beautiful, than upon any previous occasion. They were placed in tents in the vicinity of the conservatory at the end of the broad walk, and many an apostrophe of admiration was uttered by the crowds as they oscillated to and fro, and contemplated the richness and delicacy of the floral hues. But the gaiety of the company afforded quite as much entertainment to the visitors; for it is not often that so splendid an *ensemble* of aristocratic elegance and *recherché* millinery has been met with.

The walks on the east side of the gardens, the fancifully disposed flower-beds, and the verdant shrubberies, not forgetting the artificial stream which steals placidly round the foot of the mound, came in for a large share of approval, and were handsomely and becomingly eulogised by the promenaders who saw them for the first time. The laying out, in short, of this district is very tasteful; and that so much picturesque effect should be accomplished in so small a space is highly creditable to the ingenuity and contrivance of the designer.

The principal prizes were as follow: First gold medal to Mr. Fraser, Lea-bridge-road, for a collection of 30 stove and green-house plants; and to Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., for 15 exotic orchids. Second gold medal to Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Normen, Esq., for 30 stove and green-house plants; to Mr Hunt, gardener to Miss Trail, for 20 ditto; to Mr. Ayres, gardener to J Cook, Esq., and to Mr. Rae, gardener to J. J. Blandy, Esq., for 10 exotic orchids. Third gold medal to Mr. Hunt, for 15 Cape heaths; and to Mr. Plant, for 15 exotic orchids. First silver-gilt medal to Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for 10 stove and green-house plants; to Mr. Barnes, for 15 Cape heaths; to Mr. Dom, gardener to F. G. Ox, Esq., for 10 exotic orchids; to Mr. Cock, Chiswick, for 12 pelargoniums; to Mr. Dobson, Isleworth, for ditto; to Mr. Parker, Roehampton, for ditto, to Mr. Gaines, Battersea, for ditto; and to Messrs. Lane and Son, Berkhampstead, for 12 roses in pots.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the train was proceeding from Greenwich to London, a young man named Charles White, an engine cleaner, in the employ of the South-Eastern Railway Company, fell from the platform beneath the carriages, and before he could be extricated his legs were broken in two places, and he was otherwise dreadfully injured. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired in dreadful agony shortly after.

FIRE IN SMITHFIELD. Early on Monday morning a fire broke out upon the premises, 25, Cow Cross-street, West Smithfield, occupied by Mr. J. Smith, a tinplate-worker, and seven or eight other families. The flames originated in the first-floor front, tenanted by a Mrs. Pemberton. It appears that while the occupier was standing at the street door talking to a friend, an alarm was raised by a person that the premises were on fire. Without loss of time the party rushed up stairs, when a most distressing scene presented itself, the bed on which his child was sleeping was completely enveloped in flames, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the child could be rescued; as it was, it was most severely burnt about the body. The mother, in running out of the room with her offspring, came in contact with one of the windows, and was most severely cut about the face. The child was quickly removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The street door of the burning house having been left open, it caused the flames to be draughted up the staircase with the greatest impetuosity, and very speedily they had obtained the complete possession of the floor in which they commenced.

THE FATAL STEAM-BOAT COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.

ON Saturday morning an inquest was held at the Session House, Chapel-street, Liverpool, on the bodies of John Roach, aged 40, and Patrick Geoghan, aged 45 years, before Philip Finch Curry, Esq., the Borough Coroner, who had met their deaths in consequence of the late collision of the *Rambler* and the *Sea Nymph*. After several witnesses had been examined, the Court adjourned until Monday.

On that day it was resumed, and some seamen both of the *Rambler* and the *Sea Nymph* were examined, but no new fact of consequence was elicited, and another adjournment took place.

The inquiry was resumed on Tuesday. Several seamen were examined, who stated that the *Sea Nymph* was pursuing her usual course at the time of the accident. The evidence turned chiefly upon nautical points and technicalities. The inquest was once more adjourned.

The result of the inquiry was, a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of £200 on the *Sea Nymph*.

THE INQUEST AT THE MAGAZINES.

On Wednesday the inquest was commenced at the Magazines, before Mr. Churton, the Chester Coroner, upon the thirteen persons killed by the late collision between the *Sea Nymph* and *Rambler*, and whose bodies lie buried in Liscard Chapel-yard. Only six of the bodies were identified, namely:—James Lally, an old man 70 years of age; Bridget Fury and her infant son, Owen Fury; Martin Ford and his daughter, Bridget Ford; and Patrick Charles O'Malley, a lad. The seven other bodies were so dreadfully mangled that identification was rendered impossible. After the six had been identified, the Coroner adjourned the Court until ten o'clock on Tuesday next, to afford time for the inquest at Liverpool to be concluded, and to enable the witnesses and professional gentlemen there engaged to attend before him at the Magazines.

THE LATE COLLISION ON THE MERSEY.—THE TUMBLER ASHORE.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

THE visit of this distinguished Prince to Paris has closed during the past week. On Monday, his Highness took his farewell of M. Guizot; and, in the evening, visited the Royal Observatory, where he was received by M. Arago. On Tuesday, his Highness sent to the Prefect of the Seine the sum of 12,000f., to be divided amongst the poor in the twelve arrondissements of Paris.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

Ibrahim was to leave Paris on Wednesday for the Royal Château, at Eu; and was to embark at Dieppe, for England, in the *Gomer* steamer. This is confirmed by the *Observer du Havre*, which states that "orders have been received at Havre to send a pilot who is well acquainted with the English coast to Cherbourg. This pilot was to go on board the *Gomer*, (the steamer placed at the service of Ibrahim Pacha), who has accepted the invitation of Queen Victoria. The Prince will embark at Dieppe."

Extensive preparations have been made at Mivart's Hotel for the reception of the Prince, who, with a suite of forty persons, was expected to arrive on Friday. A Contributor has penned the following welcome:—

Prince of the land whose mighty name
Looms mystically on the soul,
The Land of Egypt—soil of fame—
Source of the arts, which loved to roll
Forth to the world the tide of thought,
Whereof the Greek and Roman drank.
The land where Man his wonders wrought,
From Pyramid to Desert Tank!

Prince of renascent Egypt, hail!
Welcome to Albion's friendly shore!
The red Cross and the Crescent pale
Their fratricidal feuds deplore.
Lands, distant once, now join each other,
Science has conquered space and time,
Man now meets man as friend and brother;
Binds heart with heart and clime with clime.

Son of the Nile, whose deathless land
Rives in renovated bloom,
As at the touch of Moses' wand,
Sprang water from its rocky tomb,
Few dazzling scenes of mingle war
Await thee here—few songs of glory.
Peace chains Ambition in his car,
And casts down Moloch's altars gory.

Though not unknown Britannia's spear,
Though not unheard her vengeful thunder,
Witness ye waves of Aboukir!
Witness ye pyramids of wonder!
Reluctantly our country draws
The sword; but drawn will rarely sheath it
Till the rash foes to peaceful laws
Are prostrate in the dust beneath it.

Pacha! far nobler prospects rise
Over the ruins of war's madness;
Beneath thy Father's guidance wise
The very Zaara laughs with gladness.
Thy beauteous land, with plenty laden,
Reaps no but peace to knit its throne,
Which, from the Delta's shore to Aden,
Thy path with blessings shall be strown.

Look round on England! Hope and wealth
Beams in her eye, and lights her cheek.
View her fair fields—her marts of wealth
Her wondrous manufactures! Seek
In these her fame, her glory's key—
The spring of all her worth and pow'r,
That wed her to th' exulting sea,
And brings her kingdoms for her dow'r.

Yet, no Sesostris, England. Kings
Are chained not to her car. Her rule
Is love't, not dreaded, from the springs
Of wild Ontario to Cabool.
The Monarch chainer is laid low:
Sways the Napoleon of Peace.
That brought down France to shame and woe
Thy bade her fame and joys increase.

Thus be thy model, valiant Prince!
Europe and Asia golden ink
Is Egypt. May thy deeds evince
Thee as the Friend of Man! We drink
The cup of welcome. May the Son
Rival the Sire's mature career;
Bring, like the Nile, abundance on
The land e'en o'er the Desert drear!

Over the ruins of war's madness;

Of the heir to the Pachalic of Egypt, a half-length Portrait, with a brief Memoir, appeared in No. 148 of our Journal. The present whole-length was sketched during the Prince's recent visit to Paris.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 7.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 8 Thomas Paine died, 1809.
TUESDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.—Lilly the Astronomer died, 1681.
WEDNESDAY, 10 — Oxford shot at the Queen, 1840.
THURSDAY, 11 Corpus Christi St. Barnabas.
FRIDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.
SATURDAY, 13.—Battles: Naseby, 1645; Marengo, 1800; Friedland, 1807.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending June 13.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
0 34	0	1 23	1 0	2 13	1 52	3 2	2 37	3 51	3 40	4 35	4 50

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NAPOLEON'S SNUFF-BOX.

(To the Editor.)

Lambert's Place, Mulhouse, May 28, 1846.

Looking over your highly interesting Number 213, dated May 23, 1846, I discover the Illustration of the "Box presented by Napoleon to the late Lady Holland, bequeathed by her Ladyship to the British Museum." Now, it might, perhaps, not be uninteresting to relate the circumstances under which the Imperial gift was offered to and received by the late Lady Holland, which circumstances might be briefly resumed as follows: In 1803, the late Charles Fox (Lord Holland) visited the French capital, and was received in a very flattering manner by Napoleon, who, to mark his esteem, sent to Lady Holland a beautiful snuff box, the lid of which was formed by the very valuable cameo presented formerly (in 1797) to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI. at Tolentino. This fact being known in England, one of the High Tory Lords of the time (1802)—give me leave not to write down his name—addressed some poetical lines to Lady Holland, endeavouring to persuade her not to accept the jewel. The piece contained seven stanzas, and began thus—

Lady, reject the gift, 'tis stain'd with gore, &c.

The greatest English poet of all times, (old "Billy" excepted), Lord Byron, having become aware of this, he immediately addressed a very facetious mural to Lady Holland, containing, in four lines, persuasion, eulogium, and satire, which caused a great deal of mirth at London. The piece ran thus—

Lady accept the gift a hero wore,
In spite of all this e'egant stuff,
Let it serve stanzas written on a hare
Prevent your Lady ship from taking snuff.

The facts afterwards proved that Lord Byron's counsel had been followed, and the High Tory Lord's advice rejected. At last report of Lady Holland's elevated mind is the very bequeathing of "the Box" to the British Museum.

A CORRESPONDENT.

"*S*," *Adelaide, South Australia, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to insert it.*

"*A Young Man*" *should provide himself with "Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar."*

"*W. C.*"—*Abercrombie's Gardener, improved by Mean.*"

"*C. T. D.*" *should read more closely our brief notice of the French pictures in question.*

"*K. F. Z.*" *Ireland, should apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.*

"*Post Prælia Præmia.*"—*We are not in the secret as to the expected brevet.*

"*A Country Surgeon*" *may proceed in safety, if the circumstances of the case be correctly stated.*

"*W. H. G. G.*"—*Thanks.*

"*Lady Fanning.*"—*To remove freckles, apply the following lotion with linen or a camel hair pencil: mix one drachm of spirit of salt with half a pint of soft water and half a teaspoonful of spirit of lavender.*

"*W. R.*" *is thanked for his Sketch of Hagglesburg; but the subject is not eligible for illustration.*

"*J. G.*" *wishes to ascertain who has contracted to light Rome with gas.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Wales.*—*We mentioned in our last that Lord Granville Somerset is younger brother of the present Duke of Beaufort*

"*A. C. H.*" *Lord Beaconsfield is brother of Lord Melbourne. He was formerly well known in the diplomatic world as Sir Frederick James Lamb, G.C.B. His estimation in the Peerage took place in 1839.*

"*W. J. K.*" *James or Freeman's Naval History will afford the information required as to Lord Cornwallis's action.*

"*Cantabor and Sophus*"—*An Attorney, although LL.D. of Cambridge or Oxford, cannot practise as an Advocate in Doctors' Commons.*

"*A Subscriber of a Year.*" *No.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *We could in instance many Commoners' families which can deduce an unbroken male line of descent from the period of the Conquest. The following are (the number required by our Correspondent) occur to us at once: Perrers, of Ilsington, co. Warwick; Cary, of Tor Abbey and Falston, co. Devon: Grimston, of Grimston Garth, co. York; Fitzherbert, of Worden, co. Lancaster; Blount, of Maple Durham, co. Oxford; and Bastard, of Kitley, co. Devon.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *A commission cannot be purchased in the Royal Horse Artillery. The officers are always kept from the Cadets at Woolwich.*

"*The Son of a Subscriber.*"—*Mottoes may be assumed or changed at pleasure.*

"*Horatia.*"—*Frances, widow of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, died on the 4th of May 1831.*

"*U. L. G. B.*"—*The present Colonel of the 66th Bengal Native Infantry is Major-General Robert J. Lister.*

"*A. B.*," *Dorset.*—*The pay of an Ensign in the East India Company's service is 180 rupees per month, which sum includes the allowance for gratuity, tent, and half batta. The pay of a Lieutenant, 224 rupees per month.*

"*Senior Fidelis*"—*The gentleman in Blackstone places on the Table of Precedence Colonels, Doctors, Esquires, Gentlemen, and those below them, in this order immediately after younger sons of Baronets.*

"*E. J. B.*," *Bromyard.*—*Thanks for the Programme.*

"*Exeter.*" *The majority of the Illustrations of the War with the Sikhs, which have appeared in our Journal, have been copied from Sketches, never before engraved, from the portfolio of Mr. G. T. Fepp, the traveller.*

"*O. A. B.*," *Devon, will be eligible for the Government situation; and the "family register" will, doubtless, suffice.*

"*A. H. S.*"—*The paymaster of the Royal Navy is lodged safely with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and principally with the First Lord. Neither commissions nor promotions are to be purchased, as in the Army.*

"*Mortlake Terrace, Middlesex.*" *Thanks for the Programme.*

"*Exiler

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A man named John Towny, residing at Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday committed suicide, having first murdered his wife. It appears that the deceased and his wretched partner were the parents of three children, the eldest of whom, a girl about 13 years of age, went to the lodgings occupied by his parents, a second pair back, in the house in question, about four o'clock in the afternoon. She knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, the girl looked through the keyhole, and saw her father in a position which led her to believe he was in a fit. Having given the alarm, the door, which was locked, was burst open, and Towny was found quite dead, suspended from the bedstead. A paper was found pinned to his coat, which contained a statement of the motives that induced the unhappy man to commit the rash act, viz., the dread of approaching starvation Towny carried on the business of a jobbing tailor, but had been out of work for a considerable period.

About three quarters of an hour after the discovery of his dead body, in pushing the bedstead nearer the wall, the body of his wife was discovered on the floor under the bed. The poor woman was also quite dead, and from the appearances presented, it was evident she had been inhumanly strangled, and that she must were tied together, and were tightly and convulsively clasped. It is said she was given to drinking, and it is supposed that her husband, on going home soon two o'clock, found her lying on the bed intoxicated, and that he thereupon was decided to put her hands. The act of strangling her was not accomplished without a struggling noise, which excited the notice of the neighbours. They called out supposing them to be fighting, and the noise ceased, the woman being unable to offer much resistance, either from the effects of the liquor she had drunk, or, as is conjectured, from the operation of some drug which had been administered, without or without her own consent, by her husband. The ill-fated woman was at the time of her death in daily expectation of her confinement.

It is rumoured that Towny or his wife made application to the parochial authorities for temporary relief during the period of her confinement, and that relief was refused them unless they went into the workhouse, with which condition Towny could not bring himself to comply. Three children are made orphans by this lamentable occurrence, which, from the circumstances of the unfortunate condition, the accident refusal to give her temporary relief, and the misery which they were known to have endured during the period of the husband being out of work, has created the greatest sympathy in the neighbourhood.

THE POISONING CASES IN NORFOLK.

In consequence of the disclosures which have been made in the course of the private inquiry instituted by Sir James Graham, J. Pilcrim, Esq., one of the Coroners for the county of Norfolk, opened another investigation on Monday morning at East Rushton, a village three miles distant from Harpisbrugh, on the bodies of other persons, related to the deceased, Jonas [illegible], who are supposed to have died from the effects of poison administered.

The empanelling of another jury to inquire into the [illegible] was rendered necessary, it being understood to be the result of very important [illegible] revelations Lagness, had been made to the officers to the Coroner. It will be remembered [illegible] exhumed at the Hasborough hill House, of this village, [illegible] of the bodies examined at the parish church-yard, including the deceased Jonathan Banks, who died from arsenic, and although an open verdict was returned, there is no doubt was entertained that the poison was wilfully administered by old Banks's wife was supported by parochial relief, and had made himself very disreputable in the neighbourhood by two or more suspected acts of arson, and other crimes of an abandoned character. The result of subsequent inquiries is to attach considerable suspicion as to other deaths in the family, and it was at length arranged that the [illegible] bodies should be exhumed for the purpose of [illegible] them minutely examined.

By the list that has been handed to the Coroner of the suspected victims, we find, in addition to the bodies of Jonathan Balls, the supposed murderer, his wife Elizabeth, Samuel, Ann Elizabeth, and Elizabeth Ann Postle, his grandchildren whose deaths were enquired into at the former inquest; that of Anna Peggs, a grandchild, who died on the 7th of June, 1836, in her eighth year, and was buried at Ingham Chapel. From some unexplained circumstance, it was exhumed about three weeks after it had been interred. Mr. Pilcrim held an inquest upon the body, and a surgeon considering that it had died from fever, and not from any post mortem examination necessary, a verdict of natural death was returned. This child, like the rest, appears to have been taken ill immediately after a visit to it aged grandfather, what is more remarkable, had no medical attendance. The next on the list is Maria Green, daughter of Mrs. Green (another daughter of old Jonathan Balls's victims was a months old, and died on the 20th December, 1835, and was buried at East Rushton. The infant had been with the grandmother, and, while there, was attacked with illness and shortly expired. [illegible] no surgeon being called to it. Next, the body of William Green, also a grandchild, aged two years, died on the 31st of October, 1841, and interred at East Rushton. He had also been to his grandmother's, and was seized with illness on his return home; and lastly, Martin Green, of the same family. She died when 15 months old, after visiting old Balls' house, and was buried with the others, in the same churchyard.

At nine o'clock, the Jury, which composed the principal gentry of the neighbourhood, met Mr. Martin, the Coroner, at the Public Inn, East Rushton.

It was then announced by the Coroner, at the conclusion of the evidence in these cases, to proceed to Ingham, and there enter into another enquiry on Mrs. Peggs's death, which are directed to be exhumed previously to the commencement of the examination.

One of the daughters of Jonathan Balls, Mrs Green, and mother of the three children, the subject of enquiry on Monday, is in the greatest distress of mind, and having taken a portion of the poison given her by her father, she is still suffering from its pernicious effects

After the Coroner had spoken to the effect, the Jury and all he very much regretted the [illegible] of fact had brought them together, and the circumstances that attended it. The first father, to have been investigated before, and he could not help thinking that, if an inquiry had taken place at the death of the first child, it would have saved the lives of many others who have been sacrificed

Mrs. Green, daughter of the deceased Jonathan Balls, spoke of the suspicious circumstances attending the death of her eldest child, Maria, which happened nine or ten years ago after she had been at her father's house only a short time, and where the child also was not long ere it died. Witness also detailed the facts attendant upon the death of the other children. She said she was much shocked and confounded by these deaths, but never thought that her own father could have done such things.

Rosanna Peggs, wife of Bartholomew Peggs, of Happisburgh, deposed that she recollected the deceased child, Maria Green, being at her grandfather's house for more than a week. She saw the child on the Sunday before it died. Balls came and asked her if she would go to his house, for he thought the child was dying. She went directly, and it had almost expired. She took it up in her arms, and after a struggle it died. Balls said it had eaten a hearty breakfast. She thought it strange that a child in good health should die so suddenly, and she told him so. He made no remark; but when Mrs Green came he seemed rather confused. The child was not talked of in the village particularly. The child did not fever.

By the Coroner: She knew Balls' daughter that died. She was very ill, but did not know if she died suddenly. She was married. The child died in two or three days, and the daughter in nine weeks.

Mrs. Green was recalled, and spoke to the ill-treatment her sister [illegible] by the old deed. Her mother never liked Lacey, her sister's husband. Before she had the child she used to say a few words, but she had no opinion. There were a number of black marks on her body. Her father and Lacey were friendly. The latter was ill himself. She believed his ill-treatment [illegible] cause of her death.

The Coroner observed that it was an extraordinary case that, although there was so much talk about this poor woman's death, no inquiry should take place. It was a very bad and shocking case. He would have the body disinterred in the course of the following morning, and ascertain what state it was in.

The inquiry was adjourned.

[illegible] Balls was proceeded to Ingham, where he gave orders for the [illegible] who also died suddenly, to be disinterred.

The inquiry was continued the next day, and after several witnesses had been examined, it was adjourned till next week, so as to afford the surgeons greater time in their chemical operations. It is understood that the Secretary of State will send down an eminent chemist to assist in the examination.

ATTEMPTED MURDER, AT THAXTED, ESSEX.—On Wednesday morning an atrocious and premeditated attempt at assassination, which, from the circumstances preceding the act itself, has only been equalled by those of late perpetrated in the metropolis, was made at Thaxted, Essex. About two months since Mr. Thomas Woodcock Warner, tin-worker and iron-worker, of Thaxted, discharged an apprentice, whose name is George May Smith, under nineteen years of age, for some misconduct. A few days ago Smith applied for work as a shop-in Lostdam, and, being pressed for a reference as to character, gave the name of his late master, Mr Warner. Mr. W. replied to the application in no recommendatory terms, and on Smith's calling at the shop again, he was told that his former [illegible] had been written to, and the answer was so unsatisfactory that he was ordered to go about his business. Smith, it appears, was now determined on revenge, and down to Bishop's Stortford on Tuesday, that night returned to his master's house there [illegible] a double barrelled gun, powder-flask, and shot-belt, walked immediately [illegible] to Thaxted, a distance of twelve miles, and [illegible] the well at [illegible] premises, early next morning. [illegible] coming out into the world-yard, and, being [illegible] yards asunder, presented the gun and fired. Providence, however, [illegible] the deadly effect. The right hand [illegible] assassin's left hand was dreadfully shattered. Mr. Warner received the [illegible] shot on his arm and hand, but [illegible] to raise the skin except in a very slight degree. The fellow, although [illegible] self-mutilated, attempted to escape, but policeman Dann, seeing him going along the street of Thaxted with blood on his hand, concluded something serious must be the matter, and took him into custody. Shortly afterwards the prisoner was brought to the Dunmow Police Station, where the hand was examined by Mr. Grose, surgeon. It at first was judged that amputation of the hand must be resorted to, but, subsequently, it was determined only necessary to remove two of the fingers at the second joint, and the operation Mr. Grose, with the assistance of Mr. Ball, immediately performed. Smith was the same day examined before the Rev. George Longmaid, and by him remanded for further examination till Monday next.

ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs Abder, residing in St. Martin's-lane, had her pocket picked of £173 between Lombard-street and her residence. Mrs. Abder got into an omnibus at the Mansion-house, and was set down at St Martin's Church, but did not discover her loss till she got home.

A VISIT TO GREENWICH ON WHIT-MONDAY.

'The silent highway" is a name which certainly did not apply to the Thames on Monday last; for, from the first shoal of day, until after midnight, the noise and uproar on its boson quite outdid that on land. One after another the steamers went down the river, so frightfully freighted with holiday keepers, that, on two separate occasions, during their heavy rolls, we saw the water wash in at the cabin windows. And yet, as every pier, fresh passengers were struggling for barely standing room, choosing to run every risk rather than be left behind. The very barge and corner were so closely wedged together, that they could not play, both lines of combatants for bargers with the full decamp and stand, when the tune had continued: the boy had scarcely room enough to put his lungs into action for the necessary warning of "Ease her!"

The Fair was held, as usual, in the exceedingly inconvenient thoroughfare—it scarcely deserves the name, being the best compromise between a passage and a road as can ever effected going off from the principal street below the church, and to this point we first bent our steps.

A pleasant colleague, in noticing the Fair at Easter, spoke of "Richardson's," and its performances, thereby saving us a portion of our task. We will pay no attention to the smaller game exhibited, and sneak of the humble shows. The first exhibition was held in a dismantled dwelling-house on the right hand, where various figures in wax-work, of the true Mrs. Jarley school, were set up for show. In the recesses of the sitting-room were placed two figures, as they were intended, originally, for Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester; but which represented, we were informed, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, enjoying the retirement of domestic life, apart from the pomp of Royalty. Why they should have chosen to enjoy retirement in fancy dresses of the time of Elizabeth, those best acquainted with the habits of those august personages can inform us.

The characters in the exhibition were, if we understand not, old friends. We found that we once knew them in Holborn, where the organ played at the door, and the monkey sat on the hot gas pipe. At all events, if they were not the same, the men had cast two in the same mould whilst he was about it. But we do not think he had been happy in the likenesses. Sir Robert Peel was unmeasurably Mr. Meadows of the Lyceum, when he is playing in a fight Hazel wig; Lady Sale we once knew as Queen Adelaide; and Oxford had transmigrated into Wix, the eyes having mauiestly been wrenched violently round to form the squint of the latter miserable culprit. In one point, though, the Holborn Tussaud of evidently excelled nature. He had preserved the one remarkable fact the coolness of the show, while the folks looking on were melting with the heat from which we were not sorry to escape.

The second show we entered consisted of learned bards. This was held also in an unfinished house or shed. A curtain nailed to the rafters divided the rude interior into two parts; by pushing it aside with our stick, we saw a flock bed upon the ground, a smouldering fire, and a tin saucepan; a thin, unhappy dog was persuading himself that he was asleep on an old show cloth before the fireplace. In front of the *penetrale* was a dirty bleeding cage, in which five or six poor, dirty, ragged canaries were sitting on a perch, huddled together as if for self-defence. A man came to the front and said, "Stand back, gents, and then you can see: the canaries, the performing canaries, brought from the celebrated Canary Islands for the Queen." (N. B. It was somewhat remarkable that there was not one single show in the fair which was not under her Majesty's especial patronage.) "They will go through their wonderful performances, admitted by all who have seen them to be the most surprising thing ever witnessed. Now, Tom, sir—come, look alive."

A variety of peep-shows came next. "The Battle of Sobrown" was the chief point with these, as well as "The Taking of Ghaznee." There were views, also, of "The Execution of Wix the Murderer"—a picture taken from the top of Catnatch hill, painted, and put behind a cosmoramic glass: "The Queen Landing at Treport"—a cut from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, much lengthened; "Schabazzar's Impious Feast," the "Battle of Navarino," the "Burning of the Houses of Parliament," the "City and Harbour of Hong Kong," &c. &c.

Algar's Dancing Booth divided these shows from Richardson's; and where this *marquee monstre* began and ended, it is impossible to tell. It appeared to us to be the largest—at all events, the longest—temporary erection we ever saw, and ran at the back of a long line of booths of smaller dimensions—for the most took advantage of its band for their own company. The profusion of illuminated lamps, in all sorts of devices, outdid Vauxhall; and over the bar were six or eight really splendid chandeliers, with large ground glass shades. The inspired

THE BREAK OF GAUGE AT GLOUCESTER.

TRANS-SHIPMENT OF GOODS FROM THE BROAD GAUGE TO THE NARROW GAUGE CARRIAGES.

NATIONAL UNIFORMITY OF GAUGE.

No public question at first sight ever seemed so inapt for pictorial illustration as that of the Railway Gauges, being nothing more than parallel lines, essentially stiff, mechanical, and monotonous; yet no one has yielded better pictures than those which we publish to-day. It is another proof that the commonest everyday incidents present good subjects for pictures if we *will* but to seek them. As universal chroniclers, we could not give this question the "go by," uninviting as it appeared; and so we dispatched our Artist to Gloucester, where the strongest evidence on this subject is said to be made palpable every day and hour. At Gloucester, two different railways unite; one running southwards, from Birmingham; the other northwards, from Bristol. The first has a width of 4 feet 8½ inches between its rails; the last, 7 feet: and an effect like this which we here make manifest in straight lines takes place.

Gloucester

From Bristol | To Birmingham

The Gauge, or width of the rails, is *broken* or interrupted: hence the term we now hear so much of—"*Break* of Gauge." Gentle Reader, you have now a theory of what "Break of Gauge" is. If you chance to travel yourself between Birmingham or Cheltenham and Bristol, you will sensibly *feel* it. The Gauge being thus broken, your journey is brought to a dead halt. With all your baggage and rattle-traps, whatever they be in number and size, you are obliged to shift from one carriage to another. Make the journey, and you will have practical experience of what our Artist has so vividly presented. You will hear the Railway Policeman bawling into the deaf Passenger's ear that he must dismount; you will see the anxious Mamma hastening her family in its transit from carriage to carriage, dreading the penalty of being

SHIFTING OF HORSES FROM THE BROAD GAUGE TO THE NARROW GAUGE CARRIAGES.

PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE BEING SHIFTED FROM THE BROAD GAUGE TO THE [illegible]

too late; your dog will chance to have his foot crushed between wheel barrows and porters' baskets—howling more terrifically than the engine itself; the foreigner "Got dams," in broken English, at the stolid porter who is carrying off his luggage; the best glass decanters to be presented to your host, fall and are cracked to atoms; your wife's medicine-chest is broken, and rhubarb, grey powder, and castor oil unnaturally mixed before their time; the orphans going to school at Cheltenham, lose their way in the crowd; and the old maid and her parrot are screeching at honest John for his passive inactivity amidst the turmoil. The reality far surpasses the bustle of our illustration. If your carriage-horses accompany you, they, too, must be shifted by dint of whip and cajollery—perchance "Highflyer," over-restive and impatient at the prospect of another Railway trip, protests so vehemently against a second caging, that he must needs be left behind, and kicking the bucket has sprained his leg; you resolve that no consideration will ever tempt you to bring your horses again by Railway, where there is "Break of Gauge."

The removal of goods, owing to the "Break of Gauge," is even more irksome than that of passengers. Where it does not absolutely prohibit the traffic, the transshipment involves loss, pilferage, detention, besides a money tax of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton, as we learn from the statements of Messrs Pickford and Horne, the greatest carriers in the world. An "old carrier" thus graphically speaks of the contents of a goods train, and the shifting of them:—

It is found at Gloucester, that to transship the contents of one waggon full of miscellaneous merchandize from one Gauge to another, takes about [illegible] an hour, with all the force of porters you can put to work upon it! An ordinary train of waggons, [illegible] one hour [illegible] to follow one [illegible] waggons, such as bricks, slates, iron, coal, stone, and chalk, flags, clay, manure, salt, coal and coke, timber and deals, drywoods, iron, iron ore, lead and metals, cast-iron pots, grates and ovens, grindstones, brimstone, bones and hoofs, sulphur and sea-shells, oil cake, potatoes, cotton, and other vegetables, cheese, chairs and furniture, hard-ware, earthenware, dry salteries, groceries, provisions, cotton wool, oils, wines, spirits, and other liquids, manufactured goods, fish and mango, rice, &c. &c. Now let us contemplate the loss by damage done to the goods on this one train alone, by reason of the Break of Gauge causing the removal of every article. In the hurry the bricks are smashed, the slates chipped at the edges, the cheeses cracked, the ripe fruit and vegetables crushed and spoiled; the chairs, furniture, and oil cakes, cast iron pots, grates and ovens, all more or less broken: the coals turned into dust, the salt short of weight, scarcely a cask of wine deficient, and the fish no use for market. Whereas, if there had not been any interruption of Gauge, the whole train would, in all probability, have been at its destination long before the transfer of the last article, and without any damage or delay.

The pigs decidedly object to Break of Gauge, and oxen resist terrifically: two hours have been spent in transshipping one.—(Ev. 978.)

Our third illustration exhibits this process of transshipment, which may be seen upon, at the present time, every night and morning.

Palliatives have been proposed, but they are pronounced, by greatly preponderating evidence, to be decidedly impracticable. It was suggested, for example, to have loose carriages, removable, by a lifting machine, from one truck to another. It is answered, first, that "loose" carriages, for coals, &c., have already been tried on the Liverpool and Manchester, and Midlands, and given up. And, as respects the lifting machine, it is but *one* operation out of many requisite; and, to transship a train of 100 waggons, would require a man and horses to travel 50 miles! to ship on each waggon to the lifting machine.

Such are the results of interrupting the uniformity of the Railway Gauge. At present there is only *one* Break—at Gloucester; but, as the newly-sanctioned railways would at once increase the one to *ten*, and the projected increase the ten to *thirty*, Parliament stepped in, and, at the advice, the Crown appointed the Commissioners whose duty it was to inform our readers weeks ago, reported in favour of the necessity for having a UNIFORM GAUGE. There being already above 1900 miles of 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, and only 270 miles of 7 feet gauge, and as the broader gauge can be easily reduced whilst the smaller cannot be enlarged, and as the respective merits were, if not balanced, rather in favour of the NARROW Gauge for general purposes, the recommendation of the Commission was that the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge should henceforth be declared the NATIONAL GAUGE, and all railways made upon it.

It should not, however, be withheld that the Broad Gauge has been found to insure certain advantages over the Narrow; these are the increased power and speed of the engines, and the stability and convenience of the carriages; all which are strikingly evident on the Great Western Railway.

THE BREAK OF GAUGE.
RHYMES ON A RAIL.

GRAND OPENING CHORUS BY ALL HANDS.

Smash! dash! splash! crash!
Reading! writing! howling! growling!
Bawling, squalling, over-hauling,
Tearing, swearing, dell-may-caring,
Jabbering, gabbering, ladies blushing,
Crockery breaking, babies shrieking,
Hens steaming, parents screaming,
Earthly Pandemonia seeming.
Oh! the Gauge, the Gauge,
The Break of Gauge,
The *crack* in improvement of our age!

ARIA.

How sweet are the pleasures of training
From London to Liverpool town, Sirs,
Though, when you're half way—I am meaning
At Drummagan—there you go down, Sirs.
Arona'd from your slumber—your number
Forgotten—your baggage is trundled
Perhaps twenty miles o'er the Humber,
While you are towards Holyhead bundled!
Chorus Smash, crash—as above.

Here comes a dowager duchess
With pace and her parrot and chickey,
An Alderman deaf as his crutches,
A maestro in furious parley.
The sweet little maid and her brother—
Poor orphans! I sar, Love, hand in hand locks:
Here's a cabs roaring lusty—her mother
Amazed at the smash of her bandbox!
Chorus "con lerio" -Smash &c.

Such scenes our best feelings must harrow,
Or else they must speedily harden
The dog's gont is cured by the barrow;
Smashed phials ("*wash care*") from the Garden,
Pour out their sance for the fishes;
While over their innocent basket,
Rattle down glasses and dishes.
Roll'd off by the man in the casquette.
Chorus—Smash, ad. lib.

And now have the passengers entered
Their cribs, and away on the journey:
Peer, peasant, steed, ox, are encountered;
Dogs, boys, and a stagging attorney.
Through tunnels the steam vent is screeching;
They drive like the hurricane blind, sirs.
And now they're the terminus reaching,
With half of their luggage behind, sirs.

FINALE.

Smash—dash—plash mash;
Bawling—squalling—overwhirling;
Neighing braying not obeying;
Barking—larking—swell mob sharking;
Hogs squeaking—jarvies whipping;
Cabs and busses—glorious fusses;
Steaming — scheming — fighting — screaming—
Earthly Pandemonia seeming:
Oh! the Break—the Break—
The Break of Gauge—
The crack dodge of the Railing rage!

* Id. est.—Hatton.—*Vide Bozzum*

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—This line of railway, the opening of which, from various causes, has been so long delayed, and which was originally intended to have been worked upon the pneumatic principle, was, on Saturday, opened as a locomotive line. The day was a remarkably fine one, and was celebrated as a holiday along the course of the line, which runs through a most picturesque and romantic portion of the county. The line, starting from Exeter, passes along some meadows, and follows the course of the Exe, giving some magnificent views of the city of Exeter, the extensive estuary of the Exe, the towns of Topsham, Lympstone, and Exmouth in the distance. On the other side of the river are seen Powderham Park and Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon. After passing the Starcross Station, the appearance of the line becomes still more romantic, for you are carried apparently through the sea, the line running close to the mouth of the Exe; it then runs into a very deep cutting through the Langstone Cliffs, which are seen towering upwards of 100 feet above. After passing Dawlish that portion of the line is reached, in the construction of which, running close, as it does, along the sea-beach, so many difficulties have been encountered, and where, in the most assailable part, an immense buttress has been built to protect the line from the impulse of the sea. Having passed over the beach at Dawlish and through several tunnels, you arrive at Teignmouth, which is sufficiently well known as one of the most delightful watering-places upon the western coast of England. Here, on Saturday, the directors, &c., left Exeter at twenty-five minutes after twelve o'clock, being punctual to their departure, and during the whole of its progress, by the assembled multitude, and arrived at Teignmouth soon after one o'clock. The line is carried to be in a capital state, the carriages passing over it very smoothly, and with but little oscillation. By this opening the metropolis is connected directly with Teignmouth.

THE BRIGHTON AND LEWES AND BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER BRANCH RAILWAYS.—It is intended to open the line throughout from Brighton to Chichester, on Monday next, and also the Brighton and Hastings line, as far as Lewes. The Lewes line branch off to the east of the London and Brighton Railway, immediately passing over a magnificent viaduct, second only to the celebrated Ouse viaduct on the London and Brighton line. A few weeks ago the centre arch of this viaduct gave away, but it has since been finished. The distance from Lewes to Brighton is about eight miles. The line from Leominster to Chichester is almost a dead level from Brighton to Chichester, and the arches on the line comprises even less cutting and embankment than that which is already open. The only work of magnitude on the line is the Telescope bridge over the ARUN. The line is in excellent working order, and great efforts are making to provide carriages for the approaching Goodwood races.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JUNE.

WHO ARE "THE PEOPLE?"

A long time ago we imagined them to be something unpleasant: for their name was always coupled with a depreciative epithet. We heard of "Horrid People," and "Strange People," and "People nobody liked or visited;" and these were generally amongst the middle classes. Next, we set "The People" down as a mass of weak-minded individuals, from the things we saw especially addressed to them. Whenever anything was advertised for "The People," it was generally some cheap rubbish that only the elite could be expected to buy. "The People's Picture Gallery" was probably a reprint from worn-out plates, upon bad paper, of uninteresting subjects. "Holidays for the People" were chiefly characterised by crowds of the lower orders tumbling about in a street-fury, as has been on May evenings; meetings of thousands at dreary suburban festivals, ringing with the rude jollities riot, so nearly degenerating into absolute brutality, which, unhappily, characterises all the dull *fêtes* of the masses in England, compared to those on the continent; sweltering in close meeting-houses at the end of dirty courts, or National Pantheons, or Athenæums, or other patriotic temples, to swill weak infusions of cheap black tea, diluted with spoiled water, as they listened to the noisy gabble of uneducated professors of the "Tee-se-good-as-you" theories of social life; gaping through the British Museum, not from any interest they felt in the collection, but because there were thousands of things they did not understand to be seen there for nothing; and wasting their Easter-eves of the parliament to stream through the National Gallery and Hampton Court Palace, and stare at the pictures with precisely the same feelings as those with they would look at the paintings outside shows, with the exception that they would like the latter much the best; or returning in the evening—with very, very few exceptions—dusty, tired, and quarrelsome.—*Albert Smith, in "Bentley's Miscellany."*

THE CROSSING-SWEEPER.

The crossing-sweeper is the best of beggars, for he is of all the least a swindler. There can be no deception in the cleanliness of his crossing or the wear and tear of his broom. He only begs you to appreciate the value of dry feet, and is therein but an honourable rival of the *apothecary*, who may be called in to cure the evil which *he* prevents. There is something touching in seeing him often absorbed in the self imposed duties of his calling—if, indeed, that can be called a calling which is more distinguished by a ready will than alacrity. Sometimes, he who does the work of a slave without a slave's compulsion is the worthiest (because the most practical) advocate of the slave's emancipation. We say, then, there is some thing touching in the devotional, untiring zeal with which a crossing-sweeper will he follows up his adopted labour, sweeping away, right and left, and backwards and forwards, while "herds" of "fat and greasy citizens sweep on" in their selfish pursuits at best-speed or lazy pace, and with no more thought of him than of his patent shining boot, and Beauty, with her thin-soled sandal shoe, bid him, unrewarded, get out of the way which he has, as it were, carpeted for their comfort. Hob-nailed Hodge may call for sixpence for picking its way, only stamps from its feet the dirt it has collected from other quarters; and the equipage of Fashion rattles over it, contemptuously flinging the off-cast mud into the eyes of the sweeper, who is only left to recover his sight and sweep away again.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MONEY.

One would think, from the various synonyms used to signify money, whereby the direct mention of it is in a manner shirked, that it was something of which people are ashamed. Men shrink, in conversation, from naming it outright, and flirt at it, covertly, as the "needful," the "stumpy," or the "ready;" as if the thing alluded to were of an indelicate nature. They describe it by initials, as £ s. d.; and, perhaps, in time, they will come to express it by asterisks. Nay, they defame it by vile and disparaging phrases, such as "dross" and "filthy lucre." Rascals and novelists, in particular, are always separating and decrying it, in a manner which is at least unfair; for they speak ill of it, mostly, on very sligh acquaintance. They call it "sordid pelf," and say that "riches, the incentives to evil, are dug out of the earth." Well, so are potatoes dug out of the earth, and they are just as much, and no more, the incentives to gluttony, as riches are to evil, to those who are over-fond of them; and the only sordidness of pelf is derived from the hand that stretches it. Far be it from us to defend the love of money, considered as a blind passion, which we frankly admit to be the root of all evil, but we must put in a gentle plea for a sensible, well-regulated regard for it. "Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging," an equal claim on our affection have the means by which wine is procured.—*Douglas Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.*

THE MONTH OF JUNE.

June is the month for hay-making; but as we are told to make hay when the sun shines, we think Vauxhall Gardens should be prohibited from opening, if the regular business of hay-making is to be proceeded with. The poppy now pops upon the field, and the jay looks at us with its great eyes from the trees in our garden. The butterfly also makes his appearance; and the common fly, by a strange instinct, sets to in butter. The first owl may be seen about the middle of the month, by those who desire an interview. The bird is "at home," in the branches of an oak, almost every evening. Several kinds of corn come into the ear in June, and various kinds of dust will come into the eye, if care is not taken.—*Almanack of the Month.*

THE GRAVE OF TWO SISTERS.

Fairer—than sleep beneath this stone,
God never lent to earth;
Nor e'er recalled, to serve in his throne,
Spirits of purer worth.

Thus I rest it still—our treasures vanish.
R ssmed as soon as given:
Back to the skies, earth's sorrows banish
Fach angel guest from heaven.

A fond and lovely pair they grew,
Sisters in more than name;
Twin minds, twin hearts that never knew
A separate thought or aim.

And sad, indeed, would be our doom,
Were friends to meet no more
Partage, in mystery and gloom,
Of the fatal sore re.

Nor parted now—one fate! one home!
They slumber side by side:
Till the last hour of time be come
None ever shall divide.

Were there not sent, to calm our fears,
Glad tidings from the skies,
Of worlds, where God shall wipe the tears
For ever from all eyes.
Dublin University Magazine.

FACETIÆ OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

One day that Dunning (whose exterior graces were by no means commensurate with his personal quality) had been cross-examining a young woman at considerable length upon the age of a person with whom she professed herself acquainted, he asked her, "How old, now, do you take me to be?" and was considerably dumbfounded by her promptly replying, to the universal laughter of a crowded court, "From your appearance, sixty; from your question, sixteen." The eminent * *, who, as all the world knows, was the son of the Earl of *, was walking in Lincoln's Inn-fields with a witty Chief Commissioner; "I must step into Green's Hotel, and get a Sandwich," he observed; "Right, right," rejoined his companion, "one good turn deserves another."—Of an able lawyer who had been spoken of as becoming himself qualified for the Solicitor Generalship, but who, in speech, was in the habit of dropping with the pronunciation of the letter H, * * remarked that "he wished Z would aspirate more, and aspire less."—The same learned and ingenious perpetrator of pleasantries had to attend an evening consultation with a political opponent, Sir * *, Lon Attorney-General, and, for that purpose, took a premature leave of a large dinner party. It happened to be an opera night: one of the company observed, "I suppose you are going to the 'Puritani' to-night?" "No, I am going to hear 'Lucy,'" replied the punster.—* *, to whose other qualifications, the graces of personal appearance are no trifling addition, had the misfortune to be thrown out of one of Hansom's safety cabs, and to receive injuries about the face, to the great temporary detriment of its comeliness. A learned and facetious Sergeant-at-Law, M.P. for an Irish city, meeting * * shortly after the accident, and, hearing the cause of it, observed, "Well, it cannot be said, in your case, that blemishes is that Hansom does."—* * was speaking to Sir * * with much complacency of a lately purchased estate, and in his newly awakened taste for agricultural pursuits, dilated at some length upon his farm and pigs. "Suck to the *fee* farm and *guinea* pigs," interrupted the other. *Dolman's Magazine.*

MAY FAIR MARRIAGES.

Marriages at the May Fair Chapel were almost as notorious as those of the Fleet and on that they become the rival, locally, took place in one year; a circumstance that hastened the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act. The chapel, on the site of which now stands Curzon Chapel, the Duke of Kingston was married to Miss Chudleigh, as was the famous Duchess of Hamilton to Hon. Mr Shirley, and the Duke of Hamilton to the beautiful Miss Gunning. The registers form three folio volumes, closely and dearly written, and now remain with the parish books at St. George's, Hanover-square.—*The Spectator.*

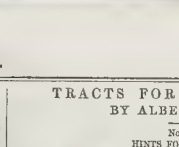
REPRESENTATION OF THE BLOOD ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

Charles I, it will be remembered, left by Henrietta Maria, his Queen, daughter of Henry IV. of France, three sons and two daughters, Charles II, James II, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1660, Mary, wife of William of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, who married in 1661, Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Of the sons of the martyred King the only one who left legitimate issue, was James II, and he had, to survive infancy, two daughters by his first wife, Queen Mary and Queen Anne, and a son, James Francis Edward, known in history as the Chevalier St George, who married, in 1719, Mary Casmantine, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, and died in 1766, leaving two sons, Charles Edward, "Bonny Prince Charlie," who married, by his wife the Princess Stolberg of Germany; and Henry Benedict, Cardinal York. At the decease of this prelate in 1807, the whole issue of James II. became extinct, and the representation of the Royal Stuarts vested in Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, the great-great-grandson of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans. That lady, whom we have before mentioned as the youngest daughter of Charles I, left a daughter, Anne-Marie-Louise d'Orleans, who married Victor Amadeus II, King of Sardinia, and was mother of Charles-Emmanuel III, whose son, Victor Amadeus III, left, with a daughter, Maria Theresa, wife of Charles X. of France, and grandmother of the Comte de Chambord, a son, Charles-Emmanuel, who became, at the decease of Cardinal York, representative of the Royal House of Stuart. He left four daughters, Beatrice, Duchess of Modena, Theresa, Duchess of Lucca, Anne, Empress of Austria, and Christina, Queen of Naples. Of these ladies, the eldest, the Duchess of Modena, died in 1840, and was succeeded by her son, Francis, Duke of Modena, in whom now vests the representation of the Stuarts. Our present Queen, Victoria, and Louis Philippe, King of the French, are seventh in descent from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I., the former deriving from her marriage with Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the latter from her son, Charles Louis, Elector Palatine.—*The Patrician*

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

NO. VI.

HINTS FOR JULLIEN.



S M. Jullien has advertised Concerts d'Eté at Covent Garden, we are anxious to suggest a subject to him for a new Set of Quadrilles. The national musical *repertoires* of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, have been used up; so has everything connected with the Army and Navy; China has been laid under contribution; and so have Mr. Dickens's "Chimes" and "Cricket." The question is, what will he have next? We think we can recommend a set which can combine all sorts of novel effects. We call them "The Greenwich Fair Quadrilles," and these will be added "The Whitebait Waltzes" This is the order of them.

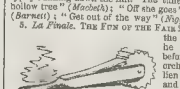
THE GREENWICH FAIR QUADRILLES.

No. 1. (*Le Pantalon*). LONDON BRIDGE. The old tune of "London Bridge is broken down," with the accompanying apparently inhuman dance over Lady Lea whoever that ill-used person was—will furnish the air of this figure, at certain intervals of which a discharge of steam will take place, and a bell will ring, as in the finale to "The Chimes"

No. 2 (*L'Eté*). THE STEAM-BOAT BAND.—This figure is arranged entirely for a cornet, fiddle, and harp, and consequently of "Love not," "Still so gently o'er me stealing," an air from "La Fille du Regiment," and the original "polka" —all played with such variations as the ear of the performer may desire. At times the cornet will not be heard, and he is then supposed to be collecting halfpence. A pleasing effect is introduced in the middle by the popping of gingerbeer corks; and the band, instead of buzzing, as in the "British Navy," will at times call out "Ease her!" "Turn a starn!" and "Now, ma'am, if you please!"

No. 3. (*La Pipe*) THE POOL.—Composed of music of all nations, to represent the different ships—with a singular effect in the orchestra for imitating the noise of the shooting of coals into a lighter at the end of every figure. The music will be Scotch, French, Dutch, Belgian, and English, played as the company are supposed to pass the steamers, *City of Aberdeen*, *City of Boulogne*, *Batavier*, *Antwerpen*, and *Ocean*. A coda is added of "Rule Britannia," as embellished of the *Dreadnought* hospital ship and the sick seamen; as the showman observes, "to keep up the patriotic sentiments, whilst ruling the waves."

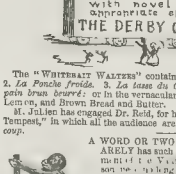
No. 4 (*La Pastorale*). ONE TREE HILL.—A series of married airs, beginning slow, and increasing to great rapidity in the style of the Ethiopian's Galopse; to typify reaching the hill. The following are introduced are "Sometimes about a Turnip" (*Macbeth*); "Off she goes" (*Anon*); "Farewell to the mountain" (*Barnet*); "Get out of the way" (*Virgil*); and "One little kiss" (*Ballet*).



5. *La Finale*. THE FUN OF THE FAIR.—Every player first provides himself with the fifth instrument here represented, which he runs down the back of the performer in front of him, the whole of the resources of the orchestra are then brought into play. M. Jullien himself performing on the penny whistle and musical pear, Koenig on the fourpenny tin posthorn, Laurent on the harvest fiddle, Chipp on the long drum at Richardson's, and Beaumont on the monster bassoon of Algar's.

The others will, from time to time, cry out through speaking trumpets, as they ring bells and beat gongs, "Hoy! hoy!" "Be in time, there; be in time!" "All in to begin!" "There is no deception!" and "Tee-r-r-r-r reopence each!" The set winds up with a grand conglomeration of all these things at once.

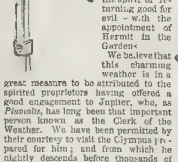
By the way, as beyond doubt this set will make a great hit, we advise M. Jullien to make a last grand splash with an advertising cart before they are done away with. Let it be something beyond anything ever yet attempted for magnitude. We already know his intentions, and hasten to lay them before our readers, like a Derby prophet, with the exception that our prophecy will come to pass.



The "WHITEBAIT WALTZES" contain five figures, viz.: 1. *L'Eau souchet* 2. *La Panche Fredo*. 3. *La lasse du Cydre*. 4. *Le Citron*. 5. and coda, *La pain brun beurre*: or in the vernacular, Water Sude, Cold Punch, Cyder Cup, Lemons, and Brown Bread and Butter.

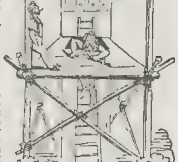
M. Jullien has engaged Dr. Reid, for his help in a grand selection from "The Tempest," in which all the audience are to be blown head over heels as a last coup.

A WORD OR TWO ON VAUXHALL.

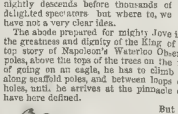


ARELY has such fine weather ushered in the commencement of a Vauxhall season. The chronicles of its season are a catalogue of an open air work in Mr Bobbin's Mercury. Indeed, the Vauxhall season is not finally [illegible] in connexion with wet weather for their burlesques—(there is still a chance with the Horticultural Fête), and there is a prospect of St Swithun being deserted as an old humbug not to be depended on, and charitably provided in the spirit of returning good for evil—with the appointment of Hermit in the Gardens.

We believe that this charming weather is in a great measure to be attributed to the spirited proprietors having offered a good engagement to Jupiter, who, as *Pisanio*, has long been that important person known as the Clerk of the Weather. We have been permitted by their courtesy to visit the Olympus prepared for him; and from the top of one of the nightly decorated before thousands of delighted spectators but where to, we have not a very clear idea.



The abode prepared for mighty Jove is not in accordance with our ideas of the greatness and dignity of the King of Gods and Men. It is something like the top story of Napoleon's Warrior Column, erected on additional scaffold poles, above the tops of the trees on the firework ground. To reach it, instead of going on an eagle, he has to climb up ladders, and over branches, and along scaffold poles, and between logs of cedar, under planks, and through holes, until he arrives at the pinnacle of his temple in the manner which we have here defined.



But this, compared with his decent amidst squibs and crackers, is meant by the ingenious proprietors to carry out a high moral lesson—that we must not be deceived by the high position of many who dazzle us in the world, for it has often been obtained by wriggling out of the attraction, when he will be carried to the moon, and, perhaps, ultimately take up his abode there with the lunatics popularly supposed to inhabit that planet.

On Monday the Paris Academy of Sciences proceeded to the election of a foreign member in place of M. Bessel, astronomer of Konigsburg. M Jacobi, geometrician of Berlin, having obtained all the votes but one, was declared to be duly elected.

DANGER OF READING IN BED.—On Monday night an inquest, adjourned from Saturday, was resumed, and concluded, before Mr. Higgs, at the King's Head, Park-lane, Clapham, on the body of John Milner, Esq., aged forty-two, of Atkins-road. Two witnesses were examined, one Mr. Ord, surgeon, who proved that the deceased died from erysipelas, consequent on the burns he had received; and the other Charlotte Northfield, the housemaid, who stated that the deceased was in the habit of reading in bed, and that the cause of the fire was his letting the candle fall. Verdict, "That the deceased died from burns accidentally received by a candle setting fire to his bed furniture while reading in bed." Deceased was a stockbroker, and much respected in the City.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Symphonies performed at the sixth Concert on Monday last, were MOZART'S in E flat, and Beethoven's in A No. 7. The minuetto of the former was encored, and a strong disposition was evinced to hear the andante twice. It was not, however, quite so well rendered. The difficulties in No. 7 are enormous, and require the utmost steadiness and presence of mind in a conductor. The breaks are so frequent, the surprises so startling and constant, that the least indecision in taking up the points would cause a scramble. This has been almost invariably the case on former occasions, but Costa's genius triumphed over all perils, and never were Beethoven's imaginings so superbly interpreted. Mr. LODER'S overture of "The Regicide" did not meet with a warm reception. Executed at a rehearsal, it would be no doubt a characteristic introduction to the opera, the story of which is ARTAXERXES, treated by Dr ARNE, who stole his ideas from VINCI. But a Philharmonic audience, habituated to the marvellous overtures of WEBER, CHERUBINI, Beethoven, &c., will not listen to any but first-rate inspirations in that case. THE Mr. LODER, albeit an excellent musician, suffered by comparisons. It was, however, quite right to pay the compliment to a native composer.

SPOHR'S MS Concertante for two violins, viola, and violoncello was well executed by Blagrove, Willy, Hill and Lucas; but the work was tiresome and ineffective, quite unworthy of the distinguished composer. It was written as a compliment to the Society of British Musicians.

M. LAVIGNE'S Ode Fantasia, on a mountain theme of the celebrated Brod, was much applauded. His tone is beautiful, and his execution admirable. BEETHOVEN'S "Egmont" Overture completed the instrumental treat. The vocalists were HERR PISCHEK and MISS DOLBY, the former singing GLUCK'S scena from "Ifingenia in Aulis," noticed in our columns last week, and the second scena of SPOHR'S "Faust," "Wie ist mir?" and the latter a charming air by MERCADANTE, "A te nede." MISS DOLBY was never in such good voice, and evinced marked improvement in her style. Her vocalisation was quite artistical. We need scarcely add that the exertions of the great baritone were unsparing, and that he elicited the heartiest greetings. The room was crowded to excess, and the interest in these concerts appears to increase nightly.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The programme, on Tuesday evening, comprised Onslow's Quintet in A minor, sur 3 ; played by SIVORI (first violin), M. DELORME (second ditto), HILL (viola), HERR KELLERMANN (violoncello), and HOWELL (contra-bass). This was followed by a very clever Trio in G, No. 3, for violin, violoncello, and piano, newly composed, and dedicated to the composer, Mr OSBORNE. MOZART'S Quintet in G minor was allotted to SIVORI, HILL, and NADAUD (tenors), and HERR KELLERMANN. The beauty and precision of the entire performance won repeated plaudits from a distinguished assemblage of amateurs and artists.

The Concert for Mr. ELLA, the Director, is fixed for the 23rd instant.

CONCERTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The annual public rehearsal and performance of HANDEL'S "Messiah," for the benefit of this invaluable institution, took place, the former on Monday morning, and the latter on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and we are happy to state that both attracted large audiences. SIR H. R. BISHOP conducted; and the vocalists who gave their gratuitous aid were Madame Caradori Allan, Misses Rainforth, Hawes, Dolby; Messrs J. Bennett, Lockey, A. Novello, and Machin. The Band and Chorus of the Ancient Concerts also afforded their valuable assistance, and the performances was under the patronage of the Royal and Noble Directors.

SIGNOR BRIZZI.—The Annual Concert of this tenor, who is an excellent musician, in Harley-street, was well attended on Monday morning. He was assisted by Signori Emiliani (violoncello), PUZZI (Horn), and Mr. F. Chatterton (harp). The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Claire Heneelle, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Toulmin, Miss Dolby, Mdlle. Rosellin, Mdlle. Goldberg; Signor Costa, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Goldberg, Herr Pischek, Dr. Benedict, Mdlle. Nau-de Glimes, and Signori Orsini and Pilotti, were the accompanyists. A MS Romance, composed by Signor Gabussi, was sung with much taste by BRIZZI.

HERR WILHELM KUHE.—This clever artist, the pianist to H. S. Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenzahern-Hechingen, gave an agreeable *Matinée Musicale*, in Harley-street, and displayed his classical powers in studies by Chopin and Moscheles, and his executive ability in two fantasias—one on Pischek's favourite airs, and the other on the "Chimes" and "God Save the Queen." He was assisted by Parish Alvars in a brilliant harp solo, Herr Kel ermann in one of his expressive violoncello pieces, and, in the vocal selects, by Herr Pischek, Mdlle. Goldberg, Herrn Pischek, Hoelzel, and Goldberg, and by a Signor Felice Pianco. Mr. Moscheles was the accompanyist.

MISS M. B. HAWES.—The annual concert of this clever vocalist was extremely well attended on Tuesday evening. The respect entertained for her may be imagined, when we mention that she was honoured by the patronage of Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and a long list of noble fashionables and M.P's. The programme contained several gems lately sung with such success at the Vocal Concerts, in which MISS HAWES afforded evidence of her great qualities. She also sang several of her popular ballads with equal success. We only regret that she did not introduce one specimen of the sacred school, in which she is unrivalled. She was aided by Mrs. E. Birch, Mdlle. Lucy, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, Hodda, and Phillips, Herr Pischek, and John Parry. The sole instrumental performers were Mrs. Anderson (pianoforte), Master D'Auvergne (violoncello), Mr. F. Chatterton (harp), and Mr. Lindley (double bass). Mr. Moscheles conducted the first part, and Mr. Brizzi the second act.

MR. HAGEMANN.—This able violoncello player had his *soirée* on Wednesday, and afforded specimens of his varied abilities in a Fantasia of his own composition, and one by Kummer, in a Quintet by Hummel, a Trio by Mayseder, and in the obligato Lanciner's song, "Dar Waldvöglein," sung by Madame Caradori Allan. Benedict and Charles Horsley were the conductors, and the *beneficiaire* had the advantage of the instrumental talents of Madame Dulcken and Mrs. Goffrie (pianistas), Willy (viola), Herr Kellermann, Lucas, and Piatti (violoncellos), Hill (double clarionet), and C. Severn (contra-basso). One of Romberg's duets for two violoncellis was finely executed by Kellermann and Hagemann. The vocalists were Madame Knyvett, Mdlle. Schloss, Madame Caradori Allan, Mdlle. Nau-de Glimes, Herr Pischek and Heizel.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Friday evening Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was performed, being the quarterly anniversary of its first execution. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Rainforth, Messrs. Lockey, Rafter, and Phillips.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—We were unable to record the doings of this unparalled *buffo* singer in our last number, at his Annual Concert on the 26th ult. It was, perhaps, the best of the season in a financial point of view; although there were exhibitions by certain artists which might have been dispensed with: but, on the other hand, there were MISS DOLBY, MISS Rainforth, MISS HAWES, the MISSES Williams, Madame Thilon, MISS Messent, HERR Pischek, and Mr. J. Calkin, to console the hearer for every contrariety. The Distin Family, Messrs. Distin, Sedgrove, Thomas, R. Sedgrove, and Hausmann, were the solo instrumentalists of note, and Benedict and Negri were the accompanyists. But the great items of the evening were the launches of two scenas: the music arranged by John Parry, and the matter concocted by Albert Smith. The speciality of these peculiar songs is now too well known to require elaborate description. Our columns afford evidence of the powers of observation of our colleague Mr. Albert Smith. He has a happy facility in noting down the absurdities of everyday life, and his jokes are of an unexceptionable order. Mr. John Parry's part in the astonishing scenas was inimitable. He is a genius of the first water, whose every school of music is familiar. He has three distinct qualities of voice, which enable him to imitate the high notes of the soprano, and the deep ones of the bass, while the intervening tenor register, in a most extraordinary manner ("the Connambuna," (a Mexican, opera composed) and the "Family Argument" (Foreign Affairs) will be acceptable additions to his *répertoire*. We prefer the former, as we think so one of Albert Smith's pieces of fun equal to the delineation of Henry Russell's "Manuel song," "I saw her walking on the wall," elicited peals of laughter. We may add that John Parry is as much esteemed for his excellent private qualities as he has been distinguished in the profession. It is not that he is a worthy son of a most worthy man, Mr. Parry, the active and indefatigable Manager of the Charitable Society, which affords a refuge to the Musician in the days of misfortune, and a consolation in the widow and orphan's home, is supported by Madame Thilon, Miss Hawes, Miss Dolby, Miss E. Birch, Herr Pischek, Signor Marras, and John Parry. The accompanyists were Negri and Benedict, and the solo players were F. Chatterton, Harry and Richard, and Mr. Alma Dulcken on the Piano

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS.—The annual concert of this skilful Welsh Harper was well attended, and he presented a good programme for his supporters.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The *Niederrheinische Musikfest*, or Annual Meeting of the musicians of the Lower Rhine, took place on Sunday and Monday last, at Aix-la-Chapelle, which town came in regular rotation. On the first day, MOZART'S symphony in A, and HAYDN'S "Creation" were performed; and, on the second, Handel "Alexander's Feast," Beethoven's C Minor Symphony, Weber's "Oberon" Overture, and a Motett by Cherubini. The principal vocalists were the famous soprano, Mdlle. Lind; Herr Staudigl, the Munich singer, the Messrs. Herr Conrad, the Frankfort baritone, and Herr Unger, the basso of Aix-la-Chapelle. Mendelssohn conducted, and the performances were full of great spirit. The Concertos were chiefly composed of solos and, as the same who sang at the Rhein Beethoven Inaugural in last August; and this band and singers altogether amounted to nearly the number of our "Sacred Harmonic Society."

DEATH OF MISS WAGSTAFF.—This vocalist, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, for some time, a professor of singing, at Leamington, is no more. She died of consumption. She was one of the favourites of the late Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and a violinist for many years in the Philharmonic and Ancient Concert and Opera orchestras

VIENNA NEWS.—This musical city is now on a provincial tour, but will return to town to perform at the next Philharmonic Concert, and at the future meetings of the Musical Union. He is now first violinist to the Russian Court.

THE DARMSTADT MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Great preparations are making for the meeting which commences August 24. HANDEL'S "Messiah" will be given as usual, on the last day (Friday). A portion of Beethoven's "Mass Solennelle" in D will be performed. Rietz has composed a psalm, and VOGELWEIDER'S new oratorio will be executed for the first time, under the direction of the composer. The Committee have engaged GRISI, MARIO, and F. LABLACHE; and BENEDICT is to conduct the music sung by the Italian artists—a most judicious arrangement!

PAULINE GARCIA VIARDOT.—This celebrated vocalist has returned to Paris from St. Petersburgh, but has suffered so much from the climate, that she will not return to Russia again

MUSICAL MEETINGS.—Madame DULCKEN'S Morning Concert was given yesterday, but we must reserve our notice until next week.—This morning Mrs. A. SLOMAN'S Farewell Concert at the Hanover square Rooms; and Pauline Lang's Matinée in Harley-street.—On Monday morning CIPRIANI POTTER'S Concert at the same room as Pauline Lang's, and Mr. F. CHATTERTON'S at the Portman Rooms. In the evening the seventh meeting of the Beethoven Society, and Madame THILLON'S *début* at the Haymarket. On Friday, Mr. H. WYLDE'S *Sacred Musicale*; and first night of M. JULIEN'S Concerts.—On Saturday morning, Philharmonic Rehearsal of the ninth Concert, at which VIEUXTEMPS and Madame DULCKEN will play.—Opera, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Her Majesty's Theatre; and every night at Drury Lane Theatre.—Linton's Opera of "Scadella" will be produced to night.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—Out of fifteen works sent in for adjudication for the prize of ten guineas for the best madrigal after the Ancient Masters, that of Mr. JAMES CALKIN, the violoncello player and composer, was selected as the winner. The seventh annual festival will be celebrated at Freemasons' Hall on the 19th instant, when the successful madrigal will be performed.

MR. CALKIN.—This musician and composer, an Irishman by birth, who resides at Paris, where he is much respected, has arrived in town for the season.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—LISZT was still giving concerts in Vienna: his tenth and last concert was on the 24th ult. A new opera, called "LA VESTALE," by Mad. BAU," had been successfully produced at the Salle Favart, the music by M. Duche, the husband of Madame Duche, the actress.

THE THEATRES.

We cannot call to mind a WHIT-MONDAY on which so little a stir was made in the theatrical world. With the exception of the two houses mentioned below the managements appeared to be unusually inactive; and, consequently, the audiences were scanty, and anything but spirited. Besides the want of attraction, this may, however, be attributed to the lovely weather and the opening of several *fresh* places of amusement. The steamboats bore their hundreds of thousands up and down the river, swarming like bees on every available position; all the railways sent out trains, in some cases literally a quarter of a mile in length, and even longer, were seat counted. The road to Hampton Court, at one time, looked like a Derby Day of nothing but vans; and every Hansom and village about London seems, by its dancing booths and tents, to have holiday makers. We cannot quarrel with them for giving a preference to blue skies, soft cool turf, and pure air, over the gaudy ceilings, close boxes, and can be used atmosphere of a theatre.

DRURY-LANE.—There was no novelty at this house; on the other hand, the performances were worse than worn out, and the thinly scattered audience in the same condition Long before they concluded the company themselves looked below the management appeared to be unusually inactive; and, consequently, the audiences were scanty, and anything but spirited. Besides the want of attraction, this may, however, be attributed to the lovely weather and the opening of several *fresh* places of amusement. The steamboats bore their hundreds of thousands up and down the river, swarming like bees on every available position; all the railways sent out trains, in some cases literally a quarter of a mile in length, and even longer, with every seat occupied

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

full of gratitude, makes an offering of half-a-crown to the Genius, who, unaccustomed to the sight of such a lump of money, cannot, at first, believe that it is intended for him to keep, but asks, with an air of primitive simplicity, if his "Honour" wishes him to run to the town—only five miles off—to get it changed. The conclusion which the Angling Tourist draws from this adventure is that the flies which he first tried were not suited to that particular stream—that there was something about their form and colour that the trouts did not like, and that the Genius was snubbed to dress a killing fly from his accurate knowledge of their particular taste at the time. In all such cases, however, the conclusion that we generally draw is, either that the Angling Tourist was a mere novice in fly-fishing, and that the flies which he used, till he was taught better by the Genius, were such as no trout would take, in similar weather and water, in any part of the world; or that if his flies were such as would tempt trout, in similar weather and water, either in Scotland or England, his success, after using the fly of the Genius, was not owing to any thing peculiar in its colour or form, but to the disposition of the trout, after a certain time of day, to feed. In such narratives, we are also inclined to suspect that the whole truth is not always exactly told: the interval between the change of the unsuccessful for the successful fly is not particularly noted; and it is possible that *more than one* cast was made with the latter before a fish was hooked. The mistake of concluding "*post hoc, ergo propter hoc,*" is made by Anglers, as well as others, even in the present day. The old fisherman, who did not merely date, but also inferred, the increase of the Goodwin Sands, from the erection of Tenterden Steeple, is not a solitary instance of human weakness in ascribing an effect to a wrong cause.

As our paper is now exhausted and our pen stumped out, the ROACH and GUDGEON, which appear to solicit our attention, must bide our time till next month, when they will afford better sport than at present. In the meantime, whoever pleases may try to catch them, and so while away an hour or two very pleasantly in a punt.

X. Y.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FASHION has been defined as "a species of tacit agreement of society, decided by the numbers in its favour;" but yet, the reality in the present day would seem to be just the converse, for what every one wears cannot be adopted by a true *élégante*; and it only needs, in behalf of novelties, that they should be in good taste, and that the leaders of high society should adopt them. If their example be not followed by the many, so much the better. The summer season has at length arrived. To the belle, as well as to the modiste, the month of June brings ideas of light and fairy-like costumes, of brilliant colours and aërial textures. We will now endeavour to describe them.

Bonnets for the morning and for the promenade are no longer in the Pamela shape, for the latter met with too much opposition; those now worn, however, are rather a modification of the Pamela than a complete change. The new bonnets are all made in crape, covered with bouillonés of tulle. They are extremely light, and on almost all of them are placed several light feathers in the most delicate colours. They are generally marabouts, knotted and shaded, forming, as it is called, *en rouage* at the side, and intermixed with gauze or crape ribbons. The favourite colour is that pecul ar blue called China blue, or, in Paris, "bleu de Nemours," because it is admirably becoming to the fair hair of the charming Princess whose name it bears. The other colours in vogue for transparent bonnets are maxarine violet, straw colour, bordering on maize, American green, sky blue, paon green, and écru. To form an idea of the extreme elegance of these bonnets they should be seen at the great Magasins, such as that of Vouillon and Lauré. Capotes of a heavier description are made of half lace and half silk, ornamented with flowers. The favourite colours are Turkish pink, sapphire blue, china green, and black and pink. But, for the morning promenade, the bonnet still principally worn is of light straw, almost without pattern. Singular names are given to some of the novelties in this line; one of the most substantial species of these bonnets is called "Chemin de fer" straw bonnets are in rather close shapes. They are trimmed with handsome lace ribbons, black and pink, azure blue and black, straw colour and black, poncean and black, and are lined in crape, without flowers. Others, in white plaited straw, have the crown covered with silk: they have been named "Olga" bonnets. This name, since such an immense quantity of purchases were made in Paris for the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, has become quite magical. This is not surprising, as £20,000 worth of dresses, &c., were bought for the *trousseau* of her Royal Highness.

For evening head-dresses, *petits riens*, made of ribbon, brocaded with gold-lace and fringe, are very much worn. There is no specific rule for the form; the best in these cases, is to choose that which is the most becoming to the fair wearer. Wreaths of flowers still hold the supremacy for evening parties and balls, and they are now so exquisitely made, and so becoming, that they will, probably, long remain in vogue. The bouquets to be worn on the front of the boddice are made very large, and, for trimming the skirts of the dress, large flowers, such as dahlias, full blown roses, branches of accacia, auriculas, lilacs, and many others, are used. Green leaves are also much worn; and, when well shaded, produce a charming effect by candle-light.

Besides the crape and iris gauze dresses, looped up with flowers, those made in crape or tarlatan, embroidered in various styles, sometimes in imitation of straw, are much worn. The most recherché colours are mallin lilac, Turkish pink, English green, and sky blue.

For morning, dinner, and evening dresses, there are such a number of new and extraordinary materials, that it would be useless to attempt to describe them. For morning wear, shot foulards, lilac and white, brown and white, Nemours blue and white, are extremely pretty; as are also the dresses in écru, striped with shaded violet and white, dark and light green, pink and black, besides many other mixtures.

The gros d'Italies glacés are also much worn. Those in dust colour mixed with lilac, with sapphire blue, dark chesnut, or lilac and green, have a sort of moss-like effect, which has quite become the rage amongst our élégantes.

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE CORNHILL AND LIME-STREET WARDS' CHARITY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

THE olden festival of Whitsuntide was commemorated in a truly Christian spirit, on Tuesday last, in the above locality of the City of London, by founding a building, wherein the children of the poor are to be usefully educated. The district is one of considerable importance; comprehending, as it does, the two mercantile Wards of Cornhill and Lime-street: and the inhabitants appear to have been, for more than a century and a quarter past, alive to the duty and interest of educating their poorer neighbours; a school for which purpose was established here so early as the year 1710. The small foundation has been, from time to time, nurtured by the bounty of public companies and the bequests of benevolent individuals; and, in "the book of accounts," we find one of the largest contributions to have been made anonymously by a lady, who would have "blushed to find it fame." It is pleasurable to point to this early educational provision by the citizens of London; were it only to counteract the erroneous notion, that east of Temple Bar, the education of the many has been less attended to than the gratification of the few. On the contrary, charity, which is "all mankind's concern," is the brightest beam of our splendid civic hospitalities, as the walls of every church and hall testify in letters of gold—thus reading, through ages, a bright lesson of love to succeeding generations.

THE CORNHILL AND LIME-STREET WARDS' NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Akin to this feeling were our sentiments as we paced the finely embellished church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall-street, last Tuesday afternoon; and there awaited the arrival of the civic authorities, to proceed to the business of the day. Soon after four o'clock, the procession was formed in the nave. We have not room for the Programme: it includes the 40 girls and 40 boys of the Schools; the Contractors for the new building, with mallet, level, &c.; the Architect (Mr. Samuel Angell), with plans, &c.; the Treasurer, with Silver Trowel (Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq.); and the lecturers, curates, and rectors of the three parishes, (St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Andrew); the churchwardens and school committee. Then came the City Marshals; Mr. Sheriff Chaplin, in his robes; the Alderman (Farebrother) of Lime-street Ward; the Mace-bearer and Sword-bearer; the Lord Mayor and his Chaplain, in their robes; and the Common Council *ex officio* Members of the Committee, in their mazarine gowns. It is true that all this ceremonial was but to lay the foundation of a moderately-sized house; but there was a sanctity of purpose in the proceeding worthy of all honour.

In this order, then, the procession advanced to an inclosed piece of ground on the west side of St. Mary-Axe, the site of the old Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Ursula and the Ten Thousand Virgins, which parishes were united to that of St. Andrew Undershaft, about the year 1561. There were the usual preparations on the ground: seats were reserved for the ladies, to witness the ceremony; forms were provided for the children; and the stone was made ready to receive the plans, &c. The Lord Mayor, Sheriff Chaplin, and Alderman Farebrother, Architect and Treasurer, the Clergy, Common Councilmen, &c.; then took up their positions around the stone, and proceeded with the ceremony, in which prayer and benediction were appropriately the leading features. The stone being "laid," there were placed upon it a girl and a boy from the school; the girl read an address to the Lord Mayor; the whole of the children sung the Old 100th Psalm, and the ceremony concluded.

In the evening, a goodly party of some sixty gentlemen dined together at the London Tavern, to commemorate the event, and, in furtherance of the object of the Charity; the Lord Mayor presided, and most persuasively pleaded in aid of the School Funds. The subscription for rebuilding the School-house, we learned from Mr. Simpson, the indefatigable Treasurer, to be still considerably deficient of the outlay; and, notwithstanding two years' exertions of the Committee, of 750 mercantile firms in the district, only about 230 had contributed to the Building Fund. In the list of subscribers, we were pleased to find the Hon. East India Company, £150. The current of charity, however, flowed freely after dinner, so as to reduce the deficiency to a sum by no means intimidating to the movers in the good work. The healths of the officers of the Charity and of the Right Hon. Chairman were most cordially drunk; the school children were introduced; and what with the exuberance of the cause, and the palatable means taken for its success, a very agreeable evening was the result: it was enlivened by some good singing by Messrs. George, Moody, &c.

We annex an Engraving of Mr. Angell's tasteful design: the structure will be of brick, with stone finishings; the style, Old English, appropriate and indicative of the pure and noble object and character of the building itself

"NELSON'S TREE."

EVERY memorial of the illustrious Nelson, however slight, has considerable popular interest. That which we have engraved is a Sycamore, planted by Nelson, when a boy, at the entrance to Grove Cottage, the residence of the hero's uncle, at Kentish Town. The houses around the Tree are to be shortly removed in the formation of a new street; but the Sycamore, we are assured, will be spared. As a guide to visitors whom curiosity may lead to the locality, we may mention that the Tree stands close to the southern wall of the Castle Tavern, at Kentish Town.

Southey has thus concisely summed up the fame of the hero of Trafalgar:—"The death of Nelson was felt in England as a public calamity; yet he cannot

NELSON'S TREE, KENTISH TOWN.

be said to have fallen prematurely whose work was done, nor ought he to be lamented who died so full of honours and at the height of human fame."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CROYDON PALACE.

READER, if thou wishest for a pleasant "Railway Ramble," hie thee to the old town of Croydon, nine miles and a half south of the metropolis—stated to have been once a Roman city, Noviomagus, and accordingly, upon one of the great military roads of the Romans, which, in some localities, form part of the railway of our own scientific times. It is about half a mile from the Brighton station; and, says the agreeable author of the "Railway Chronicle Travelling Charts," is especially a station for a day's excursion. The archæologist may well spend some hours here, with its church and the remains of the archiepiscopal palace, for a long time the chief residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. At the Norman Conquest, the manor, with this palace, was given to Archbishop Lanfranc.

CROYDON PALACE.

It was built of timber, and was, in 1278, in its original state. No part of the present structure is older than the fourteenth century; and large portions of it were rebuilt by Archbishops Wake and Herring. Here Queen Elizabeth and her Court were sumptuously entertained by Archbishops Barker and Whitgift. In 1780 it was sold, and became a calico manufactory, and the gardens were used as bleaching grounds: it is now a laundry. The present summer residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury is three and a half miles from Croydon, at the mansion in Addington Park, which stands on the site of a hunting-seat of Henry VIII.

Hard by the old Palace, is the Church of St. John, erected on the ruins of older churches in 1381—1395. "It is near the Wandle, and must have been very interesting until it was beautified by the barbarous taste of Churchwardens. In the Rebellion, one Blesse was hired at half-a-crown a day to break the painted glass windows. High wages for such easy mischief!"

MADAME PLEYEL.

Camille Marie Denise Moke was born at Paris, 1815; married, 1832, to Camille Pleyel, the celebrated pianoforte manufacturer, who was then in his forty-fifth year.

She commenced the pianoforte at four years of age, under Jacques Herz, brother of the well-known Henri Herz, the Professor, to whom Madame Pleyel owes her classical education, and under whom she studied the works of Bach, Mozart, Handel, Cramer, Clementi, Dussek, Weitl, Beethoven, and all the great musical composers. She commenced with Kalkbrenner, at twelve years of age. At twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age, Mdlle. Moke played concertos at the Concerts Spirituels, with immense success.

The union with M. Pleyel was not a happy one; and four years after it took place there was a separation between them. From the date of this separation (1836) the artistic career of Madame Pleyel may be said to have commenced.

At Hamburg, after giving two grand concerts with brilliant success, Madame Pleyel retired from public life, with her mother, Madame Moke, and devoted herself for two years and a half to study, during which time she made a great progress.

Count Nesselrode, Prime Minister of the Russian Empire, happening to be at Hamburg, heard Madame Pleyel play, and induced her to pay a visit to St. Petersburg, promising her the protection and patronage of his family and the Court. At St. Petersburg, Madame Pleyel staid seven months, during which her career was a succession of triumphs. The Emperor, the Empress, and the whole of the Imperial Family, lavished the greatest kindnesses on her, presented her with superb presents, patronised her own concerts, and continually invited her to the Court.

From St. Petersburg Madame Pleyel passed successively to Leipsic, where she

MADAME PLEYEL.

gave three concerts; at Dresden, three, besides three concerts at the Court; at Prague, 3; and at Vienna, six, with continued success. At Vienna Madame Pleyel gave concerts for the poor, and played at all the Court concerts. The Emperor of Austria and his family were present at all her concerts.

From Vienna Madame Pleyel proceeded to Munich, where she was well received by the King of Bavaria; played twice at the Court; and thence, in 1840, returned to Brussels, where she has since resided with her father, Professor Moke—a well-known literary man—and her mother, who died last year. Since her residence at Brussels, Madame Pleyel has played at all the principal towns of Belgium, Liege, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Mons, Brussels, &c., for the poor, but never on her own account till last year. In 1845, Madame Pleyel visited Paris, and gave two Concerts at the Theatre Italien, before 3,000 persons, with the most brilliant success she ever encountered. The unexpected death of her mother recalled Madame Pleyel to Brussels, and obliged her to renounce her engagements at the Paris Conservatoire and elsewhere. Since that, Madame Pleyel remained six months without playing in public; till, last summer, she was invited by the Committee of the Beethoven Festival at Bonn, where she played (as our readers know) the Concert-Stuck of Weber, before the Queen of England, Prince Albert, the King and Queen of Prussia, &c., &c., and about 4,000 persons—which event made her known to England, and was the origin of her visit to this country. Since her return from Bonn, Madame Pleyel played at Antwerp and Brussels* for the poor, with such immense success, that her friends forced her to give a Concert on her own account—the first she ever gave at Brussels: there were 2,000 present. Since then, Madame Pleyel played at Malines, Antwerp, &c., and at the Brussels Conservatoire—two days after which, she started for England in the *Tyton* steamer—arrived on the 6th of May—played at the Dublin Philharmonic on the 13th—and first recital in London on the 18th.

On Thursday afternoon she gave her second recital, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in the presence of upwards of 700 distinguished amateurs and professors. The enthusiasm was greater than at the first concert. She performed Döhler's Andante ("Don Sebastian"), and his celebrated *Trulle* Study, Kalkbrenner's "Piraia" Fantasia, Prudent's "Lucia di Lammermoor" Fantasia, Schubert's "Marguerite," Liszt's Tarantella, and the Pianoforte Obligato to Beethoven's "Adelaide." Her happy facility of accommodating her style to every master's inspiration was never more strikingly proved. The passion with which she invested the "Fra Poco" and "Tu Vedrai," the celebrated airs of the tenor Rubini, was beyond all praise. The perfection of her mechanism, her prompt and masterly triumph over all difficulties, her delicious phrasing, her sweetness of touch, excited rapturous demonstrations. In Leopold de Meyer's "Carnaval" she was encored; her elegant dexterity and playful fancy were superbly displayed in this intricate piece. In addition to Herr Pischek's singing, Mille. Vera gave airs by Bellini and Paesiello. She sings artistically, but has little voice.

* At the latter, in the Eglise des Augustins, there were 4,000 people. She was presented with a golden medal by the Directors of the Hospital.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

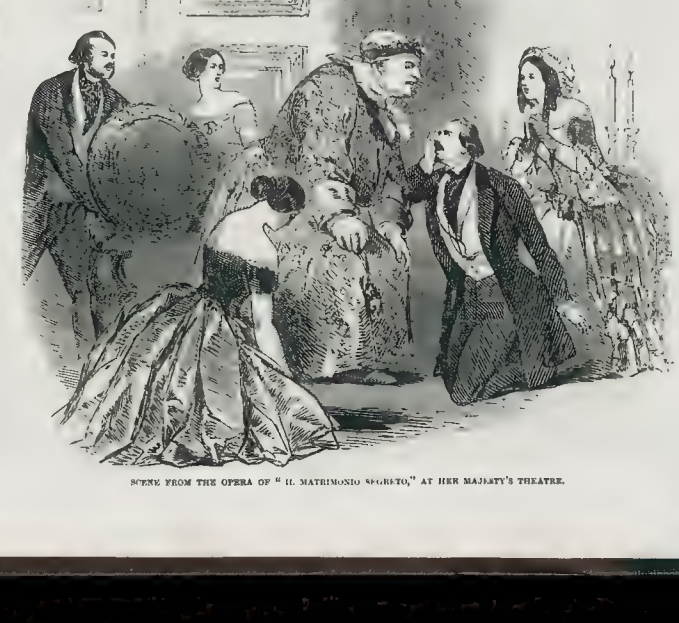
A second performance of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," on Saturday, has confirmed the fact that, while the works of newer composers are enjoying deserved popularity with the votaries of the Italian Opera, Cimarosa's music can still defy the course of time, the caprice of fashion, and, what is more, comparison with works composed under the advantages of a far deeper insight into the resources of the lyrical drama than was enjoyed in his day. The lack of this knowledge does, even in this opera, occasionally appear, as, for example, in the comparative simplicity and baldness of accompaniments, and the absence of striking effects of light and shade (the latter forming so prominent a feature in more modern operas, as must be remarked by every attentive listener). But great excellences are always in advance of their day; and there is a descriptive power, independent of mechanical resources and meretricious effects, in Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto," which is certainly not surpassed by any modern opera we know. How strikingly does this remark apply to the famous trio of "Le faccio un inchino,' especially when the voices are blended together in splendid harmony; while, in the finale of the first act, the admirable appropriateness of the words to the situation, the combination of voices and peculiar character of the rhythm, render it one of the most marvellous efforts of descriptive music. As a dramatic scene, also, this finale is comic in the extreme; the high-pitched voices of the three women screaming simultaneously into the ears of the deaf and irritable old *Geronimo*, who can, of course, understand nothing, from such a warring of sound, is excellent: the inimitable look of bewilderment which Lablache assumes, and the angry eagerness of gesture of the women, form an admirable picture, of which we this day present a sketch to our readers.

The two concerted pieces we have mentioned, and the famous duet "Se fiato un corpo avete," in our opinion give the peculiar value to this opera. Mario's song "Pria che spenti l' aurora," and the other *arie* and duets interspersed through the work, though sweet and flowing, are, we think, quite subordinate in point of intrinsic merit to these masterpieces of melody, harmony, and dramatic effect.

Grisi's impersonation of *Carolina* cannot be too highly praised. It presents that combination of softness, of feminine malice, which it was no doubt the intention of the composer to impart to it. Of Lablache's *Geronimo* we have already spoken; had we time, we should return to it, for it cannot be praised too highly or too often. The performance besides of Castellan, Sanchioli, and Mario, gi e a fulness and brilliancy of effect to the music which is invaluable.

All these admirable artists were again presented to us on Thursday, in "Don Giovanni!" "I Lombardi" having been repeated on Tuesday.

"Don Giovanni," every time we hear, gives us fresh cause for marvel at the



SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

transcendent genius of its composer. We fancy that we can, in the peculiar characteristics of this work, trace the impress of the circumstances under which it was written.

"Don Giovanni," as is well known, was composed at Prague, in the on[illegible]en an elevated site, commanding a view of the ancient but faded magnificence of that city in its castles in ruined cloisters, and other majestic remains of feudal times; while the grounds of Dussah, the host of Mozart, and in which he used to sit, were filled with numerous guests, whose favourite amusement was playing at bowls. Amidst such delightful locality, and many other of the Composer pursued his work, but rose, from time to time, to take part in the [illegible]ort. It seems that we may trace the mingled impressions thus produced on the mi[illegible]ginalities of Mozart in "Don Giovanni," which, more than any other of his compositions, combines the most reckless joyousness, the most romantic grandeur, and the most solemn tragic effects.

THE FORTHCOMING BALLET OF "LALLA ROOKH," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

We will now give our readers some insight into the plot of the new ballet, which excites so much expectation amongst the votaries of Her Majesty's Theatre. It is founded on Moore's poem of "Lalla Rookh," of course, altered in parts, to suit the exigencies of choreographic composition, but yet preserving the most salient features of the beautiful original. The scene is laid in a country, at this moment chiefly interesting to all Englishmen as that where our late hard-fought battles were won. The progress of the Princess from Lahore to Cashmere gives an opportunity, besides, for presenting on the stage, some of the most striking features of Eastern scenery the dreary waste the fearful sand-storm—the view of Lahore, with its peculiar Eastern architecture, and the glories of Cashmere, the loveliest spot in the world. The following are the chief incidents of the plot:—

The great Emperor of Hindostan, *Aurungzebe*, has promised the hand of his lovely daughter in marriage to *Abdul*, the young King of Bucharia, and the story opens with the approaching departure of the young Princess with her suite, for Cashmere, where she is to meet the youthful Monarch, and where the nuptials are to be celebrated. The wife of Aurungzebe feels with a mother's pride for her bride, and amongst the other attendants is a young poet named *Feramore*, renowned for his minstrelsy. During the journey, the latter has many opportunities of interesting the feelings of the Princess for him, by his evening performances and his graceful bearing, and lastly, by the services he renders her when placed in imminent peril by a fearful tempest, during which she is abandoned by her frightened attendants, and even her life only to his devoted care. It follows that *Lalla Rookh* bestows her young affections on the poet, despite the watchful vigilance of *Fadladeen*, the great Nayer, or Chamberlain, of the Princess, whose anxious feelings are all enlisted upon the pleasing manners and talents of the young Poet, and by the preference testified for him by *Lalla Rookh*. The Princess arrives at Cashmere: despite her re-assurance and declaring entire love, she is compelled to fulfil her promise; she is dragged, an unwilling victim, into the presence of the young Monarch, to whom she can only give her hand, for her heart is with *Feramore*. But, what is her astonishment, when the King throws off his disguise, and she finds in her lover, and thus assured himself of the real and constant attachment of his destined bride.

The foregoing is but a hurried and meagre sketch of the plot, which, in action, contains scenes of much interest and dramatic effect. We understand that the greatest pains have been taken to give the local peculiarities of the Eastern scenery, costumes, music, and, above all, the dances, some of which will be characteristic and peculiar in the extreme; and the whole will, we and no with a representation of one of the loveliest and most fanciful scenes in the world—the Feast of the Roses, in the vales of Cashmere, so exquisitely described by Moore in "The Light of the Harem."

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Intelligence has arrived from the Cape to the end of March of an important character. War had been declared by Governor Maitland against Sandili, Tola Botman, and the Gaika tribes generally, or such as were in strict alliance with them, and the Governor himself had proceeded to the frontier to take the command of the troops in person. The absence of Graham's Town and other places had been enrolled and armed, and nothing short of the signal punishment of the Kafirs was expected, so excited were the colonists by their constant and [illegible]. The [illegible]ssador of the war, and the general necessity for it. Among the [illegible]s, it was the rescue from a small British escort of two or three Kafir prisoners, by an armed body of the enemy, in the very [illegible]ourse of some lives being lost on both sides. The outrage was committed between Beaufort and Graham's Town, and is said to have been actually planned by Tola and Botman on the market place of Beaufort.

Letters from Athens of May 20, state that the King had intended to make an excursion in the Peloponnesus, but his departure was postponed on account of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who had arrived at Athens to pass some days with his Majesty. The Corn-laws have been the subject of discussion in the Greek Chambers as well as with us, but with a very different result. The *Athens Observer* informs us that the Chambers unanimously "in maintaining the protective system and the existing sliding-scale."

A mysterious prisoner has been for some time confined in the fortress of Kongsten, in Saxony. It is supposed to be [illegible], to be [illegible] of Warsaw. It is said that he will be sent to America.

Letters from Constantinople mention that there are gratifying accounts of the rich discoveries of Mr. Layard, at Nemrood, near the site of ancient Nineveh. He has cut the Tyrenis entirely out, and the treasures of which the most sanguine imagination never dreamt. Among other things, we hear of winged lions, twelve feet high, which, though buried for thousands of years under the same, are in the most perfect state of preservation, and are the compliment sculptor, with a delicacy of finish which speaks highly of the advancement in the arts of the old Assyrians.

A St. Petersburg letter contains a report that Prince Albert will, on the occasion of the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, return the visit which the Emperor of Russia paid to Queen Victoria, her Majesty being unable to do so in person.

A Constantinople letter of the 13th of May, gives a fearful account of the persecution to which the Catholic Albanians of Scodra and Scoutsca has been subjected. The original number of Christians thrown into the prisons of Scodra was 155; they have now reached the place of their exile, near Brousse, in number less than 80. Half have perished on their way either under the blows of the escort or from hunger, exposure to the weather, and other horrors. Many of them were perfectly naked, and all were in a state of the most squalid filth and utter exhaustion. Sir Stratford Canning has written a very strong note to the Porte on this outrage on the established laws of the country and the principles of common humanity.

By the most recent advices from St. Petersburgh, the Emperor had left the capital for Warsaw, to meet the Empress, on her return from Italy. They were expected to arrive at St. Petersburgh on the 15th of January, shortly after which the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga would be celebrated.

The Countess Hahn-Hahn, the well known German writer and traveler, has arrived in London. The Countess makes, we understand, but a brief sojourn in this country.

A splendid *fête* is to be given at Brussels on the 15th of this month, on the occasion of the opening of the railway from Paris to Brussels. The French authorities will arrive in Brussels from Paris towards the evening of that day. They will be entertained at a grand banquet, and will afterwards attend a ball in the new station of the Northern Railway. Eight thousand invitations will be issued. Several popular entertainments will take place on that day at the expense of the city.

The King and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg have returned to Stuttgardt from Saxony, where the Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, the Duke of Nassau, have also been staying. When the Empress of Russia introduced Princess Olga to the King and Queen of Wurtemberg on her Imperial Majesty's arrival at Stuttgart, Empress accompanied the presentation of her daughter with saying, "Here I give to you my dearly beloved child," which kind expression was responded to by their Wurtemberg Majesties in the most affectionate manner. [illegible]

On the 30th ult. a man, in the pit of the Royal Theatre at Vienna, shot himself in the middle of the performance, covering the persons immediately around him with his blood. A singular coincidence in this frightful event is, that at the instant before the report was heard, an actor on the stage, reciting his part, uttered the words, "A shot is about to be fired;" and for a moment the audience fancied that the sound came from behind the scenes. The performance was stopped till the lifeless body was carried out, and then resumed.

Orders have been forwarded to the seaports, says the Paris *Presse*, to send several ships of war to the Gulph of Mexico, to reinforce the French squadron on that station, which is to overawe the cruise about the shores during the continuance of the war between Mexico and the United States.

A letter from Warsaw of the 26rd ult., informs us that the Emperor of Russia still is in that city. He is stated to have revoked the sentence granted to a Pole named Rujewski, on account of that person having betrayed [illegible] to imprisonment for theft.

A woman named Elizabeth Wilhame, aged 26, was executed at Metz, on the 27th ult., for the murder of her father by strangulation. She and her husband were tried some time back for this crime, and found guilty. Extenuating circumstances, however, were found in the case of the man, and his life was accordingly spared, but the crime was brought home to the unfortunate daughter with saying, "Here I give to you my dearly beloved child," which kind expression was responded to by their Wurtemberg Majesties in the most affectionate manner. [illegible]

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THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat are to our market here seen very limited, Saturday's fair only having added a small number of sacks; the sale is however nearly to the extent of the current week's arrivals, which are slowly at barely late rates. We [illegible] a full average sup[illegible] which is slowly at barely late rates. We [illegible] a full average sup[illegible] Oats, barley, and beans are [illegible] sale at [illegible]

ARRIVALS: English wheat, 1940; barley, 1270; oats, 1860 Irish wheat, —; barley, [illegible] oats 600 Foreign: wheat 3800, barley, [illegible]; oats, 170 Flour, 2340 sacks; malt, [illegible]

English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 52s; ditto white 50s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, —s to —s; grinding barley, —s to —s; malting, —s to —s; malting ditto, —s to —s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, —s to —s; brown ditto, 60s to 64s; Kingston and Ware, —s to —s; Chevalier, —s to —s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 22s to 26s; potato do., 27s to 30s; Yeoshal and Cork, black 20s to 23s; ditto, white, 24s to 28s; thick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 32s to 36s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; white, 30s to 40s; boilers, 44s to 42s, per quarter. Town-made [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] ditto fine, —s to —s; beans, s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter.

Foreign: Wheat, 57s to 62s; barley, 28s to 30s; oats, 18s to 20s, per quarter.

Town and Market.—Limited cakes are in fair request at full prices In [illegible] kinds of seeds most to nothing doing.

English, sowing, 54s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 49s to 54s; Mediterranean, and Odessa, 46s. Hempseed, —s to —s, per quarter. Rapeseed, English, new, £20 to £21 per last; ditto, old, —s to —s. Linseed, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 5s per 1000 Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 5s per ton. Canary 45s to 50s. Coriander, 12s to 14s. Tares, old, 42s to 46s; extra, 50s to 52s. white, 60s to 65s. Fenugreek, red, 40s to 48s. extra, 50s; white, 60s to 70s. extra, 72s per cwt.

Liverpool.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 6d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 38s 6d; barley, 28s 4½; oats, 23s 6d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 32s 10d; peas 34s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 38s —d; barley, 28s 4½; oats 23s 8d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 34s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s 6d; barley, 8s, —; oats, —; rye, 9s 6d, beans, 7s 6d; peas 8s 6d.

Sugar.—Most kinds of raw sugar—the quantity of which on offer is large—move off slowly, at a little more money. Refined goods are in limited request, for the finest kinds of grocery lumps

Coffee.—This market is in a very quiet state, at last week's quotations.

Rice.—Bread is firm at full prices. In other kinds, very little is doing

Provisions.—Although a good business has been transacted in foreign butter this week, price s have not been supported. England may now be purchased at from 74s to 76s; and the inferior kinds, 68s to 72s per cwt. English butter—the supply of which is large—is at a rise in value to per cwt. Irish, 72s to 76s per cwt; fresh 8s to 9s per dozen In Irish bacon, next to nothing is done at barely late rates Bacon is in fair request at very full prices Waterford, 56s to 58s; Limerick, 52s to 56s; other Irish, 50s to 52s; lids and heavy, 46s to 47s For forward delivery next to nothing is doing Hams are a shade dearer, and the supply is moderate. Lard is in good request, at full prices. Of other kinds of provisions, only a limited business is done

Tallow P Y C is steady, at 38s 6d to 42s 6d on the spot, and 41s 3d on hand for forward delivery Town tallow is abundant at 40s 6d to 41s net cash

Hay and Straw.—Prime hay, £3 3s to £4 4s; clover ditto, £4 6s to £5 15s; out straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s per load.

Wool.—The wool market as in a very depressed state for all descriptions, and prices have a downward tendency.

Hops Friday.—P accounts from the plantations not being favourable [illegible] a small demand for [illegible] at full prices The duty is [illegible] £ 30,000. New Kent bags, £5 12s to £8 8s; New Kent pockets, £5 5s to £7 7s; Sussex, £5 5s to £7 7s; Farnham, £8 8s to £10 10s per cwt.

Coals (Tuesday.—Chaster Main, 18s; Killingworth, 18s 3d; Lambton, 18s 9d; Hetwell, 18s 3d; Sidney's Hartley, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 15s 6d; Wylam, 16s 3d; Russell, 16s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer here, this morning, was not in excess of last week's, and the demand was pretty active, at last Monday's quotations From Scotland, we received 6 oxen, and 190 sheep, from Prussia, 20 oxen from Germany 21 oxen and 180 sheep, and from Scotland, 80 horned and polled Scots The numbers of sheep, being in the decrease, the mutton trade ruled firm, at previous quotations. From the Isle of Wight 300 lambs came to hand; from other parts, the receipts were rather extensive All kinds coarse and of slow sale, prices were barely supported. In calves, a good business was done, at an advance of 2d per 8lb. Pigs dull, at our quotations Milch cows were selling at from £15 to £18 each.

Per 8lb to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts 2s 8d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d, prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and ordinary sheep 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second sort of ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d, prime south Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 32s each Beasts, 918; cows, 123; sheep and lambs, 12,350 calves, 270; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very meagre demand here to-day, at the following quotations:

Per 8lb to the [illegible] Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large coarse [illegible] 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d per quarter. Beasts, 2,400; sheep and lambs, 18,350 calves, 270; pigs, 210.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the usual absence from business which the holidays of Whitsuntide invariably causes, the English market was, in a great measure, recovered too depressed in existing last week. A current report that America will accept the [illegible] has [illegible] influence in creating this improvement, which the continued fine weather confirmed. Consols on Monday closed at 86¾ for money, and 86¾ for the account. A greater degree of animation prevailed on Tuesday, which was [illegible] by the receipt of money, and 87¼ to ⅜ for account. The Exchequer market still continues very flat; and as the advertised bills are now in course of payment, the remainder will be quickly quoted at about 1 per cent. discount. Bank stock left off on Tuesday at 176, 177. Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 97⅞. Long Annuities, 14⅛. India Bonds, 27 premium.

The only circumstance possessing the slightest interest, in connexion with the foreign market, has been the fluctuations in Portuguese and Mexican stock The former has fluctuated between 53¾ and 54¼, closing at 53¾ for money, and 53¾ for account. The latter has been done between 29¾ and 30¼, closing at 29¾ to ⅜. On Thursday, a meeting of the Mexican bondholders took place at the London Tavern. Mr. Robinson then read the correspondence with Mr Baker and the other agents of the Mexican Government, which was brought to a close by the Mexican Government, feeling itself unable to meet its engagements, had determined to propose a consolidation of the debt into one general stock, after the following particulars: Amount of debt, £21,641,650; to the purposes of the active debt, £5,961,56.; to the debentures on debt; created the 8th of March last, £4,680,000 The means to be provided would then be applied to the Active and Funded debt, £10,074,000, to the Deferred Debt. The amount of the Redemption Fund, for the purpose of satisfying the hypothecation on the tobacco revenue, would be 82,134,765, but on this latter revenue there would also be the charge of the political expenses of the State. Some discussion ensued, but, ultimately, after an amendment was lost, the above proposition was unanimously carried No transactions have been since registered in the Active stock, and the prices left off at 18¾. The general feeling of the market was good at the close of the week, although business continues very limited, prices closing at the following rates: Brazilian Bonds, 9 per Cent., 85¾; Equitable Bonds, 8¾; Grenada, 1 per Cent; 21½; Ditto Deferred, 4¼; Mexican Defer ed, —; Portuguese Four per Cent, 53¾; Ditto, for the Account, 53⅞; Spanish Passive, —; Ditto Deferred, 10¾; Venezuela Bonds, 2 per cent, 42¾; Ditto Deferred, —; Dutch 2½ per Cent Certificates, 59.

The Share Market has been very inanimate during the week, nor does its present appearance indicate any great probability of a change. Prices are tolerably well maintained in the dividend-paying lines, as sales being made for their assuming, in some measure, the character of permanent investments. The annexed closing prices of the ones last dealt in, will best display the tone of the Market:—Aberdeen, 83; Arbroath, 48; Bolton and Leigh, 20; Eastern Counties, 7; Birmingham and Gloucester, 126; Bristol and Exeter, New, 10½ Buckinghamshire, par; Caledonian, 11¼; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Direct Manchester (Denbighshire), 2; Eastern Bengal (Sanscrit), 2½; Direct Northern, 1½; Dublin [illegible], 23½; Ditto, New, 7¼ pm; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; East [illegible] Edinburgh and Glasgow, 76; Goole, Doncast, & Sheffield, &c., [illegible] Bonds, 3½; Great Grimsby and Sheffield, 9; Great Northern, 82; [illegible] Do. Quarter Shares, 16½; Harwich and Eastern [illegible] Junct n, 1½; Leeds and Bradford, 50½; Leeds and Carlisle, 12; Leeds and Bellevue Extension, 4½; Leeds and Thirsk, 20; Lancaster and [illegible] London and Birmingham, 228; Do. Fifths 25; London and Brighton, 65¾; Do. [illegible] London and York, 2½; Do Half [illegible] 1½; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 2½; Do. Birmingham, 82; Do Quarter Shares (A), 13½; Do. Quarter Shares, (B), 13½; Manchester and Southampton, 1½; Midland, 150; Do New, 34½; Do. Birmingham and Derby, 123; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 1½; Ditto, New, 5½; Ditto, New, Brandling Junction, —; Newcastle and Berwick, 23½; North Staffordshire, 3½; Northampton, Buckingham and Banbury, —; Northern and Eastern, 2½; Northampton, Peterborough, and Huntingdon, —; Preston and Wyre, —; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2½; South Midland, 1½; Stockton and Darlington, —; Stockton and Hartlepool, —; Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester, 2½; Shrewsbury and Chester, —; Shrewsbury and Hereford, —; Shrewsbury and Newtown, —; Waterford, Limerick, and Kilkenny, —; West Midland, 1½; West Riding Union, 2¾ pm; Whitehaven and Furness Junction, 2½; York and Lancaster, 1½; York and North Midland, 38½; Ditto, Scarboro' Branch, 4½; Ditto, Selby, 7¾; Ditto, Extension, 3¾; Do. East and West Riding Extension, 1½; Bordeaux and Amiens, 11; Bordeaux and Mediterranean, —; Central of Spain, 2½; Dutch Rhenish, —; East Indian, —; Great Western Bengal, 8½; Jamaica Sout h Midland Junction, —; Lowman and Semapore, 1½; Luxembourg, 1½; Northern of France Constituted, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 9½; Over Yssel, —; Paris and Lyons Constituted, —; Paris and Orleans Constituted, 5; Sambre and Meuse, 6½. Joint Stock Banks: Australasia, 27 —; Colonial, —; Commercial, —; Mines: Cobre Copper

Saturday last Bank Stock and Consols shut yesterday; prices were firm at 87 for the opening on the 17th of July. Mexican Actives improved to 30½; but soon subsided, depressed them to 29½, to Deferred closes at 17. Shares were quiet, without much business. The decision on the London and York Line is postponed until [illegible]

THE LATE SIR JOHN SEBRIGHT'S FANCY BANTAMS AND PIGEONS.—On Wednesday, this celebrated collection, removed from Beechwood, was disposed of by Auction, at the King's Arms' Inn, Hemel Hempstead. It comprised Bantam Fowls, of the Gold and Silver Spangle Sorts; and 100 pair of Fancy Pigeons, of the purest breeds in the Kingdom, the late Baronet having taken the first prizes at Shows, for many years past. The Bantams brought very high prices, —from £3 to £8 per walk of three; and three of the silver lots were purchased for her Majesty's House Farm. The Pigeons, also, realised good sums: two pairs of Yellow Jacobins being purchased at 32s. and 40s., by Mr. Baker, of Leadenhall Market, who was, likewise, the buyer of some other rare lots

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

BANKRUPTS.—E. CLARK, Mortimer-road, Kingsland-road builder. T. ROBERTS and T. HARAH College-hill, City, steel nerv. J. BIRD, Church-row Bethnal green, timberdealer. H. SHAW, Stone-street Cubitt Town, ship-broker. C. ALBES, New-port, Isle of Wight, bankers. B. FENWICK, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Boarding-house. G. STEELE, Carysfort, Dublin, [illegible], shoemaker, tailor. A. BIRD, Birmingham, grocer. M. CHAPMAN, R. POWELL, Stapleridge, Lancashire cotton-spinner. J. NIELD, woollen manufacturer. J. BEATES, Newcastle, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist. D. THOMPSON, Bury Lancashire.

SCOTCH sequestrations. T. MONCUR, Montrose, glass and china merchant. A. [illegible]oughton, M. P. for Aickendrightshire, Cas. Strickendrightshire. A. M'CALLUM [illegible] merchants.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED BY THE QUEEN

Westmoreland Militia.—Capt. E. H. Smith to be Adjutant, vice Bennett.

Perth Militia.—Capt. C. A. Balneaves to be Adjutant

[illegible] S. James to be Adjutant

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT

DEVONSHIRE. C. B. Calmady, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; Col. H. R. F. Davie to be Deputy Lieutenant. R. Porter, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant

Royal Devon Militia.—H. E. Rice, Esq., to be Captain, J. Stevenson, Esq., to be Captain; J. Rolewick, C. H. Webber, and J. W. Walrond, to be Lieutenants; J. Bear, J. Ralph, H. J. [illegible] and J. Lean, to be Ensigns.

North Devon Militia.—C. H. Webber, Esq., to be Captain, vice Portescue; W. C. Bayer, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Bayer, promoted; J. Chichester, —to be Ensign.

Militia.—The Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Major, vice H. Williams Bury to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. T. Hartnell to be Major.

[illegible] to be Captain in the Royal Berkshire Regiment of North British Militia, vice [illegible] promoted.

[illegible] to be Captain and Adjutant, vice Cadell—Lieut. S. KNOWLES, [illegible]

[illegible] Mordaunt, Knaresland, bailiff; [illegible] G. M. J. HOPKINS' [illegible] Dewsbury. [illegible] J. DIXON, W. MITCHELL, Finsbury place South, [illegible] dealers. W. M. SMITHSON, Cambridge, Gloucester. J. BODDINGTON, Manchester, [illegible] cotton dealer. J. D. PAINE, Hale mill, Surrey, and Duke street, Westminster, or paperhaze printer. [illegible] SHARPLES, Bolton, Lancaster, cotton spinner. J. SUTHERLAND, West Derby, Lancashire, wool-combster. W. ROBERTS, 19 St. Thomas's Bridge, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer and [illegible] J. CONLEN, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, woollen draper. J. SOLOMON, Exeter, [illegible] layer. J. CONLEN, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, woollen draper. J. SOLOMON, Exeter, [illegible] SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. W. MACDONALD, Glasgow, plumber. G. NICOL, Newmarsh corn-merchant. A. FLOCKHART, Kinross, banker. E. WALKER, Glasgow, warehouseman.

BIRTHS

At Rockwell, county of Donegal, Lady [illegible] of Mr. Shanahaw Chesbrine, of the wife of Thomas W. Tatton, Esq., of [illegible] Berks, a son, the heir of [illegible] At Aberdeen, the wife of Mr. [illegible] surgeon, of a daughter [illegible] At Lisburn, near the wife of the Rev. John Ballwin, of a [illegible]

MARRIAGES

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, William Henry Lee, Esq., to Susan Cordell, [illegible] of Colonel Fanshawe, C. B. At Rugby, Thos. Sautee, Esq., to Miss Habisford. At Cunningham Church, Carmarkenshire, Alfred Thomas, Esq., late of the 6th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Caroline Emma Loftus, only daughter of the late Colonel Stephen Parsons [illegible] Dublin. At Bere Warren, Alfred, son of Rowet Warren, Esq., to Anne Elizabeth, eldest [illegible] late of the late Cadwaladar Waddy, Esq., M. P.

DEATHS

At Hyde-park [illegible] Captain Sir Stephen Lambert Hunter Vassall, R.N. At Cannes, south-eastern Estrews [illegible] Elizabeth Hanbury, re lict of the late John Hanbury, Esq., of Trenham, in her 80th year. At Bath, Mary Ann, the 19th year of her age, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of W. T. Copeland, Esq., M. P. At Newington-place, in the [illegible] Edmund Oliver Bray, Esq., one of the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery. At [illegible], Hugh M'nicenery Campbell, Esq., of the Hollies, Staffordshire, aged 59 Saturday, 30th ult. Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Wagstaff, St. Lower Belvedere-place, Eaton-square, of decline, aged 31 On the 14th May, Sydenham collier, eldest child of John Eagar, Esq., of Lisgool, Ripley, Surrey

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE MDLLE. CERITO has the honour to inform her friends, subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place THURSDAY NEXT, 11th of June, 1846 when will be performed a Favourite Ballet of Action, in two acts, entitled LA GITANA, or, THE GIPSY'S REVENGE. Characters, Mdlle. CERITO, Madame Saulnier, and Fitzjames, Madame Castelan, Mdlle. Caselan, Pauline, Sigrave Marini, Desplaces, Rousseau, Lucien, and Garcia, Signor Lablache

To conclude with an entirely new Grand Oriental Ballet, entitled LALLA ROOKH; or, the Princess of Delhi. The Music by Mr. Frank Romer, Scenery by Mr. Thomas Moore, Esq. Composed by M. Albert, arranged by Signor Fagoni The Scenes by Mr. Charles Marshall The Machinery by Mr. Messrs. Gerrie, Miles, Honours, Moncrieff, Cannon, Demellaus [illegible] Mr. Nicholas Trgliotti Mr. Mdlle. Maslin, M. Bertrand, and Mdlle. Constance by Miss Bradley and Mr. Whales, under the superintendence of The Locations by Mr. Conrad Bodwell. The Machinery by Mr. D. [illegible] Actions for Books, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade, at Seven, of whom Libretti may be had.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. ABBOTT. Under the especial Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.

On Monday, the 15th inst., will be produced a New Grand Equestrian Spectacle, entitled THE CONQUEROR OF ALGIERS, or, THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP, which will be performed every evening during the present and next week. The Arena will be thrown into the form of a Fortress, on which occasion the performances will be precisely the same as those so recently performed by command of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, commencing each day at Seven o'clock precisely.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON'S MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 8th under the Patronage of her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER, PRINCESS SOPHIA of GLOUCESTER, and Viscountess de Vesci. Mdlle. Bockelotti, Misses Birch, Dolby, S. Novello, Pyne, L. Pyne, Wells, Dobbs, M. Hawes, Miss A. Harcourt, Mdlle. Parodi, Signor Gordigiani, Mr. Sims Reeves, Castelli, Benjamin Blakmore, Richardson, Bennett, and Frederick Chatterton, who will perform two of Sebastian Bach's Concertos, Les Clochettes, and "Prince Charles's Voyage to Scotland," Conductor, Mr. Kuhlmark. Tickets 1l. 1s. each; Stalls and Stalls Boxes Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; to be had only of Mr. F. Chatterton, 53, Great Pardon [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, REGENT STREET. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed the Colosseum will remain Open during the Season, until Eleven o'Clock, and that the atmospheric effects in the marvellous Panorama of EXHIBITION OF LONDON from the Monument, and the Diorama of Jerusalem, from Three till Five and Eight till Half past Ten. Private Lessons continued

DAY EXHIBITION AT THE COLOSSEUM.—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary—Chinese Junks—Mont Blanc and the Mountain Torrent.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Chinese Junks, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent represented by Moonlight—Open from Ten till Half past Five, and Half past Seven till Eleven, when possession of the Building is given up to Day and Night Hours.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—At Vernon-place, Bedford-square, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, MR. LOVE will present (for the first time this season in the City) his Entertainments entitled LOVE IN ALL WEATHERS, or the Gallery of Portraits. Hobers, the Welsh Bard, who has recently visited the Continental Courts, and the distinguished honour of appearing before Her Majesty LOVE'S LABOURS LOST, in which Mr. Love will sustain the characters of eight different persons, and other entertainments—Begin at a quarter past eight. Tickets, 3s. Gallery, 1s.—On MONDAY, JUNE 8th, Mr. Love will appear at the Hall Hanover-square. On THURSDAY, JUNE 11, at the Rooms, Wardamslow on MONDAY, JUNE at the Literary Institution, Somerset-street, Old Kent-road.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST.—The BAZAAR to be held in the GARDENS of the ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA, will be opened on THURSDAY the 25th of JUNE under the immediate Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN

Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of KENT

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of GLOUCESTER.

Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS SOPHIA

The following Nobles and distinguished Ladies have kindly consented to preside at Stalls

The Duchess of Norfolk | The Lady of the Bedchamber | Mrs Cooper Gardiner
The Duchess of Sutherland | Lady Aylmer | Mrs. C. Hall
The Duchess of Somerset | Hon. Julia Maynard | Miss Kennet
The Marchioness of Westmin[illegible] | Lady Lucy Foster Stanhope | Mrs. Anthony Rowland
Lady [illegible] | Mrs. Lowes
Lady [illegible] | Mrs. Robert Montgomery
The Countess of Antrim | Lady Wilson | Mrs. Hesketh Fleetwood
Mrs. Vernon Graham | Lady Dunleath | Mrs. Thorpe
The Viscountess Jocelyn | Mrs. Alfred Barnes | Mrs. Theophilus Thompson

Any of whom contributions of Work of all kinds will be thankfully received, to be Presented at Hospital-place, Chelsea, or by the Secretary.

[illegible], May 27, 1846

NOTICE.—On account of the crowded state of the Room, and the number of persons that were unable to obtain admission,

GENERAL TOM THUMB will continue his LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL, previous to his final departure to America. He will appear at Three and Seven o'Clock, in all the Costumes and Characters in which he had the honour of appearing three times before her Majesty, and at all the principal Courts of Europe. Doors to be opened at Half past Two and Six; Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine o'Clock. Admission, 1s. Children under the age of Ten, Half price. All Tickets that have been issued will be received, notwithstanding their date. After Nine o'Clock each evening, the Rooms appears in his New Play at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr. RYAN'S New and Interesting LECTURE

[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] ENGINE for [illegible] the REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for [illegible] and [illegible] PARSONS'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, an ENVELOPE CUTTING MACHINE, &c. in action DR. RYAN'S NEW and SUPERIOR DISSOLVING VIEWS. PORTRAIT of Lieutenant-General man in the GOVERNMENT and ARMY of LAHORE mounted on the [illegible] the RUSCOPE. The ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects, &c. &c. Admission 1s. Sc. [illegible]

KENLEY-ON-THAMES GRAND REGATTA.—The REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th days of JUNE, when the following prizes will be rowed for:

On GRAND CHALLANGE CUP, for eight-oared Boats. Entrance [illegible]
On AMATEUR CHALLENGE CUP, for eight-oared Boats. Entrance [illegible]
On SILVER CHALLENGE CUP, for [illegible] Boats. Entrance [illegible]
On DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP, for four-oared Boats. Entrance [illegible]
The TOWN CHALLENGE CUP, for four-oared Boats. Entrance [illegible]
The SILVER WHERRIES (Cheaper Models), Presentation Prize, for Amateurs in pair-oared Boats. Entrance £2 2s
[illegible] Station Prize, for Amateur Scullers. Entrance £1 1s
[illegible] (Presentation Prize), for Bonâ fide Amateur Scullers.

Silver Medals will be presented to the Winners of the Cups.

Entrances must be duly made with the Secretary, at Mrs. Williams's, Catherine Wheel Inn, Hanley, on or before the 20th day of June next. JAMES NASH, Secretary

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT D'ETE (for one month only).—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that the CONCERTS D'ETE will commence on FRIDAY NEXT, June 12th. In addition to M. Jullien's unrivalled orchestra, several eminent Vocal Artists are engaged. M. Goldberg, Mdlle Goldberg, Herr Hoelzel, and Herr Pischek, will make their first appearance on the opening night.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.— The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 5, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 6d.
JAS. FAHEY, Secretary.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The 'Royal Property' opened last evening for the 117th season, and, judging from the enormous throng who visited the Gardens, it certainly augurs favourably for the Proprietors. Every attention is paid to personal convenience; a large raised platform has been erected opposite the Grand Orchestra, for the immediate benefit of those who feel a delight in tripping it on the 'light fantastic toe;' and a new feature has been added, by the introduction of M. Tourniaire's troop of horses, the usual rotunda having been adapted to their use. The horsemanship was of a superior description, and elicited universal applause. We must not forget the [illegible] display of Mr Darby, which gave general satisfaction to as numerous an assembly as ever gathered within the Gardens. There is great credit due to the Proprietary for the very great attention which has been paid both within and without to the personal convenience of visitors, without unnecessary expense, chairs being placed throughout the interior of the Gardens, and omnibuses waiting without till two in the morning, taking passengers at the usual fare. We cannot but recommend a visit to these old and favourite Gardens."—Times, June 2nd.

"The opening of the 'Royal Property,' which took place last night, was one of unusual success and brilliancy, and augured well for the ensuing season. Much has been done by the proprietors to secure the patronage of which the attendance last night was so good an omen; and improvements—real and substantial improvements—have been introduced throughout the whole of the arrangements. On few opening nights has the attendance been more numerous. A new stage has been laid down in front of the orchestra for those who, in the novel words of the programme, may wish to 'sport the light fantastic toe.' Previous to the display of fireworks, there is a grand procession and tournament, 'with a faithful representation of Taoukwang, Emperor of China, reviewing his Tartar troops,' which, no doubt, is sufficiently accurate, and certainly excites no small admiration. And then come all the pyrotechnic glories for which Vauxhall has been so famous (and never more decidedly so than at present), and the redoubtable Joel crowns the whole by his very [illegible] and very rapid descent on a most formidable-looking dragon. Vauxhall deserves, as well as ever it did, the best patronage of the public. Nearly 5000 persons were present last night."—Chronicle, June 2nd.

"We find that considerable alterations and improvements have been effected in the gardens during the recess, particularly in the Pavilion and the boxes round the Quadrangle, which have been redecorated and embellished, and in the illuminated views, many of which are novel and exceedingly effective. The Rotunda has been metamorphosed into an amphitheatre for equestrian performances, and in front of the grand orchestra a raised platform, hung with variegated lamps, has been erected for the accommodation of those who are inclined to dance at the close of the performances. The extraordinary steed Eoline, and other performances of M. Tourniaire, as an Indian juggler, with the noble horsemanship of Madame Klatt, witched the audience for nearly an hour, when the whole of this portion of the evening's entertainment was wound up by Madame Tourniaire dancing on a single horse and without a saddle the Spanish dance, El Zapatero, a most skilful and interesting performance, and performed with the coolness and not without some portion of the grace of a Duvernay or Cerito. The wonders of that 'Palace of the Golden Bells,' and the splendour of the gorgeous procession, which set before our eyes 'a faithful representation of the Emperor Taoukwang reviewing his Tartar troops before the Imperial pavilion,' we shall not attempt to tell. In truth our optics were dazzled at the spectacle, and we know nothing more than that while we were quietly looking at the 'Brother of the Sun and Moon,' and at his soldiers, the wicked pyrotechnist set on fire the temple, and sprung a mine beneath them, and we really don't know whether they were swallowed in the earth or sent on an aerial visit to their natives, for we saw nothing more of them, but flames of all colours burst around us—artificial thunders and lightnings rent the skies—myriads of 'stars' dashed madly from their spheres in collision with each other, and showers of flame descended."—Herald, June 2nd.

"The weather was as beautiful as could be desired; and upwards of 10 000 persons, plebeians and patricians, were present, the great majority of the holiday folks, but amongst the dense mass we recognised several well-known faces. Several important embellishments and decorations have been effected since last season in the gardens; a new stage, around which lamps are [illegible] in brilliant profusion, has been erected in front of the grand orchestra, for the convenience of the followers of Cellarius and Jullien. A new and capacious circle has been constructed, in which a clever troop of equestrians whiled away the time in feats of horsemanship. In the early part of the evening there was a concert, of the usual Vauxhall calibre, and they who survived the shock of the brass band, afterwards flocked to see the fireworks, which exceeded in magnificence all previous pyrotechnic displays; nothing has been seen like [illegible] whizzing and burning last year in Paris, on the anniversary of the 'three glorious [illegible].' Notwithstanding all the expense of these increased illuminations, additional singers, [illegible], embellishments, &c., the price of admission is reduced to 2s.; and, if the attendance be only half as numerous as last night, the diminution of price cannot fail to be a profit. [illegible] Instead of three nights in the week, as heretofore, the gardens will be open [illegible] excepting Saturdays."—Morning Post, June 2nd.

"[illegible] Whitsuntide, Vauxhall-gardens re-opened last night for the [illegible] with the most brilliant éclat. Since the close of the last unhappy [illegible] much has been done towards rendering the 'Royal Property' [illegible] more worthy of the unceasing energies and expense of the proprietors. Without taking into account the troop of equestrians, under the direction of Monsieur Tourniaire, that has been added this season, the concerts and the brilliant display of fireworks with which the whole of the proceedings terminated of the [illegible] we may say that it exceeds anything of the kind ever before attempted at the 'Royal Property,' and was most warmly applauded by an exceedingly numerous company, such as we hope the proprietors may see many of during the present season."—Daily News, June 2nd.

"We have seen many Vauxhalls, but never one that pleased us so much as the Vauxhall of last night. The Concert was no sooner over than there was a tremendous rush to the Rotunda, and, in five minutes afterwards, the place was literally crammed from end to end. By dint of some vigorous pushing, crushing, and squeezing, we managed to get a restricted view of the equestrian performances in 'the new and capacious Circle;' and a though, to speak vulgarly, we melted down to a very jelly, we must admit that we never witnessed Scenes in the Circle which we more enjoyed. Madame Louise Tourniaire, if possible, excelled herself in her daring feats of horsemanship, while Mons. Benedict, Mons. Ferdinand Tourniaire, and Madame Klatt, exerted themselves wonderfully to give satisfaction to the audience. One would have thought that after this would have terminated the amusements of the evening; but no, the cream of the thing had yet to come, and it is so graphically described in the printed circular of the Establishment that we cannot do better than introduce it; and here it is:—'A gorgeous procession! introducing a faithful representation of the Emperor Taoukwang reviewing his Tartar troops before the Imperial Pavilion, or Palace of the Golden Bells, amidst a display of fireworks, upon a novel and extraordinary scale, by that celebrated pyrotechnic artist, Mr Darby. In the distance, the lofty Pagodas, and monstrous Dragon Tower, 120 feet high! from which Il Joel Diavolo will make a terrific descent, as "Victory" on a fiery dragon; and in his descent, will cast the "wreath of victory" at the feet of the successful knight of the tourney that is supposed to have taken place, the whole scene terminating with one of the most imposing and brilliant discharges of fireworks that has ever been attempted in this or any other country.' This portion of the entertainments, as may be imagined, occupied a considerable time in the representation; and, while the first part was glittering and gorgeous, the latter was terrific and startling."—Sun, June 2nd.

"This delightful and favourite summer resort was opened last night for the season. The spirit and enterprise of last year are more than maintained in the first fruits evidenced last night. Everything, apparently, has been done that the most energetic spirit and good taste could devise to render the Gardens an agreeable place of resort. The proprietors, we observe, have come to a very judicious determination to extend the nights of performance from three to five nights a week. The scenic performances last night were of the equestrian order. They require no eulogy, when we mention the names of Tourniaire, Benedick, F. Tourniaire, Hubert, Madame Klatt, and Madame Louise Tourniaire. The performances concluded with one of the most gorgeous displays of fireworks we have witnessed in this country, which will go far to raise the pyrotechnic fame of Darby. A very gorgeous spectacle of Chinese procession and review of troops is introduced, which has a singularly striking effect. Many judicious improvements have been made as regards the cuisine and attendance. The wines, it is almost superfluous to add, were excellent. It is to be hoped that the splendid weather of last night is an augury of the season."—Advertiser, June 2nd.

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REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65. Patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the following distinguished visitors to this country,—the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Belgium, the King of Saxony, the King of Holland, Prince William of Prussia, and further honoured by the continued patronage of all those who [see]k an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. The cloth is made of Llama Wool, a fabric most [agre]eably soft and elastic to the touch, and is one-third the weight of ordinary woollen cloths. [illegible]ar. It is very durable, and naturally a repellent of rain, yet so porous as to admit of a due escape of excessive bodily heat. These advantages, with the very moderate price charged, renders the Registered Paletot worthy the attention of all. They can be purchased in London of the Patentees only, at their Warerooms, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

DIAMOND DUST, DIRECT FROM THE MINES.— Genuine DIAMOND DUST, for giving instantaneously the keenest edge to the bluntest [razo]r or knife, is now regularly imported direct from the mines of Golconda, the Brazils, and the Uralian Mount[ains] [illegible] be had at the wholesale depot, 1, Angel-court, Strand, of Mr W. G. Bentley, Perfumer, 220, High Holborn; and of Messrs. Low and Son, Perfumers, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, London, in rosewood boxes (with instructions), at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; and at the various agents throughout the world. Diamond Dust, it is well known, has been used for many years amongst the nobles of the Russian [illegible] indispensable adjunct to the comfort of their toilets. His late Majesty George IV [illegible] Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex were well acquainted with the peculiar properties and [applic]ation of the Diamond Dust, having used it for sharpening their razors for upwards [of twe]nty years. Parties using the Diamond Dust will never require to have their razors set, [the] use of the hone being rendered perfectly unnecessary. Shippers and country [illegible] on liberal terms. Either of the Boxes will be transmitted free to any part of the country. Wholesale Depot, 1, Angel-court, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, London.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES
(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)
The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, [illegible] There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select [H]at Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart, and [illegible] and SON have made other additions too numerous to name at present. The [illegible] at least four times its former extent, and its business will [illegible] Th[illegible]
[illegible] caps, of the best quality and [illegible] The Hosier[y] [illegible] [distingui]shed for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory par[illegible] Department, 154 and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim at the [new e]stablishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still [adhere] to the marking of the articles in plain-figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also that any articles may be exchanged, [illegible] the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of [illegible] and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Past, [illegible] may be had gratis and post-free of the Proprietors, E. MOSES [illegible] 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.
[E. MOSES] and SON, Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, but having learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or [illegible] concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they [illegible] connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the church, City, London.
NOTICE.—The entrance to the bespoke department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.— A Pamphlet is published containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

ROMAN CAMEOS. Recently Received, a few ROMAN CAMEOS, by some of the best Italian artists; the subjects consisting of the Graces—Hebe—Rebecca at the Well—and various Classical and Historical Designs. They are mounted in Gold, as Brooches. The price is from 20s. to 6 guineas each, and upwards.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other [illegible] of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. [illegible]

DRESSING-CASES.—FISHER, 188, Strand.—A large stock of [CAS]ES, with the new and improved Mortised Partitions, which cannot possibly break loose, warranted to stand the Tropical Climate. A good Dressing-case, either Ladies' or Gentlemen's, may be purchased from £3 to £50. Also, Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Leather [illegible]

DEANE'S WARRANTED LONDON MADE BATHS, Shower, Recumbent, and Portable, are delivered by their carts, in any part of the me[tropolis] [illegible] time at which the order is received. Baths lent on hire. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

PARIS STAYS at La Reine des FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street. Mesdames M.RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to a large assortment of Wove and Stitched Paris Stays, of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also [illegible] Dress-Making, Millinery, &c. Children's Dresses. Ladies' Materia[ls] [illegible]

OUTFITS for INDIA, by Ship and Overland, including every requisite, both for ladies and gentlemen, are SUPPLIED at the lowest wholesale prices, by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, where lists of outfits necessary for every purpose [illegible]nt, with prices and particulars, may be had on application. N.B. The only [illegible]n for Thresher's India gauze waistcoats and the new overland trunk.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at [L]ow Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for this Season, including the most Elegant [patte]rns yet offered to the Public in Moirées, Glacés, and Brocaded Silks. The SYLPHIDE, so universally admired, is manufactured in every variety of style, without additional cost, and can be procured of all respectable Mercers and Drapers. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street, 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

HERBERT NUNN, STRAW HAT MANUFACTURER and MILLINER, 130, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that his Stock comprises every description of Straw, Leghorn, Fancy Chip, Silk, Satin, Embroidered and Plain Crape, Tarlatan, Muslin Bonnets, &c., suitable for Morning or Carriage Wear, Fêtes, Breakfasts, &c. Children's Hats and Bonnets of every description. HERBERT S. NUNN, 130, Mount-street, Berkeley-square.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of teaching the Art of Dress making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully sub[stantiat]ed by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietors by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s., or two in one parcel, 7s.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly appreciated appendage of the British Toilet has, for nearly a century past, maintained [un]rivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with [illegible] brightness of the skin, which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is [genuine]. Prices 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d. Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority the "Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish; they are made of every length or substance, and for every purpose; the labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty, [and] his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. They can be sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on the receipt of thirteen penny stamps for every shilling [va]lue. H. Walker's Hooks and Eyes, Fish-hooks, Steel Pens, &c., are recommended. H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, Gresham-street West, Post-office, London.

TROWSERS! TROWSERS!! TROWSERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained. R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowsers Maker, [illegible] Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to [illegible] of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with [illegible] ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. Graves, 313, High Holborn.

SCARBOROUGH.—CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, contiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds. This beautifully situated extensive Establishment, commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, is now ready for the reception of Families. In addition since last season, a spacious Dining and Ball Room has been erected, which will render the house in every respect complete.—N.B. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the house. Table d'Hôte at Five o'Clock during the season. An Omnibus and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, 1s. Peculiarly penetrating [Hair]-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like [illegible] improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. The new [illegible] brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna S[ponges] [illegible] METCALFE'S [illegible] Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, [illegible] houses.

THOUSANDS of SHIRTS for INSPECTION. RODGERS and Co., Shirt Makers, Hosiers, and Outfitters, 59, St. Martin's-lane, and 29, New-street, Covent-garden, London, inform their customers and the public that they keep for inspection and sale, an assortment of several thousand Shirts, including every description, from a shilling to a guinea, and that among them are some beautiful specimens of superior needlework at very moderate prices. Boys' Shirts in all sizes and Ladies' Ready made Linen of every description, at exceedingly low prices. RODGERS and Co. allow Captains and other persons of influence a liberal commission on orders procured for this Establishment.
* * * The reader is recommended to copy the Address. Country Agents Wanted.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline-draught. Being [encl]osed in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is enclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the [illegible] BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom. * * * Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA, POTASS, & MAGNESIA WATERS, and AERATED LEMONADE, continue to maintain their supremacy over all others; and are manufactured upon the largest scale, at their several Establishments, in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby, and may be obtained of the principal Chemists throughout the Kingdom. As a great deal of spurious water is sold under their name, the Public are respectfully requested to ask for "SCHWEPPE'S," and to see the Label, with their name and address, with which every Bottle is protected to prevent imposition. German Selters Water imported direct from the Springs, as for the last twenty years; the first parcel of this year's being just arrived from Rotterdam by the "Batavier" steamer.
5[1], BERNERS-STREET, May 14.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON.
CAUTION.
The Public on the Continent is particularly cautioned not to purchase MORISON'S PILLS except of merchants well known as to their respectability. This warning is deemed highly necessary on account of the numerous counterfeits of Morison's Pills, which are sold in various parts of the world, but more especially in the different States of Germany and the [United] States of America. Signed, MORISON, MOAT, and Co.
[illegible] to Patients following the Hygeian System of Medicine may be had of all the [illegible] Morison's Pills, price 2d.

NERVOUSNESS.—A PAMPHLET for NOTHING, by REV. DR. WILLIS MOSELEY, containing cases, testimonials, classification of symptoms and various novel observations on his great original Discoveries, by which, for thirty years, after curing himself of a deep-rooted nervous complaint, of fourteen years standing, he has had not less than 14,000 applications, and knows not twenty-five uncured who have followed his advice. From noblemen to mendicants, he has for thirty years, cured persons of all classes and ages from benevolence rather than gain, of groundless fear, [illegible] wretchedness, confusion, delusions, involuntary blushing, despair, [illegible] blood to the head, sleeplessness, restlessness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity itself. This pamphlet is cheerfully sent to every address free of charge, and franked home, if but one stamp is enclosed. The pure and only means of cure can be sent to all parts. At Home from Eleven to Three.—18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS. [illegible] Delusions, Blood to the Head, Dislike of Society, Confusion of Ideas, [illegible] of Suicide, Languor, and every other symptom [illegible] this great discovery. Apply to Mr HENRY NEWTON, 7, Northumberland-street, Trafalgar-square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, for which the work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At home from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9. [No] consultation fee. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References are permitted to numerous parties of high respectability, who have been effectually and permanently cured by Mr New[ton].

THE Afflicted with Rheumatic Pains, Gout, Weakness in the Limbs, Joints, Paralysis, Spinal Affections, &c., should read Mr. Cabburn's Pamphlet, which will be sent to any part of the kingdom (gratis), upon a paid letter, enclosing two post stamps, being addressed to Mr Cabburn's Dispensary, King's-cross, London. [illegible] putable proofs are adduced that, for a few shillings, or even pence in some cases, alleviation from pain may be quickly effected, and in a short period a perfect restoration. Persons about to take the benefit of change as to air, &c., for the restoration of their bodily health and strength, should peruse this pamphlet, it being the 4th edition of 200,000.

FINE ARTS.

THE GARDEN PAVILION OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

WITH this large engraving, we complete our Illustrations of the Pavilion lately constructed and embellished for her Majesty, in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. A view of the exterior appeared in No. 197 of our Journal, page 90; of the lunette, by Mr. Maclise, R.A., in No. 195, page 132; and a section of the plan in No. 201, page 163.

The present Illustration shows one of the sides of the Octagon or Middle Room, with the lunette, containing Mr. Maclise's fresco from "Comus," engraved of larger size in No 199 of our Journal.

The Engraving before the reader will convey a good idea of the chaste style of decoration adopted in the Octagon Room. Of Mr Maclise's fresco we have already spoken, as the highest class in the whole series. The mouldings and enrichments are of exquisite design; and the arabesques in the panels, painted by Mr S Rice, of the School of Design, in Somerset House, are admirably executed.

We now take leave of Mr. Gruner's illustrations; and congratulate him on his tasteful commemoration of her Majesty's patronage of British genius, in the decoration of the entire Pavilion. The views, we should add, have been engraved and published by Royal command.

THE BEY OF TUNIS'S PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.—In addition to the seven splendid Arabian horses, six gazelles, two ostriches, and a fine young lion three years old, the remainder of the gifts from his Highness the Bey of Tunis have arrived, and have been taken to Buckingham Palace. The presents were in cases, and consisted of rich scarfs, shawls, silks, attar of roses and other perfumes, bridles and harness studded with diamonds and other precious stones.

IMMENSE RAILWAY TRAINS. On Monday morning, as early as seven o'clock the approach to the termini of the Brighton, Dover, and Croydon Railway was the scene of much confusion, owing to the immense number of persons waiting for the early excursion trains. The eight o'clock Brighton train consisted of 44 carriages, and was propelled by three powerful engines. It extended nearly half a mile in length, and the carriages contained nearly 4000 persons. The nine o'clock train took down an immense number also: as did the trains for Dover, Ramsgate, and Croydon. Numbers of persons also availed themselves of the cheap excursions on the South-Western, Northern and Eastern, and the Eastern Counties lines.

ENGLAND AND THE OREGON QUESTION. The *Liverpool Times* has the following statement, to which, however, in our opinion, little credit is due:—"We have reason to believe that the object of General Armstrong, the United States Consul at Liverpool, in proceeding to America by the *Great Western*, was to take out a proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, on the part of the British Government. General Armstrong is a veteran soldier, a companion in arms of General Jackson, and an intimate friend of President Polk, and yet a firm friend to the preservation of peace between the two countries. The terms which he is authorised to propose are said to be such as the Governments of both countries can agree to with honour. We think it necessary to mention what we have stated above, as we have seen it stated in some of the papers that General Armstrong has been recalled by his own Government to act in a military capacity. He has not been recalled, and we have reason to believe that he will return to Liverpool in five or six weeks from the present time, we trust with a treaty for the partition of the Oregon territory."

APPOINTMENT OF A BOARD OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.—A minute has just been issued by the Admiralty, appointing a Committee of Naval Construction for the superintendence of all matters connected with the constructive department of the Royal Navy. The members of this committee are Dr. Inman, the distinguished head of the late School of Naval Architecture; Mr. Bincham, the master shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard; and Mr. Abethell, the master shipwright of Pembroke Dockyard. Lord John Hay has been appointed chairman of the committee, and Mr. Henry Chetwild, of her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford, its secretary. All matters of detail connected with the construction of our ships of war are to be submitted to its direction; and it will be held responsible for the accuracy of the calculations of displacement of all ships of war that may hereafter be built.

THE ARMY.—Eighty-three gentlemen entered the army during the preceding month, thirty-four of whom have purchased their commissions at prices varying from £1260 to £400 each, and amounting in the aggregate to no less a sum than £21,940.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following regiments are under orders for foreign service, and to return home:—6th, Ireland to Malta; 16th, Gibraltar to Ionian Isles: 88th, Malta to West Indies; 71st and 93rd, West Indies to America; 36th, two battalions, England to Ionian Isles; 36th, two ditto, England to Gibraltar; 97th, two ditto, Ionian Isles to Malta; 42nd, two ditto, Malta to Bermuda; 20th, two ditto, Bermuda to America; Rifle Brigade, first battalion, Ionian Isles to Jamaica; 48th, Jamaica to America; 79th, Gibraltar to West Indies, 60th, second battalion, America to England; 52nd, 81st, 44th, and 89th, America to England.

HER MAJESTY'S PAVILION IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS.—SIDE OF THE OCTAGON.—LUNETTE BY MR. MACLISE, R.A.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(Concluded from page 360.)

At the central point, on the boundary line, which separates this branch from the high historic, we would place Mr. Poole's "Dissolution of Sion Nunnery." It is a large work, of high pretensions, challenging serious criticism. The centre is occupied by the Commissioners and their attendants, sectaries, confessors, &c. On the right of the spectator are ranged the offending sisters, with their Abbess in her chair of dignity, and a nun before her gathering the flowers of a rosary, which the Abbess may have broken to pieces in her agitation. A staircase in the background leads to the cells of the nuns, who are descending. Richness of colour is given by magnificent hangings, the sumptuous and variegated dresses of the Commissioners and their troop, and the reliquaries and plate of the Convent, which have been gathered for removal. The first merit of this work is expression in the heads. That of the principal figure, a sinister, hard-featured official, gravely contemplating the treasures, of which the lion's share will probably fall to himself, is an example of well-conceived dramatic purpose, well-worked out. The heads of the friars are throughout vigorously imagined, and harshly painted. The nuns are less successful. They are all alike, mere variations of one type, and the attitudes and expressions want distinctness of meaning. We cannot enter into the minds of the sisters: could not, if we tried, find appropriate dialogue for them, could not in a word, walk their personages in the painter's drama. There is besides an unnatural enlarging of the eye, and a strain in the attitudes of all these figures. The drawing of the limbs is by no means so good as that of the heads; in many cases it is painfully bad: witness the feet of the monk on the spectator's left—who is turning to look at the load of conventual treasures which an attendant is bearing in two very weakly arms, which have no more clutch in them than those of a paralytic cripple. The colour is carefully studied, and though the profusion and finish of details place the work in the class of *genre* rather than historic art proper, it comes, as we have said, very near history. In fact, it might be obtended that only by this equivocal method of treatment is historical painting likely to be successfully cultivated into vitality in the existing state of art among us.

Mr. Elmore, in his scene from "Much Ado About Nothing," has pourtrayed the fainting of *Hero* and the womanly indignation of *Beatrice*, with a theatrical effect somewhat too nearly akin to the theatrical nature of his subject. Cleanly painted as the picture is, and marked by much beauty in the heads and skill in drawing and composition, we cannot put it on a level with his "Rienzi" or with his "Scene from Guelph and Ghibelline History" of last year.

Webster goes directly to life. He does not trust anything to costume. His "Remember the Grotto" is full of truth and humour, though in importance and character ranking below his "Village School," in the last Exhibition.

Frank Stone has a graceful and delicate group, "The Twilight Hour." An old cavalier, surrounded with his family, is watching the sunset from a terrace over-looking the sea. At his feet reclines a girl, a figure of refined and tender beauty, her heart filled with the influence of the hour, not even envying her sister, who is blushing a response to the whispers of the young lover who grasps her hand.

Our limits will not allow us to quote a catalogue raisonnée of the remaining pictures. We have indicated their general character in our classification, which leaves no head of subject unconsidered.

In sculpture, we have only to notice two works, Bell's "Child's own attitude," a marble of the charming and characteristic little rebel he exhibited in plaster last year; and "Melancholy" by Obiel—a figure of great beauty. Perhaps it would be more appropriately named "Sentimentality," or "Sensibility," or "Love Melancholy." It is not the larger and sublimer melancholy of the mind, but the tender, half-joyful, self-pleasing pensiveness of girlhood, as it ripens to perfect woman.

The general conclusion we have arrived at from a survey of this year's Exhibition is, that English art is most successful in dealing with matter not far remote from common nature and common life.

The grandly historical is not represented in the Academy rooms. What of it exists is left for Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament. We are not sorry for the separation. Religious art, we believe to be dead amongst us. Protestantism and Progress have killed it, by destroying that vitality of *anthropomorphising* faith, which is the essential condition of its existence, except in lifeless copies, like those of France and Germany, with which we profess little sympathy, feeling little.

But historical art may be vital in England. It asks but a vivid conception of the past, such as the normal imagination may reach to, where there is any creative power whatever. We have our Gerard Dows and Terburgs; we may yet have our De la Roche and our Horace Vernet; we cannot look to have a Raphael or a Leonardo.

Our annual Academy Exhibition is a show of pictures that may be bought by private persons, and hung in private galleries. As our Government does not, like the French, profess to purchase works of art from the Exhibition of the year, it would be idle to waste time and incur expense in preparing pictures which, in all probability, would, however meritorious, remain on the artists' hands.

But we should wish to see the Westminster Hall Exhibition made an annual one, as a market for works which, if they do not exceed private means to purchase, exceed the space of private houses to hang.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Accounts have been received of the shipwreck of the *Karlerona*, a Swedish Indiaman, with the loss of no fewer than 115 lives, in a dreadful storm off the coast of Matanzas. In all there were 153 persons on board. The last port she touched at was Havannah, where she shipped a valuable cargo. On her departure the intention of the commander was to proceed direct to Sweden. On the morning of the 1st of May, when the ship was ahead of the coast of Matanzas, she encountered one of the fiercest hurricanes ever experienced in that quarter, during the height of which she capsized, and instantly sunk, carrying with her 115 persons—seven souls of whom were lost. Seventeen of the crew managed to lay hold of one of the ship's cutters, which, as the vessel went down, floated over the deck, and saved them. They endured the greatest privation, being without provisions and water for several days. They were picked up on the 20th day after the deplorable occurrence, in lat. 25, long. 80. In the course of the same storm, or, as it has been termed, tornado, no fewer than thirteen vessels were driven ashore on the coast at Cape Cause. Many lives were lost. Amongst the ships wrecked were the *Princess Alice Maude*, of London, and the *St. Martin*, from Liverpool. Both were insured to a large amount.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 215.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846. [Sixpence.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

At the time the land of the Pharaohs was in the fulness of its glory, studded with "hundred-gated" cities, peopled by dusky millions, who have left more for our wonder than imitation—those marvels of architecture, "of which the very ruins are tremendous"—when men travelled to the East as the source of light and knowledge in all the arts and sciences then known to man—when Egypt had its hosts, and battalions, and armies, that were the strength of whole generations of Kings—it is more than probable that the Island, centuries afterwards known by the name of Britain, was a desert, overgrown with forests, where life had not yet began to assume even its wildest form; or, perhaps, visited by a few Phœnician ships, which bore back to the sunny coasts of the Inland Sea dreadful tales of the cold and desolate regions of the North, where the ocean was always stormy—of the gloomy shores that terminated the habitable world, beyond which was the abyss, the abode of darkness, the great void, that knew neither land nor sea, nor the light of sun or star. No idea we can possibly form of remoteness, barbarity, savageness, discomfort, and all things terrible, can approach, or in the faintest degree resemble, the horror with which the old world spoke of all that was supposed to lie beyond the "Pillars of Hercules;" or the dim and shadowy notion they had of some land where life was a punishment—some "Ultima Thule," almost equalling in its actual gloom the fabled terrors of Tartarus.

Down to times far more recent than those of Egyptian greatness, the same ideas prevailed. When the power of Rome was attacked from without, and all her force was required to repel the invaders from the very gates of the Eternal City, the colony of Britain was one of the first to be abandoned, as the most distant and the least worth possessing.

But the time has been when Egypt and Britain—the extreme East, and the extreme West—both acknowledged one master, in the Roman Emperor. As little, with respect to nations as to individuals, can men

> Look into the seeds of time,
> And see which grain will grow, and which will not,

or a vision of what England *is*, would have startled those Lords of what she *was*, considerably. Last in the race of time, she is flourishing in the noonday of her splendour, an object of wonder and curiosity to all lands. And not the least striking of the events of modern times is, that the heir to the throne of Egypt, the successor to the diadem once worn by the Pharaohs, should be a guest in the land, of which the builders of the Pyramids never heard the name.

Egypt had decayed long before the Empires of the West began to rise, and, as a state,

> 'Twas dead, and buried, and embalmed,
> Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled.

That it should have been made a tributary to Rome was inevitable; the Power that ordered "all the world to be taxed" would not overlook a country so rich, so fertile, and so weak. It was impossible her ancient greatness could have revived under any Rulers; but, under the Romans, her decay would not have been so complete and desolating as it became under the yoke of the Turkish Empire; the Children of Omar began by destroying every trace of that learning and science that had been raised on the ruins of the mysterious lore of the Egyptian Theocracy, by the Greek and Roman, and had nothing to substitute in its stead. The sway of the Turk was always a blighting one: Greece wasted under it; and though Egypt, long since decayed, could hardly descend lower, the tyranny of the Porte prevented all chance of its ever reviving. The ravens of death already flap their wings over the Empire of the Sultan; and from the Power that can scarcely preserve itself, it is hopeless to expect any policy that can tend to a revival of strength in those who are subjected to it. The impulse that has remodelled, we can hardly say regenerated, Egypt, came from Europe. Its instrument was a man who had sagacity enough to appreciate the superiority of the arts and policy of the West,

IBRAHIM PACHA, PRINCE ALBERT, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, AND STAFF

PARADE INSPECTION OF TROOPS IN ST JAMES'S PARK ON HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—(SEE PAGE 379.)

and boldness enough to adopt them, in spite of that bigotry once so intense among the Moslems, which regarded everything that had a western or "infidel" origin with violent hatred; the deeper, perhaps, for the manifest superiority they presented over the unchanged and apparently unchangeable institutions of the East. Mehemet Ali, the son of an Albanian peasant, is the creator of modern Egypt; he wrested it from the Sultan, and, but for the interference of the European Powers, would in all probability have narrowed his dominions still more. Sultan Mahmoud was impressed in a similar manner with the advantages of European enlightenment; while he was calling in its aid to reform his Government, his rebellious Pacha was turning the same weapon against it; and he succeeded far better in his purpose: Egypt is independent, and Mehemet Ali powerful; while, if reports are true, the reforms of the late Sultan, never much relished at Constantinople, are gradually being dropped, to return to the usages of the good old times, sacred in the memory of all "true believers."

To the talents and energy of his father, and his own position as heir to the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, Ibrahim, at present among us, owes more of the interest with which he is regarded than to his own achievements; his reputation has been gained rather in the field than the cabinet; he is more of the General than the Statesman; more, perhaps, of the mere soldier than either. He has been the active instrument of his father; what was planned for him he executed readily and thoroughly, without any example; war he had enough anywhere, but in the East it has always been most bloody and ferocious; Ibrahim's name alone is a "word of fear" throughout Syria; that reputation rests upon a huge mass of cruelties and horrors and as reputations are wont to do, at the same time conceals them. But neither Ibrahim nor his greater father, Mehemet, are liable to the charge of that wanton delight in blood, that capricious cruelty, that disgusts us in the career of such men as Al. of Janina, and Djezzer, of Acre.

In this, and in many other respects, Mehemet is far superior to most Eastern rulers: it has been objected to him that he has forced his improvements on the country by the "strong hand," and that fear, rather than love, is his engine of Government. But, amid the listlessness and apathy of the East, perhaps improvement is possible in no other way. It is to be hoped that, however established by Mehemet, the new system has taken root, and to have got results in store for the reign of his son, Ibrahim, who, we trust, will not think less of England and its power from a nearer acquaintance with it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the official circles, the immediate change of the English Ambassador here is made confidently a theme of. Lord Beauvale is expected to assume his place. Lord Clanricarde was said to be desirous of the office, but not to be supported by the leading Whigs. This change is far from being a subject of congratulation at Court where the fall of the Peel Administration is a source of the deepest anxiety.

In the family circle at Neuilly, the Royal *Pater-familias* assumes as bale and hearty as if he were a good-natured farmer sending his married daughters, instead of governing the most unruly of empires. He is constantly exclaiming, all owing to the childhood of his grandson, the Count of Paris, "I dey nuse as well as the Queen, there will be no end of it." The excellent Queen, the model of that most virtuous and sagest lady, the Queen Amelie. She was on her knees through the whole night that preceded the execution of Lecomte; and when the fatal hour came, it seemed as if the sound of the guns would be all echoed like thunder in her heart. The constant peril of her Royal husband fills her mind; and, wherever she moves, she feels surrounded by danger ever shadowing all repose and happiness. It cannot be denied that the bad taste of the Parisians have not been devoid of useless and associations to all parties in the state. The Duke Paquelar, the President, in going as a president the condemnation of the Peers, was accomplice of Marshal Ney: and that in the very presence of his son, Prince de la Moskowa revived most untoward associations and dangerous reflections; whilst the decapitation of the criminal at the break of day was the subject, indeed but too closely to the hour of the sad knell, that no example can deter other desperate men from this hideous crime; but, on the contrary, every allusion to the subject spurs them on. However, it is not by such gloomy thoughts that the Parisians are absorbed, as we would fain have minded, had you seen them on Sunday last, rushing out of Paris under a burning sun, sweating away and a coats, to witness, in different directions, four different *fêtes* of the same afternoon. The splendour was the Review at Versailles of Louis XVI had a head, but no heart; another city and palace he created, the scenes of the frightful city of its founder. Nothing so singular as to behold Versailles, of which the inhabitants themselves appear in general to have been turned into stone as the inhabitants of the enchanted city in the Arabian Nights suddenly assumed the most ecstatic vivacity. Then the noble land of the Bois de Meary, dominating over an endless view on all sides, is suddenly covered by thousands of spectators awakening every echo by stunning shouts and outbursts of merriment. Thus totally subverting all the notions of the greatest of all pacists: the *Grand Monarque* was not only said *Fetal rest nous* but considered all recreation as the particular and exclusive privilege of the Crown. As a song itself the races were highly interesting; but to sing in the crowd was anything but agreeable to family men. At the brightest equipages, those with four horses particularly, and the places of honour were filled by young mine actresses of Paris, and by those who since the days when notaries learnt to dance of Aspasia are cautious how they profane, by their insolence, public meetings. The races will, no doubt, gain more and more public esteem, the lovers of the turf will be more energetically supported by the public and the Government, now that General Oudinot has revealed, in the Chamber of Deputies, the startling fact of the dearth of horses in France. They are not even equal to the demand of the army in a state of peace—5000 troopers having no *horses*, although the price offered by Government is augmented two fold. All, indeed, that relates to horses excites the greatest eagerness in France; thousands assembled in and near the Hippodrome a few days back, to witness an experiment which proved successful, of a contrivance by which horses are attached and detached in a moment, when the carriage is going full speed.

FRANCE.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF LECOMTE.

In part of our impression last week we gave the commencement of the trial of Lecomte, before the Court of Peers, for the attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The trial commenced on Thursday, and was concluded on Friday.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, the Chancellor, Baron Pasquier, and the members of the Court, entered the hall, and, shortly afterwards, Lecomte was brought in by a sergeant-at-arms, and placed between them in the dock. The accused was dressed in a black [illegible]. He is a middle-aged man, rather stout, and has countenance on detail [illegible] no greatest resolution.

When the [illegible] ted, M. Cauchy, the Secretary, called over the names of the Peers, at out 200 of whom were present.

The President [illegible] erwards directed Lecomte to stand up, and asked him his name, age, profession, &c.—The prisoner replied: "My name is Lecomte (Peter). I was born at Sedan, in the department of the Côte d'Or. I am 48 years of age. I formerly occupied the office of Keeper General of the forest of Fontainebleau. I last resided [illegible] Cayeée, No 3 I am unmarried."

M. Cauchy then read the list of indictment, which the prisoner appeared to listen to with considerable attention.

M. Cauchy afterwards called out the names of the 41 witnesses, who retired from the hall, with the exception of Count de Montalivet, who, suffering from constant [illegible] no greatest resolution

When the [illegible] witnesses were examined, but their evidence formed a mere repetition of [illegible] ance which we gave so recently that it is quite unnecessary to repeat them. Lecomte being interrogated by the President, admitted the whole [illegible] of the accusation. Lecomte confessed that he had fired two shots upon [illegible] hair, he said, distant of the grand the person he was enabled [illegible] many injustices, and, instead of acquiescing in his demand, [illegible] ve him an annual pension which was only to be paid to him [illegible] ed. He had vainly endeavoured to see the King, and once to M. Fain, his secretary. The latter informed him that his demand had been referred to the Minister of War. General de Rumigny,

THE QUEEN OF THE WAVE.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY. 1846.

The Summer Sun is beaming
In cloudless might
On the free-born breeze are streaming
Our banners bright:
A thousand guns on land and sea,
Peal the loud notes of jubilee.
In camp or court,
In port or fort,
Wherever England's sons resort,
The voice, the free, the brave—
There with one skin they hail the name
Of the Sovereign Queen of the Wave!

Honour and Truth have kept her
From Guile afar—
Glory has crown'd her sceptre,
Love her throne's star—
Swart Labour laughs aloud with glee,
Commerce and Ceres now are free.
No more the cot
With Famine fraught,
Shall welcome Crime t' avenge its lot;
Nor shall the half-clench'd hand
The mart and plain shall hail as the
Of Victoria, Queen of the Wave!

Not Regnolar phalanges
Can shake her pow'r—
On Oregon or Gages
No chords shall lower.
Thrice crown'd is Justice Wisdom
Peace
Her heartfelt wish is to increase
World's energies,
Wherever the seas
Shout welcome to the buoyant breeze—
Wafts life to each, and free the slave.
Oh! well may Earth joy in the birth
Of the fair Queen of the Wave!

God's path is pearl'd with science.
Knowledge is might—
Man's best flag of defiance,
And rock of right!
It is the field where England ploughs—
The tree whose branch binds her
brows—
Her star of light,
Which points to might
Her wolf-hounds and the friends of
right!
Long, long may Albion's glebe
Have for its staff, the myrtle wreath
Of the lov'd Queen of the Wave!

And, in yon verdant Island,
The sister Land
Blended in each plain and highland
By Nature's hand—
There man shall cease to war God's
No more in blood and tears shall fall
The slaughter'ng soil;
A'r hopeless toil,
Sink beneath crimes exciting cell.
Erin! thy waters soon shall have
Their wrongs avenged—Right can destroy
Thy love for the Queen of the Wave!

May blessings beam upon her—
That Ocean Queen!
Around her throne may Honour,
Peace, long be seen
Ha'py in all her homestead ties,
Hail'd by the world's admiring eyes—
Her Throne stand
For the Nations three,
The bond of their brotherhood Loyalty,
Truth's oracle and the martyr's grave.
Long live the Queen in joys serene,
The Sovereign Queen of the Wave!

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON. This splendid squadron arrived at Cove on Friday (last week). The ships came in in the following order, and anchored in the man-of-war roads: *St. Vincent* 120 guns, carrying the port pennant, command-d by Captain Pasco Collier. *Rodney* 92, Captain Bruce. *British Queen* 90, Captain Hall. *Queen* 90, Captain Willis. *Brilliant*, 26 gun-brig, Captain Watson. The following ships were off the harbour, but drove in during the evening, anchoring at the same place: *Queen*, 10 guns; *Trafalgar*, 120; *Superb*, 80.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY. It is reported in military circles, that our military system is about to be thoroughly re-modelled, and that, amongst the improvements about to be introduced, will be the establishment of a school at Chelsea for the training of regimental schoolmasters.

LAUNCHES AT BLACKWALL. On Wednesday a double launch took place from Blackwall, viz. that of her Majesty's brig of war *Recruit*, twelve guns, and a first-rate steam-ship called the *Brin-go-Bragh*, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The attendance of spectators was very great. The Lords of the Admiralty were present, as also the Chairman and principal Directors.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

IBRAHIM PACHA is the second son, and now heir apparent, of Mehemet Ali, the illustrious Pacha of Egypt. Ibrahim was born in 1787. He first distinguished himself by the war in the Hejas with the Wahabites The command against them was originally consigned to another son of the Pachs, Toussoun, who died of the plague at the camp of Dama-hour in 1816, when scarcely twenty years of age. Ibrahim Pacha, in succeeding to the command, defeated the Wahabites in several encounters; wrested Mecca and Medina out of their hands; and reestablished the regular course of the caravans. On the death of his elder brother, Yussuf Pacha, in 1819, Ibrahim was universally recognised as Mehemet Ali's prospective successor in the government of Egypt When, in 1821, the duty of suppressing the Greek insurrection was assigned to the Egyptian Pacha by the Sultan, shortly after the death of his eldest son Yussuf," Ibrahim was selected by him for the office; and, in the campaign of 1821, he successively regained Ibrahim Pacha to the Morea. At Marmorice, the Captain Pacha proposed to Ibrahim to lead the van of the Turkish armament against the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles. On this occasion, Ibrahim demonstrated that if he possessed the courage of the lion, it was sometimes advantageous to possess a so the wiliness of the fox; and, finding that compliance with the Captain Pacha's proposal (who, probably, wished to get rid of a rival whom he feared and envied), would subject his vessels to the hazard of complete destruction. from the formidable Greek fire-ships, he evaded compliance; wearthered the enemy's fleet, and, attacking the Greeks in the rear (thus avoiding their dreaded fire-ships), dispersed or destroyed their whole fleet, after an obstinate and decisive engagement. The result of Ibrahim's career in the Morea may be briefly recapitulated. After a brilliant and successful campaign of two seasons, during the long campaign in that half depopulated country, which was protracted through the years 1822, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Ibrahim would, probably, have succeeded in subjugating or extirpating the Greeks, had not fate otherwise decreed. The three allied Powers—England, France, and Russia—prompted chiefly by the eloquence and statesmanship of George Canning, whose brilliant Friendship began and ended in 1827—sent a combined fleet to the Archipelago in the latter year, for the purpose of liberating Greece from her Mahometan invaders. The Allied fleet met in the Greek seas in August, 1827; and, on October the 22nd, 1827, fought the great battle of Navarino, which totally destroyed the Turko-Egyptian fleet, and gave birth to the sovereign independence of Greece Ibrahim, who commanded on this occasion, did all that a skilful and resolute General could have done to avert the victory, or mitigate defeat. That victory has been pronounced "untoward," on account of its political results. It was, nevertheless, one of the most brilliant naval actions which modern times have witnessed.

Ibrahim's march from Syria on Constantinople, in the great campaign of 1832 continues the next bright point in his distinguished career. The campaign in Syria, conducted by Ibrahim, began on the occasion of the Greek war, which already disposed the Sultan Mahmoud That vindictive and self-willed autocrat determined to punish Mehemet Ali for evacuating Greece; and, remaining neuter during the Russian campaign of 1828 29, and secretly resolved to support him To anticipate this purpose, Mehemet sent Ibrahim to strike the first blow by seizing Acre, as the first step to the conquest of Syria. The year 1831 accordingly, the possession of splendid Province in Syria, gained by Ibrahim over the Turkish Generals sent against him Acre, Damascus, Antioch, and Aleppo surrendered; and the Turks were totally defeated in the successive battles of Homs, Beylan, and Bylan. Ibrahim then fixed a position on the celebrated defiles of Taurus; and the battle of Konieh, fought on the 21st of December, 1832 followed, which laid Asia Minor at his feet, and closed the campaign and Constantinople and the united Powers now interfered; and, after prolonged negotiations, peace was signed in the S, ring of 1833 by the Government of Syria to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with Lord Viscount Ponsonby in Egypt

Ibrahim Pacha finally triumphed in that campaign over the best troops which Turkey could bring into the field, and exhibited a thorough knowledge of the art of war. The superiority of the Egyptian and Syrian troops, whom he had disciplined, to the successive Turkish armies which he overthrew in his progress, must have been the result of able tactics and experienced strategy. The campaigns and decisive battle of Nezib utterly broke up and dis-organised all the military and defences of the Turkish empire, and left the road unimpeded open to the victor. His march from Adana, by Eregly and Cogni (the reverse of the renowned march of Alexander the Great), was conducted in the most masterly manner, and although he was wounded, and threatened, have dictated humiliating terms to the Porte at Constantinople, had not Russia interfered to prevent the protecting Ali before the very gates of Ibrahim's camp. The result of this interference of separating Syria and Egypt for ever from the Turkish empire.

I would be an interesting repetition to record the establishment by Ibrahim of a new system of civilisation and discipline in Syria, and to detail the Pacha's measures and resources which saved and courage could exhibit, Ibrahim displayed; but both were vain against the overwhelming forces of Russia, France, and England. The campaign terminated with a quality proportioned to the enormous disparity of the combatants, and the capture of which gave the transient supremacy of Syria to Egypt, was the measure—by the destructive energy of its Arab wrestling the sovereignty of Syria from the hands of Mahmoud, and transferring it to the sceptre of the Sultan. The civilising policy of the two Egyptian potentates was here again remarkable They taught a nation to the use against a people of civilised Europe. It was both a measure and wise act on the part of Ibrahim as his illustrious father to allow passage to Lord Stratford's letters, traffic, and passengers, through Egypt, during the height of a short but most sanguinary campaign, in which we were unwarranted to open fire on favourite nabobs. It was wise, we repeat, as well as magnanimous, and doubtless will contribute, mainly, in the estimation in which Ibrahim Pacha will be held and the respect with which he will be treated during his present visit to this country.

The Portrait which we gave of Ibrahim Pacha in our last week's number, expressed very like his *resemblance* though it hardly expresses sufficiently the character which strikes the observer on seeing him, namely, the unmarked distinction between the look of his person and the small size of his head. His person commands, although not dignified in bearing and address, by reason of its fine stature. His forehead is high and fine in detail, and his features readily exhibit a placid expression of lofty repose His countenance is marked with the small p. int, which indicated its general effect to be more commanding and pleasing. His eye are bright and searching; and, when lighted up with strong emotion, manifest a forcible spirit which burn within. In the East, they bear the remarkable of possessing fascinating power, with a most piercing charm and subduing the best nerves.

From the period of the Greek Campaign a great change was observed in Ibrahim's habits and manners of Ibrahim. He was accused of destroying the olive plantations of Morea; but he planted them on a large scale in Egypt This was type of the change in his demeanour and conduct. He re-signed in European civilisation the great element of severe gravity, and the pledge of durable power in the forward, he seconded, with all his natural talent and energy, the social, moral, and commercial reforms introduced into Egypt by his illustrious father, and a gradual amelioration of manner was observed to accompany this spirit of general reformation.

Mr St John, in his work, entitled "Egypt and Mehemet Ali" (a work at once precise and comprehensive in its statistical details of the Pacha's vast commercial and educational establishments), gives the following description of Ibrahim Pacha's private life and manners:—

"Ibrahim Pacha, born in a private station, received not the education of a Prince; has his manners, though far from rigid, are regular and respectable. He is an early riser, and repeats his morning prayers in public. Coffee is then brought in, after which he sends several boats in transacting business and giving audience to his principal officers. He then rides out to inspect the Government works and factories established by Mehemet Ali, and, returning, about 21 o'clock, dines in a very frugal manner, not wholly abstaining (on account, poss bly of its European sympathies) from the use of wine In summer a short sleep succeeds his dinner; after which he returns to the Divan, and is engaged in transacting business till sunset, when he retires to the Harem, and spends the remainder of the evening in the domestic privacy of social intercourse of its fair and accomplished occupants."

ARRIVAL OF IBRAHIM PACHA IN LONDON.

This illustrious visitor arrived at the South-Western railway station, at Vauxhall, at half-past eleven, on Monday, from Portsmouth, by a special train, which left the terminus at Gosport shortly after nine o'clock

The Earl of Morley, Deputy Chairman of the South Western Railway Company, Colonel Henderson, Mr. Townsend, Mr Ribbert, and Mr. Smith, Directors of the Company, were in waiting at the terminus, to receive his Highness, who almost immediately he left the train, entered his carriage

In anticipation of the Pacha's early arrival, a large crowd had collected in front of Mivart's Hotel, in Lower Brook-street. Shortly after the Pacha and suite alighted at the hotel, and was conducted to the presence of the Pacha, with whom the noble Earl had a lengthened interview Colonel Campbell, formerly British Consul at Alexandria, was present with an orderly. Effendi, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, was subsequently closeted with his Highness for nearly two hours His Excellency Sadyk Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, from the Pacha of Tunis, and the members of his suite, were introduced to his Highness

These were the only visitors received by the Pacha on Monday. The introductions were in the state drawing-room of the hotel.

Her Majesty's Government, through the noble Earl past four to inscribe his name in the call-book kept at the hotel. The right hon. Baronet was recognised by the crowd of persons assembled in the streets.

The Duke of Wellington made a hasty call at six o'clock, on his way to dine with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation.

A great many visitors of rank called at Mivart's, immediately after his High ness had arrived

His Highness, accompanied by Major Dickson, and several members of his suite went out late on Monday evening for a carriage drive. On leaving Mivart's, the party proceeded in the direction of Regent-street, and went by Waterloo-place and Whitehall, as far as Westminster Abbey, and then returned by Regent-street to the Regent's Park. The Pacha there got out of his carriage and walked some distance in the enjoyment of a cigar. His Highness and party were absent from the hotel nearly three hours.

Agreeably to his invariable custom, the Pacha rose early on Tuesday morning, and breakfasted at eight o'clock. At nine o'clock (until then) no person was permitted to see him, with the exception of his own suite, and Major Dickson, who had been present at the inspection of the Guards at St. James's Park.

At ten minutes past nine Ibrahim Pacha, attended by Major Dickson, and accompanied by the officers of his own suite, left Mivart's Hotel for Somerset House.

At a quarter to ten o'clock the cavalcade left the Palace for the horse Guards, where his inspection took place. The mace-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief was in advance; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Turkish Ambassador Ibrahim Pacha, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Viscount Combermere, Lieutenant-General Sir J Macdonald, Colonel Bouverie, Captain F. Seymour, Colonel Drummond, Major-General Wemyss, &c., and the suite of Ibrahim Pacha followed.

The open space in the park, facing the Horse Guards, anciently known as Tothill Fields, was kept by detachments from the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards The troops assembled for inspection arrived at the barracks, and took up their positions punctually at half-past nine o'clock The force consisted of a squadron of the Regiment of Life Guards, four companies of the Foot Guards, four from each of the regiments of Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards. The full band of each regiment was present in review uniform, and contributed to the animation of the scene by the martial performances of martial music. The mounted band of Life Guards was also on the ground. The whole of the infantry was under the command of Colonel Dalrymple, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Viscount Combermere, Commander-in-Chief of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, commanded the cavalry. The Foot Guards on parade amounted to 768 men, exclusive of officers. The Infantry took up their open square on the ground, and the Life Guards were stationed on the right of the Horse Guards

On his Royal Highness Prince Albert and Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Ibrahim Pacha and suite, &c., entering the open ground from the Park, the cavalry halted instantly struck up the National Anthem, and afterwards performed "See the Conquering Hero come," as a compliment to the noble Commander-in-Chief. Ibrahim Pacha then came a-p ast the ranks of several officers, amongst whom were Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Clinton, Lord Combermere, the Marquis of Londonderry, &c.

There was an extraordinary number of the nobility at the inspection, among whom were the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Lady Rachael Russell, Viscount Combermere, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Seaford, Lord Charteris, Lord Ashburton, Lord Ellesmere, the Countess of Westmorland, Lady Peel, Lord and Lady Vivian, Lord and Lady Hope, Viscount and Viscountess Maury, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, &c.

Ibrahim Pacha was the great object of attraction, and he took the most lively interest in the manœuvres of his purpose presence was much admired throughout the whole number of the troops. His Highness wore the superb military costume of the country, a gorgeous scarf and sash of gold thread and silk, and a richly embroidered belt, and with a cap of scarlet velvet. Each side of his dress was covered with diamond buttons, and he wore a rich and decoration of the Legion of Honour, recently presented to him by Louis Philippe. His Highness's horse was also richly caparisoned in the same manner as his person and dress were enriched by a profusion of the most splendid precious stones. The other parts of his equipments were equally splendid. The movements of his Highness's horse were all in that infinitely dashing, with the exception of his stately and majestic

After the inspection had terminated, Prince Albert with Ibrahim Pacha on his right, the Duke of Wellington on his left, and Lord Charteris and Lord Hardinge on the left, left the parade, followed by the aide-de-camp and the officers and attendants on their return to Buckingham Palace.

The Pacha, on his arrival at Buckingham Palace, almost immediately took leave of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, to repair to the hotel with his suite

His Royal Highness, after partaking of luncheon, granted interviews

Dwarkenauth Tagore, Sheriffs Chaplin and Laurie, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Dr. Bowring, M.P., had interviews with the Pacha in the course of the afternoon.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge called on the Pacha on Tuesday afternoon, and inserted his autograph in his Highness's book of visitors

We understand his Highness and suite intend to leave for a tour in the provinces and the Highlands of Scotland towards the close of the ensuing week, unless any unforeseen circumstances should arise to alter the contemplated movements.

The visitors to his Highness on Tuesday were numerous.

His Highness and suite went Lady Peel

His suite attended by Major Dickson, and accompanied by Colonel Ibrahim Pacha, Captain Mustapha Effendi, Captain Ismail, Mr. Bandorf, Mr. Bell, and M. Mestorff, also was received on his arrival at every by Sir Robert Peel, by whom the Pacha was cordially welcomed. Sir Robert where the best of visitors had by this time departed. His Highness were in conference and the Pacha and the several members of his retinue gave many orders and other information of Bonaparte. His Royal Highness Prince Cambridge came early. The picture gallery presented

scene when the whole of the company had assembled, from the

uniform, for with very few exceptions, all the visitors Pacha and his suite gave an additional interest to the assembly. It may properly be observed in first introduction to English society. His Excellency Sir the Lord Extraordinary Ibrahim Pacha left Lord of Tunis, and were present also.

The Pacha visited several of the principal objects of interest in the course of Wednesday. The carriages were order at the twelve o'clock, and his Highness, accompanied by his suite, as usual, was driven by the route of Oxford-street, Regent, Cavendish, &c., to the Lunacy-one entrance of the Tuileries Tunnel, which at descended into, and inspected from end to end, traversing each of the causeways, and putting innumerable questions.

From the Tunnel the party drove to the Tower. After a short delay, the Pacha was conducted into the Jewel House, where the regalia of England are kept, and which had a short time previously been visited by the lovely children of Ibrahim, who accompanied the elder Pacha in the course of the forenoon. It was with some curiosity that the party viewed the splendid collection of jewels and plate, and the noble Governor of the Tower, Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Dickson, explained the various articles of interest. His Highness's visit to the Tower, in which the Arms Bequeathed by Napoleon to the Sultan, in the campaign of 1812, were also inspected, was the first visit of the kind which the Pacha had made to the Tower, and was, therefore, of peculiar interest. The Pacha was conducted to the vaults, wherein there are stored such articles as valuable (perhaps more) of gold and precious stones as have been found in the Tower from time to time. The Record Office, the Rotunda, the Salt-pet Debt Department, the "Dr. Johnson's Shop," &c. From the ground-floor the visitors were led to the upper story, where the principal portion of the business is carried on. Here the respective operations of watering in the pans, paper, and of printing and numbering it, were explained to the Prince, who made an exclamation in his vernacular (Turkish) to Mr Heath, the Governor, which, on being interpreted by Dr. Bowring, he assures, was equivalent to saying, "If you make the semblance of a dollar, you possess the reality down below!" a compliment which Mr. Heath acknowledged by a bow.

IBRAHIM PACHA'S DIAMONDS. The diamonds brought over by Ibrahim Pacha are of enormous value, some of them of the first water. The state robes of scarlet and gold are gorgeous, and in that of the artist are ornamented with jewels of great value. The breast-plate, dress, and other military ornaments with which it is ornamented being brilliants of the finest water, and in the centre of the hilt is a diamond of very large size. His pouch is of great size, and studded with diamonds.

ARRIVAL OF IBRAHIM PACHA AT PORTSMOUTH.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Portsmouth on Friday morning, (the 5th) as we announced in part of our impression of last week. His Highness left Paris in the *Gomer*, on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, and having reached the Nab between four and five on Friday morning, lay at anchor there till the tide let her about two hours, till it was nearly flood tide. On coming up in the Solent, her Majesty's ship *Cawsand*, having taken the flag of Sir Charles Ogle, passed at full speed, and saluted with the *Gomer* having again come to anchor, opposite the King's Rooms, Mr. Brown proceeded in the *Echo* to take charge, and bring her into harbour

The *Gomer* was brought in at the buoy, opposite the King's-stairs, where Admiral Sir C Ogle, Bart., the Commander-in-Chief; Mr Richard Hand, Secretary to Admiral's Flag-Lieutenant Morris; Mr Parr, Master-Attendant; Mr. French, Master Shipwright; Mr Pennell, Surveyor; and Lieutenant Hall, Director of the Police, met assembled.

Sir Charles Ogle, in the Admiral's barge, with his flag in the bow, accompanied by General Sir Hercules Pakenham, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth; Colonel Gray, Brigade-Major; Captain Dacres, Captain Coles, and Captain Peyton, of the Calcutta, now proceeded on board, to pay his respects to the Prince, and to assure his wishes as to how or when he would land. They had been but a short time on board, when his highness's shrill whistle was heard In a moderately few yards were manned, and the Prince, with his suite, descended into the Admiral's barge, his flag was struck, and the French ship-of-war took his place, the *Gomer* firing a salute, while her crew stood at the gangway, and the band of the Royal Marines of the 13th Light Infantry, and that on the poop of the *Victory*. The Admiral's barge was followed to the shore by the barges of the other ships in commission, with all officers in full dress of rank.

His Highness Pacha was accompanied in the Admiral's barge by Ibrahim Pacha, Major General of the Egyptian armies; Ismail Bey Marechal de Camp; Moustapha Effendi, Aide-de-Camp to Ibrahim Pacha; Ismail Bey, Lieutenant; Capitaine Effendi, Secretaire; and Nubar Effendi, secretaire-interprete; all wearing the ordinary Egyptian dress

His Highness and his immediate attendants were conducted by the Commander-in-Chief and the other officers into the dockyard to Admiral's House, the head of the 13th Light Infantry playing up the National Anthem. As His Highness having reached Admiralty House, the *Gomer* lowered the Prince's standard and hoisted the National Ensign, at the main, and at the fore, and saluted with twenty-one guns, now dressed and manned the usual complement of seven. Immediately after the *Gomer* had hauled down her flag, being saluted by the guns from the battery and the *Victory* on leaving anchored.

The Prince, after remaining about an hour at Admiralty-house, proceeded with his suite to the George Hotel, where a guard was placed

At the hotel, his Highness, Ibrahim Pacha, accompanied by the Town Clerk, the Vicar, Aldermen, and Councillors, in their robes, were admitted into the Reception Room, when the Town Clerk read a congratulatory address, which Nubar Effendi having received and translated, Pacha, in his reply to some observations in reply, which the interpreter rendered in French to the following effect:

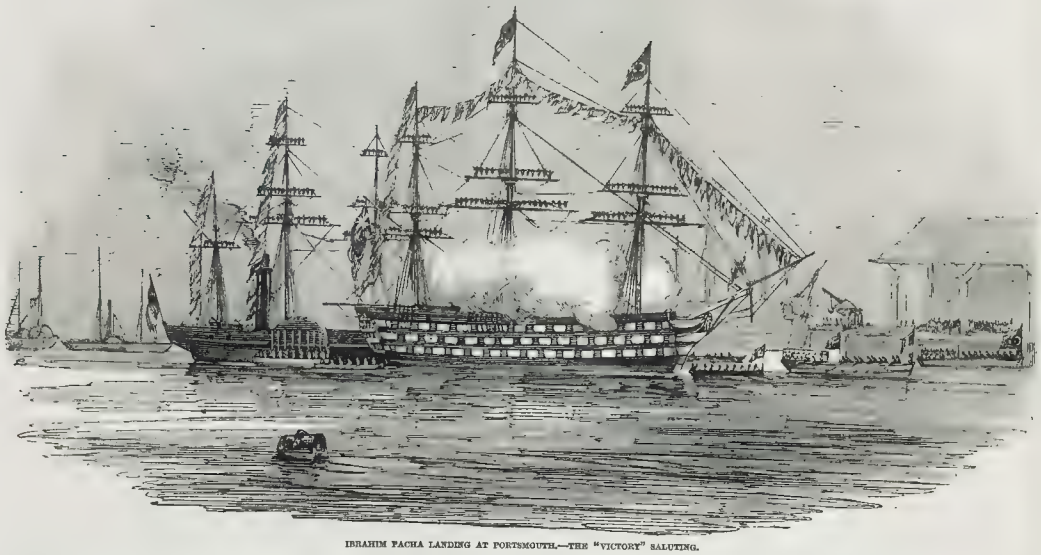
"The Pacha has received her Majesty has deigned to take notice of him; and his Highness begs to thank the authorities of Portsmouth for the act of kindness in present to him with an address With reference to that part of the address concerning the commercial enterprise of this country, his highness the Pacha begs to assure you that, as Egypt will always endeavour to facilitate in every way the communication of the country with her eastern possessions. For his part only, his father has taken the greatest interest in the subject. The Pacha will always regard with peculiar interest the prosperity of England, and will pray for the long life and happiness of her Majesty in conclusion, in the name of his father and himself, he thanks the assembly."

The Mayor and the Corporation then withdrew, greatly charmed with the courtesy affability of the Pacha.

The Prince and suite, after breakfast, Ibrahim and suite, attended by Major Dickson and Mr. Briggs, took seats in four carriages to the railway station where they were met by the Commander-in-Chief and his staff, with the Admiralty state carriages in waiting. At the latter barges the party embarked, and were rowed by Sir Charles Ogle Castle, in the Pacha, and Mr. Chase Master of the Royal Sovereign, proceeded in the Royal Charlotte yacht, having hoisted their respective flags. Captain Scott and Lieutenant M. Nicholas, of the Royal Marines, attended the Pacha.

Mr Grant, the Director, who on this occasion took the party to the station, his Highness saw the model working steam engine in full movement.

The party, and suite, proceeded to the Nab, where the Pacha, Ibrahim Pacha, and the Admiral's aide-de-camp, Captain Mustapha Effendi, and the Admiral's flag-lieutenant Morris, were received on board the yacht by the Admiral



IBRAHIM PACHA LANDING AT PORTSMOUTH.—THE "VICTORY" SALUTING.

Southsea Common at four o'clock, and it now being past three, it was given up, and the Pacha and suite repaired to the George Hotel for some refreshment. Ibrahim Pacha, after having visited successively Cowes, Osborne House, and Southampton, on Sunday, returned to Portsmouth in the evening, at nine o'clock.

On Monday his Highness took his departure from the George Hotel, and having proceeded to the dock-yard, there took leave of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Sir Hercules Pakenham, and the other naval and military authorities of the port. His Highness subsequently embarked in the Admiral's barge, and crossed the harbour to the Clarence Victualling Yard, proceeding thence to the railway station, where he arrived about nine o'clock.

A guard of honour, composed of two companies of the 3rd Buffs, were on duty at the station, and, when his Highness arrived, the troops gave him a general salute. On alighting he was received by Mr. Campbell, the Secretary to the Railway Company, by whom he was conducted to the saloon prepared for his reception. Here the Directors were severally presented to his Highness by Mr. Campbell.

The ceremony of presentation concluded, Mr. Campbell, as Secretary to the Company, read an appropriate address to the Prince.

M. Nubar having rendered the document intelligible by translating it into the French language

His Highness, in reply, expressed his extreme obligation for the handsome manner in which he had been received by the directors. In the name of his father, himself, and his family, he begged to thank them for their courtesy, and to assure them that it would ever be his greatest pride to afford every possible facility to English travellers and commerce passing through the country, with which his feelings were naturally most interested.

His Highness having taken leave of the officers who had accompanied him from the dockyard, here entered the railway carriage, and everything being in readiness, Mr. Gooch took the direction of the Eagle engine, selected to propel the train, which was set in motion precisely at twenty-four minutes after nine o'clock.

The journey was admirably performed (including a stoppage of five minutes duration at Basingstoke) in two hours and ten minutes, the train arriving alongside the platform at the Nine Elms station precisely at thirty-four minutes past eleven o'clock. His Highness Ibrahim Pacha left with the authorities at Portsmouth £30 to be given to the poor.

The two annexed Illustrations of the Landing at Portsmouth—the *Victory* saluting; and the Presentation of the Corporation Address, have been engraved from sketches by Mr. R. H. C. Ubsdell, the marine-painter, of Portsmouth.

IBRAHIM PACHA RECEIVING THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF PORTSMOUTH.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

POPE GREGORY XVI.

THE LATE POPE GREGORY XVI.—FROM THE PORTRAIT IN THE VATICAN, BY PAUL DELAROCHE.

His Holiness, Gregory XVI, Pope, *Servus servorum Dei*, was a native of Belluno, of, we believe, humble origin. His name was Mauro Capellari, and he was born on the 18th Sept., 1765. He early in life devoted himself to a religious career, and entered the order of Benedictines. Here he displayed great ardour and ability in the acquisition of learning and knowledge. As a scholar in languages, literature, and science, he was perfectly versed; as a theologian he could scarcely be surpassed. Yet, added to this, such were his modest and retiring habits, that, had it rested with himself, he would have never left his monastery. The reputation of his talents and of his private worth, however, soon spread beyond the cloister, and he was spoken of as a future prince of the Church, long before his elevation. He was nominated a Cardinal by Pope Leo XII., on the 21st March, 1825. In this high station, the Benedictine Monk confirmed his fame. Being placed by the Pontiff at the head of the vast and important administration of the Propaganda, or congregation for the propagation of the faith, he here, aided by his African and Asiatic erudition, displayed no ordinary capacity. As a politician, Cardinal Capellari was rather inclined to the popular side, and opposed to the Austrian party in Italy. His elevation to the Popedom was carried against the influence of Austria. He was elected Pope the 2nd February, 1831, and sat on the Pontifical throne under the name of Gregory XVI.

The Pontificate of Gregory XVI. was long and glorious. At every time, and on all occasions, he displayed the greatest anxiety and interest in the cause of humanity and Christianity, without looking to a distinction of sects. Indeed, so universal were his charity and benevolence, that he even had sent to him thanks and presents from the Sultan, for the kindness his Turkish subjects had experienced at Rome. To strangers of all nations, and especially to the English, he was always accessible, and affable. One lady traveller, from England, a Protestant, described her reception in glowing terms, and spoke of his Holiness as the most courteous, good humoured and agreeable gentleman in his dominions. His principle was that mildness, and not force was the true mode of success. His late conduct to the Emperor Nicholas was characteristic of this, and perhaps will have more effect than any other endeavour to relieve the persecuted Catholics in Russia. He quietly but firmly told the Emperor that, considering his great age, the time approached when he should render an account to God, and it was under the inspiration of his piety, as well as of his heart, that he defended, on that solemn occasion, justice and religion oppressed.

His Holiness had been for some time in a declining state of health, but his dissolution was not immediately expected. He expired suddenly, at Rome, on the 1st instant, in the eighty-first year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. Many Sovereign Pontiffs may have made more brilliant display in the affairs of the world, but none have certainly ever exceeded Gregory XVI. in wisdom and goodness. His death is universally deplored.

Among those spoken of as likely to succeed to the chair of St. Peter are Cardinal Giustiniani, Bishop of Albano; Cardinal Franzoni, Prefect of the Propaganda; and Cardinal Acton. The last, though born at Naples, is the scion of an English family. He is the uncle, and at present the heir presumptive, of Sir John Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, in Shropshire. He is in his forty-fourth year, and is a man of high reputation and ability. He was Judge of the Cameraria, or civil court at Rome, when only twenty-three years old.

WILLIAM HENRY ASHHURST, ESQ., OF WATERSTOCK, CO. OXFORD.

This respected country gentleman, who died at Waterstock, on the 3rd inst., in the 68th year of his age, was eldest son and heir of the late Sir William Henry Ashhurst, Knt., one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in the reign of George III., and twice one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. The family of Ashhurst is amongst the oldest in England. Soon after the Conquest Adam de Assehurst obtained from Roger de Leyland a grant of lands in Dalton, and from that remote period to the present, his descendants have preserved a male succession, several having received the honour of knighthood in early times, and been distinguished in the wars of the Plantagonets.

Mr. Ashhurst, whose decease we record, succeeded his father in 1807, served as High Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1810, and was chosen, in 1815, M.P. for the county, which he continued to represent until 1830. He married, first, in 1806, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Rolesworth Castle, and by her has left several children. He married, secondly, in 1839, Selina, eldest daughter of Sir John Morshead, Bart., of Trenant Park, and widow of Sir Charles Mill, Bart.

FRANCIS GLANVILLE, ESQ., OF CATCHFRENCH, CO. CORNWALL.

Mr. Glanville, who died on the 3rd instant, in his 84th year, sat in Parliament for Malmsbury, in 1794, and for Plymouth in 1797. He was son of the late Sir John Glanville, who was knighted when High Sheriff of Cornwall, in 1753. The Glanvilles of Halwell and Kilworthy, from which he derived, are reputed to have sprung from the famous Ranulph de Glanville, Baron de Bronholme, *temp.* William the Conqueror. After a sojourn of three centuries at Halwell, they were removed to their more splendid mansion of Kilworthy, by Sir John Glanville, Knight, Judge of the Common pleas, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

The late Mr. Glanville, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of William Masterman, Esq., had one daughter, the wife of G. W. Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, and by his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., he has left several sons and daughters.

THE COUNTESS OF ROMNEY.

Her Ladyship, who died on the 5th instant, was fourth daughter of Charles William, late Duke of Buccleuch, by Harriet Katherine, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney. Her marriage to Lord Romney took place on the 8th February, 1832: the issue she has left are two sons and three daughters.

RECENT IMPORTANT EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

(From our Correspondent.)

Naples, May 18th, 1846.

On the 14th inst. I made my tenth visit to Pompeii, accompanied by an old umbrella and a sketch-book, for the purpose of illustrating your Journal with a few of the latest and most interesting excavations of this ill-fated city. I left Naples at six o'clock in the morning, by the railroad, which passes by the modern entrance to Pompeii. As I alighted, and heard the convulsive grunt of the retiring train, I must confess to a little bit of poetic weakness the classic Forum of a city buried, in all its native truth, nearly two thousand years since, greeted my vision, whilst my ears were saluted by our most marvellous of modern wonders the steam-engine! "The Sleep of the Past—the Life of the Present," would have been the title of my inspirations, had not a sensation of hunger induced me to spare your readers and myself. I took a devilled turkey's leg from my pocket, and picked it in the *atrium* of the house of Sallust!

PORTABLE KITCHEN, FOUND AT POMPEII.

I do not intend to put on the *toga* because I happen to be at Pompeii; but, I shall give you a simple, unaffected account of what I did, and what I thought. A very few minutes had passed ere I was mobbed by guides; queer-looking fellows, dressed something between a gardener and a footman (out of place.) I told them I knew Pompeii very well, and begged to be left alone. How vain were my solicitations! they would keep talking on most officiously.

Whilst I strutt along the narrow streets, worn by the wheels of the *biga*, let me observe that, since the publication of the Entertaining Knowledge Society's two volumes on Pompeii (1836), *comparatively* little has been done. There are only some thirty men constantly employed, and they are barely sufficient to repair the casual falling in of earth, &c. The portion of Pompeii which has of late engaged attention is the Street of Fortune, running to the gate of Nola, and another nameless line of dwellings advancing towards the Street of the Theatres. Operations have also been carried on in the Tortuous Street, near the Forum, where some detached walls, forming a sort of passage apartment, are supposed, by Carlo Avellino, to have been used by the homeless poor of the city. I have seen very similar resorts in the interiors of *Old* Naples, where some curious examples of narrow doors and brick-built counters, with cavities in the top, may be found, singularly resembling those of Pompeii.

The immediate cause of recent excavations were the visits of the Seventh Scientific Congress of Italy, and those of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The result of the former was the uncovering of a house near the Street of the Wine-shops, which was evidently the dwelling of a rich citizen—it has all the convenience of a superior Roman dwelling. The *atrium* is spacious, and partly paved with a mosaic, of elegant design. The *impluvium* has a fountain of various coloured marbles, at the back of which, (no uncommon circumstance), a table was found, supported by lion-clawed legs. The private apartments on either side of the area are decorated with fresco paintings; not, indeed, very artistically remarkable, but as good as are usually found.

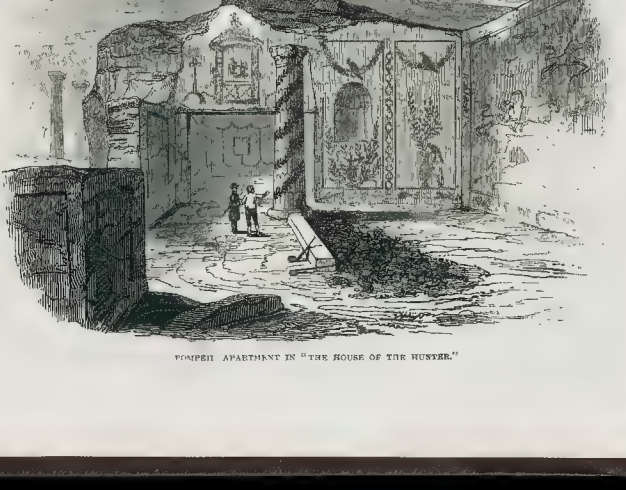
Our Illustration is "The House of the Hunter," finally cleared in February (1846). This is a very interesting dwelling, and possesses some novel features. It was, in all probability, the house of a man of wealth, fond of the chase. A painting on the right occupies one side of the large room. Here are represented wild animals—the lion chasing a bull, &c. The upper portion of the house is elevated, where stands a gaily-painted column—red and yellow in festoons; behind which, and over a doorway, is a fresco painting of a summer-house: it may be a representation of some country retreat of the proprietor's. On either side are hunting horns. Passing through this doorway, you arrive at a square-built room, in excellent preservation. The most beautiful painting in this apartment represents a Vulcan at his forge, assisted by three dusky naked figures. This is a fine composition. The Vulcan is Herculean, and drawn with great boldness and power. In the niche of the outer room a small statue was found in terracotta. The architecture and paintings of this house were evidently the caprice of its owner; it is singularly rich in decorations, which differ from those executed by artists when left to their own fancy; the colours are very bright and vivid, particularly those of the birds and vases immediately facing the entrance.

The house excavated on the occasion of his Russian Majesty's visit does not present any peculiar features, and I was unable to gather information about the bronzes and amphoræ found therein. I believe nothing singular or rare was discovered.

I had scarcely finished my sketch when I heard the rattle of advancing carriages. On my arrival in the Street of Fortune, I found a committee of gentlemen had just alighted from their hackney coaches in the middle of the Forum! They were the appointed inspectors of excavation. I joined them as we proceeded towards the nameless street running into that of the theatres. Operations were here commenced, when one of the workmen exclaimed, "*Roses and money!*" "Clear the way!" shouted half a dozen excited antiquaries, as they rushed into a small apartment. Here were the bones of three skeletons, very perfect; and, near the hand of a young male, were found 37 pieces of silver, and two gold coins; some of the former were attached to the handle of a key! I examined the money, and found the silver to be Vespasians, and some family coins. The two gold pieces were Domitians; both in good order, and one having an interesting reverse. The unhappy beings who here perished may have been the inmates of the dwelling; or, what is not improbable, thieves who had profited by the excitement of the tarrific hours, and here concealed themselves with their ill-gotten wealth. We know from Pliny that the [illegible] and active had plenty of time for escape. Some peculiar motive must have delayed flight—hence the comparatively few skeletons found at Pompeii.

We next directed our steps to the spot partially excavated for the Empress of Russia. Here a curious domestic article was found *a portable kitchen*—of which I give you a sketch. This singular contrivance is made of iron. The upper portion is formed by two circular holes for boiling pots. The tabular surface was occupied with fire so as to enable other instruments of the kitchen to receive the heat which which was applied to the elevated portion. A handle in the front suggests its portable intention.

With this event ended one of the most pleasing days at Pompeii I ever remember; in fact, nothing so interesting has been disinterred for many months. The Committee left whilst I lighted a very *bad* cigar, and returned to revise my sketches; but not without my chattering guide! who I was obliged to send to



POMPEII APARTMENT IN "THE HOUSE OF THE HUNTER."

gleam with some brandy-and-water, to enable me to enjoy that profound silence which forms the eloquence of Pompeii.

During the three days we were descending into night, and that sunshine which had given me so much beautiful light and shade disappeared. I returned to the pyramid with two Italian artists, now employed in restoring the house of the tragic poet to its original glory. I am glad of this, for my descriptions or drawings can never give me so good an idea of a Roman interior as will here present itself when completed.

* * * * * * * *

Tabet tabet! A horrid scream!—we are off for Naples: the old world is forgotten. I am once again in the world and think of the busiest of it.

I. W. B.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 14.—First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 15.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.
TUESDAY, 16 Duke of Marlborough died, 1722, aged seventy-two.
WEDNESDAY, 17. Cobbett died, 1835, aged seventy-three.
THURSDAY, 18 Battle of Waterloo, 1815: cost £13,000,000.
FRIDAY, 19 Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending the 20th.

Morning							Evening						
Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
6 5	6 33	7 0	7 30	8 1	8 34		8 19	8 47	9 13	9 40	10 6	10 33	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Sophia*," *Cambridge.* "*The best reply we can give is on the following extract from a note in Mr. Bloxam's new Treatise on "The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture." 8th edition just published:*—"*The figure of a fish, when the term was in popular estimation, was one of the most ancient of the Christian symbols, emblematically significant of the word* ΙΧΘΥΣ, *which contained the initials of the whole and titles of our Saviour. The symbolic representation of a fish is first elaborated on some of the sarcophagi of the early Christians discovered in the catacombs at Rome; but the actual figure of a fish afterwards gave place to an oval shaped compartment, within it both extremities bearing the same mystical signification as the fish itself and formed by two arches intersecting each other in the centre. This was the most common symbol used in the Middle Ages and thus did receive it abounds in illuminated manuscripts. Every where we meet with it during the Middle Ages, in sculptured sculptures, in painted glass in enamel tiles, and on seals and the form is yet retained on the seals of many of the ecclesiastical courts.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Hastings,* may, *very probably, ascertain the legality of Rock Brig by reference to "Horsfield's History of Sussex," which we have not at hand.*

"*A Subscriber*" "*Sullivan's Dictionary of Derivations.*" *Dr Johnson cures derivations as also does the recently-published English Dictionary by Richardson. A Treatise on Compound Interest will be found in "The Library of Useful Knowledge" in "Examples of Processes of Arithmetic and Algebra."*

"*Lynn Regis*" *Has not come.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dunstable.* "*I only claim his share of the outstanding debts*

"*A Subscriber.*" *No 15 and all other back Numbers of our Journal are kept in print.*

"*A Subscriber*" *The Fund raised as a Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, for his services in establishing the Penny Postage System, has been, in part or wholly spent (it to that question was, according to the original intention, for amount we believe represented by £3,000. The presentation will be celebrated, in a few days by a public dinner.*

"*D. A.*" *Edward the Black Prince married in* 1361, *Joanna styled "the Fair," the daughter of the great uncle, the Earl of Kent.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *Woolwich, is thanked.*

"*R. N.*" *Cork, should send specimens for approval. much depends upon the subject and upon the mode the words are selected.*

"*G. A.*" *Enfield, cannot encourage declining to recommend any medical practitioner.*

"*A Sub from Beginning*" *may purchase a book of instructions for using the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, by application at*

"*L. L.*" *A policeman is not justified in making a charge for rectifying the address of a letter passing through his hands*

"*A Subscriber on India*" *will we trust be further gratified with our Engravings of Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition (though not of those by the artist named in a communication*

"*Q. Q.*" *Stamford.* *The Description of Dublin, accompanying the large View, will be posted immediately after the Title-page and Contents of our present Volume.*

"*Enquirer*" *Any thing like interest with some person connected with Government, or with a Member of Parliament.*

"*D. D.*" *The Shrewsbury Show was engraved in No.* 192 *of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*E. R.*" *Manchester is thanked; but we have room to print the Sketch.*

"*G. L.*" *had better address a note to H. Beverley of the Theatre in question, as it would have more attention, than the Public.*

"*C. H. W.*" *Dr Lindley's School Botany.*

"*An Old Subscriber*" *The Plans of London published by the Useful Knowledge Society, and the Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

"*. . . ple.*" *No.*

"*S. C. P.*" *Drawings are, should forward specimens.*

"*X. Y. Z.*" *Dr Mantell's "Medals of Creation" or First Lessons in Geology," is really rich in illustrations of Organic Remains.*

"*L. jones.*" *We cannot say much in praise of a "Guide to London and its Environs" the books of this class are usually forgotten before they are published. Perhaps the two cheapest pamphlets "A Week in London," and "The Environs of London," are the best of the twelfpenny*

"*. . . B.*" *We do not remember.*

"*An Annual Subscriber*" *"Rose in Flowerpots.—Flowers in water, and living plants to pass, if kept in wet wood, greatly relieve the parsley of the air during the night time of long evening occupations of the inmates.*

"*Poor Art*" *we suspect to be "so a fix": the only attempt to obtain the nuisance should be by a magisterial appeal, or by indictment.*

"*Thomas Dexter.*" *An original Tale by a distinguished Authoress, will be common as with our next Volume.*

"*W. I. Bishop.*—*Some of the most successful Portraits in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *have been engraved from Photographs.*

"*A Young Vocalist*" *We recommend an application either to Sir G. Smart, Sir H. R. Bishop or Mr. T. Cooke: or if our Correspondent prefers a lady teacher to Mrs Chaun, or Miss Mason. Any Music Publisher in Regent-street will supply the addresses of the Professors we have named.*

"*Betsy Martin.*" *Miss Birch did not whilst she was in Italy. For Mrs. Stirling's new reply to that lady—Stage Door, Princess' Theatre.*

"*Ever Chester.* *Write to Julien, Regent-street*

"*J. E. M. S.*" *Apply to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society for the performance of "The Deluge" oratorio; and, if for an overture or symphony, to the Directors of the Philharmonic Society*

"*J. H.*" *is thanked, but, we cannot promise early insertion of the subjects suggested.*

"*Japhet*" *See the original Memoir of Ibrahim Pacha in our present Number*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement.*" *We had rather not enter into the explanation.*"

"*B. F.*" *London, is thanked; but the Sketches did not reach us in time to be available.*

"*G. . . Thomas, Dulwich.*

"*J. . . Sunderland.* *See the Treatise on the Study of Mathematics published by Mr. Knight, price 6s. 6d.*

"*A Sub from Beginning*" *Martinus Buerus was a friend of Luther and on coming to England, at the invitation of Cranmer, he became Professor of Theology at Oxford.*

"*F. A.*" *Lady Willoughby's Diary" is not a fiction. See the elaborate article "Dwarf and Dumb" in the Penny Cyclopædia.*"

"*S. T.*" *Trowbridge, is entitled to the Panorama of Dublin, which was duly forwarded to the newsroom*

"*Unitarian.*" *Christian Frederic Schwartz, the zealous German Missionary to the Indians was employed there by the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

"*Greenberry*" *should enclose the letter, unsealed, to the Lord Chamberlain.*

"*D. W.*" *Declined.*

"*Athelia.*" *The Railway Travelling Chart" is sold at the London and Brighton Railway terminus 2 Dulwich.*

"*R. J. T.*" *is sold*

"*. . . Reader,*" *Birmingham.*—*The address is Clarence-terrace, Regent's park.*

"*Inquirer,*" *Heywood.*—*Sabre is pronounced Sa*

"*H. M. B.*" *Waterford.*—*Inquire of Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall*

"*. . . Goldhill Chambers.*—*The late Earl Spencer (when Lord Althorp) was Chancellor of the Exchequer, not First Lord of the Treasury.*

"*Q. V.*" *is thanked, the Sketch taken at Lahore may shortly be available.*

INSCRIBE.—"*Story, by W. G*

ERRATUM. *Page* 366, *col.* 3 *for Mr. M'Sweeny, read Dr. M'Sweeny.*

THE PANORAMA of DUBLIN, presented to our Subscribers last week, was sketched by Mr. WHITTOCK, drawn on the wood by Mr. ANDREW, and engraved under the superintendence of Mr. F. SMITH. The blocks of wood were joined by Mr. WELLS, of Bouverie-street, so as to present one entire block.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846

BUT that we have great faith in the certainty with which "all things work together for good" we might see some cause for alarm as well as perplexity in the present position of parties. The Premier, unassailably strong upon one measure, is comparatively weak upon others, and, at the present moment, stands in danger of defeat from a strange, but not unexpected, coalition of parties against him. The Protectionists average the passing of the Corn-Bill upon the Coercion-Act; and Lord George Bentinck, to punish the Minister he calls a traitor, is quite ready to commit an act of treason to his own opinions himself. He supported the first reading of the Coercion Bill, but will vote against the second, to punish Sir Robert. The language of the noble Lord has recently become, not less violent, for that was hardly possible, but decidedly more vulgar; he appears to have lost temper, and, in that state, is ready to say or do anything, no matter how inconsistent, that may have the effect of unseating the Premier. So he and his party join the Whigs, who, in the same manner, have grown oblivious of former eulogies of strong measures, and the Irish Members—the only thoroughly consistent opponents of the Coercion Bill, inasmuch as they have denounced it alike at all times and seasons—accept the support thus offered them from both sides: so attacked, the Bill will be defeated—of that, little doubt can be entertained; but we question if the Premier will res gn upon that account, while the Corn Bill and the Sugar Duties are still unsettled. It is more likely he will remain in office, see the Corn Bill through the Lords, and "go out" on the Sugar Duties, or some question that may be a better theme on the Hustings of a General Election, than the old and often repeated policy of Coercion for Ireland, which, as it has been often tried, and never succeeded—(being sure to be wanted again)—is beginning to fall into discredit on all hands.

At all events, it is certain that perils are fast gathering round the path of the Peel Ministry. We wish we could see, in the combination of parties against it, any hope of a Cabinet that could succeed it with credit. But those who have so easily joined will as easily separate. They have nothing in common with each other. As to the Whigs, they are eclipsed; their theories and plans are adopted and worked out. Their return to office would only be the creation of another "obstructing" Conservative Opposition, who would prevent all improvement whenever they might be disposed to do.

It is difficult to say what party would predominate in a new Parliament; the Protectionists would probably be quite as strong as they are now; but what is to draw the distinction between a Ministerial Conservative and a Whig, and as a candidate, give one the preference over the other, we are at a loss to conceive. All party distinctions seem obliterated.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

DINNER TO PRINCE ALBERT AT LINCOLN'S INN.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn by accepting a dinner on Wednesday evening. The first grand day since the elevation of his Royal Highness to be one of their body. The new hall was crowded by members of the inn, of whom there were nearly 300 present.

His Royal Highness arrived about half-before eight o'clock, attended by several noblemen and gentlemen of his household, and was received with the usual ceremonials. The Prince wore the silk gown of a bencher, and the star of the order of the Garter.

Amongst those present were Lord Brougham and Denman, and the great majority of the Benchers, the Bishop of Durham, &c. Lord Brougham sat next his Royal Highness at the table.

The band played during the evening, "The Queen," was proposed by Mr. Harcourt Q.C., the Treasurer of the Inn.

His Royal Highness returned thanks before eight o'clock, attended, as he was usually escorted as he departed.

An album table-cloth, and a profusion of rich and rare wines, were provided by the Benchers for the occasion. After the dinner the Members of the Inn Band of the Coldstream Guards performed several pieces in the gallery in the course of the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY Tuesday having been appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, it was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign. The morning was ushered in with many hearty cheers from the crowds collected in the streets, and, in the evening the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen, the clubs, and other public buildings, were brilliantly illuminated. The Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock. Full dress was the order of the day in the evening by nearly the whole of the members of the Ministry in each brilliant attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday in command of the Imperial steam-frigate, accompanied by two frigates The line of battle ship saluted the Admiral, and the garrison with twenty-one guns. The salute was returned by the forts, and from the Admiralty-pier the Grand Duke landed at the usual state in the Dockyard, and was received without any state by Admiral Berkeley and the authorities. His highness proceeded to the Admiral's house, where he will take up his abode during his stay at Portsmouth, which, it is stated, will be some days.

WINDSOR THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) His Highness Duke of Nassau arrived at Slough this morning, en route to Ascot Heath, in the state carriage of the Great Western Railway Company, by a special engine (the Autocrat), at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock. Three of her Majesty's carriages and four, with the Grand Duke and suite, in their dress liveries, being in waiting at the station, the distinguished party immediately departed for Windsor, and proceeded direct to the Castle, alighting at the Grand Entrance in the Quadrangle, after inspecting a portion of the private and state apartments, and remaining for nearly an hour, left the Royal residence, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the course, proceeding through the Long Walk to Ascot Heath, various foreigners and their attendants, on their return from the course, it receded direct through Windsor and Eton to Slough, and left for town, by a special train, at a few minutes before six o'clock. His Excellency, Sidi Ahmed, the Ambassador Extraordinary from the Bey of Tunis, and his suite, arrived at Slough, from Paddington, shortly after the Pacha had left for Ascot, and immediately proceeded to the course in the state carriage-and-four.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Queen's Concert.—The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland gave an elegant entertainment on Wednesday evening to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at their mansion in St. James's-square. The Duke's ball on evening party after the banquet. The noble Duke and Duchess will give a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge on the 26th inst.

THE ASCOT RACE BALL.—The annual race ball took place on Tuesday evening at the town Hall, Windsor, under the patronage of the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Rosslyn, Colonel Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., Hamilton Farkes, Esq., and Colonel M'Dowall and the officers of the Grenadier Guards. Dancing commenced at seven o'clock; and in a short time afterwards the hall was thronged with fashionable company, among whom were Lady Anne Vane and daughters, Lady Amelia Knox and daughter, the Hon Mr Neville, the Earl and Countess of Orkney the Earl of Munster, Capital and Mrs. Bishop Colonel Piper and party, Sir George Armytage, Captain Mortimer West, Mrs. Forbes and party, the Hon. E. J. Forester, the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Captain and Mrs. Ram-bottom, Colonel Hamilton, Cooden Ingram, &c. &c. At one o'clock, the company adjourned to the council chamber, and partook of the banquet provided by her widow, dancing was again resumed and kept up with great spirit until four o'clock.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRAND FÊTE AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE. The Duke of Devonshire gave a magnificent entertainment on the Saturday evening at his princely mansion in Piccadilly. The dinner circle consisted of the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Catherine Leveson Gower, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Ashburnham and the Bishop of Ely, the Earl of Ilchester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Granville, the Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Melgund, Viscount Morpeth, Lady Mary Howard, Viscount Duncannon, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Campbell, Lady Strathedon and Hon. Miss Campbell, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Sir Edward Belcher Lytton, the Hon. Adam Gordon, and Hon. F. Leveson Gower. Covers were laid for thirty-six guests The noble Duke after the banquet opened his grounds for an assembly. The concert which followed the band of the whole of Her Majesty's Guards.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DAUGHTER.—The marriage of Lady Anna Eliza Grenville with Mr. Gore Langton was solemnized on Tuesday morning, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the bride's father, and the brother of her ladyship, were present at the ceremony.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES On Wednesday, the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Charlotte Augusta Lavinia Spencer, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook, was solemnized at Lambeth Palace, by special licence.—The marriage of William Walter Viscount Lewisham, eldest son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, with the Lady Augusta Finch, eldest daughter of the Earl of Aylesford, was solemnized on Tuesday last at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.—Lord Adam Loftus, third son of the late Marquis of Ely, and other brother of Lady Harvey, was married on Tuesday, at Ickleton, to Miss Fanning.—The long-set ripated union of Viscount Fielding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, and Miss Fenwick, great granddaughter of the celebrated antiquarian and historian, is to be solemnized on the 16th instant.—It is generally rumoured that Lady Katharine Cust, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Brownlow, is about to be married to Viscount Crawley, son of the Earl of Onslow.

RAILWAY BILLS IN THE LORDS.—From returns issued by order of the House of Lords, it appears that the total amount of capital authorised to be raised by the Standing Orders that House from the commencement of the session to the 8th instant is £85,365,995; and the total amount of further capital hey authorise to be borrowed £14,130,196 6s. 6d.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. FRIDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The Marquis of EXETER resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the House resolve itself into Committee on this Bill. The object of the Bill was to subject the hitherto duties of the country to competition with the untaxed labour of foreign countries. (Hear.) It was difficult to imagine any reason for the sudden change which had taken place in the opinions of her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear.) At the time the measure was proposed, the country was in a state of prosperity, and the agriculturists were just recovering from the effect of the last change which took place in the Corn-Laws, and the labourers were receiving moderate wages. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DELAWARR declared that he could not agree to a bill so detrimental to the landed interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

As a good deal of private business had been disposed of, the adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr ROSE, who spoke at some length against the measure.

IMPORTANT DECISION UPON RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY. – In the Court of EXCHEQUER, last day, the Lord Chief Baron gave his decision in the case of Wallace v Spottiswoode. After going over the facts of the case, which are known, he (Lordship said, that a rule had been granted for a new trial, or to show cause why a nonsuit should not be entered. Cause had been shown against it, and the rule fully argued, and he (the Chief Baron) had now to state that on the second count only, for money had and received the judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff. It appeared that the Company failed before any scrip was issued, and therefore the answer of the secretary on that point was sufficient and proper evidence to go to the jury. They found that the Company was at an end, and the Court were of opinion that was a proper finding. There was another question raised viz., whether the Company were entitled to a claim of 5l 6d per share for contingencies. Now the provisional committee stated that it was intended to raise a company for a specific purpose; but if their scheme was not carried into execution, no such claim as set up could be maintained, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover on that point also. The judgment of the Court was in favour of the plaintiff on the second count, and therefore there would be no new trial. The effect of this judgment establishes the right of the allottee (the plaintiff) to recover the full amount of deposit that she had paid. The Court was much crowded during the delivery of the judgment

THE WHOLESALE POISONING IN NORFOLK. The inquiry respecting the appalling deaths by poison at Mileham and neighbourhood of Hapsburgh, was brought to a close on Thursday evening, and further murders have been detected. The jury found that the deceased, Maria Lacey and Maria Green died from the effect of arsenic, but by whom administered there was no evidence to show. With regard to the deceased, Martha Green, William Green, and Hannah Pegg, the verdict was left open. The supposed murderer, Jonas Balls, lived in his late 40 years) in the parish of Happi-burgh, and had always borne a bad character. He had been guilty of many offences. During the last fifteen or twenty years he was principally dependent on his married daughters or sub lettings, and the supposition is, he poisoned his grandchildren, in order that their parents might get better able to support him. In addition to this many deaths charged against old Balls, it is now believed that he dispised of his two sons, who live been dead more than ten years, and his father and mother

FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT BRISTOL. A fire of the most alarming kind, and which has led to the destruction of property to the value of between £25 000 and £40,000, occurred at Bristol, on Tuesday morning, and, as might be expected, spread the utmost consternation throughout the city. The conflagration originated in some extensive premises at Counterslip, which run back to the wall of the floating harbour, and are occupied by Messrs. Fisrell and Son as a sugar refinery. The books of the firm were fortunately secured, and no small store of sugar was not entirely destroyed, but it is expected that the loss will not fall short of £25,000, a large part only of which is insured. What makes the matter more distressing is, that about 80 persons will be deprived of their means of livelihood

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER OFF THE RED HOUSE.—On Thursday evening, a coal half-past six, a wherry was unfortunately swamped, by the swell of the steamer, close to the pier of the Red House, Battersea. In the boat were a gentleman and two ladies, and they were all thrown into the water. The boy of the gentleman was recovered, and on his knees in the name of Henry Sparkes.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The *Times* of yesterday published a letter from Lisbon of the 1st instant, received by the Spanish Government mail, in which the insurrection has become universal. The funds have fallen a further 10 per cent. 15 per cent within a fortnight. The official report of trade in the *Diario* of this day is of the most depressing character. Lord Howard of Effingham and Mr. Wyndham are not aware of any transaction to specify.' The *Patriota* has published a supplement, announcing that the Chartres had at last risen, and joined the general movement of the nation, and that the government of the province of Alemtejo, where the troops were concentrated. This, says the letter, completes the rising of the entire nation, with scarcely the exception of one isolated town.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—At Tunbridge Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, Thomas Hall, of the Camden Hotel, was charged with cutting the throat of a fellow servant named Frances Sanders, with intent to destroy life. It appeared that the prisoner was desirous of paying his addresses to the young woman, but she refused them. He frequently vowed that if she would not have him, no one should ever be her husband or employ other means to kill her. On Sunday afternoon, as saw her walking with her favoured lover through some fields, he followed her, and suddenly followed her, and pulling out of his pocket a clasp knife, began to sharpen it upon a stone, saying, that if she did not leave the arm of the young man, and walk with him, he would cut her throat. This, however, as well as the witness deemed meant, and extended from below upwards, and from behind forwards. It had nearly severed the jugular vein, but the carotid artery had very narrowly escaped, in consequence of the edge of the knife not being straight. It would be extremely dangerous for the young woman to be removed at present for the purpose of giving evidence. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

THE LOSS OF LIFE ON THE INVERNESS SANDS.—The *Preston Chronicle* states that on Thursday night (last week), as a number of persons were crossing Ulverston Sands, from that town to Flookburg, on their return from the fair, they missed their way, and, after forcing their carriages into a hole known as the "Black Scar," and horse, cart, and passengers, nine in number, went down, and never rose again. Several cars were following in the right track, but no trace of the accident was seen, and it was not until the waters were out of the incident at all the following morning. Six of the bodies were found in the hole, with the horse and cart, but the other three have not been discovered.

THE FROM HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.—On Saturday, Mr. W. Payne resumed the inquiry, at the King's Head, East Cheap, which was commenced last week, as to the death of Mr. Richard Dresser, who was alleged to have died from impropriety in the Hythe Hospital Establishment.—On Saturday, Mr. Payne resumed the inquiry, at the King's Head, East Cheap, which was commenced last week, as to the death of Mr. Richard Dresser, who was alleged to have died from improper treatment at the Hythe Hospital Establishment.—On Saturday, Mr. Strawbridge Park, surgeon. The first witness examined was James Maynard, the bath man at the asylum, and from his testimony it appeared that the deceased was at Dr. Ellis's from Friday evening, being some time after the usual hour, and was put to bed without any medical attendance. The following (last week), by Mr. Prendergast: He took a dose of the food he wished. Never took cold water up without some warm. Dr Ellis's diagnosis of the case was read, from which it seemed the deceased had first been treated for rheumatism, and subsequently according to the document, of liver complaints, and inflammation, and suppuration. Mr. Wutterworth, of the New Kent-road, surgeon, said that Dr Ellis's paper did not agree with witness's *post mortem* examination in any one point. He had known the deceased for six or seven years. He was generally in good health, but was not a strong man. He saw him last in April The cause of death was congestion of the heart and lungs. There was no appearance of inflammation or suppuration of the liver, and the patient died of cold or hot baths, even if he had been so attacked, would have seen very improper except for a short time. He believed the congestion was the result of some cold application, or exposure to the atmosphere The Coroner summed up, leaving the jury to decide whether Dr. Ellis had acted with due caution in his treatment of the deceased, or whether he had acted rash by and without due caution. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Dr. Ellis, who was bound over himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 to surrender at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

THE WHIGS AND THE CORCION BILL.—The Whigs have had a numerous meeting at Lord John Russell's house, at which they came to a determination to give the most decided and strenuous opposition to the Coercion Bill.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND THE EARLY DELIVERY.—A written notice, of which the following is a copy, has been put up in the letter-carriers' branch of the Inland Office: "His Lordship, the Postmaster-General, has given directions to stop the admission of any more subscribers to the early delivery, and to forbid the letter-carriers to receive such, upon pain of dismissal.—June 10. 1846."

RAPID COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Some very rapid voyages between France and England have recently been performed by the *Gier* land steamer On Tuesday, June 2, the fair Dover for Calais head to wind, and accomplished the entire distance in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, and returned to Dover on the following day, Wednesday, June 3, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes against the current, consequently, France, as has been observed, ...ace this speed has been attained by a Dover mail steam-packet, is nearer to England than Woolwich is to London by the average speed of river conveyance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The Bishop of LONDON presented several petitions, praying their Lordships to pass a measure to enable boroughs and parishes of certain size to borrow money on the security of the rates for the purpose of establishing baths and washhouses for the poor. The right rev. Prelate warmly supported the prayer of the petitioners. The Marquis of NORMANBY and Lord KINNAIRD also spoke in favour of the establishment of baths and washhouses.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM gave notice that, in Committee on the Corn Importation Bill, he should move that the words "until the 1st day of February, 1849," be omitted.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House was for some time occupied with private bills. A division was taken on a motion for the re-committal of the Staines and Richmond Railway Bill, which proposition was rejected by 68 to 61, so that the bill is lost for this session.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.—OPPOSITION OF THE COUNTRY PARTY.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr BERNAL seconded the amendment. During the course of his speech, Mr. D BROWNE twice moved that the House be counted, and each time there were found barely sufficient members present to make a House. When Mr Bernal had done speaking there were not forty members present, but then Mr D. Browne had left the House, or the "count out" would probably have been effected

Mr B. OSBORNE supported the amendment, and charged the present Irish Secretary with being the most ignorant man that could have been chosen to undertake the arduous duties he ought to fulfil.

The Earl of LINCOLN spoke for upwards of two hour in defence of the bill, the necessity and the efficiency of which he maintained. It was but a temporary remedy for a temporary emergency, and one that was never proposed as a panacea for the evils afflicting Ireland, but as a means preparatory to others of a lasting nature when were to follow. He hoped that even the Irish members instead of diminished in force since the introduction of this bill. In the course of the noble Lord's speech, he made some reference to the state of the county Mayo; and, on being asked as to the cause of the particular crime, created some laughter by appearing not to know that Castlebar was the county town.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL supported the amendment.

Lord G. BENTINCK announced the determination of himself and party to oppose the Government. He said he believed that the *cause célèbre* had now arrived when they could no longer support the Government. The noble Lord referred the state-papers of the Earl of Leven in regard to Ireland, and declared that with having paid so little attention to the affairs of Ireland as to be ignorant of the existence of the town of Castlebar. He proceeded to denounce the Ministry in these terms:—"Although the right hon. Baronet, the member for Tamworth, has a test by measure

ASCOT RACES.—1846.

THE ROAD TO THE RACES.—THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR.

Si monumentum quæris—circumspice!.....

THE variety of avenues by which the Royal Course was wont to be approached in former times, ere locomotion had got into hot water—ominous category!—prevented the journey thither from exhibiting the stir and bustle of a pilgrimage to Epsom; and there was about the whole thing an air of quiet, aristocratic *nonchalance*. Many, in those primitive times, would commence their wayfaring the day previous to the meetings; and, as the mists of evening were wreathing the forest glades, and the nightingales making their twilight melodies, seek their quarters at some rural hostel or rustic cottage. The inn at Sunning Hill Wells was then a most popular rendezvous. The grounds were park-like, and in excellent taste. There, beneath tall trees, you saw the steadfast trainer talking oracles to the manikin at his side, that on the morrow was to ride his steed of a thousand descents. And then there were—ay, and there are—the Wheatsheaf, hard by Virginia Water, and the Red Lion, at Shrub's Hill, and the—but we shall run riot. Oh! reader fair and friendly—with a little leisure, and cash wherewith to relish it—we entreat thee next Ascot Races, or rather next week, by the spirits of the Dryads, Fauns, and Lurlines, to glean around that Wheatsheaf! If you are of mind to ascend the Rhine, or set forth for far-off Lemonpause, and first pay your devoirs to Virginia Water; thread, we beseech thee, every alley of the sylvan region around that bright lake. Let no point escape. Take advantage of every glade—feast on every copse and brake of that glorious landscape—hold onward for the forest—repose under the boughs of its patriarchal oaks—loiter on the flowery carpet in gentle dalliance with the woodbine and wild-rose; and then, turning to your heart for its opinion of the scene in subject, trust us you will have for answer the assurance that

Our first, best country ever is at home!

Peradventure, if a utilitarian, you will be of the like opinion still, albeit you wend your way to the terminus of the Great Western, in lieu of those classic groves which for ever and for aye are destined to look green in the undying song of Pope. Well! well! Time cannot wear out of us the memories of the road, or turn us from drawing odious comparisons.

How sweet it was to win the pleasant way,
Seated behind "three chestnuts and a grey,"
Hailph g with nature. But, ouse "re .s' have thriven
Instead of rural raptures, you are driven
(Unless your nerves are brass) into hysterics,
On "locomotive" lines, or "atmospherics."

By grace of the broad gauge of the Great Western Railway, nine-tenths of the company are now conveyed to Slough, *ex route* for Ascot Heath. Why do they persist in locking up the prisoners—that is to say, the passengers on that line? Will nothing soften the hearts of the Directors? Let them take notice, that should we—as it is very likely—be taken off by apoplexy in one of their carriages,

ARRIVAL AT THE COURSE.

NEWSPAPER

ASCOT RACES.—1846.

A SKETCH ON THE ROAD.

our ghost shall be at their bedsides every night they put out their candles "with all its determination of blood to its head!" . . .

This year the courtly meeting adjacent to Windsor was shorn of its chief attraction, by the absence of the Queen. There was neither pageant nor brilliancy in keeping with such occasions as those wherein the presence of the Sovereign is wont to breathe life and likelihood into the scene. Nevertheless, as a national exhibition, as a popular *fête champêtre*, it was a great and a glorious sight. It is not in the throes of political parturition, bathed with the toil and sweat of labour—"sicklied o'er with the pale hue of thought"—that we would present our country at the great loves of mankind. Our national character is only to be read aright in our social institutions. The history of the popular position of England needs no proud marble for its record. The people have made it—and themselves—what they are—a system of civilization such as never yet prevailed: a nation blessed beyond all that have yet existed. Grumbler, growl thy bellyful—nevertheless, it is so. An' ye doubt us, go to any of the great popular meetings, such as that which forms our present theme, and we say to you—

Si monumentum quæris—circumspice!

Twenty years ago Ascot Heath was as wild a district as any in Great Britain; with hardly a house visible from it but the Royal Kennels and an apology for a race stand. Now the buildings appropriated to the turf form a little city of Olympian palaces—the most complete range of racing chateaux extant. The sport too, instead of being as it was a very few years since, a beggarly account, on the occasion in hand was indeed a feast worthy of being set before a Sovereign For the four days thirty-three races were provided, some of them bringing together the best horses in the land. The opening day, Tuesday, visited by a few brief showers, brought out a large pleasure phalanx, and went off with considerable *éclat*. It was certainly not as brave a gala as it might have been, but it was not bad. The racing commenced at half-past one, and came off in this wise:

The Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr F. R. Clark's The Conjuror	(Whitehouse)	1
Sir J. Hawley's A-la-mode	(F. Butler)	2
Lord Albemarle's Nell Cook	(Chapple)	3

Betting.—5 to 4 agst the Conjuror, 3 to 2 agst A-la-mode.

Won easily.

The Ascot Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft., and 5 only if declared, &c.—

First class.

Sir G. Heathcote's Akbar	(Chapple)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Marquis of Conyngham	(Kitchener)	2
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritress	(Templeman)	3

Betting 4 to 1 agst Inheritress, 5 to 1 agst Akbar, 8 to 1 agst Columbus, 5 to 1 agst the Marquis of Conyngham, and 6 to 1 agst Keppel.

THE TWO [illegible] CUP.

The Ascot Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs each.
Sir G. Heathcote's Brother to Valentisimo .. .. .. (Chapple) 1
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri .. .. .. (S. Mann) 2
Lord Lonsdale's Lyncus .. .. .. (Robinson) 3
Betting. 5 to 2 agst Joy, 2 to 1 agst St. Demetri, 5 to 1 agst Lyncus, and 5 to 1 agst Ginger.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs, h ft.
Lord Orford's Prussic Acid .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's King Charles .. .. .. (F. Butler) 2
Sir G. Heathcote's c. by Amato, out of Countess .. (Chapple) 3
Betting.—5 to 4 agst Prussic Acid, 6 to 4 agst King Charles.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.
Mr. T. Dawson's Grimston .. .. .. (Lye) 1
Lord Waterford's Cormanna .. .. .. (Nat) 2
Sir G. Heathcote's Khondoos .. .. .. (Chapple) 3
Mr. Merry's c. by Don Juan, out of Peri.. .. (J. Prince) 4
Betting.—3 to 2 agst Khondoos, 4 to 1 agst Cormanna, 4 to 1 agst Peri colt, and 5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon.
Khondoos went off with the lead, and increased it so much, that, at the top turn, he was seven or eight lengths in advance. At the last turn, Grimston, Cormanna, and the Peri colt joined him, and they ran in company to the distance. Grimston here took up the running, and was first home by two lengths.

Ascot Stakes.—Second Class.
Mr. Herbert's Petitioner .. .. .. (W. Marson) 1
Lord Orford's Footstool .. .. .. (J. Sharpe) 2
Betting.—3 to 1 agst Footstool, 4 to 1 agst Rowena, 5 to 1 agst Vol-au-vent, 6 to 1 agst Petitioner, and 10 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware.

The Welcome Stakes, of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by subscription of 5 sovs each.
Colonel Anson's Iago .. .. (Butler) 1
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri .. .. .. (Mann) 2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque .. .. .. (Darling, Jun.) 3
Betting.—6 to 4 agst Iago, 5 to 2 agst Burlesque, and 6 to 1 agst Humdrum.

A Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's Arkwright, ... (Nat) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Bustaccio .. .. .. (Marson) 2
Colonel Anson's Turon .. .. .. (Butler) 3
Betting.—5 to 4 agst Bustaccio, 7 to 4 agst Crown Prince, and 4 to 1 agst Arkwright.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft.
Lord Exeter's c. by Glenmon Pistoff, out of Velveteen .. (Mann) 1
Lord Chesterfield's c. by Don John, dam by Ishmael .. (Pope) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Mermaiden by Gladiator .. .. .. (Nat) 3
Betting. 5 to 4 agst the Velveteen colt, 7 to 4 agst Field Mouse, and 5 to 2 agst the Don John colt.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday was an "off day," and heavily with clouds—it must be confessed in more senses of the word than one. The racing, however, made some amends, as the list will show.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs, h ft.
Lord Exeter's St. Demetri, Galata colt .. .. .. (Mann) 1
Mr. C. Scott's Otho .. .. (F. Butler) 2
Lord Lonsdale's Joy .. .. (Bartholomew) 3
Betting.—3 to 4 on St. Demetri, and 5 to 2 agst Otho.

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, with 50 added.
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackcock .. .. .. (Adsale) 1
Mr Osbaldeston's Rufus .. .. .. (J. Marson) 2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque .. .. .. (Darling, jun) 3
Betting. 3 to 1 agst Laundrymaid, 4 to 1 each agst Miss Milner colt, Miss Catton filly, and Burlesque, and 10 to 1 agst Blackcock.

The Royal Hunt Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscriptions of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.
Mr. W. S. Stanley's Leasonfield .. .. .. (Carter) 1
Mr. A. W. Hill's Ironmonger .. .. .. (Denman) 2
Lord Miltown's Colleen Bawn .. .. .. (Dodd) 3
Betting.—5 to 1 agst Wood Pigeon, 10 to 1 agst Beaumont, 10 to 1 agst Queen Pomaria, 10 to 1 agst Colleen Bawn, 10 to 1 agst Rowland Hill, 10 to 1 agst Lamplighter colt, 10 to 1 agst Farthing Candle, 12 to 1 agst Gannet, 13 to 1 agst Ironmaster, 15 to 1 agst The Cure, and 15 to 1 agst Leasonfield.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each
Mr. Ford's Guaracha .. .. (J. Howlett) 1
Duke of Bedford's Lucrina .. .. .. (Robinson) 2
Colonel Anson's Elsess .. .. (F. Butler) 3
Betting.—5 to 2 agst Taurina, 2 to 1 agst Dawdle, 4 to 1 agst Birdsay, and 4 to 1 agst Guaracha.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho .. .. .. (Bartholomew) 1
Mr. S. Paul's Mentor .. .. .. (Templeman) 2
Even Betting.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr Merton's Evenus .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee .. .. .. (W Adsale) 2
Mr. Meiklam's Philip .. .. (Templeman) 3
Betting.—6 to 4 agst Evenus, 7 to 4 agst Cherokee.

The Windsor Town Plate of £50.
Lord G. Bentinck's His Serene Highness by Bay Middleton, out of Ill-fated .. .. (Ketchener) 1
Lord Lonsdale's f. by the Saddler, out of Barbakin .. (Canterbury) 2
Mr Payne's c. by Jerrid, out of Kalmia .. .. .. (W. Marson) 3
Betting. 7 to 4 agst Iago, 6 to 1 agst Barbakin f, 10 to 1 agst Jerrid c, and 12 to 1 agst His Serene Highness.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.
Mr Coombe's f. by Glaucus, out of Cerasus .. (Bartholomew) 1
Lord Albemarle's The Little Vulgar Boy.. .. .. (Robinson) 2
Betting.—6 to 5 on the mare Won by four lengths.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 50 added.
Lord Orford's Footstool.. .. .. .. (Mann) 1
Count Batthyany's Tragical .. .. (Chapple) 2
Betting.—3 to 1 on Footstool. Won easy by a length.

THURSDAY. THE CUP DAY.

Alas for the affinity between the sublime and the ridiculous! Thursday, the great anniversary of the Court Olympus, was appropriately ushered in by a glorious sun shine and refreshing breezes. Of these, consequently, came much company and more dust. It was awful, that latter accompaniment, and no error. Apropos of the society at Paddington, there was the Queen's Royal Railway equipage, waiting to carry Ibrahim Pacha to Slough; and, a little beyond Slough, a knacker's cart, waiting to carry off such unlucky coursers as the sun and drought should convert into dog's meat! The fashionable *prestige* of Ascot is amain in its popular character, it advances rather more than *pari passu* in keeping with the spirit of the age. Soon after one, Ibrahim Pacha arrived in moderate state. He presently entered the Royal Stand, and bowed with reverence to the lovely unbelievers (we must not say "unfaithful") gathered to seek — him welcome. South to say, he looked anything but gallant or gay — "Araut" — [we believe a term of contempt in our language, and I hear the —] in the course of the day in a fashion of abhorrent in our own time. In the pageant of the day there was no marked feature. In items of equipage, costume, pomp, and circumstance, things ran pretty much in ordinary, while, as regarded the creature comforts, people ate and drank as much as they could, as usual. For the first race a score was entered, and a brace ran — only two for a Queen's hundred: what a glut of money there must be in the racing circle! The 50 sovs. Sweepstakes gave us a walk over—so chary are they of their horse-flesh. The St. James's Palace Stakes—a moderate affair—still gave us a pretty finish, but three running on for it to the post with much earnestness. The preparation for the Cup race was the first really stirring occasion of the afternoon. A dozen weighed for it, a field of unusual strength, and of considerable pretensions, as the Racing Calendar will show. Of course, each horse was scrutinised when saddling according to the wishes of those who examined them. It is fit to say, the winner was the perfection of condition—while Orlando looked too like a pet, a character he supported at the post, by kicking his rider over his ears. At the start, the running was made for Weasel by Cervantes at speed that augured ill for his stable companion—if it was to last. They pa— the Stand at a most moderate speed Cervantes leading, Jerico next; in short, in the order they are to run them—for they were written at my elbow. A they passed the mile post they began to go faster. Here first Alarm showed himself of the track, and showed in front. When called on he came at once, ran [illegible] his horses, and won with all ease. Still, none of the others were beaten off—both to make a first-class performance.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, &c.
[illegible] Archer 1
Luff 2

The St. James's Palace Stakes, &c.
Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance 1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Jolerdie 2
Lord George Bentinck's Pinnacle 3

The Emperor's Vase of £500, &c.
Mr Greville's Alarm 1
Lord Lonsdale's Jericho 2
Mr. G. H. Moore's Wolfdog 3

Twelve started.

Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs (handicap), by subs of 5 sovs each.
Count Batthyany's Gannet 1

New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.
Lord G. Bentinck's f. by Slander 1

Dinner Stakes of 100 sovs each.
Mr. Coombe's f by Glaucus, out of Harmony 1

Stand Plate of 70 sovs.
Mr. Meiklam's Philip 1
Mr. Jaques's Headsman 2

FRIDAY.

Match.—Wolfdog beat Miss Ells.
Match.—Taurina received from Camelia.

The Borough Members' Plate.
Alvanley 1
Pergami filly 2

The Great Western Railway Plate.
Mr. Meiklam's Lightning 1
Mr. A. W. Hill's Beaumont 2

Won by a length. 21 ran.

Wokingham Stakes. Second Class.
Mr. E. R. Clark's The Conjuror 1
Lord Stradbroke's Evenus 2

The 200 Sov Sweepstakes for 4 years old.
Duke of Bedford's Leopard 1
Mr. Ford's Fuzbos 2

Won in a canter.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Emperor's Vase and the Derby claimed a little attention this afternoon; but in the first named only did the transactions show any material alteration in the quotations last given in this paper. Orlando, it will be seen, obtained the call of Alarm, whose position was very tottery. Miss Sarah and Wolf Dog were also in request, and seem to be strongly fancied by their respective parties. Jericho had so many engagements that his friends fought shy. Last Betting:—

EMPEROR'S CUP.
4 to 1 agst Orlando (t)
4 to 1 —— Alarm
7 to 1 —— Wolf-dog
9 to 1 agst Nestor
10 to 1 —— Miss Sarah (t)
10 to 1 —— Jericho
12 to 1 agst The Baron
25 to 1 —— Wood Pigeon
25 to 1 —— Cormanna

DERBY.
33 to 1 agst Miles's Boy
40 to 1 —— Red Hart
50 to 1 agst Sir Columbe (t)
50 to 1 —— Cruiser (t)
100 to 1 —— Brocklesville (t)
100 to 1 agst Marpessa (t)
100 to 1 —— Jerusalem (t)

THE PRESS AT ASCOT.—During the late meeting, nothing could have been more marked than the discourtesy offered to the gentlemen who attended there on behalf of the London journals. The only place to which they were accorded resort was a spot appropriated to the use of the servants of the Royal Family on the roof of the Grand Stands, in which there were rooms wholly unoccupied! The authorities should be taught to understand how the representatives of the English press were treated in the country of the Consort of their Royal mistress.

CRICKET.—THE MARYLEBONE CLUB V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The match was resumed on Wednesday, at Lord's, when there was again some admirable play. On the first innings, the University had the advantage by 70 runs. In their second innings, on Wednesday, the whole score was 68, therefore putting in the M. C. C. for 138 to the The University, however, won the match, for the score of the Club was 94 in this innings, by 44 runs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PROCESSION OF THE TRINITY BRETHREN TO DEPTFORD.

Monday, being Trinity Monday, the members of the honourable corporation of the Trinity House went in state to Deptford. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, attired in the uniform of the brethren, arrived at the Trinity House at half past ten, in a carriole driven by himself, and was received by Captain Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., the deputy master; Captain Aaron Chapman, M.P.; Admiral Sir Charles Adam; Captain Abel Chapman, Andrew Timbrell, Daniel Stephenson, Robert Wellbank, John Hayman, John Rees, Henry Nelson, John Lodge, Alexander Wyynton, Charles Wilson, Frederick Madan, Stephenson Ellerby, George Prahyn, William Pixley, Charles Farquharson, Robert Gordon, Henry Benham Beck, and W. E. Parsons; Lieut. Herbert, R.N., G. B. Maltby, Esq., and many of the Younger Brethren of the Trinity House. His Grace, in company with the Brethren, partook of a cold collation; and, at a quarter before twelve, a procession was formed, headed by a band of music playing martial airs, and moved on to the Tower gates, at which a military escort was formed, conducting the procession to the Tower, where they took water.

The procession consisted of the harbour master in his gig, the Thames police superintendent in his gig, a shallop with a band of music, the Admiralty House eight-oared barge, in which sat "Duke," with many of the elder brethren, were seated; the Admiralty yacht's pinnace swing barge, the Admiralty eight-oared cutter, the Admiralty eight-oared shallop, the Admiralty six-oared barge, the Admiralty six oared gig, the Green with Cinque Barge (six oars). The Trinity House boats and Thames police boats brought up the rear, and some were placed on either side to keep the passage clear.

On the arrival of the procession opposite the Victualling Yard, three boats of the Marine Society joined it, and on its appearance within sight of Deptford, a salute was fired from the Trinity House Yard on the opposite shore. The whole of the procession was under the superintendence of Mr. Masterman, the Admiralty barge master. Shortly before two o'clock the Brethren landed at Deptford Pier, proceeded on and moved to St. Michael's Church, where divine service was performed by the Rev. A. E. Skatchley, M.A. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., President of Halleybury College, and Chaplain of the Tower.

On leaving the church, the Duke was warmly greeted by a large collection of persons who had assembled to witness the ceremony, with as many of whom as he could reach he affectionately shook hands. He then proceeded to Admiral's House in his carriage, and at seven o'clock returned to the Trinity House, Towerhill, where he presided at the grand annual banquet.

CABINET COUNCIL. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday which was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Lincoln, the Right Hon. Lord Badminton, Lord Granville Somerset, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Secretary Goulburn, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Earl St. Germains, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Aberdeen. Previous to the Council several of the ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, at the right honourable Baronet's private residence.

POLISH BALL.—The "grand fancy ball" annually given on behalf of the Polish refugees, took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms under the Royal and exalted patronage that is usually accorded to it. Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the scene about midnight, when the company was all assembled.

PROPOSED REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—It is stated that there will be a grand review of troops in Hyde Park, on His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, either on the 17th or the 19th of the present month, when, in addition to the household infantry and cavalry, the 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery will go through the various movements of a field-day, for the gratification of the illustrious foreigners now a this country. It may be added that the troops will not receive any their ammunition from what an called firing field days, in anticipation of the event.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS. A Government bill has just been brought into the House of Commons to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to construct a new street from Piccadilly to Shoreditch, and for that purpose to raise a sum of £120,000 on the "Metropolis Improvement Fund" account. The street is to commence at the north end and in continuation of Commercial-street, crossing the west end of Bishopsgate-street and the east end of White's-row, and to pass northwards in or nearly in a line with and along Red Lion-street, crossing the ends of Union-street and Church-street, and the ends of Lamb-street and Brown's-lane, and thence to run in a north-west direction across Vine-street, Vine-place, Wheeler-street, Fleur-de-Lis-street, Middlesex-court, Elder-street, and Blossom-street, to Shoreditch, south of and adjoining the present terminus of the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE. In consequence of the recent hot weather, bathing has been very general in the Serpentine. In the course of eight days, the number of bathers was no less than 65,000.

THE WEATHER. There has been some variation in the weather during the week. For instance, on Wednesday, there was a cold wind, but, general y speaking, the temperature has been very high. On Sunday afternoon, at Greenwich, a thermometer placed outside a window directly exposed to the sun, marked 103 degrees.

DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis, in the week ending June 6th, was 839, being 63 less than the average of five summers (892), and 135 less than the averages of five years (967). The warm weather, therefore, though it gives rise to many complaints, is not unfavourable to life.

THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.—The subscription of money raised as a testimonial to Lord George Bentinck is £2100, and which sum, by the direction of his Lordship, has been invested in Bank Consols, in the joint names of the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Chesterfield, as a permanent capital, to be called "The Bentinck Donation," and not to be sold out upon any account whatever but in the interest of the stock to be appropriated to the relief of well-conducted but distressed trainers and riders, and their widows and children.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—It was stated some time ago that a submarine telegraph was to be laid down across the English Channel, by which an instantaneous communication could be made from coast to coast. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with a view of testing the practicability of this undertaking, have been pleased to approve of the projectors laying down a submarine telegraph across the harbour of Portsmouth, from the house of the Admiral in the dockyard, to the railway terminus at Gosport. In a few days after the experiment has been successfully tested at Portsmouth, the submarine telegraph will be laid down across the Straits of Dover, under the sanction of both the English and French Governments.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. M.*" *Pillown.*—*The game, in parts, is well played on both sides. Favour us with the name of your opponent, and see the "Chronicle" for July.*
"*P. M. R.*" *—Many thanks: the emendation shall be made, and the Problem appear.*
"*Scrico.*"—*Your solution is the true one: White, although interdicted from "Queening" his Pawn, promotes him to the rank of Knight, and effects mate on the way you point out.*
"*W. W. H.*" *We mentioned in our last that the annual subscription to the new German Chess Magazine (its name by-the-by we pass through Mears. Williams and Borgate. It will appear on the 1st of July.*
"*D. T. E.*"—*The only complete and manifest Treatises on Openings are Heydebrant's, Jaenisch's, and Lewis's: these are real and trustworthy authorities upon the game. Cochrane's work has long been out of print.*
"*H. B.*"—*De la Bourdonnais Chess-Board can be got at the office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."*
"*Lumen.*" "*St. J.*"—*We have every reason to believe that our announcement of Mr. Kussertskii's expected arrival is correct, but we regret to learn, from a communication just forwarded to us by M. Von H. de Lasa himself, that there is no probability of that distinguished amateur visiting England at present, professional business rendering his presence at Paris indispensable for some months. The following extract from his letter cannot fail to be interesting to the Chess fraternity of England:—"**** At Vienna, you know, there are many players, but none of established fame. We had lately a match of the two players from Paris Messrs. Grumm and Lowenthal; who, with M. Szen, composed the Committee for playing the Match against Paris. Mr Grimm was here for business, in which he was much occupied; and second, besides, had to be in good health. I had some hasty games with him, and won them. The second guest, Mr Lowenthal, after a few years at Grosschenhoy, paid a visit to Berlin and Breslaw, of which Mr Bledow will, doubtless, furnish the particulars in an early Number of his fortcoming Magazine. At Vienna, I had seven games with Mr. Lowenthal, who is a fine player—equally agreeable and accomplished in play. He seemed highly pleased with his reception at Berlin, and spoke of returning there, if possible, in the course of the present summer, and of persuading Mr. Szen to accompany him. Our first two games were drawn—they are not yet printed and I send you a copy of them. The result of the remaining five was to my advantage, through Mr. Z's persistence in playing, three times, the Evans's gambit attack." The two five games above alluded to shall enrich our columns hereafter. We have not space to give them now.*
"*P. C.*" *The "curious" position you allude to was at Lewis's books—his translation of Greco, we believe—and was lately sent us by a Correspondent. Place the men thus. White—K at his R sq, Kt at R 5th, R at Q 4th, Kt at Q 6th, and Kt at K B 8th; Black—K at his 4th; and then show how White mates in four moves.*
"*J. P.*" *Manchester.*—1. *Stalemate is a drawn game, both in England and France.* 2. *A Kt cannot Castle on the side of which the Rook has been moved.* 3. *In Castling on the Queen's side, you move the King to Queen's Bishop's square and Rook to Queen's square.*
"*Agnes.*" *The Problem sent shall be examined, and the solution forwarded as you request.*
"*Hampshire Boy.*"—*A Chess Club has recently been established in Southampton, and, we are told, already numbers nearly forty members. The Secretary should send us his name and address.*
"*A German.*"—*You are in error Long before the appearance of M. Hirschbach's "Schach-Jahrg," Chess formed one of the features of the Illustrated German Newspaper published in Leipsic.*
"*C.*" *Always. The long-dreaded pocket has not yet arrived.*
"*T. C.*" *Chester Chess Club.*—*The Problem shall be duly looked to.*
"*G. W.*" *Dublin Chess Club.*—*Thanks for the end game, which is neat and instructive. We shall have much pleasure in giving the promised games*
"*S. A.*"—*The Game by correspondence between Durham and Stockton-upon-Tees shall appear immediately. In reply to the other points of your very welcome communication, you will hear from us in a day or two.*
"*Ladimancher.*"—*A Pawn only can take a Pawn "in passing." We think, with you the invocation of taking it in this way is a blemish.*

Solutions by "Alpha," "P. H.," "J. M. P.," "G. P.," "R. D.," Lewis; "J. G.," Dublin; "A M.," "J. A.," "Lodmagnian," "Peon," "Marozon," "R. W. B.," Dublin; "P. W.," "F. G M.," "R. S. N.," "O. P. Q.," "Amateur," "Fred.," and "Philo Chess," are correct.

*** We have this week the pleasant duty to acknowledge, thankfully, the receipt of many valuable contributions to our store of Chess material. In addition to the highly interesting communication of Mr. H. de Lasa, we have received a number of original Games and Problems from Professors, of Paris; M. Horwitz, Mr C. Stanley, of New York; M. Kling, M. Kuiper, Captain Kennedy, Mr G Spreckley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Harmonie, of Boston, U.S.; together with a countless variety of similar contributions from the outstanding portion of our Correspondents.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 124.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q at 3rd	4 Kt to B's 4th	K takes Kt
2 B to Q Kt 6th	Q P two or *	5 B to Q B's 7th—	
3 P takes P	P takes Q R P	mate	

* 2. Q P one
P takes R P

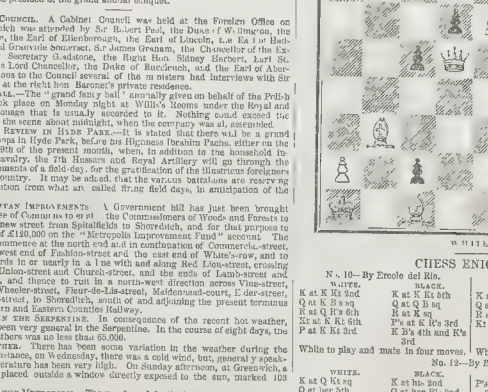
3. Q P one
4. A to B 4th &c.

PROBLEM, No. 125.

By MR. MC. G——Y.

White playing first mate's in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 10—By Ercole del Rio.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 3rd	K at K B 4th
Q at K B sq	Q at Q B sq
R at Q R's 6th	R at K sq
Kt at K 6th	P's at K B's 3rd
P at K K 3rd	K B's 4th and K's 3rd

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 11—By D. C. of Huntley.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at his 6th
Q at her 5th	Q at her R's sq
R at K R's sq	R at K 5th
Kt at Q B's 3rd	P's at K K's 6th, Q's 6th, and Q B's 6th

White to play and mates in three moves

No. 12—By Brede.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 2nd	P's at Q B's 2nd and 5th
Q at her 5th	
R at K R's 3rd	
Kt at K B's 6th and K's 6th	
B at Q's sq	

White to play and mate in three moves.

For the following short and spirited skirmish we are indebted to Mr. Stanley, Secretary of the New York Caesa Club:—

WHITE. (Schulten.)	BLACK. (Stanley.)
1. K P two	P takes P
2. K to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
3. Q B P one	Q Kt to B 3rd
4. K to K 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd
5. Q P one	K Kt to K 4th
6. Q P one	K P takes P
7. Q B P takes P	Q to K B 3rd
8. K B P one	Q Kt takes Q P
9. K B P takes Kt	Q P two
10. K to K 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
11. K Kt P one	Q takes R P
12. K B takes Q P	Q B takes K Kt P
13. K B takes P (ch)	K to Q 2nd
14. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq

WHITE. (Schulten.)	BLACK. (Stanley.)
15. Q B to K 3rd	K to Q B sq
16. Q B takes Kt	R takes R
17. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q B takes K Kt
18. K to B 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
19. K takes R	Q takes Q R
20. R to K B 4th	K to Q 2nd
21. K to Q B 5th	R to Q Kt 5th
22. R to K B sq	B takes Q
23. K takes Q	R takes Q R P (ch)
24. K to B 3rd	K R P two
25. K to K 3rd	R to K B 7th (ch)
26. K to his 4th	Q B P one
27. B to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY, AND MR. SCHULTEN, OF NEW YORK.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Capt. K.)
1. K P one	K P two	25. K to K B 3rd	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	26. K Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	Q K to K B 3rd	Q B P two
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	K to K B 7th	R to Q sq
5. K R P one	K P one	Kt to K 5th. (ch)	K to K sq
6. Q P one	K B P one	30. K to K 3rd	Kt to K 4th
7. Q B P one	K B to Q Kt 3rd	31. K to K 4th (ch)	K to K B 3rd
8. Q B to K 3rd	Castles	32. K Kt to K 7th	Q B P one (dis. ch)
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to K 3rd	33. K to K 2nd	R to Q B 2nd
10. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	34. K to K 4th (ch)	K to R sq
11. K B to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	35. K to K B 5th	Kt takes Q Kt
12. Q P one	Kt to K B 2nd	36. K Kt P takes Kt	R to Q 4th
13. K Kt to K R 2nd	K B P two	37. B to K B 7th	R to Q Kt 4th
14. K B P two	K P takes K B P	38. Kt takes Q P	R takes Q Kt P
15. K P takes K B P	Q B takes P		
16. K B to K B 3rd (ch)	K to K sq	39. K to Q sq	B to Q 4th
17. Q B takes P	Q B to Q 6th	40. Kt takes Q B P	R takes Q P
18. Q to K Kt 4th	B takes K R	41. K takes B	R takes Q R P
19. R takes R	Kt takes Q B	42. K to K 2nd	R to K 3rd
20. R takes Kt	R takes R	43. Q P one	R to Q 3rd (ch)
21. Q takes R	Q to Kt 4th	44. Q P one	R takes Q P
22. Q to K B 2d	R to K sq	45. K to Q B 2nd	R takes Q P
23. K Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 8th	And wins.	
24. Q takes Q	B takes Q		

Mr Staunton gives the Pawn and move to Mr. Horwitz.

(Remove Black's K B's Pawn from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. R to Q B 5th	R to Q B sq
2. Q P two	K P two	24. R to Q B 6th	R takes K (b)
3. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	25. P takes R	Kt to Q Kt sq (c)
4. Q B to Kt 5th	Q P one	26. P to Q B 7th	Kt to Q 2nd
5. K B to Q 3rd	Q to her 2nd	27. B to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	28. K to his 2nd	R to Q B 4th
7. Q to K R 5th	K B to K 2nd	29. P to K 5 4th	Kt takes Q B P
8. K Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 5th	30. P takes P	P takes P
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to a 2nd	31. Kt to K B 3rd	R takes R
10. Q takes Q	B takes Q	32. R takes Kt	R to K B sq
11. B takes K B	B takes K Kt	33. K to his 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
12. P takes B	K takes B (a)	34. K R P two	R to K B 3rd
13. Kt to K 3rd	Q Kt to K B sq	35. R to Q 8 4th	R to Q B 6th (ch)
14. Kt to K Kt sq	Kt to K R 5th	36. B to Q 6th	R to K B 6th
15. B to K 2nd	Kt to K Kt 7th (ch)	37. K to Q 2nd	R to K B 6th
16. Kt to B sq	Kt to K R 5th	38. K to his 3rd	R takes P
17. Q to K R 3rd	K R P one	39. K to Q B 4th	K to his 2nd
18. Q K P two	Q Kt P one	40. K R P one	Kt to K B 3rd
19. Q R to B sq	K Kt to B 3rd	41. K B P one	Kt takes K R P
20. Q B P one	K P takes P	42. R to Q B 6th	R to K B 3rd
21. P takes P	K K to Q 2nd	43. R takes B	Kt takes R
22. P takes P (ch)	P takes P	And black won the game.	

(a) To pee ent the mives. Bishop, both . . . layed to Q's 7th

(b. Kt to Q Kt sq was t have been better play, and is content to win without it. . . . . th Kt to K sq; he would soon after have taken it by leaving the Kt to be taken . . . . . and Kt to Kt sq.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON for the time being is turned into a populous Sahara—at least, the heat can hardly be more sweltering on the sandy deserts of Nubia, the metropolis during the week has been "*arida lamnen vestrex*," a dry nurse of flame. Ibrahim Pacha and his bearded and red-capped suite, the Tunisian Ambassador and his tawny train, quite eclipse the Grand Duke Constantine and his broad-nosed, wasp waisted Russians. Lions wander through our streets, leopards are caught on Wanstead Common, and the whole world is afloat at Battle Bridge. Real, if the warm weather continue, we shall have Surrey overrun with wild beasts, and Wombwell's occupation gone for ever.

The Egyptian lions have shown extraordinary tameness and docility. Nobles and gentlemen by the hundred have turned Van Amburghs for the nonce, and ventured into the den of the interesting foreigner at Mivart's. Hitherto, however, all has gone on tolerably well. The only outbreak of Eastern nationality which "Abraham Parker," as he is familiarly called by the waiters, has committed, being a feint attempt to bastinado his fellow-voyagers' boots for venturing to lay Christian hands on the sacred *papooshes* (slippers) of his Highness. John was already seized by the attendants, and his shoes in the course of being rudely taken off, when his cries of "Murder" and "False imprisonment" reached the ears of the Inspector of Division, before his Highness has been given to understand by Colonel Rowan. The Inspector, with some difficulty, succeeded in explaining to his Highness that in this land of liberty he must not take the law into his own hands. On which his Highness proceeded to say the *bastinah* (whip), which always carries over the arm of Eastern soldiers, should be applied to the soles of the feet of the person who was marched into the room, and his Highness forcibly handcuffed. The case, we believe, will be hushed up, out of respect to the illustrious visitor.

In one particular, the Pacha is distinguished from ordinary lions. He has an awkward habit of asking questions, and, unfortunately, very intelligent questions too. The embarrassment and difficulty which the answering of these questions gives the officials whose duty it is to accompany the Pacha in his inspections, may be readily conceived. On the occasion of his visiting the Thames Tunnel—no previous notice of his intention having been given—the crew was ready to receive his Highness and suite. Immense confusion ensued. Policemen were rushing in all directions, in search of a Chairman or Director—or even a Clerk of the Works. The attempt to find some person who knew something of the matter was quite unsuccessful for a long while; and the check-taker was on the point of doing duty for a Director, when the Secretary was lugged out of his hiding-place, and forced to play cicerone. This would have been an easy task enough with the Emperor of Russia, or the King of Saxony, or Prince Albert, who are accustomed to the usages of society, and never ask any questions which can possibly embarrass public functionaries. But, Ibrahim wants, as he expresses it, "to have his mind enlarged." Quest on after question was poured, through the organs of Nubar Effendi, on the devoted head of the unhappy Secretary. "What cost the Tunnel?" "Is it strong enough?" "Is it safe?" "Is it well made, however, by dint of evasions and invention, till his Highness asked, "What was the use of the Tunnel?" The Secretary boggled dreadfully at this, but at last managed to get out, "To cross the river, your Highness." "*Mashallah!*" said Ibrahim, "as the *Giaour*, if they haven't bridges enough?" This was too poor! Secretary was obliged to confess that there was no want of either; and, by a torturing cross-examination, was forced to acknowledge that nobody had ever been known to enter the Tunnel, for the purpose of getting to the other side of the Thames.

Ibrahim is considered by the Company to have treated them very unfairly in not giving notice of his visit, as it would have drawn a great influx of half-pence; and the stall-keepers under the arches have serious thoughts of getting up an indignant remonstrance. The gentleman who keeps the weighing-chair, made a forcible attempt to convince the Pacha of his mistake. His Highness evidently did not relish the appearance of it, but commanded an Effendi of his suite to get in at once, evidently expecting that something painful would be the result. The poor man obeyed with many "Allah Kerims," and "Allah Aalems," and other Arabic expressions of "Lack, a!" and seemed much relieved when he got out again, with his natural manner of ears.

He was seemed a good deal disgusted with the Governor of the Bank. That excellent person put a roll of notes into his Highness' hand, explaining that they were worth £1,000,000. His Highness, who was about to consign the notes to the pocket of his capacious trousers, when Mr. Heath made a santer at them, and shaking his head violently, put them back into the drawer from which he had taken them, as the Pacha naturally enough thought, as a "*backsheesh*," or present of honour. The interpreter had great difficulty in explaining the transaction, and his Highness made a remark in the Egyptian vernacular, equivalent to the English sentiment, "that it was a scaly [illegible]."

But it was at the Mint that the Pacha's inconvenient habit of asking questions came out most strongly. He evidently imagined that Sir George Clerk being Master of the Mint, knew all about the processes, and fairly upset him with interrogatories about blanks, and dies, and alloys, which Sir George answered in a manner which "back the by-standers as rather wild, to use a mild expression.

His Highness afterwards acknowledged that his mind was enlarged on all points but one, and that was, how the business of all departments was got through in England, with the heads of the [illegible] nothing whatever of their business. What a pity it [illegible] Highness doesn't pay a visit to the General Office, and interrogate the clerks. He would, certainly, go away with the impression that our colonial greatness was owing to our complete adoption of the Eastern notion that the greatest fools are the chosen recipients of wisdom from above, and that the government of our dependencies goes on well, because we have made such an admirable choice of young gentlemen, who, if inspiration and fully are conferred on man in the same ratio, must be inspired beyond Mahomet himself.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Munich, of the 31st ult., informs us that the King of Bavar a had, in compliance with the popular feeling, just dismissed three of his Ministers, who were supposed by the people to be the friends of the Jesuits and opposed to liberal measures. They are the Count de Feinsheim, Minister of Finances, M. Giese, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Schrenck, Minister of Justice. They are replaced by men of liberal opinions. M. Flormann, the Director of Police, who is very unpopular, is also dismissed.

On the 20th ult., says a letter from Florence of the 25th, in the *Débats*, a c me was committed at Bologna, which has quite a political character. Lieutenant Count Leonard Alegrina, who was a member of the corps in which tried the prisoners in the affair of Rimini, was stabbed repeatedly by some men in masks. His wounds are serious, but it is said they are not mortal. None of the assassins have been arrested.

The official account published by the Russian Government of the late operations in the Caucasus, represents them in a favourable point of view. It will even from the details this given it would seem that the troops of the mountaineers are in a better condition than formerly. Schamyl has from 15,000 to 20 000 men under his command, they are now provided with cann n, and if the Russians advance one day they are obliged to retire the next. Schamyl has entered into relations with the tribes on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, and the Russian generals themselves allow that they cannot become masters of the country until they have destroyed the warlike population.

The English Government has at length determined upon bringing the affairs of the River Plate to a settlement. We understand that Mr. Hood, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, sailed on the 31st ult., in the *Benadventure* steam-frigate, direct for Buenos Ayres, with instructions to enter upon negotiations with General Rosas, with the view of bringing the question to a settlement. The French Government has also sent orders to Rio, to Baron de Mareuil, to join Mr. Read at Buenos Ayres.

It is stated in a letter from Naples that the Neapolitan Government never vouchsafes to make free ports of Naples and Palermo.

On the 13th instant, at Rome, a small portion of the works of the new port existed with such violence that the fragment is of the rock, blown into the air, fell through the roof of the church of St Laurence d. wn to the paved floor of the nave. Happily the church was completely deserted at the moment, and there are, no one was hurt.

The coronation of Oscar I., and his consort Eugenia, daughter of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, as King and Queen of Sweden, is fixed for the 13th Oct ber next, on which occasion the Storthing will be convoked.

The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw for the frontier in the afternoon of the 29th ult., attended by Count Orloff his aide-de-camp. The Empress of Russia, with the Grand Duchess Olga and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, arrived at Teschen (Austria) on the 30th ult. The Empress travels *incognito* as Countess Zzamenska. The Empress's physician, Dr. Mandt, is one of the Miraculeux, near Cracow, where his Majesty will meet his consort and daughter.

A Vienna letter of the 30th ult says:—"Some weeks ago several bankers of this city applied to the Baron de Kübeck, President of the Supreme Chamber of Finance, to authorise the Bank to make advances on deposits of shares in the stock companies. M. de Kübeck replied that the Supreme Chamber could not accede to such a request. It was to be expected that the President, who is the avowed enemy to joint stock companies, should be averse to such a proposal. The reasons he gave for his refusal are said to have been perfectly just and convincing. The news has made an unfavourable impression on the Exchange, but it will have the salutary effect of limiting very considerably the dealings in shares.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* denies, on the authority of a letter from Tarnow, the truth of the news of the arrest of the rebel chief, Szela. He is still, free, says this journal, but a prosecution has been commenced against him. His wife is in the city at Prague.

At the sitting of the Council of Berne, on the 3rd inst., the three first clauses of the new constitution were adopted without any amendment. There were along de ate on the third paragraph, which fixes 21 as the age at which the citizens are to have the right of voting. There was a minority of 57 in favour of fixing the age at 20.

A Berlin letter of the 31st ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a sort of reaction has taken place in the minds of the German Governments on account of the mildness of the latter towards the Polish insurgents.

In the month of February, M. Runge was cited before the Criminal tribunal at Breslau, for having entrusted to the press of the various creeds assembled in Prussia, in a work printed by him at Breslau, under the title of *Neue doch alte Fassde* ("New Enamles and yet Old Ones"). This suit caused much uneasiness to M Runge's friends, for the censorship of the criminal laws was very severe. The tribunal declared M. Runge to be acquitted, and passes all the costs of the charge of the State." A number of houses in Breslaw were illuminated the same evening to celebrate the decision.

The Belgian Government has just issued a notice that the opinion entertained by many persons, that a passport is not necessary for entering Belgium, is erroneous. It declares that a passport will not be dispensed with but this every facility will be given for the verification of it, and that it will always remain in the possession of the traveller.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). During the present week the arrivals of all kinds of our account have been on a very moderate scale, hence the show of samples here to-day was small; still however, a decline of full was at a sluggish trade at about Monday's currency. In foreign wheat there was not in the middle business was transacted that prices were quite nominal. Grinding barley is very dull, and the value of last week's rates were very full on demand for malt was by no means animated. The supply of oats being very small, fine parcels were firm, and the terms for beans and peas remained without change.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1090, barley, 910; oats, 160. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, 1000; oats, 2200. Foreign: wheat, 1690; barley, —; oats, —. Flour, 1470 sacks; malt, 2220 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 40s to 53s; ditto white, 50s to 62s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, the to 48s, ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, — to —; grinding barley, — to —; distilling, — to — malting, — to — brewing, — to —; Chevalier, — to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, — to —; Kingston and Ware, — to —; Chevalier, — to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, — to —; Scotch, — to —; potato, — to —; Peas, boilers, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 32s to 36s, white, 44s to 48s; hog peas, 30s to 32s, ditto old, 36s to 38s; grey beans, 32s to 36s, mazagan, 33s to 34s; tick beans, 30s to 32s, ditto old, 36s to 38s, grey peas

THE BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND HASTINGS RAILWAY, OPENED TO LEWES.

THE BRIGHTON VIADUCT ACROSS THE PRESTON-ROAD.

THIS Railway, as many of our readers are, doubtless, aware, forms a portion of the main trunk Southern Coast Line, between Portsmouth and Dover; and is the property of the London and Brighton Railway Company. That portion of it which extends from Brighton to Lewes, was inspected by General Pasley on the 3rd instant, and was opened for general traffic on Monday last.

The line has several works of considerable magnitude and interest; a few of which we have selected for illustration. It branches from the London and Brighton line immediately after passing the New England Viaduct, and then crosses the Preston road by the Brighton Viaduct, a magnificent structure, consisting of an ellip[tical] [arch] feet high, [illegible]d, on one side, by 18, and on the o[ther] 60 feet span. The former are built on a curve of 2 mile[s] [illegible] they are of the same height [illegible] and the piers are 1 foot 6 inches [illegible] ster to have the opposings parallel. General Pasley, at the inspection, ex-

The first stone was laid by W. Nash, Esq., Chairman of the Company, on May 28, 1845; and on the 28th of March following, the last arch was keyed in. Perhaps, no similar construction, either for its extent or its beautiful proportions, has ever been completed in a shorter space of time.

When viewed from the point selected by our Artist, this elegant specimen of railway engineering is seen to most advantage: on the elevated ground to the right is the extensive Terminus of the London and Brighton Railway; and in front lies the town of Brighton, with its fine expanse of sea: a picture of no ordinary interest, and sufficient of itself to repay the investment of an excursion-ticket and a day's holiday, independent of the many other attractions of this favoured locality.

One of these inducements is the interesting old town of Lewes, its castle and seven churches, and a host of other antiquarian relics. Proceeding thither, after crossing the Brighton Viaduct, we then pass through a short tunnel (sixty yards) beneath the Ditchling Road, and the deep chalk cutting on either side: we have engraved the latter, and our Artist has shown the mode adopted by Mr. Wythes, the contractor for the works, for getting and filling his chalk cuttings: the first step was to bore a hole, or heading, at the intended level of the railway, through the cutting; then, four shafts were sunk into the heading from the top, at from 18 to 20 feet apart, down which the chalk rolled into waggons placed beneath, when it had once been loosened by the men with their

THE ROSE HILL CUTTING.

THE RODSHROVE SKEW BRIDGE.

parks. Just beyond the cutting, a bridge crosses the road, forming the northern boundary of the parish of Brighton. After passing through another cutting of considerable depth, the line extends along the side of the hill at the back of the Lewes barracks; and consists of embankment and cutting combined. Another cutting brings us to Moulscombe, a neat villa, the grounds of which are bisected by the railway, and again connected by a bridge.

A deep cutting brings us to Hodshrove, where the Lewes turnpike road is crossed by a skew-bridge of three arches, which we have engraved: the arches are of noble proportions and massive strength. From this point, the line, which had, hitherto, run on the western side of the Lewes road, lies entirely on the eastern side. A high embankment and a deep cutting follow; and we then pass a long embankment, skirting the front of the Earl of Chichester's park, at Stenmer. This is the most beautiful domain on the line: the estate comprehends the

THE FALMER TUNNEL.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "LALLA ROOKH," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

whole parish and village of Stanmer, including the church; the park occupies a valley formed by one of those bold ranges of hills which adorn the coast of this county; and its undulatory surface, varied by thick masses of foliage, forms a rich contrast to the open downs by which it is environed.

The Stanmer embankment brings us to the foot of Falmer Hill, where a cutting commences, and is succeeded by a Tunnel, 500 yards in length, followed by a long and deep cutting; then a shorter one, and we obtain a sight of Lewes, St. Anne's Church and the Castle being the most prominent objects. Nothing remarkable occurs after this till we reach the foot of Water Shoot Hill, where the Railway crosses the Winterbourne; and, taking a curve to the right by a short tunnel, enters Southover, passing under the road, which leads from Lewes to Newhaven. It then crosses the Priory grounds (engraved in the number of our Journal detailing the recent antiquarian discoveries there), and thus arrives at the Lewes Station, which is in High-street, at the foot of School Hill.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the line is Mr. J. U. Rastrick; Mr. George Wythes being the contractor for the entire works, which have been executed under the direction of the Resident-Engineer, Mr. G. Meredith. We are indebted for some of the preceding details to Mr. H. F. Birt, as well for the assistance afforded by him to our artist in sketching the annexed views. A portion of the descriptive details is extracted from the *Brighton Gazette*.

The line was opened to the public, as we have stated, on Monday last; and on the same day was opened the line to Chichester; thus extending the "iron way" east towards Dover, and westward towards Chichester, in part of the great trunk Southern Coast Line. At Lewes, the event was celebrated by a general holiday on Monday; and it is curious to reflect that the railway passes very nearly in the "route of Ravenna's," along which the Roman soldiers marched nearly 1800 years since,—"by Stanmer and Falmer," to the station Mutuanonia, now Lewes. The railway extension in the opposite direction to Chichester, the site of the Roman station Regnum, is of equal historical interest,—in associating the era of the colonizing of Britain with the noblest triumph of her civilisation—the Railway of our own Times.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE great event of the week, at this Establishment, has been the production of the new ballet of "Lalla Rookh;" and, although we must defer till our next number the more minute details of its performance, we will endeavour to give our readers such an idea of the whole as to enable them to form for themselves an opinion of its merits.

The subject selected is, no doubt, highly appropriate for choregraphic purposes. Independently of the charm with which the genius of Moore has invested the plot of "Lalla Rookh," whose very name conjures up before us images of beauty and fairy-like brilliancy, the simplicity and intelligibility of the subject are highly advantageous for a ballet, while there is enough of romance and dramatic effect to give full scope for the display of pantomimic power in the artists, and to interest the feelings, as well as the fancy, of the spectators. The *locale* thus selected, with the splendid scenery, the magnificent buildings, the gorgeous costumes of the East, faithfully copied, can but produce a splendid effect on the stage, besides that it possesses a peculiar interest from the circumstances of the day.

The framers of the ballet have also enjoyed the advantage of the most enchanting models. Moore's descriptions of festive scenes, so rich in colouring, so minute in detail, so full of varied splendour, furnish admirable materials for a composition of this kind—the difficulty being that of selection, which has been, in this case, most judicious. The description of *Selem's* Feast in the Shalimar, from which the festivities of the durbar in the first scene are copied, and, above all, the "Feast of the Roses," from the "Light of the Harem," given in the last *tableau*, are, perhaps, the most charming passages of the kind to be met with throughout "Lalla Rookh." The latter, the idea of which is beyond measure poetical and graceful, and more approaching our idea of a fairy *fête* than an actual scene of earth, seems, from its very nature, to claim a choregraphic representation, and we can only wonder that it has now been attempted for the first time.

The great and striking merit of this ballet is that all engaged composers, choregraphic and musical, the scene-painter, and the fair Cerito herself—seem to have imbibed the inspiration of the poet. The dances—entirely Indian in character, and in the manner in which they are executed: the music, partly selected from Felicien David's "Desert," an *Oriental* composition *par excellence*; and the scenery, which has all the warm Eastern colouring, and is, moreover, faithful to the descriptions and sketches of travellers to those interesting regions—all are in harmony with the design of the great poet. No expense has been spared to render the mounting of the ballet perfect, and we are assured that, in one scene, there are no less than two hundred dancers on the stage.

We will now proceed to a brief notice of the principal dances. In the first tableau the most remarkable is the "Pas Symbolique" copied from the native dances of the Hindoos, in which they are continually forming into varied groups, imitative of natural objects. This is most fanciful, and, we believe, entirely novel on the stage. The following are some of the figures represented by *Lalla Rookh* and the Eastern Maidens:—

Hermes,	The Harp,	The Car of the Rising Sun,
The Shell,	The Framed Picture,	The Butterflies,
The Kiosks,	The Morning Breeze,	The Sun a Rays,
The Cage,	The Stars,	The Living Statue, and
The Mirrors,	The Pine Apples,	Its Pedestal.

The second tableau presents to us the dreary waste across which the *Princess* and her suite are travelling on their way to Cashmere. Here the well-known "March of the Caravan," from Felicien David's "Desert," is most happily introduced; the peculiar rhythm and the wild character of this march, give a striking originality to the whole scene—a most novel one for a ballet. Then comes on a fearful tempest, and again the "Storm" of Felicien David magnificently describes the warring of the elements. Then follows the preservation of *Lalla Rookh* by the devotedness of the poet, and the return of calm. Then we have the wild Arabian air of the Chibouk, played by *Perasoro*, to the tune of which Cerito executes a striking and peculiar dance, while *Fadladeen* is sent to sleep by the fumes of his pipe. Then follows the "Sunrise," the music of which every amateur remembers with pleasure. The whole of this tableau is characteristic in the extreme, and strikingly contrasted with the brilliant feasts with which the ballet begins and concludes.

The "Feast of Roses" forms the last scene of the ballet; and it is while the festival proceeds that the recognition of the lovers takes place. We have, after this, the "Pas de Corbeilles" of the fair maidens of Cashmere, and the "Pas de Neuf," executed by Cerito and her attendant nymphs. The brilliant pageantry that surrounds them, the bright and varied colours of the floral feast, and the graceful movements of the dancers, form an enchanting picture.

The lyrical performances of the week have consisted of "Don Pasquale," "Norma," and "Il Matrimonio," each and all displaying three of the principal actors—Grisi, Mario, Lablache—in parts so totally opposed to each other, that it is difficult to conceive such a versatility of talent, and such a power of disguising their identity.

MUSIC.

ALESSANDRO STRADELLA, ROMANTIC OPERA IN THREE ACTS; COMPOSED BY F. FLOTOW, AND ADAPTED TO THE ENGLISH STAGE BY MR. BENEDICT; THE LIBRETTO BY MR. BUNN.

Considerable interest was manifested to hear the first performance of this opera; and Drury Lane Theatre on Saturday night was completely filled. It was well received, and may be pronounced to be a legitimate success; but it was not a triumphant one, and certainly in no way approached the *furore* which has attended its career in Germany. It has been observed that the work is more calculated to please the public than the critics and professors, and this remark has been proved to be just, not only as regards this country, but also in the musical

SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "STRADELLA," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

towns of Germa... The Teutonic critics in record... ...parous feeling in its favour carefully absta... ...t ourselves from eulogy. Here less good nature has been displayed, and "Stradella" has been unmercifully condemned by the writers. We think that judgment has been in this instance pre naturely pronounced, for the opera has not been done justice to. It is useless to deny that the choral and orchestral exertions, as well as those of the principal vocalists, on the first night were as bad as bad could be. Grave mistakes were made, in our opinion, in the selection of the tempi for particular pieces; and the absence of a Conductor capable of giving the right *colouring* to the music was a serious drawback. We do not mean to form a merit to assert that two German successes of this genre can at all be accounted for on national grounds, but we do declare that it is altogether rubbish, is manifestly ab-surd. The music is light and agreeable, devoid of all learning, but at times nicely instrumented. It went tamely because the artists were tamely put before the public, as well as because the tempi—in ...s opinion would increase materially. Like the compositions of the *opera-comique* school, to which class "Stradella" decidedly appertains, it requires good acting as well as singing, with our artists it has little chance of either at present. We attribute no blame to the manager; on the contrary, he deserves every credit for producing an opera that has attained such continental fame; and he has spared no expense in the mise en scène. The scenery by Grieve is charming; nothing can be more beautiful than the Venetian View by Moonlight, Stradella's Villa in the second act; and the last scene, of St. Peter's at Rome during the Festival of the Madonna.

The story of *Stradella* is well known Born in Naples in 1645, he was engaged for some time as a composer and singing-master at Venice, and was the instructor of *Hortensia*, a young lady of the Venetian family of that name. The pupil and master of a *Stradella* and the pupil were mutually smitten, and fled from the "Paradise of Sighs" to Rome. The Venetian nobleman despatched two assassins to the Papal City to kill *Stradella*, but the gentle singing of the latter deterred them from their foul intention. *Stradella* and *Hortensia* went to Turin, and were protected by the Duke of Savoy, but an attempt was not the less made on his life. *Stradella* and *Hortensia* were separated from his servants, but after a time fortunately recovered. The malignant designs of his Venetian foe were ultimately accomplished at Genoa. In 1678, and both *Stradella* and *Hortensia* were murdered in one day. It was Burcdelet, the musical historian of the time, who has left a circumstantial record of this tragical history.

The opera opens in Venice, with the carrying off of *Leonora* (Miss Rainforth), in the midst of the Carnival, by *Stradella*; the manager, who are on the side of the popular tenor, frustrating the attempts of *Signor Basso*, her guardian (Weiss), to recover his ward.

In the second act there is the marriage of *Stradella* and *Leonora* at Rome, and the arrest of *Barbarino* (Brahiol), and *Malcolo* (Stretton), the two ruffians hired by *Basso* to assassinate *Stradella*.

In the third act *Basso* arrives at Rome, to see if his agents have perpetrated the wicked act, but finds them so charmed with *Stradella's* voice, that they refuse to obey his orders. He increases the promised reward, and they again consent; but the tenor rehearses a hymn for the approaching mercy and grace for the hardened sinner. This air has the effect of not only converting the two bravos, but their employer also, and after a candid avowal to *Stradella* of their defeated project, *Basso* gives his consent to the marriage of *Leonora* and the opera closes in a grand chorus of devotees at the Festival of the Madonna.

There is no speaking. The action is carried on in accompanied recitative, but generally in choral responses. In the first act there is little to attract the ear. Harrison has a long serenade, and with Miss Rainforth a *Notturno*; but there were some portions of the finale not destitute of spirit. In the second act Miss Rainforth had an interesting air. Stretton and Burdini have two duets, the last a Bacchanalian one, which was encored, and is clever. The "Bell" chorus is also extremely pretty; and Harrison's romance pleased the audience so much that the last verse was called for a second time. In the third act, Harrison has a common-place song about Italy, which is turned into a duo with Miss Rainforth, and finally becomes a quartet with Stretton and Burdini. A long trio between Weiss, Burdini, and Bertini, in the finale, was the concerted piece in the English style, which was rapturously encored. The hymn of Harrison is a lovely composition, but he was unable to do it justice. The overture contains several themes, both afterwards throughout the opera, but it is a pity it is struck up so ...ate in the overture, frustrating the attempts of *Signor Basso*, her guardian (Weiss), to recover his ward.

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Since the above article was penned, we heard "Stradella," for the second time, on its third representation on Tuesday night. It thinks better of its music, but ... Our article have no notion of the light French school of ... ...ndered "Victoria" brilliants to gain an extra minute. One of the most healthy signs of the times, is the ...ent falling off in the attendance at the Concerts of the undignified *matinées* ...alls "Grand Concerts," although there is no orchestra, and nothing but a ... ...ano and tenor accompaniment to sustain the singers and solo players for upwards of four hours. Such entertainments are a disgrace to the name of ... than gas, a name by these speculative affairs. The classical meet... at her own residence have gained for her a great name ... as most exqui... ...e who has manufactured a chest-note or two, and brought the audience to swell out the scheme, and all kinds of "outs" are numerously made in compliments to gain an extra minute. One of the most healthy signs of the times, is the ...ent falling off in the attendance at the Concerts of the undignified *matinées* ...alls "Grand Concerts," although there is no orchestra, and nothing but a ... ...ano and tenor accompaniment to sustain the singers and solo players for upwards of four hours. Such entertainments are a disgrace to the name of ... than gas, a name by these speculative affairs. The classical meet... at her own residence have gained for her a great name ... as most exqui... ...e who has manufactured a chest-note or two, and brought the audience to swell out the scheme, and all kinds of "outs" are numerously made in compliments to see her achieve with the "... ..." what she has done so well with chamber performances. The instrumentalists were the Dulcin Family, Parish Alvars, Dando, Regondi, and Lucas on the trombone player, Mr. Willy, and Herr Kalkbrenner. Madame Dulcken played in brilliant style Döhler's fantasia on the "Lucia" themes she also executed, with Mr. Wallace, a duet for two pianos on the same opera. Both pianists first rate in ... ...ecart," and, with Sivori, a duet for violin and piano. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Schloss, Madame Bennelle, Mdlle. Roppiett, Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Messrs. Lockey, Bodda, Lucas, Hobbs, and Lablache, and Portheart. Had the Tuilon was announced, but was afflicted with one of those sudden indispositions with which she has been tormented during the season, and which, in the eleventh hour, annihilates the engagements Mr. Jo...n Parry gave momentary life to the heaviness, by his comic duties. Mr. Benedict was the accompanyist.

Mr. Henry Russell. This vocalist gave his entertainment at Sadler's W... ...s encores.

Mr. J. B. Cramer. The veteran John Cramer, in his day one of the greatest pianists, gave a performance yesterday morning (Friday), at the Hanover-square Rooms, of pieces newly adapted by him from the quartets of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. We doubt that this remarkable programme next week, being too late for our first edition.

M. Jullien's Concerts d'Ete.—We are unable to report progress as to last night's opening at Her Majesty's Theatre, but we have no question as to the ability to ask an audience with pleasure the evident desire manifested by M. Jullien to elevate the character of his entertainments. Whatever may be our opinion as to the peculiarities as a conductor, there can be no question as to the zeal and ability he has displayed to afford to the public, at the cheapest rate, the advantage of hearing the works of the best masters adequately performed. He now begins a series of Vocal Concerts, and has had the talent to engage Madame Anderl, Mdlle. Grahn, Mdlle. Ann Bishop, and Mr. Braham, supported by Mdlle. Rose Nes, Caroline James, and Miss Poole, &c. Honours. Applications for Brass stalls and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Two o'clock precisely.

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Proprietor, Mr. ... ...y Bat at Green ... Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert the Duke of Wa... ... ...ances of the new Mimic Spectacle of ... ...ek. This evening (Saturday) the vertable General Tom Thumb in his ... ...ge, with his unrivalled Lilliputian Company. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the Grand Mimic Spectacle of ... ...England's victories of 1845 (in which the well known corps of the Equestrian troupe will ... ...ghout), concluding with the admirable burlesque of BOB OF MILLBANK, or, the Fatal Boots. Friday, Mr. Batty's ... ...ts; and on Saturday, the ... ...ill appear, for the ... ...ance of the Nigger Minstrels, Mr. Batty in a ... ...ts. Box-office open daily from ... ...o Five. To ... ...ce on FRIDAY, JUNE 19 ... ...ance of Two Acts of ... ...

Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-Square.—Mr. ... ...First Grand Orchestral Concert. ... ...ance of this ... ...ay next, the 15th inst., at Eight o'clock precisely. ... ...ARSAT will ... ...ance have been engaged.—Vocal Performers: Madame Caradori Allan, ...the following ... ...Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. ... ...Madame Anderl, Mdlle. Grahn, Mdlle. Ann Bishop, Mdlle. Rose Nes, Miss Maria ... ...Hawes. Signor Marras (from Her Majesty's Theatre), Herr Hoffmeister, Herr ... ...Bach (making his second and only ... ...), Herr Goldberg, Herr Bach (making his second and only ... ...), Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Jean Lavy, from the Conservatoire de Paris, will perform Berth... ...Trio, Beethoven's Pastoral Sonata (Op. 28), and Mendelssohn's Sonata, No. 2, in B flat, for the Violoncello, with Pianoforte accompaniment. Conductor, Mr. Willy. Leader, Mr. Sivori. Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and of all the other principal Music Shops.

Royal Vauxhall Gardens.—Open every ... ...(except Saturday and Sunday), with ... ...ar's ... ...astonish the ... ...Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Conductor, Mr. Godfrey.

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Muscles, Nervous Affections of the Nerves, Nervous Affections of the Generative Organs, Nervous Affections of the Urinary Organs, Nervous Affections of the Digestive Organs, Nervous Affections of the Respiratory Organs, Nervous Affections of the Circulating Organs, Nervous Affections of the Brain, Nervous Affections of the Spinal Marrow, Nervous Affections of the Ganglionic System, Nervous Affections of the Cerebro-Spinal System, Nervous Affections of the Sympathetic System, Nervous Affections of the Cerebral System, Nervous Affections of the Organic System, Nervous Affections of the Animal System, Nervous Affections of the Vital System, Nervous Affections of the Natural System, Nervous Affections of the Functional System, Nervous Affections of the Secretory System, Nervous Affections of the Excretory System, Nervous Affections of the Absorbent System, Nervous Affections of the Assimilating System, Nervous Affections of the Reproductive System, Nervous Affections of the Lymphatic 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Neurosternal System, Nervous Affections of the Neurosternal Viscera, Nervous Affections of the Neuroclavicular System, Nervous Affections of the Neuroclavicular Viscera, Nervous Affections of the Neuroscapular System, Nervous Affections of the Neuroscapular

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1846.

THE QUEEN'S VASE.

tage over that of last year in being elegantly useful as well as decorative. Upon one of the faces of the supporting pedestal is the inscription, which is the same as last year

LVDORVM ASCOTIENSIVM MEMOR
QVAM SIBI INTER PRIMOS
REGINAM VICTORIAM
HONOS
MENS. DVX. MDCCCXLIV
SOLENNE CERTAMINIS EQVESTRIS PROBITVM
INVITAT
NICHAS
TOTIVS EVXINIAE IMPERATOR

The height of this truly magnificent Prize is 46 inches, and its weight 980 ounces. It has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street, the successors of Messrs. Storr and Mortimer. The value exceeds 500 guineas.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The ROYAL HUNT CUP, which was run for on Wednesday, is also the work of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, and was modelled by Mr Macarthy. It consists of a group—dogs pulling down a deer—of very spirited design, and recalling to memory one of Landseer's finest pictures. It is 24 inches high, including the bronze stand, and it weighs 230 ounces.

The QUEEN'S GOLD VASE, run for on Tuesday, is of remarkably elegant and novel design by Mr. Cottrill, executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. It consists of a flagon, of classic form, and richly ornamented, fixed upon a stand, which, of itself, forms a drinking-cup: and both combined, are, in appearance, a magnificent vase. On the shoulders of the flagon are sculptured, in high relief, a mounted knight in full armour, attended by a page and man-at-arms. The knight has thrown down his gauntlet as if offering or accepting a challenge. This is a beautiful composition. Indeed, the whole work is of masterly design: the details are worked out with knowledge and freedom; and, in the manipulation of the precious metal, variety of colour and texture has been artistically studied; so that the Vase, altogether, reminds one of some of the celebrated productions of Italian art.

THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.

dramatic line—to the impersonations of dramatic "common life." Her *Miami* was intimitable: her *Olympia Capriana*, the Queen of the Abruzzi, is equally characteristic. There are capital parts for Mr. O. Smith and Mr. Paul Bedford; and Mr. Ryan, of whom we have before had occasion to speak favourably, makes a famous Irishman. And, when we add to these a band of effective Salvator Rosa looking brigands, a bevy of pretty girls, some charming scenery, and all the leading characteristic dances of the original ballet, with some others into the bargain, it may be conceived that "another Adelphi hit" is the result of the combination. Mr. Sterling Coyne is an author of no ordinary versatility; the sides of the audiences have scarcely ceased to ache from the effects of the question respecting sending your wife to Camberwell; and he touches their sympathies in an entirely opposite direction, and with equal success.

The applause at the fall of the curtain was loud and prolonged, and Madame Celeste was called for.

VAUXHALL

The continued fine weather has given a most fortunate turn to the destinies of this popular place of amusement; and, notwithstanding the counter-attractions of the Surrey Gardens, the "Royal Property" has been thronged with visitors, fully as respectable to all appearances, as those accustomed to resort there under the old prices, which were double the present ones. We hope, therefore, that the present management will prove more prosperous than it has been for several bygone seasons. We say this, because, we believe, it is pretty well known that, for some time past, the affair has been a very losing game to the lessees. Much of this is, without doubt, to be attributed to our uncertain climate; but we think we can point out other causes of the non-success of its management. That there is a great deal of money to be made there we are convinced; but a great deal must first be expended; and this large outlay must be directed by much original taste and inventive power, with respect to the capabilities of the Gardens. In the first place, the amusements must be entirely re-organised; something should be shown to the public which, from the very nature of the place, they cannot see anywhere else. The programme has remained the same as long as we can recollect it; and even this year, under a liberal proprietor, of whose exertions and honourable character every one speaks in the highest terms, the same conventional clinging to the old business is apparent. The public yawn now at what amused them even ten years ago; and their ideas of entertainment have become wonderfully expanded; hence, a different disposition of lamps or a new coat of paint is not sufficient to satisfy them. No place of its kind offers the capabilities for ingenious devices of every description that Vauxhall does, but they have never been properly taken advantage of. The same reformation is wanted which Mr. W. Bradwell effected at the Colosseum. Weather we cannot control: but if, in past ages, it was possible to roof in the Roman amphitheatres, and protect the spectators from the effects of sun and rain, we should conceive it to be perfectly practicable at the present day, if not entirely to avert, at all events to diminish the discomfort attendant on a wet evening.

We have, this week, engraved the grand *feu d'artifice*, which is a most brilliant scene.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The number of sights for the holiday-keepers of last week, and our incapability to become ubiquitous for the occasion, did not allow us to notice the further improvements made by the spirited proprietor of this resort since it opened for the summer season. There are few places where an evening can be so agreeably passed as at the Surrey Gardens. There is much to see, to carry on time, even during the performances of the very excellent orchestra; and the amusements have the advantage of being over at an early hour—an especial recommendation; whilst the moderate price of admission and refreshments, precludes the visitor from rushing into any great expenditure, even were he so inclined. A pretty diaramic effect has been arranged at the foot of the new Chinese Bridge, representing the Grotto of Calypso; and the distant mountains in the Vesuvius picture have been so delicately shaded off, that the effect of distance is perfectly marvellous. The application of gas to the illumination lamps is a great advantage gained; as, on the commencement of the pyrotechnic displays, they can all be suddenly turned out; whilst a greater brilliancy is imparted to them when burning.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.—1846.

THE ASCOT PRIZES of this year are of a much improved order, great as the advance of art in this branch of design during the last few years.

The EMPEROR'S CUP, the prize annually presented by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, is superior in the weight of the silver and the design to that of last year. It consists of a group, St. George destroying the Dragon; and St. George being the patron saint of Russia, as well as of England, the subject is doubly appropriate. It was, we understand, selected by the Earl of Rosslyn, the Master of the Royal Buck-hounds; and by Baron de Brunow, the Russian Ambassador. It was drawn by Mr. F. Howard, and modelled by Mr. Brown, under the superintendence of Mr. Baily, R.A. The group is unusually spirited, treated with much originality, and of most exquisite workmanship; indeed, we do not remember to have seen a finer specimen of silver-work. From the base rises, like a canopy, a candelabra for 13 lights; so that the Prize has the advan-

FIREWORKS AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 216.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE GAUGES.

THE Gauge Question has at last been brought formally before Parliament, and the Government has made an attempt to solve this—perhaps the most difficult and momentous of the social problems of the day. We are in a curious position with regard to our present means of communication, and all we can do is but a shift and compromise between two great powers. We are paying a penalty of inconvenience for having progressed, and for having done, perhaps, too much in an early stage of a great invention.

All that the advocates of the Broad Gauge can prove as to the superiority of that system will not help the country out of the dilemma. The elaborate experiments, in which every ounce of weight and every foot of speed are calculated with mathematical nicety, to show with what safety a rate of speed can be obtained of which the first railroad engineers never dreamed; all the flying along the double lines of iron, with the speed of an arrow and the smoothness of a billiard ball, leaves the "great difficulty" just where it stood; it only serves to increase our regret that we had not begun on the "Broad" foundation, instead of arriving at it now, trammelled and fettered by another system, which has taken such firm root among us, that to alter it, to what may perhaps be more advantageous, is an impossibility.

Every proof and demonstration that can be given of the superiority of the "Broad Gauge," even if admitted, is a vexation; men dislike being told of the good things they cannot enjoy; it does not require a Board of Directors, a Chairman, a Banquet, and exultant speeches, to prove that seventy miles an hour, as the rate of speed, is better than half that amount, or any amount, indeed, less than it. Everybody grants the advantage of saving time and shortening distance. But, if the trains could be shot along the line with the speed of a message along the wires of the Electric Telegraph, with perfect safety (and it would be rash to pronounce even this impossible), unless the improvement could be applied to every line in the kingdom, the benefit would remain an abstraction, a thing proved to be possible, but not possible for us, with the physical means we at present have at our disposal. No experiment, no science, no reports, nor any number of speeches at dinners, can do away with that enormous "fact," the one thousand six hundred miles of railroad already made upon the Narrow Gauge. There they lie upon the surface of the country, stretching in every direction, intersecting at every possible angle; where they do join with the "Broad" line that has succeeded it in the course of time, with some points of practical advantage in its favour, the inconvenience, trouble, confusion, and, consequently, expense, are awful drawbacks upon that system. What would it be with some score of trunk lines of the "Broad" system driven among that net-work of the "Narrow" railways which overspreads the North? Every point of junction would become an affliction and a nuisance, destructive to the time or property of all men. The delays and accidents of Gloucester, multiplied by forty or fifty, would be too much for human patience to bear.

If any mechanical means can be found of rendering the difference of the rails of no importance to the carriages that run upon them, the conflict will cease; but, if all prospect of such an expedient must be relinquished, some compromise between the two systems must be effected. To this the resolutions of the House of Commons amount. The continuation of the Great Western into Cornwall, and all its branches southward to the coast, will be on its own gauge, of necessity; but, north of that line, no railway will be made on any gauge but the narrow. This is for the future; but it leaves the evil actually existing unprovided for; in fact, here Parliament is powerless; it cannot undo the past: if the difficulty is ever got rid of, it will be by the same energy that has brought our railway system to what it is. Except drawing up intricate and absurd standing orders, which have multiplied the expences of railway bills to a ruinous amount, encouraging litigation, and placing the best and the worst lines on a footing of equality, the Government has done nothing during the development of modern railway enterprise, that entitles it to the slightest respect. That it repents its carelessness now, may be true; but it seems to lack either the skill or the courage to grapple with the difficulty effectually. We, of course, mean by the term Government, the Executive, without regard to parties.

The present state of things, that is, the existence of two conflicting systems, cannot be charged against either the Government or private parties. The Narrow system was the best when it was adopted; the speed attainable on it was thought the maximum that could be gained; but mankind never will rest contented even with a good thing when something a degree better is shown them, though undoubtedly sufficient for all practical purposes. The Broad Gauge does not differ in its superiority, if even that is conceded, so much in kind as in degree; it resolves itself into a calculation of less or more on all points; less oscillation, more speed, and so forth. But the motion of the Narrow Gauge is very bearable, and its speed not to be despised; the very highest speed attainable on any line will never be made the general average; thus the advantages of the two systems will, in the long run, approximate pretty nearly. If we were beginning our career, with our present experience, it would be right to choose that system which presented even the smallest shade of superiority; but, as it is, circumstances have decided for us, and bound us down, for better for worse, to one principle over the greater part of the country. The question now is, which shall be accommodated to the other? The

MEXICANS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

larger can, of course, be altered to the smaller; a Narrow Gauge could be worked on a Broad Gauge line with comparatively little outlay; but no conceivable sum would effect the converse. It would be unjust to compel the Broad lines to alter their rails to the Narrow at their own expense; but the addition of an intermediate line of rail would do all that is required; and the Government itself, which has done so little, might attempt this without finding it ruinous. The tendency of present proceedings is evidently to a compromise, as the only way of getting rid of a daily increasing difficulty. This is proved by the following extract from a leading morning journal:

And here we would throw out another suggestion for abolishing, if possible, the bugbear of "Break of Gauge." That proclamation to be issued for the encouragement of mechanical genius, offering a handsome premium for any invention that shall either remedy or rectify the evil. Who knows but that, in the inventory of events, some succedaneum may be found in reserve? It will be admitted by either partisans that neither Gauge as yet has had sufficient probation. The ordeal years of the Railway System do not yet equal the years of our own infants. No.ther Gauge comes down to us as of ancestral nativity, and no one is necessarily Narrow Gauge. However much probability may be against the prediction, which the Broad Gauge does not possess. Both are pioneers of a new process of improvement. At any rate, the Broad Gauge up to the present period has proved itself the Dem.rgos. or mechanical wonder of the age. True it is, that the one has the ad-antage over the other in genealogy. If the one dates its ancestry from the dark ages of railways, the other links its lineage with the reformed production of later days. The one seeks to catholicise the Gauge of the country, and to suppress the competition of a great system, while that great system is struggling to introduce its *novum organum* of Gauge with its Atalantas of speed and its Titans of power. On all hands hinges the fate of the two great confederacies—the Guelphs and Ghib.-.ines of the rail way company. The Broad Gauge, it cannot be denied, is an invigoration of the old railway system, on a gigantic and energic scale. It is, nevertheless, doubtful whether, if the question were reopened, either would be pronounced the Optimist Gauge, since we are greatly swayed to the conclusion that the intermediate of six feet would be looked on as the happy medium.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

In our last impression we gave the most recent accounts from Mexico, which detailed reverses experienced by the Americans. The *Britannia* has since arrived with New York papers to the 31st ult., from which it appears that the Americans had quite retrieved their losses. At the period of our previous notice, Captain Walker had, with daring courage, started from Point Isabel, for the purpose of conveying despatches to General Taylor's camp. The advices now received state that this enterprise, having been successfully accomplished, the American Commandant immediately determined to march a portion of his army to the relief of Point Isabel. On the 1st ult., accordingly, he left his intrenchments, opposite Matamoras, with a force of from 1000 to 1200 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and, on the morning of the following Jay, reached the Point, without encountering a single Mexican. On the morning of the 3rd ult., the booming of artillery being heard in the direction of Matamoras, Captain Walker was dispatched to ascertain the cause, and, on the 8th, having again safely accomplished his enterprise, that officer reported that the Mexicans, discovering at Matamoras, and on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, an attack being also made upon the rear of the camp. The Americans returned the fire upon Matamoras from a battery of five guns, and in thirty minutes, it is stated, succeeded in silencing the enemy. One life only was lost. On the evening of the 1st, having effectually strengthened the defences of Point Isabel, and obtained supplies for its position in front of a "chaparral," lying in the vicinity of a stream named the Palo Alto. An engagement ensued.

General Taylor, in his official despatches, describing it, says:—"The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about 6000 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, and 800 cavalry. His loss is probably at least 100 killed. Our loss is but four, from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has, in all probability, exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3rd Artillery, and Captain Page, 4th Infantry, are severely wounded. Lieutenant Luther, 2nd Artillery, slightly so. The enemy has fallen back, and, it is believed, has re-passed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately."

The Mexican General, De la Vega, was also taken prisoner, and had arrived at New Orleans by the steamer *Colonel Harney*. It was also reported that General Paredes was advancing from the interior of Mexico to Matamoras, at the head of 15,000 men. The Mexicans, at the date of the last accounts, were dispersing rapidly, and the United States army had not any enemy in sight. The *Great Britain* steamer, with news of the 9th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th; and the *Britannia*, with news of the 19th, reached Boston on the 1st instant, before the Camilla came away.

THE MEXICANS

We have engraved upon the preceding page a group of the Mexican people, from an original Sketch, by an artist who has visited the country, and to which the following notes may be interesting pendents

"The population of Mexico is estimated at 9,000,000, though it probably does not exceed 7,000,000. It contains several natures, but no great portion of Aboriginal Indians. Among the rest are European Spaniards, Creoles, or descendants from Spaniards, Mestejo, or descendants from Whites and Indians; Zambas, or descendants of Negroes and Indians; Mulattoes, or descendants of Whites and Negroes; mixtures of these varieties; Negroes, and a few Malays from China, and the islands of the Indian Ocean, especially the Philippines, a Spanish colony. The Negroes are not numerous, as slavery was never extensive in the Spanish continental colonies, and was abolished on the separation of Mexico from Spain, in 1810. The character the Indians, who constitute seven-tenths of the whole population, are intelligent, docile, peaceful, rather industrious, and very ingenious in mechanic arts, especially those of painting, carving, and moulding. They are gentle, and hospitable; and, though intemperate, like all the American Indians, north or south, they exhibit no violent or ferocious propensities when intoxicated. They exhibit capacity for improvement under good Government, and encouraged them in developing their resources, mental and physical."

The writer in the *Philadelphia Ledger* then proceeds to argue that "annexation" would be the greatest benefit upon the population of Mexico.

In the preceding group, are presented the *Ranchero*, part of the material of the Mexican army, half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction; gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half their time in the saddle, for they are unrivalled horsemen, with lasso in hand, they traverse the vast plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse. The killing of these animals and the preparation and sale of their hides are their chief means of livelihood. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggings, with scrolls of the same material, bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw *sombrero*, and the lasso hanging ready for use in front of the saddle, and you have the picture he appears in the time of peace. Join to this a lance, with a sharp spear-head, and he left identically supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the *Ranchero* as a member of a body of bandits, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry. The power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of parked beef and plantain suffices them during months. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican army, and they are the same as of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in the pursuit of the foe, when plunder, no matter, how trifling, is to be obtained.

The central figure in the group portrays a *Ranchero*; to his left is a mounted Stewards Dragoon; and to the right, a Mexican cavalry-officer, and a priest. In advance of the mounted group, are an Infantry soldier, and an Indian guide and Baggage-carrier.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE BROAD GAUGE.

On Saturday last, an experimental trip was made to Bristol, with the view of testing the capabilities of the broad gauge, and of testing a new engine, the fame of which has been already sounded throughout the railway world. This engine, which is called the *Great Western*, is of enormous size, the driving wheels being eight feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines eighteen inches, with two feet stroke.

A large party assembled at half-past eleven o'clock to accompany the train to Bristol. Ten carriages were attached to the engine, each weighing ten tons, and those in them were no passengers; were loaded with iron. The entire weight which the engine had to drag was upwards of one hundred tons amongst the company present were—Lord Alfred Churchill; Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P.; Mr. C. Russell, M.P.; Chairman of the Great Western Company, and several of the Directors; General Pasley, the Government Engineer; Mr. Gooch, the Locomotive Engineer of the Company, and most of its superior [illegible]

The distances downwards were performed thus:—

	H. M.	Miles distant from London.
Lo[illegible]don	0 0	0
Slough ...	0 [illegible]	[illegible]
Maidenhead ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ter ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible], the train stopped [illegible] for the engine, which caused a delay of about four minutes and a [illegible]

Swindon	H. M.	Miles distant from London.
[illegible]	2 14	81

According to calculations made during the journey, the highest speed [illegible] was seventy miles an hour, the 87th mile being performed in 81 seconds and a half. This was attained, however, with a descent of 1 in 100; and the speed afterwards gradually slackened until 634 seconds were required to perform the mile. So much for the down trip. On returning, the highest speed attained was 63½ miles an hour. The train left Bristol at 1 minute after 4, and reached Paddington at 36 minutes to 7. In the down journey, the engine started a pump at Slough, which [illegible] to have retarded its speed considerably.

With all this extraordinary speed, the passengers had no feeling of uneasiness;

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Paris papers, as might naturally have been expected, are this week very much engrossed with the details of the inauguration of the Great Northern Railway from Paris to Brussels.

The inauguration of this important line of communication took place on Sunday, uniting Belgium to France, and forming a junction to the Belgian railroads by two different points, one by Lille to Tournay, and the other by Valenciennes to Quiverain.

On the evening of the inauguration, the French Princes, the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier, left Paris for Amiens by a special train, to assist at a *fête de nuit*, which had been offered to them by the town of Amiens.

On Sunday the first grand *coup d'essai* (*d'honneur*) special train left Paris for the Belgian frontiers at 6 30 A.M., and a second at 7 30 A.M. Each of these was composed of two trains of 25 carriages each, containing 800 persons, making the total number of 2000 who had been specially invited.—(We have engraved the Paris *terminus* at page 408.)

These trains stopped at the principal stations at St. Denis, Enghien, Pontoise, Beaumont, Creil, Breteuil, and Amiens, where they were highly complimented by the crowds such an interesting event had collected. It was at the last town that the first official and religious ceremony took place. The Bishop of Amiens, surrounded by all his clergy, blessed the opening of this railroad, and the civil and military authorities received, in the midst of grand music and roaring of cannon, this mass of guests, composed of the highest public functionaries, merchants, bankers, and men of science.

At twelve o'clock the convoys left for Arras, and a *déjeûner-dînatoire* was first offered to the Royal Princes, who had arrived early, and afterwards to the numerous party which formed the convoy of inauguration. The trains left Arras at two P.M., and arrived in one hour at Douai, and towards four o'clock the immense trains, which had been increased to such an extent by the Belgian guests, added to the trains of the Princes, that it may be well termed the monster convoy, made its triumphal entry into Lille, where an immense population crowded the avenues and roads leading to the station, and which produced an effect as brilliant as imposing.

At six o'clock in the evening a splendid banquet was given by the directors of the Great Northern Railway to the French Princes, the authorities, and distinguished inhabitants of Lille. Covers were laid for 3000 guests.

After dinner, at Arras, a grand ball took place. The town was brilliantly illuminated during the night, and similar rejoicings took place at Douai, Amiens, and Clermont.

The two trains bringing the Princes and the remainder of the guests from Lille, arrived at Brussels on Monday, at three o'clock.

Great preparations had been made at Brussels for the reception of the French Princes. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the station at half-past three, and, when the train came in at four o'clock, their Majesties, accompanied by the young Count Egbert and the Count of Flanders, came forward on the platform to receive the French Princes, the Queen of the Belgians [illegible] Gilion, the tutor of the young Count of Flanders, and [illegible] which the Duc d'Aumale [illegible] the King was to have presided, had been prepared in the Salle du Grand Concert, but, in consequence of the death of the Count d'Arschot, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the King determined to entertain his Royal guests in the private of his Palace. In the evening, however, the King and Queen, accompanied by the [illegible] went to the ball, which was given in the spacious and splendid [illegible] wards of 2000 persons were present. It can scarcely be said [illegible] numerous area, for there was ample space for all. The blaze of light would have put the sun out of countenance at mid-day: a profusion of refreshments also served to keep every one in good humour. An orchestra was erected in the middle of the hall, and, at the upper extremity, on a dais, on which were the King and Queen, with their two illustrious guests. The King wore the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guards, the Duc de Nemours that of a French General Officer, and the Duc de Montpensier that of a Colonel of Artillery. The banquet was served in an immense tent, lighted up by myriads of wax lights, and a brilliant vista of glittering tables, each for fifty persons, were covered with the choicest dainties which Paris could furnish, and than the 2000 persons who partook of them, could not be said [illegible] There was plenty of room for everybody dinner, without the slightest disorder. There was plenty of room for everybody dinner, without the slightest disorder. There [illegible] dispositions of the guests, was always forthcoming, and handed forth from [illegible] hidden recesses by the attentive waiters. The Princes with the "Hoi de Finances" (M. Rothschild), and other wealthy bankers, sat at a [illegible] table at one end of the tent, the other extremity being occupied by a military band. It was the best management of the sort that ever was witnessed.

The Duc de Nemours sat at the middle of the centre table, having on his right his brother, the Sardinian Ambassador, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Prince de Ligne, &c., and on his left, the Neapolitan Ambassador, the Marquis de Rumigny, M. Dupin, &c. Theirs was the post of honour, and even by the most fastidious of the guests, was always forthcoming, and handed forth from [illegible] hidden recesses by the attentive waiters. The Princes with the "Hoi de Finances" (M. Rothschild), and other wealthy bankers, sat at a [illegible] table at one end of the tent, the other extremity being occupied by a military band. It was the best management of the sort that ever was witnessed.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

THE CORN BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Corn Bill,

On the 1st clause.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM moved the omission of the words providing for the cessation of all duties except the nominal one of 1s. after the 1st of February, 1849. His Grace desired it to be distinctly understood that he was no party whatever to the bill; that he opposed it altogether; but that he moved his amendment with the hope of reserving a small portion of Protection, and of rendering the measure less injurious to agriculturists than it would be if passed as it then stood. The noble Duke called on their Lordships not to think about backing up an administration, but to regard the interests of the country, and to do as he did, and throw aside all personal feelings and friendships when they came to give their votes.

The Earl of RIPON shortly opposed the amendment, as involving an entire alteration of the principle of the bill.

The Earl of CLANCARTY supported the amendment.

The Earl STANHOPE also warmly supported the amendment. His Lordship said that no man could predict the position in which the commercial and financial interests of the country would be placed by this measure. The country should have judged of the proposed change. The Ministry should have made an appeal to the country; though this appeal they had not dared to make, because well aware of what that appeal would produce upon an oppressed, an outraged, and an indignant people. Under such an appeal, no base sycophants would probably have been found—sycophants who had crept like filthy reptiles towards their own purposes. Under such an appeal no such creatures as these would have been found, for they would have retired to their own native obscurity.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the amendment, because he thought it would be dangerous to abandon, after three years, a maintenance of revenue because a three years' course of experiment, instead of being an advantage to the farmer, would be an injury and because Parliament had no right to legislate this year for another Parliament, which must necessarily sit before this measure could come into full operation.

The Marquis of BUTE said he had been in early life in favour of Protection, but practical experience had satisfied him that its maintenance was injurious to trade and commerce, while its removal could not affect the interests of agriculture.

The Earl of HARDWICKE wished to retain a fragment of Protection until the country should decide on the maintenance of Protection. He was firmly persuaded that with Free-Trade the poorer soils must go out of cultivation.

Lord KINNAIRD admitted that there was some danger of an influx of foreign grain, though the apprehension must be considerably diminished by the fact that much of the wheat now in bond could not pay at 60s., while that very day prices at M[illegible]-lane had gone up 4s., which he attributed to foreign demand. Better farming would cause a vast improvement both in the quantity and quality of the produce, enabling us effectually to compete with the interior produce of other countries. As a member of the Anti-Corn-law League, he assured their Lordships that the quiescence of that body, and of the country, arose from no diminution of interest or anxiety, but from a wish not to have the appearance of influencing or acting on their Lordships' deliberations.

A division was then called for, when there appeared—

For the Duke of Buckingham's amendment	103
Against it	13[illegible]
Majority against the amendment ..	[illegible]

The further proceedings on the bill were adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Colonel CONOLLY, a new writ was ordered for Carlow, in the room of Thomas Bunbury, Esq., deceased.

THE PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Protection to Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Lord WORSLEY, who argued at considerable length against the measure, as being the continuance of a system which had been for centuries adopted towards Ireland, and which had uniformly failed in producing the effects expected to result from it.

Sir R. INGLIS and Colonel VERNER severally condemned the delays which had taken place in passing this bill; but, at the same time, would support it, having heard, since they had voted for the first reading, no reason which should induce them to take a different course on this stage of the bill.

Mr. HORSMAN strenuously opposed the bill.

Mr. COLQUHOUN said he would support it, if the Government would pledge themselves that the clauses called "the curfew clauses" should be retained in the bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL maintained that this bill was not necessary; for, if he referred to the increase of crime in Ireland, he found there was nothing which might not be met by increasing the military forces in the disturbed districts, as had been done when the peace of the country was threatened to be interfered with in the manufacturing districts of the north of England. He also taunted Ministers with having adopted all the measures of the Whig Administration without having the candour to admit they were doing so.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the whole nation at once admitted that the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) had been harshly and unjustly treated. He then argued at great length against the course pursued by the Government in respect to the Coercion Bill; and, finally, referred to the reply of Sir R. Peel to the attack made upon him by Lord G. Bentinck of having hunted Mr. Canning to death, although he had previously avowed to Lord Liverpool that something should be done respecting the Catholic question, and had subsequently, in 1829, carried [illegible] e done with respect to the Catholic claims, and that he would retire from office until the bill were carried. This was his statement in 1829, although the *corrected* report in "Hansard" gave a different version of the speech, so far as omitting its most important portions. The hon. gentleman also quoted passages from a speech of Mr. Canning, in which he treated Sir R. Peel's affected neutrality as open hostility, and expressed his satisfaction at finding it at length unmasked. The right hon. Baronet had no right to shelter himself beneath the cover of the courtesy which induced Lord G. Bentinck to designate him, in parliamentary phraseology, "his right hon. friend."

Sir R. PEEL said the whole question turned upon the fact as to whether he had stated to Lord Liverpool in 1825 that something should be done with respect to the Catholic claims. In that year he had opposed those claims, and had asked Lord Liverpool to be relieved from his office, finding that he was in a minority respecting matters so essential to the administration of affairs in Ireland. After such a lapse of time it was not to be expected that he should be prepared to reconcile conflicting reports of what he had said, but he at once challenged the production of his letter to Lord Liverpool, and he pledged his honour to the House that if the letter was in existence it should be laid upon the table *in extenso*, and at once show its nature and object. The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CORN BILL.—REJECTION OF THE PROPOSAL FOR A FIXED DUTY.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Corn Bill,

The Earl of WICKLOW moved an amendment that a fixed duty of 5s [illegible] be imposed on foreign wheat, as well for the purposes of revenue as for [illegible]

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE opposed the amendment, but strongly censured the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, who, he said, had proved by his repeated changes of opinion, that he was neither a man of foresight nor a great Minister.

The Earl of CARNARVON supported the amendment, as did Lord DE MAULEY, believing that a fixed duty was preferable to the total abolition of protection.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA expressed his determination to agitate the question of the Corn-laws, even if the present bill should pass, with a view to the reversal of that decision. It was not, therefore, to be assumed that the passing of the bill before their Lordships was to be considered a settlement of the question.

Lord POLWARTH contended that the bill would injuriously affect, first the labourer, next the tenant, and lastly the landlord.

The Earl of FITZWILLIAM thought that Government had treated the House of Lords badly in not making them parties to the resolutions originating the measure before the House. Her Majesty's Ministers had acted in a way which forfeited all the confidence which might have been otherwise reposed in them. He was himself in favour of a fixed duty, and still thought it would be useful as a measure of revenue, but he would not risk the bill by voting for it, because the settlement of the question was, in his view, of the greatest importance to the country.

Lord BROUGHAM ridiculed the discursive style of debate that had been adopted. He said that "noble Lords had been making speeches precisely like the Protection speeches on the second reading, attuned to the same gamut. (A laugh.) He was forcibly reminded of those choral symphonies which had sounded in their Lordships' ears for three long nights, with a loudness he never remembered to have heard equalled (hear, hear), and producing, especially in one not now in the prime of life (a laugh), much the same sensation of fatigue as most persons experienced late in the evening at a public dinner, after being made to bear the cheers of those at the table (a laugh), and the music in the background. (Laughter.) The handling the bill had met with was certainly very odd. One noble lord had said he was in favour of the amendment because he was against the bill, but he would not argue upon it, for fear he should weaken the impression made by the speech of the noble Marquis (the Marquis of Clanricarde), who was an enemy of the amendment, and a friend of the bill, but who made so powerful a speech in favour of the amendment, and against the bill (a laugh); it was the innocent avowal of an ingenuous mind." (Laughter.) Lord Brougham gave his opinion that, if there were a dissolution, the appeal would be in favour of the bill, and adduced instances to prove that the measure did not create alarm. A farm in Essex, of 200 acres, since the second reading, had been sold for £6500. In another case the price realised had so astonished the auctioneer that it almost converted him to a free trader. The noble and learned Lord then said that although he was in favour of Free-Trade, and therefore opposed to the sliding scale, he would prefer it to a fixed duty, which must inevitably operate as a tax, raising the whole of our home-grown produce by the amount of the duty levied on foreign grain imported. Various motives were at work in the support given to the measure; and the prospect of a change of administration was freely discussed. But he believed that the Government was safe, and there would be no coalition. As their lordships had sanctioned this bill on its second reading by a large majority; as they had unanimously resolved to go into committee upon it without objection; and as they had, last night, by a considerable majority, rejected the amendment of the noble Duke (the Duke of Buckingham), because if it had been adopted the bill would have been lost—he called upon them now to negative this amendment for the same reason, for if they adopted it they would reject the measure.

Lord STANLEY, in a very amusing vein, thus satirized Lord Brougham:—"My noble and learned friend, I think, commenced his speech with this observation that, for two hours (hear, hear, and laughter), he had been listening to a discussion, of which not the whole, no—nor the major part (a laugh), no—nor [illegible] portion, no—nor any portion whatever (renewed laughter), had been directed to the subject-matter of the amendment now before us. After that preface, my Lords, I naturally concluded that my noble and learned friend was about to direct his attention, and that of your Lordships, strictly and exclusively to the speech of my noble friend behind me, who proposed the amendment, (A laugh.) But no, my Lords, I have listened with the deepest attention—and with the most amused attention (a laugh)—not for two hours, but certainly for one hour, to the speech of my noble and learned friend; and I may venture to repeat his own words, that not the whole, no—nor the major part, no—nor a considerable part (laughter)—I may almost say, no, nor any part at all (loud laughter), was directed to the subject-matter now under your Lordships' consideration. (Laughter.) My noble and learned friend has done great injustice to his own individual person. He began by regretting the fatigue which, in common with your Lordships, he experienced; and which, as the noble and learned Lord said, was severely felt by one who, like himself, was not in the prime of life and beauty. (Roars of laughter.) Now, my noble and learned friend did himself injustice. (A laugh.) I am sure, when your Lordships look at my noble and learned friend you will be reminded, as I was myself, of these lines of Milton.—

> And now a stripling cherub he appears (loud laughter),
> Not of the prime (renewed laughter),—yet such as in his face
> Youth smiled celestial—(laughter),—and to every limb
> Suitable grace diffused.—(Great laughter.)

[illegible] he says, is not now 'of the prime'—(a laugh)—experienced from the heat, and from the fatigue of this long discussion, he proceeded, not indeed to the amendment now before the House, but to a variety of subjects more or less—but I must say rather less than more—(laughter)—connected with this question." Lord Stanley then addressed himself to the bill. He said that the mode in which this measure had been brought before the House was a most unusual one; and he declared, the sending up of a bill involving such vast political considerations, which their Lordships could not alter, on the plea of its being a Money Bill, to b[e] an infringement of the rights of Parliament, and of the Constitution itself. Such a measure should have been proposed by resolution, according to precedent and to the forms of the Constitution. With respect to a coalition between opposite parties, hinted at by Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley repudiated and denied the existence of any such, so far as he or his friends were concerned. But he agreed with two remarks made by Lord Fitzwilliam, that it would be to a most extraordinary and fortuitous combination of parties that this bill owed its chance of passing into law and that the Government dare not go to the country upon it. The noble and learned Lord (Brougham) had spoken of the Government like a man who was supporting a Ministry in power; and, therefore, no doubt could exist of the noble and learned Lord's sincerity, when he assured their Lordships of his conviction that the Government could not after all be broken up. Lord Stanley concluded by stating that had he but chosen between a sliding scale and a fixed duty, he would unhesitatingly vote for a sliding scale as a measure of Protection, but he preferred a fixed duty to no protection at all.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the amendment, though favourable to a small fixed duty for Revenue. He entered into some explanations relative to the late meeting at Lord John Russell's house, to arrange about the opposition to be given to the Irish Coercion Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM then again addressed the House, chiefly on personal matters, and made the disclosure that he had been offered office by the Conservatives. "He defied any man breathing to cast the shadow of a shade of imputation on his motives in defending the measures of the present Government. (Hear.) He asked what had he gained by taking part with the present Government? He called on all the noble Lords who sat there, and with whom he was joined in the defence of their measures, in the defence of their official conduct and Ministerial existence, from his noble and gallant friend the noble Duke opposite, who knew what he alluded to, down to the latest admitted into the Cabinet, who knew it less, or not at all (a laugh)—who knew it not at all, as they were not in the Cabinet at the time—he called upon all of them to say if there was the shadow of an imputation upon the motives, the absolute and necessary purity of the motives, which led to his defence of this Government. (Hear, hear.) It was no fault of others—it was his fault, and his fault only, that he was out of office, a supporter merely, and a friend, of the present Government. That Government was no sooner formed than he declined—firmly, but respectfully declined, most high and brilliant offers. This should not have been wrung from him but for the imputation conveyed, unintentionally, he believed, by his noble friend," (the Marquis of Lansdowne).

The House then divided on Lord Wicklow's amendment:—

Contents	107
Non-contents	140
Majority for the Government	33

Progress was reported, and the Committee adjourned to Friday.

The House adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAYS.—The sitting to-day was devoted to railways. A discussion on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill occupied several hours, two of which were passed with closed doors, in order, we believe, that the public should not be informed of the charges bandied to and fro of "personal pecuniary interest." The bill was thrown out by a majority of two, but Mr. HUME objected that Mr. P. M. Stewart had a pecuniary interest in the opposing line, and moved [illegible] the adoption of the recommendations contained in the minute of the Board of Trade of the 6th day of June, 1846, on the Report of Commissioners for inquiring into the Gauge of Railways.—The discussion on these resolutions occupied the remainder of the sitting up to half past one o'clock. The two first were agreed to, and the debate on the third was postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, according to custom on Wednesday, met at twelve o'clock.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.—After the private business was disposed of, Sir C. NAPIER moved the second reading of the Naval Civil Departments Bill. The gallant officer complained of the conduct of the Board of Admiralty, which gave no encouragement to meritorious officers, and stated his belief that foreign Governments knew more of the actual state of the British navy than the Board itself. The construction of the Board was in itself defective, and the present system of building ships for the British navy required a total alteration.—Lord INGESTRE seconded the motion, and complained of the difficulty of obtaining information at Somerset House relative to the condition of the navy, and the expenses incurred for ship-building—information which he had subsequently acquired through other channels.—Mr. CORRY opposed the second reading of the bill, which was the most objectionable he had ever read, and would, if adopted, prove highly detrimental to the best interests of the navy. He, therefore, moved that [it] be read a second time that day six months.—After some observations from Capt. Pechell, Sir G. Cockburn, Capt. Plumridge, and Mr. C. Wood, the House divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 107 to 11.—The discussion on this bill lasted till nearly six o'clock, so that the greater portion of the remaining business on the paper was postponed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given to fifty-eight bills, principally railway bills. The Commissioners were—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Haddington. Among the bills were Viscount Hardinge's Annuity Bill; the Railway Deposits Bill; the Polling Places (Ireland) Bill; the Syston and Peterborough Railway Bill; The Maldon Railway Bill; the East Grinstead Railway Bill; the Rye and Rye Harbour Railway Bill, the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill; the Thirsk and Malton Railway Bill; the Whitby and Pickering Railway Bill; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway and Branches Bill, the Eastbourne Railway Bill; the Rugby and Stamford Railway Bill; the Little Hampton Railway Bill; the Steyning Railway Bill; the Edinburgh and Glasgow Junction Bill; the London Coal Market Bill; the Clyde Docks Bill; the Sligo Harbour Bill; the Gravesend and Milton Waterworks, and various private bills.

The Bishop of LONDON laid on the table a Bill for Amending the Law for the Correction of Clerks, or he might call it the Clergy Discipline Bill, which had the unanimous concurrence of the Bench of Bishops, and had been prepared with the greatest care.

Several bills were brought up from the House of Commons.

Some petitions were presented on miscellaneous subjects, and the House adjourned about six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE SHEFFIELD ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—Mr. WARD moved the recommittal of the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway (Barnsley Branch), and that the Committee should have leave to sit again on Monday next at twelve o'clock. Upon this motion a long discussion arose, and upon a division, the proposal to recommit the bill was rejected by 98 to 54.

THE COERCION BILL.—The debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed and again adjourned. The House rose about a Quarter to One.

MR. COBDEN'S HEALTH.—A League journal gives a formal contradiction to prevailing rumours that Mr. Cobden is afflicted with a "mortal" disease. It admits, however, that he is "worn by his incessant labours," and that he himself recently said—"When I have done with *corn* I must go to *grass*."

IBRAHIM PACHA AND HIS DOCTOR'S BILL.—It is generally known that Ibrahim Pacha spent a few months in the south of France, for the benefit of his health, and that an eminent medical man, Dr. Lallemant, left his practice for a considerable time, to attend on the son of Mehemet Ali. Nothing was arranged as to the fees or the salary of the M.D., until two or three days before Ibrahim Pacha was to leave Paris, and then he sent 50,000 francs (£2000) to Dr. Lallemant. This sum was not considered satisfactory by Dr Lallemant, who had been building castles with the munificent sum he expected from the Pacha, and he therefore respectfully submitted that he considered his fees should be estimated at 200,000 francs (£8000). It was a source of great [illegible] to Ibrahim to have undervalued the services of Dr. Lallement, but yet he did not make up the donation named, but sent £4000 more to the learned physician, who then declared himself satisfied with the total received, *videlicet*, £6000.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

A great many Railway Committees have been sitting during the week, but no result of essential importance has been obtained. On Monday, no less than twenty [illegible] Committees on Groups of the House of Commons and three of the House of Lords were sitting. With all this array of strength, there was not much progress in clearing away the bills on the various lists.

In Group II., on that day, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Cornwall Railway was proved, with the exception of the Doublboys Branch. They gave no opinion as to the central l[illegible]

In Group XIV., the preamble of the bill for making a railway from Chislet to Margate was declared proved.

The Standing Orders Committee in the House of Lords declared that the Buckinghamshire (Tring to Banbury), and the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal, Rai[lway] and Harbour Bill, were in compliance with the standing orde[rs].

The Great Grimsby and Sheffield Junction Extension (No. 3) [illegible], and the Edinburgh and Northern (Tay Ferry) Bill, which is one of the innumerable branches of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, were also agreed to.

The preamble of the East and West India Docks Bill was granted in Group LVI.

The Great Leinster and Munster had the preamble of their branch from Kilkenny to Clonmel proved in Group LXV.

On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the Committee on the Wisbech, St. Ives, and Cambridge Junction Bill, and the Lynn and Ely, the Lynn to Spalding, and the Eastern Counties Extension Bill, came to the resolution of passing the preambles of the bills. The clauses of the bills were then gone into.

In Group XIII., the Committee on the Ayrshire and Galloway declared the preamble not proved.

In the case of the Glasgow and Belfast Union, the Committee decided that the preamble had been proved.

In Group LXVII., the Committee passed the preamble of the London and Bir[illegible] [illegible]ngham Railway Amalgamation Bill.

In Group LIV., the Committee pr[illegible] of the competing bills before them, as [illegible] and Birmingham (Coventry to Nun[illegible] [Nun]eaton (Birmingham and Leicester) R[illegible] Leicester and [illegible] Bills were not proved.

[illegible] [Lond]on and Windsor Bill received its *quietus* on Wednesday, in Group XX., which has been engaged a weary length of time with the numerous competing short lines out of London towards Windsor.

On Thursday, in Group XVIII., the Committtee declared that the preambles of the Exeter, Yeovil, Dorchester, and the London, Salisbury, and Yeovil Bills were proved, and that the preamble of the Exeter (Great Western) Bill, promoted by the Great Western Company, was not proved.

IRELAND

DEMONSTRATION TO SMITH O'BRIEN.

The *Limerick Reporter* gives a magniloquent account of a demonstration to Mr. Smith O'Brien on Thursday (last week), consisting of a procession and what is called a "monster *soirée*." The procession is thus described:—

"At an early hour might be seen thousands wending their way from every point of the compass, and before eleven o'clock the town was literally filled with human beings, almost mad with joyous excitement. The procession pursued its way along the Shelbourne-road until it came to Kinavane's field, opposite Barrington's-quay, where it was arranged it should halt, for Smith O'Brien to address the people, and the procession break up. Of all the sights of this eventful day, that was the most grand, as the vast multitude, with their thousand banners, filed in perfect order, and seemed an organised army, save that it was unarmed. They opened a passage for the triumphal chariot, and loud and long was the cheering when it gained its halting place."

Mr. S. O'Brien's speech consisted chiefly of attacks upon English polic[y]. He asserted that the late victories on the Sutlej were gained principally by Irishmen, and went on to observe that the only reward f[illegible] shed was a coercion bill.

The *soirée* was held in a store belonging to Mr. H. N[illegible], near Rutlan[d] [illegible]. The walls and pillars were beautifully [illegible] [sev]eral transparencies and paintings, belonging to the [illegible] various places against the walls, among which were portraits of her Majesty, in regalia, and Prince Albert, in the uniform of a Field Marshal.

About half past eight o'clock the hon. member entered the banquet-hall. His reception was most enthusiastic. He was dressed in the uniform of the '82 Club, and was accompanied by the Mayor, who presided.

Mr. O'Brien, in responding when his health was proposed, alluded to his imprisonment, and having asked whether, in the course he took in refusing to attend English and Scotch Railway Committees, he had done wrong, was met with loud cries of "no." He then referred to the reports of dissension having sprung up among the Repealers, and said—I am most happy to have the opportunity of assuring you, that between me and the other individuals who are prominent in the Repeal movement, and especially between me and our illustrious leader, there is not the slightest separation (Tremendous cheering.) I should think very ill of the patriotism of the humblest man amongst us who would not be prepared to co-operate with his bitterest enemy for the achievement of Ireland's freedom. How much more, then, I should be ready to co-operate with one who has taken every opportunity, ostentatiously I would say, to proclaim—nay, to exaggerate—my political exertions, of whatever value they may be to the Irish people. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell stands at this moment, as he always stood, the un[illegible] dual, and I need not say, on my own part, that I am the last man in the community who would lend himself to such an attempt. (Hear, hear.) No, gentlemen, as long as O'Connell lives, he shall have the guidance of the Irish nation; so long he shall be the leader and the guide of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

After a number of speeches, the guest, chairman, and principal persons retired, amid the most vehement cheering for Repeal, O'Connell, and O'Brien.

Mr. J. M'Namara proclaimed that in future Mr. Smith O'Brien should be called "The O'Brien." (Great cheering.)

DEATH OF THE HO[N.] [illegible] Brandon's, Galway, [illegible]

ANOTHER MURDER.—The particulars of a shocking "agra[rian]" [illegible] first after an unusually long interval—are given in the Kilkenny papers.—"At about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday (last week), a farmer named James Fennel, residing at Knocknadoge, near Castlecomer, returning from the fair of Kilkenny, was shot dead by a low-sized man wearing a dark frock coat, who immediately crossed the ditch and ran away in the direction of Castlecomer. The deceased had been at the time driving his car, on the road near Webbsborough, in which were seated with him his young son and a servant girl, and two men named Mulhall were in his company, one in front and the other in the r[ere] of the car, but no attempt whatever was made by them to arrest the assassin." James Boyle, the brother-in-law of the deceased, has been arrested on suspicion. Fennell, about six months since, was put into possession of a farm occupied by the prisoner, and the parties have been on bad terms since. The appearance of the prisoner fully corresponded with the description of the assassin.

MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—On Monday night a man murdered his wife in Gore-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool. The report of the murder reached the ears of Inspector Maddox, about half-past eight o'clock that evening. He was on duty at the time near St James's Church, and he lost no time in reaching the spot and ascertaining the particulars. Unfortunately, on entering a wretched cellar in Gore-street, occupied by a joiner, of the name of Richard Wignall, he found that there was but too much foundation for the rumour. Wignall was standing in the middle of the floor, apparently in a state of great alarm, and his wife was lying dead upon a bed. The Inspector having made a prisoner of the husband, despatched a messenger for Dr. Cameron, of the South Dispensary, who, on his arrival, found that all chance of restoring animation was utterly hopeless. She had received a severe cut on the head from some blunt instrument, and the wound was bleeding. She had also several contusions on the breast, arms, face, and other parts of the body; but the injury on the head was evidently the immediate cause of death. The prisoner, who made no denial of the guilty act, was conveyed to the bridewell. He is about twenty-seven years of age. It appears that he had been married to the deceased about seven or eight years, and that they had two children, who are still living. He was out of work for some time past, and the consequence was, that he was in very distressed circumstances. The deceased was about twenty-five years old.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body on Wednesday, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

The schooner *Freak* has arrived from Lisbon, with news to the 4th instant. This vessel brings intelligence that at length the much-dreaded crisis, so long anticipated, had arrived, the banks and all the public companies having tobacco contracts, &c., having suspended their payments, and paper was made a legal tender. Should such a state of things continue long, it was feared one half of the trading population of the country would be ruined. No Ministry had been completely formed, though the Duke de Palmella continued Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mouzinho de Albuquerque, Minister of the Interior. Saldanha and Soure were expected to join. The city was perfectly quiet; but the Revolutionary party, who were about sixteen miles distant, were coming in, and threatening to enforce their own views and wishes.

We have since received accounts to the 10th instant. A letter of that date says—"The insurrection is beginning to subside, but only partially. In most parts of the country, the people, having obtained all they wanted, are quietly returning to their homes. The Minto and Tras os Montes insurgents, who had mustered in great force round the Oporto, under the direction of a Junta, presided by Don Fernando Villa Real, were the first to set the example of submission. The insurgent bodies assembled at Coimbra and Santarem—the two rallying points for all the furious Exaltados—were not, however, to be managed so easily. They are under the direction of a Junta, headed, till within the last few days, by Mr. Passos Manuel; and, it is said, muster from 5000 to 6000 men, including a corps of volunteer cavalry, and the 9th regiment of foot. The advanced guard of the

RUA DAS PORTAS DE STA. CATHARINA, LISBON.

insurgents is now at Villa Franca (only 20 miles from this city), and is headed by the famous Manton, one of the chiefs of the arsenal revolt in 1838."

In Lisbon all is now perfectly quiet. The theatres are open again, and everything (saving the marching out of troops) wears as peaceable an appearance as if there never had been any commotion. Commercial transactions, however, continue to be much cramped by the suspension of Bank payments. Bank of Lisbon notes fell to a discount of 6¼ per cent., but have since risen again about two per cent.

The *Diario* of the 10th contains declarations of submission received from the Juntas of Vizen, Guarda, and Guimarsea, all of which, however, are anterior in date to the renewal of the rupture between the Government and the Santarem Junta."

The Cabrals have published an absurd manifesto at Cadiz, accusing the Duke of Palmella of an intention to have them assassinated.

We have taken this opportunity of engraving a specimen of the street architecture of the Portuguese capital—the "Rua das Portas de Sta. Catharina." Like most of the streets, this is steep and inconvenient: the houses, however, are very lofty; and to the right of the view is a boldly sculptured fountain. In the distance are seen a portion of the fortifications, and one of the conventual buildings, which are the most striking and imposing edifices of Lisbon.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

YESTERDAY week, the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at their House in the Adelphi, for the Distribution of Prizes; this being the ninety-second Session of the existence of the Institution. The President of the Society, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had been announced to take the chair; but, shortly before the appointed hour, a communication was received from Buckingham Palace, to the effect that an accident which the Prince had met with during the morning, would prevent his Royal Highness from being present.

Soon after twelve o'clock, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, accompanied by his interpreter, and attended by Major Dickson, arrived at the Society's House, and on alighting, were received by the Vice-Presidents, headed by Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. His Highness was then conducted to the Great Room, and was most courteously received by the meeting; and Sir Edward Codrington, the hero of Navarino, was duly installed in the chair. The rencontre was a somewhat strange one; but the gallant Admiral having recovered from the effect of an unlucky allusion, commenced the business of the day.

Ibrahim Pacha soon began to consult his interpreter, Nubar Effendi, for an explanation of what was going on. His Highness was much interested with the distribution of the prizes, and the nature as well as merits of the inventions for which these were awarded. Several of the persons who gained medals were mechanics: Ibrahim was, at first, puzzled to ascertain to what class they belonged; but observing their horny hands in receiving the medals, exclaimed in an under tone to Nubar Effendi, "These are working people, after all." A pretty and ingenious young lady was called up to receive a medal for a drawing of flowers, and she had the presence of mind to offer his Highness a very graceful courtesy as she retired; Ibrahim returned the compliment by a marked and extremely courteous bow. On another occasion, the Prince joined in a general round of applause offered to one of the boy artists, by clapping his hands very heartily—laughing loudly all the time.

MESSRS. MINTON'S PRIZE JUGS.

FELIX SUMMERLY'S PRIZE TEA-SERVICE.

Sir Edward Codrington informed the Prince of the manner in which the Society had endeavoured to show their sense of his personal merits, and of the high honour he had done them by being present, which was interpreted to him by Nubar. Ibrahim then rose, and, addressing himself (in Turkish) to the meeting, uttered in a rapid and energetic manner a few highly impressive sentences, his auditors, including his suite, standing all the while. The interpreter, when the Pacha had concluded, stated the sentiments of his Highness in French.

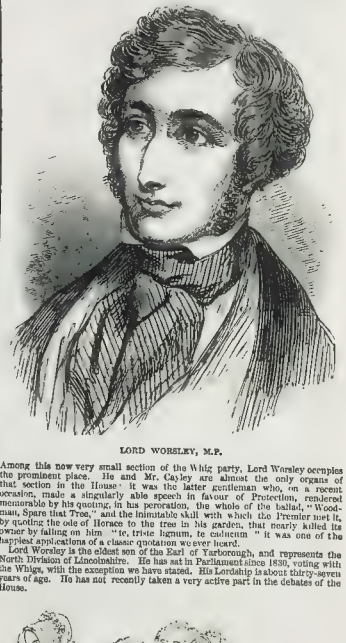
When the Pacha had concluded, Sir Edward Codrington alluded before the assembly to the fact of the Pacha who now honoured them with his presence having once been his enemy; but he was certain that no sentiment of enmity remained in the mind of their illustrious visitor, who doubtless recollected that each did his best for the service of his country on the occasion to which he referred. Nubar Effendi rendered the exact purport of these "untoward" observations to Ibrahim, who very coolly replied that the memory of the past did not remain with him, but that it was better to bury all such recollections, and not to dig them up again, for, said the Prince, "There is a proverb in my country, which says, it is not fair to remind any one of his misfortunes." Having said this in a dignified, and, at the same time, a very significant manner, the Prince rose, and being conducted to the carriage by Mr. John Scott Russell, the Secretary, and the Vice-Presidents, his Highness quitted the Adelphi amidst a general cheer.

The Prizes distributed were for inventions or improvements in agriculture, chemistry, the mechanical and fine arts, and manufactures, of the useful and domestic class. The large gold medal was awarded to Mr. T. O'Brien, of Dublin, for his improved method of making bread from Indian corn. To Mr. M. Ricardo, of Brighton, for a machine for registering the speed of railway trains, the gold fals medal; and the same to Dr. Ritterbandt, for the prevention of incrustation in steam-boilers; and like rewards were given to Mr. Albano, C.E., for his patent cannabic composition; and to Mr. Warriner, for essence of beef, from Australia. We have engraved a few of the Prizes in Design: three are two model jugs, for which Messrs. Minton and Co., of Stoke-upon-Trent, received the Silver Medal and ten guineas: the raised devices upon these jugs, as well as their outline, are very beautiful. The other specimens are from a model earthenware tea-service, in one colour, with much of the beauty of the antique form; for these, the Silver Medal and ten guineas were awarded to "Felix Summerly," whose clever guide-books and admirably-illustrated works for children have so frequently received commendation at our hands. Indeed, there are few popular teachers who so well understand the adaptation or the common-sense of art.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD WORSLEY, M.P.

THOUGH a great political party generally agrees on all great questions, and though its leading opinions are mostly "in a man expressed," yet there is often a section that dissents on one or more subjects, and acts for itself on those occasions on which those specific questions are involved. Thus the Whigs as a body have accepted the principles of Free-Trade, and have aided in carrying the abolition of the Corn-Laws; but the time is not very distant when they might have been described as advocates of a fixed duty, and some of them have never conceded even that, but remain stanch to the principle of Protection in its fullest extent.



LORD WORSLEY, M.P.

Among this now very small section of the Whig party, Lord Worsley occupies the prominent place. He and Mr. Cayley are almost the only organs of that section in the House: it was the latter gentleman who, on a recent occasion, made a singularly able speech in favour of Protection, rendered memorable by his quoting, in his peroration, the whole of the ballad, "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and the inimitable skill with which the Premier met it, by quoting the ode of Horace to the tree in his garden, that nearly killed its owner by falling on him—"Ir, triste lignum, te cadentem" it was one of the happiest applications of a classic quotation we ever heard.

Lord Worsley is the eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough, and represents the North Division of Lincolnshire. He has sat in Parliament since 1830, voting with the Whigs, with the exception we have stated. His Lordship is about thirty-seven years of age. He has not recently taken a very active part in the debates of the House.

IBRAHIM PACHA AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, ADELPHI.

LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S NEW SCHOONER YACHT, AND VISIT OF HIS SON, THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE, AT COWES.

Although so many beautiful models of naval architecture have been launched on the waters of the Medina during the present season, the sight-seeing taste of the public does not appear to have in the least diminished; for never did this fashionable rendezvous appear more brilliantly gay than on the morning of the 10th instant—the day appointed for the launch of this splendid model of "a floating palace." Probably, greater excitement was manifested by the expected visit of the Grand Duke Constantine at East Cowes, who had intimated his intention of being present to witness the launch of his father's yacht.

The Royal Yacht Squadron House Battery was in readiness to blaze forth a Royal salute, as well as from the several gates on the inside walls of the inhabitants along both shores of the harbour. Yachts of every denomination, as well as the numerous foreign shipping then at anchor in Cowes Roads, were decorated with a profusion of bunting "low and aloft;" and the coup d'œil was truly magnificent. In the immediate vicinity of the launch, flags and evergreens were suspended from house to house across the street. The flag-poles fronting the Foreign Consulates displayed their national ensigns, and were otherwise dressed with signal flags. Countless boats studded the harbour with fashionables, whilst the more humble class of her Majesty's subjects the artisans of the building yards, crowded the very ships in frame.

Towards noon all was anxiety, every eye was turned to the eastward in the expectation of witnessing the approach of her Majesty's steamer, with the Grand Duke. At a quarter-past twelve, there being no prospect of his arrival, and the tide having turned, preparation was made for the launch; and, in the absence of the Grand Duke, the lady of the Russian Vice-Consul, at the port, J. H. M. Strauben, Esq., of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, named the yacht by gracefully casting a bottle of *Iacrymæ Christi* "broad on the bow," giving to those in the immediate vicinity a taste of its contents. The *Queen Victoria*, for such the vessel has been named (by our gracious Queen at the special request of the Emperor), then glided along the ways until she was released from her marine cradle, and floated on the Medina.

A prettier or more graceful model of naval architecture, we will venture to say, was never launched.

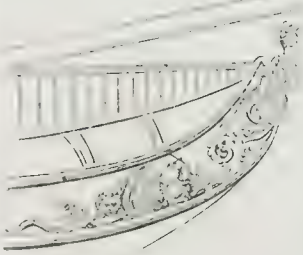


FIGURE-HEAD OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.

LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT AT EAST COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dimensions are as follows:

	New Measurement. Feet.	Tenths.			Old Measurement. Feet.	Inches.
Length aloft	95	5	.. .. ..	..	78	7
Keel for tonnage ..			.. .. ..	..	63	1
Breadth .. .	22	6	.. .. ..	..	21	11
Depth	12	0	.. .. ..	..	12	3
	yrs.					7
Tonnage N. M.	150	Tons	.. ..	..	O. M. 258	74

Shortly after the launch, the yatch was conveyed to the sheers, where she received her lower masts, and was afterwards moored in the stream, and visited by a number of persons the same afternoon.

The internal decorations of the yacht will be of the most *recherché* description; the state cabins fitted with rosewood and bird's-eye maple. The yacht is to be furnished with a carved bust of "Queen Victoria," for her figure-head, with the sceptre in the right hand and the orb in the left, the mantle in graceful folds. On either side of the *iront boards* will be the Royal arms and supporters.

She is to be manned by a crew of thirty hands, all Welchmen; twenty-one of whom, with the Master, have already arrived, and have taken charge of her—every man being five feet nine inches in height; and a finer and steadier set of men were never seen together, on board a yacht, most of them being the *Gaisten's* men, and who sailed in that yacht, in her match with the *Water Witch*.

It must certainly be gratifying to the feelings of Mr. White, to find that his scientific acquirements have reached the notice of his Imperial Majesty; for, we believe, when that gentlemen was commissioned to build this yacht by Lord Mount Edgecumbe, the Commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, he was not aware that the yacht was to be ultimately destined for so august a personage as the Emperor himself. The celebrity of the *Water Witch* and the *Ivanag*, in the late experimental cruises having led his Imperial Majesty to select their builder as the designer and architect of a yacht for his Majesty's own private use.

There are many rumours afloat as to the command of this fine vessel; but we believe that none more likely to credence than that she is to be sent to Russia, with the present crew, under the command of Mr. Powell, and will there be taken charge of by the Grand Duke himself.

On Saturday, the town of Cowes was honoured by a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine and suite, for the purpose of inspecting the schooner yacht. On the approach of the *Lightning* steamer, with the Russian flag at the fore, a Royal salute was fired from the Royal Yacht Squadron House Battery, as also from several yachts which were moored off the harbour. Shortly after, the yacht took up her moorings in the Roads: the Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador; Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, and several other officers, embarked in the Admiralty barge, and proceeded to the Royal Yacht Squadron House, where they disembarked; and, after a brief stay Royal Yacht Squadron House, where they disembarked; and, after a brief stay there, returned in the barge, and proceeded towards East Cowes, accompanied by the Russian Vice-Consul, in his boat. In this order, at half-past two o'clock, the distinguished party disembarked on Mr. Joseph White's premises. The Duke, on landing, was received by the clever builder, and conducted along a temporary platform erected for the occasion, to the yacht, which he minutely inspected, as, also, the gentlemen of his suite; and, after remaining on board about th ee quarter, returned to the barge, and was conducted to the Fountain Pier. ters of an hour, returned to the barge, and was conducted to the Fountain Pier. The distinguished party then landed, and proceeded in two carriages on a tour through the Island, visiting, in his sojourn, Carisbrooke Castle and the Undercliff; returning the following day, by the way of Ryde, to Spithead.

CHEPSTOW HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SHOW.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., the romantic ruins of Chepstow Castle were the scene of the Third Show of the Chepstow Horticultural Society. "The effect," says the *Beacon* report, "was enchanting and magical. Indeed, the forgone associations connected with the spot chosen by the Committee, viz., 'the Castle,' for the Exhibition; the contrast of its modern uses to its primitive intentions, when each massy tower bid defiance to the hostile intruder—when 'the eastern portal was defended by two massive latticed gates, iron bolted and bound, and by two ponderous portcullises;' as a whole, it could not be contrasted with the past, but call for reflections of the most pleasureable nature.

"Chepstow presented an unusually gay appearance;—the Castle towers were decorated with flags, as also was the shipping in the river. The beautiful vessel

HORTICULTURAL GRAND FETE IN CHEPSTOW CASTLE

lately launched (the *Rapid*), was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion; its rigging entirely new, and, with its numerous flags flying in the breeze, formed a conspicuous point of attraction. Some delay was occasioned in the arrangements at the Castle, by the non-arrival of the *Wye* steamer from Bristol at its expected time, but it did eventually come, and was crammed to excess with a joyous and goodly company from Bristol and its neighbourhood.

"Upon landing, each party was welcomed with the hospitality of Colonel Cl—stow is proverbial; and, to while away time till the opening of the doors at 1, Castle cars, pinnetons, and carriages of all kinds, were in requisition for Tintern and Wyndcliff.

"Upon entering the first Court, he visitors were agreeably pleased with the cool and picturesque appearance that was presented. A large quantity of handsome and ornamental flower-pots were on the greensward, exposed for sale. Proceeding onwards, the beautiful band of the 37th Foot was heard pouring forth the most popular melodies; and, upon entering the second Court, a brilliant spectacle presented itself. A splendid marquee or tent was erected at the immediate entrance, on the left hand. The band of the 37th Foot was stationed at the upper end of the Court. The tent was decorated without, in the most tasteful manner. On either side of the front entrance was a banner, with inscriptions—on the one, "United we stand, divided we fall"—on the other, "Chepstow Horticultural Society." Proceeding onwards, the Chapel was entered, where refreshments of a superior description were to be procured; and we would here state that the supplies reflected great and deserved credit to the caterer, Mr. Howell, confectioner. The upper Court was next attached, wherein was erected another large tent, containing specimens for exhibition, and a show table for the visitors.

"The interior of the Grand Tent was most imposing, the entrance presented a beautiful display of fruit, more especially strawberries and grapes; those of the latter, sent by Sir J. Smith, Bart., and F. Bailey, Esq., were remarkably fine. The Cape Brieas were splendid specimens, as were also the Pinckians. One particular point of attraction was the specimens of parasitical plants exhibited by Messrs Mantle and Sons, of Bristol. In the Grand, a splendid specimen of the Clethora Arborea, exhibited by James Jenkins, Esq., particularly attracted notice, as did the Cannanula of Captain Story. The Upper Tent was deservedly attractive from the display of cut flowers and vegetables; where all were good, it would be invidious to mention any parties; suffice it to say, that the Exhibition was of a character and on an equality with the highest Horticultural Show in the kingdom."

We must not, however, omit to notice the courtesy of the indefatigable Honorary Secretary and Committee of the Society, who so satisfactorily superintended the business of the Exhibition.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 21.—Second Sunday after Trinity Longest Day
MONDAY, 22.—Battle of Vittoria, 18.3
TUESDAY, 23. Akenside died, 1770.
WEDNESDAY, 24.—St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.
THURSDAY, 25. No real night till the middle of July.
FRIDAY, 26. George IV. died, 1830.
SATURDAY, 27.—Saturn rises at 10h. 54m. p.m. in S.E.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge for the Week ending June 27.

Sunday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.
1 48	2 13	2 38	3 2	3 27	3 52	4 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Julia*" will find the Portrait, &c., in No. 138 of our Journal.

"*Newtown.*" We do not believe that any such act was ever passed.

"Ολωι μέτρι ὄθωστεις."—*The daughters of an heiress quarter their mother's arms. When an heiress dies, her arms are marshalled on her hatchment on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of her husband's shield.*

"*J. M. H.*" *We believe that there exists at the Horse Guards no regulation against the granting of commissions to persons of the stature mentioned by our Correspondent.*

"*E. S. W.*" *St. Ives, will obtain all the information he requires at Messrs. Grindlay and Co's, 8, Martin's-place, Charing-cross, or Cornhill.*

"*L. E. G.*" *Government declined pay to a county magistrate.*

"*Ludanagister.*" *The tenth year of her Majesty's reign will commence on the 21st of June.*

"*W. C. C.*" and "*A Subscriber.*" *We must "Precis for the Trains"*

"*A Constant Reader*" *Morgenbote.* "*Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.*" *It is possible, but vastly public, to report an ordinary speaker verbatim.*

"*J. F.*," *co. Langford.—Sheridan has pronounced vase to rhyme with base and case; Walker goes it with the Horse; Elphinston sounds it as it written vawse. which Nares considers an affected pronunciation Who shall decide when doctors disagree?*

"*M. B.*" *The deprecatory comparison of "a brass farthing" may, possibly, have arisen in patterns for coins being of brass, and of less value than the current coin.*

"*Dunnow.*" *We cannot decide the fate of the four readers (a to have the Supplement), but, to prevent the recurrence of the difficulty, we recommend each reader to subscribe himself*

"*G. T. S.*" *had better consult a solicitor.*

"*J. L. E.*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the illustration.*

"*A Subscriber's Servant.*" *Pass present.*

"*A Reader and Subscriber.*" *Wansford Smith's Car is on the parish of Lambourn. White Horse Hill, in Uffington: both in Berkshire.*

"*A Student, R. C.*," *is thanked for the "great facts" we will not lose sight of the matter.*

"*Lodeman on Lambeth.*" *Declined.*

"*Jeremy Twitch*" *Certainly.*

"*J. G.*" *The lighting of Rouen with gas has only just been decided on and we are not in possession of the contractor's name—i. e. of he he chosen.*

"*Childe Harold.*" *In the event of the resignation of the present Ministry, the Duke of Wellington would not necessarily resign his office as Commander-in-Chief.*

"*Brevity*" *should be the soul of the letter in question. Your "cart-rope" letters in comparative strangers have little chance of being read.*

"*G. B.*"—*The final is pronounced in Chester.*

"*Newbam.*"—*A Duke is styled "His Grace," and "The Most Noble;" a Marquis, "Most Honourable;" and an Earl, a Viscount, and a Baron, "The Right Honourable."*

"*W. J. P.*" *No one who has not attained the age of twenty-one can exercise the elective franchise*

"*Jawena Nauticus.*" *The Naval Cadets, after a certain period of service, become Midshipmen. Their pay is £1 2s. per month; that of a Midshipman, £2 8s.*

"*Alpha*" *Edinburgh is thanked: our large View will be from a Drawing made expressly for the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

"*Grammatus*" *have quoted the passage incorrectly: it is—*

"—and then, the restless,
In fair round belly, with good capon lined,"

not " and good capon." *This correction, we presume, will settle our Correspondents' dispute.*

"*L. L.*" *may purchase the Opera of the "Sonnambula" at any Theatrical bookseller's*

"*J. N.*" *Liverpool.—A Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.*" *A knowledge of the art of printing is requisite for short-hand writers and reporting.*

"*W. P.*," *Runcorn.*—*The widow of the testator will not be entitled to the property unless she has complied with the conditions of the bequest.*

"*M. A. B.*" *Newport.—The name is Napoleon Louis, as we have given it: not Louis Napoleon.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The question as to a Gallery for Ladies in the New House of Commons is not, we believe, definitively settled.*

"*Daphne*" *is thanked for the intelligence.*

"*N. T.*" *Bristol.—The marriage can only be dissolved by Act of Parliament.*

"*A. P.*" *cannot, in law, be a party to any agreement, during his minority.*

"*D. D.*" *we think, correct.*

"*F. C. S.*" *Received.*

"*J. J. E.*," *South Moms. See the Launch Illustration in our present No.*

"*C. P.*" *Congleton Our present Volume will be completed next week.*

"*An Old Subscriber and Admirer.*" *The Railway Illustration is in the Engraver's hands*

"*R. T.*" *should look out: there are many minor changes consequent upon a change of Ministry; but, if matters turn out as he anticipates, his chance of success will be but small*

"*A. Z.*"—"*Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture.*"

"*An Inmate Subscriber.*" *See the Memoir and Portrait of Mr. Walter, M.P. for Nottingham, in No 16 of our Journal.*

"*Artium Mag ster*" *is thanked for his letter as to the placing of the Wellington Statue: it is, we believe, decided that it shall occupy the Green Park Arch.*

"*Thorneb*" *Lines are received.*

"*Pisciator.*"—*We cannot settle the dispute whether the Otter destroys eels, which, in their turn, destroy the spawn of trout and salmon. The Otter is, certainly, a good fish hunter and fish catcher.*

"*Joo. W. B.*"—*The popular translation of "Agenda" is "Things to be done" Among duties, sometimes Agenda signifies things which a man is bound to perform, in opposition to Credenda, which he is bound to believe. It also denotes the service or offices of the church.*

"*S. C. T.*"—"*Taylor's Short-Hand improved by Harding.*"

"*Samrod*" *is thanked for the Sketch, which is, however, too slight for engraving.*

"*P. G.*," *Wrexham.—We have not a History of the Augsburg Confession at hand, and, without it, we cannot satisfactorily reply to our Correspondent's question.*

"*Parvenu*"—*Thanks.*

"*J. W.*' *Islington.—Thanks*

"*Sturdy*" *had better consult one of the works on the Jesuits lately published.*

"*J. C.*" *We have not room for the long article on the Agricultural Labourers of South Hand*

"*M. as Wardle.*"—*Newspapers for Bohemia are charged 1d. each, if posted in England; they must be prepaid.*

"*M. S. J.*"—*The least troublesome route to Ostend is direct by steamer from London. A Belgian passport alone is necessary, countersigned by the Prussian Consul, which will be valid at the different frontiers. The Paris and Strasburg Railroad is not opened, but dangerous run constantly. English is spoken at all the chief hotels, and English notes and gold are taken with the greatest alacrity, but a letter of credit from a good London Bank will be found most convenient*

INELIGIBLE.—"*The Dream, by W. L.*

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

THE debates have lately partaken of the prevailing heat of the atmosphere: political acrimony has run almost as high as the degrees on the thermometer. In the Lords, the temperature has been pretty equable, considering the importance of the measure under discussion, and how closely it is presumed the passing of it will affect the personal interests of many members of that august Assembly. The Ministerial majority stands at 33—two divisions on amendments to the Corn Bill having given that number. It may, therefore, be considered as settled.

But, in the Commons, the debates have been far fiercer. The Coercion Bill, as it deals with force, seems, by a kind of sympathetic action, to awaken violent feelings in those who discuss it; or, rather, it is made the object on which the anger and ill-will engendered by other matters, are expended. The Protectionists, headed by Lord George Bentinck, refuse to assist the Ministry in passing a measure giving extraordinary powers, on the ground that they have no confidence in it: we do not wonder at this withdrawal of support—it is, in itself, consistent enough, and nearly inevitable. But, as exhibited upon this particular measure, it is attended with a contradiction: the same party has sanctioned the same measure, and agreed to its principle, by supporting the first reading. If inconsistency is only to be met by inconsistency and change, politics and parties will be thrown into inextricable confusion, and present a complete Parliamentary puzzle—they are, indeed, not very far from that consummation at present.

The opposition to the bill would have been better placed on the delay of the measure, so protracted as to be wholly irreconcilable to the plea that it was imperatively necessary for the protection of life; but those who have once supported it, are hardly absolved by any change in the Minister on other subjects, from continuing their allegiance on this. Nature, however, is frail, the nature of politicians forming no exception to the rule. The embers of old differences burst into flame whenever they are stirred, and there is a kind of vengeance that suffereth not Prime Ministers to rest. It is keen and vigilant, availing itself of all occasions and many weapons, striking in the present with a blade sharpened upon the enmities of the past, that often lie far closer to the surface than many who gaze on the generally calm waters would imagine. Thus, Mr. Disraeli has invoked the "political Nemesis" to revenge upon the Sir Robert Peel of 1846, the alleged conduct of the Sir Robert Peel of 1827 to Mr. Canning. This long-deferred infliction of a penalty resembles that historic justice so well described by Mr. Canning himself as a power that

> Visits ancient ills on modern times,
> . . . . . esol Pope for Cæsar's crimes

The details of the political quarrels and intrigues of twenty years ago can be but imperfectly known to any but the immediate parties to them. We know that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel to his illustrious colleague has been often impugned; he joined the section of the Tory party (for there no longer existed a party) that resisted to the utmost the concession to the Catholics of the rights of freemen; and we know that, in a very short time afterwards, Sir Robert Peel was the Minister by whom those claims were conceded. The secession of Peel from Mr. Canning must have embarrassed that Minister; and the language, the bitter, foul-mouthed abuse, that we must imagine that violence of speech first came in with the Reformed Parliament, which Mr. Canning was assailed by by some members of that party, gives some colour to the charge that he was, by that section, "hunted to death," we have heard the details of gross personal insults that were offered to Mr. Canning through the professional press, but, as we have never seen any evidence to connect Sir Robert Peel with that conduct. Granting that there is little chivalric generosity in his disposition, he never narrowed and intensified his animosities to persons; he was always too keen a watcher of the signs of the times to commit himself to deadly enmities with men to whose opinions he was, perhaps, coming round. It was only the underlings of party, the Knatchbulls and Dawsons, whose zeal got the better both of forbearance and discretion. It is the retribution for having acted with such a party, without sharing its feelings, that Peel now suffers under. And whether he is guilty or not of the double dealing Lord George Bentinck imputes to him, it has very little to do with the Irish Coercion Act of 1846; yet such is the tendency to the discussion of what is personal rather than public, that it has been the prominent point in two nights' debate!

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Instructions were received at Frogmore House this morning, from Clarence House, St. James's, for the mansion to be got ready for the reception of the Duchess of Kent, who will arrive from London to morrow afternoon. Her Royal Highness will remain at Frogmore during the visit of the Court to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by some of the Royal family, will leave town to-morrow, by the South Western Railway, *en route* to Osborne House. The Court is expected to remain at her Majesty's Marine Residence, in the Isle of Wight, for about ten days or a fortnight. The Queen and the Prince Consort are fully expected to arrive at Windsor for a short period about the second week in July.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace for Gosport this morning, by the South Western Railway, for a sojourn of about three weeks, according to present arrangements.

CHURCHING THE QUEEN.—On Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in the Private Chapel, in Buckingham Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There was present only his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the Master of the Household.

THE INFANT PRINCESS.—The christening of the infant Princess is fully expected to take place at Windsor Castle, early in the ensuing month; upon which occasion, it is stated, their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans, who will be one of the godmothers, will pay a visit to this country. The names fixed upon by her Majesty, for the youthful Princess, are "Helena Augusta Victoria," the sponsors being her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. The Duchess of Orleans is near relative of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and, as a Protestant, is the only member of the French Royal Family who could perform the duties of sponsor to an offspring of our Royal house.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER FOR THE CONTINENT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and her suite, left Marlborough-house at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, to proceed, *viâ* South Eastern Railway, to Ramsgate, *en route* for Ostend. The train with her Majesty arrived at the Ramsgate Terminus, after an agreeable journey, at four minutes after one o'clock. In passing from the platform to the steamboat, a little girl, daughter of Mr. Coxhead, the stationmaster, presented her Majesty with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The Royal party immediately proceeded from the station direct to the place of embarkation. A German band struck up the National Anthem when the Queen and suite appeared. The whole line of route was crowded with spectators. After a short delay, the commander of the steamer, Master Samuel B Cook, gave orders to prepare for putting the vessel under weigh. Earl Howe and the Earl of Denbigh, then took leave of her Majesty, and came ashore. The steamer was discharged from the ordnance on the Cross Wharf, and the coast-guard on the Fort Pier fired a *feu de joie* in honour to her Majesty. Her Majesty arrived at Ostend on Tuesday evening, a few minutes before eight o'clock. She was received on landing by Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.H., by Gen. Crockenberg, A.D.C. to the King of the Belgians, and the authorities of the town. A guard of honour was in attendance, and on her arrival salutes were fired by the packets belonging to the South Eastern and Continental Steam Company, General Steam Navigation, &c. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. It is said that an alliance is definitively settled between Viscount Maidstone, only son of the Earl of Winchilsea, and Lady Constance Fagot, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

FETE AT STOW HOUSE.—The Duchess of Northumberland gave a magnificent *fête champetre*, on Tuesday, at Stow House, Isleworth. About four hundred of the leading aristocracy assembled. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were in attendance, to enliven the scene by their performances. The conservatories and pleasure-grounds were thrown open, and in the corridors tables were laid out with the choicest delicacies of the season. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan, arrived at a quarter to five o'clock. The Royal Duchess was welcomed by the Duchess of Northumberland, a Royal salute being fired, and the military band striking up the National Anthem. The Duke of Cambridge was absent from the gout.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—We learn that the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell have received accounts from Genoa, announcing the serious illness of General Lord William Russell. But faint hopes are entertained of his recovery; the letters from his lordship's medical attendants have prepared the members of his family for the worst.

DEATH OF MISS ELLIS, AT DOVER'S LODGINGS.—We regret to learn that the Honourable Miss Ellis, daughter of Lady Dover, and sister of Viscount Cullen, expired on Sunday morning, after an illness of only two days. It is a severe shock for the family, for not the least apprehension was entertained of her eventual recovery.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. PETER GRILLION.—On Monday, Mr. Peter Grillion, the well-known proprietor of Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, died under the following awfully sudden circumstances:—Between nine and ten o'clock the unfortunate gentleman was standing in the rick-yard on his farm at East Acton, superintending the erection of a rick of hay, when he was suddenly observed to stagger and fall to the ground. He was immediately picked up and conveyed into his residence, and Mr. Clabbe, surgeon, of Acton, sent for, but Mr. Grillion never rallied, and expired just after the arrival of the surgeon. The melancholy event has occasioned much regret in the neighbourhood, where Mr. Grillion was highly respected.

SUICIDE OF THE LATE COLONEL PIERCE BUTLER, M.P.—Mr. Carter held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Commune Arms, York-road, Lambeth, on the body of the Hon. Colonel Pierce Butler, aged 72, M.P. for Kilkenny, whose death occurred under circumstances detailed in the following evidence: Richard Green, a police constable of the L division, said that on Saturday night last, whilst on duty at Astley's Theatre, he was requested to accompany a gentleman, named Clark, to the house where the deceased resided, in York-street. He did as requested, and found the door of the house open on the first floor locked from the inside. Having forced the door, he discovered the deceased sitting in a chair, and quite dead. Witness noticed a bottle of medicine standing on the mantelpiece, but nothing indicated that he had taken any deleterious mixture.—Mrs Eliza Fernandez said that the deceased had regularly resided in her house for several years, during the parliamentary season. Deceased was the son of Viscount Mountgarret. Saw him last alive on Saturday. He was seized with a shivering resembling the ague. Witness proposed to send for medical assistance, which he at first, refused, but afterwards he sent her to Mr. Farmer, a chemist, of the Commercial-road, who gave him a mixture, of which he took one dose. At five o'clock she heard deceased cough, and at seven o'clock, on her husband returning home, he went to inquire whether he could be of any service to the deceased, and found the door of the deceased's room on the first floor locked from the inside. Having forced the door, he discovered the deceased sitting in a chair, and quite dead. Witness noticed a bottle of medicine standing on the mantelpiece, but nothing indicated that he had taken any deleterious mixture.—Mrs Eliza Fernandez said that the deceased had regularly resided in her house for several years, during the parliamentary season. Deceased was the son of Viscount Mountgarret. Saw him last alive on Saturday night

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS FRIDAY.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on this bill, the DUKE OF RICHMOND moved the amendment of which he had given notice, granting compensation to tenants for unexhausted leases.

Lord ABINGDON and Lord STANHOPE, and Lord ASHBURTON followed.

The DUKE of Richmond's amendment was negatived without a division, and the House adjourned at nine o'clock.

The third reading to be taken on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY

The House was very much crowded this evening, and considerable excitement prevailed, Sir R. PEEL having given notice that he should vindicate himself from the charges made against him, on Monday night, by Mr. Disraeli. There were a great many Peers below the Bar.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S VINDICATION.

About half-past five o'clock, Sir R. PEEL rose, and, in moving the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Protection to Life (Ireland) Bill, expressed his regret that it should be necessary for him to avail himself of, perhaps, a doubtful privilege, for the purpose of making a personal explanation "nt he doubted whether there was any member in whose estimation he would not fail, if he did not avail himself of the earliest opportunity of noticing the accusations made against him on Monday. He thanked the House for the general forbearance towards a public man in defending himself against an accusation which might have been brought forward any time during the last twenty years, when the evidence would have been stronger, and he might have had better evidence for his defence. Since 1827 there had been great and effectual conflicts, and he had thought in 1835 that the events of 1828, 1827, and 1829 had ceased to be remembered. When the attack was made on him on Monday, he had to send to his country residence for the whole of the correspondence. He had been collecting papers and newspaper reports to defend himself against these charges which had been made against his veracity and honour. He listened to the charges with the calmness resulting from the consciousness of conviction that they were not founded in truth, but yet with the anxiety naturally resulting from the lapse of time which had taken place, that had deprived him of the evidence of those who had heard what passed. He could now only deal with the evidence at present brought forward and, if there were other evidence, it ought to be [illegible] brought forward before in common [illegible] evidence were brought forward this [illegible] time to time. If, but with regard to evidence now before the House, if he did not show that the charge was utterly without foundation, he should retire from the House that night with great [illegible] confidence. The noble Lord (Lord G. Bentinck), who had been a Member of Parliament in 1826, 1827, and 1828 [illegible] who had been Private Secretary to Mr Canning, thought proper to bring forward, in 1845, the charge that he (Sir R. Peel) had acted to act with Mr. Canning in 1827, on the ground of the opinions of Mr. Canning on the Catholic question, for having, in 1828, told Lord Liverpool that his opinions on the Catholic question were changed. The charge was without foundation. He had never told Lord Liverpool that his opinions were changed, but finding himself in a minority on that question, he asked Lord Liverpool to relieve him from the responsibility of the Government of Ireland. Thus it rested until the Member for Shrewsbury (Mr Disraeli), on Monday, thought proper to insinuate that there was a letter in his (Sir Robert Peel's) in existence to Lord Liverpool, written in 1826, and stating his change of opinion. If that letter were in existence he challenged its production, and he had pled al himself if he had any such letter to produce it. The charge was that he had communicated his change of opinion in 1825 to Lord Liverpool, and that he had, in 1826, distinctly avowed that in 1825 such a change of opinion had taken place, and that charge was grounded upon a report in the "Mirror of Parliament," to the effect that he (Sir R. Peel) had informed Lord Liverpool, in 1825, that the time had arrived when something ought to be done; upon a report of the *Times*, containing the same words; and upon a reference made by Sir E. Knatchbull to that report. He was also charged with a *suppressio veri*, and last he had, for unworthy purposes, mutilated a report in "Hansard." With regard to the first question, he would refer to the correspondence which he took in Parliament in 1825. Was it consistent with the idea that he had stated to the head of the Government that his opinions were changed? Is this [illegible] he had opposed the motion of Sir Francis Burdett, in favour of Catholic Emancipation, on the 28th of February, 1825, which motion was carried by a majority of 30. On April 1, he had come on for a second reading, and, in opposing this motion, he said that he gave all credit for conscientious motives to his hon member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow) in changing his opinions; and that if he (Mr. Peel) had changed his opinions, he should have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and that in that his opposition to the bill through every one of its subsequent stages; and it was not probable that he would then have gone to the Earl of Liverpool, and stated that his opinions had changed. It was after the 10th of May, when the bill had passed a third reading, and he had been also beaten on other measures connected with emancipation, that he had told Lord Liverpool that his position was untenable; and he requested to resign. It was subsequently agreed that he should remain in office and the Catholic question should be made an open question. That was after the bill had been rejected by the House of Lords, and after Lord Liverpool had made a more decided speech against the Catholic claims than he had ever made previously. On the 26th of May, in allusion to the alteration of opinion avowed by Mr. Canning, he had again stated in the presence of Mr. Canning, that his opinions remained unaltered; could he have done this in the presence of Mr Canning if he had written such a letter to Lord Liverpool as that to which the honourable gentleman had alluded? So much for the charge, and that in a single case made upon him had rallied round him public sympathy—(loud cheering)—and on that, and the justice and generosity of that House, he placed his fullest support. (Cheers.)

Lord G. BENTINCK read extracts from speeches in the "Mirror of Parliament," and insisted that his charges against Sir R. Peel were well founded.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered Sir R. Peel had completely vindicated himself from the charges laid against him.

Mr. DISRAELI defended himself from the observations that had been made on his late speech.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, and Lord MANDON, spoke in vindication of Sir R. Peel.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD considered the explanation unsatisfactory

Mr. HUME, Lord MORPETH, and Mr. C VILLIERS, spoke in favour of, and Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN against the vindication.

The debate was adjourned.

The House rose at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT BRUSSELS.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived in Brussels about half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by a special train from Ostend. All ceremony was dispensed with. Her Majesty, who appeared rather fatigued, proceeded immediately on her arrival in a private carriage to the Hotel de Belle-Jardin, her suite following in another one.

ARRIVAL OF THE REIGNING DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.—The Duke of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his uncle and suite, arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening at six o'clock, in the *Pegasus* steam-vessel. Immediately on his arrival, Captain Ellis and S. P. Edwards Esq., waited on his Royal Highness to receive his commands. At a quarter to eight his Royal Highness and suite left for London in a special train.

ELEVATIONS TO THE PEERAGE.—Sir James Graham, it is said, will immediately elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Preston. Lord [illegible] ton is, we understand, to be elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Exmere

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WEST INDIES. The West Indian mail-packet, the *Forth*, Captain Chapman, has arrived at Southampton, with the usual West India mails. She brings the large number of 238 passengers, amongst whom are Lord Elgin, Lady Elgin (his lordship's daughter), Lady Charlotte Bruce and young Bruce. All the West India accounts were healthy, but the drought still continues in Jamaica.

NEW ZEALAND.—By the arrival of the ship *Augustus* at Penzance, papers from Launceston, of the 5th of February, have been received at Launceston, from New Zealand, the latest by the medium of Hobart Town, accounts have been received at Launceston, from New Zealand, announcing the capture of the pah occupied by the Chiefs Kawiti and Heki, on the 11th of January, after a protracted and severe engagement, which appears to have been accepted by all but Heki, who had burned another pah, and had retreated into the bush with his tribe. There are no letters from New Zealand by the *Augustus*, so that no further particulars have come to hand.

EXPRESS RIDING IN AMERICA. The account of the battles of the 8th and 9th, between the Americans and Mexicans, was brought by a boy only thirteen years of age, from Montgomery to Mobile, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles, in thirteen hours, during the whole he having to catch and saddle the horses on every occasion. He was rewarded with a purse of seventy dollars. The above is from an American paper, and, if true, surpasses every feat of the kind on record.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The summer like the present has not been experienced for several years. We have experienced two or three slight thunder storms, the commencement and extreme heat of the summer weather induced a fear that the crop would suffer from the exhaustion of the moisture of the land, but happily, notwithstanding the excessive heat, the ground has been moist, and [illegible] has caused a slight degree of frost has prevailed. This, although the crops [illegible] forced forward, a check has been given which has served to [illegible] the plant and harrass the [illegible] yield. Wheat was never in a [illegible] condition, and the barley is improving. On dry land the want of rain is beginning to be felt. The hay in this and the adjacent neighbourhood has been [illegible] in excellent order. We have experienced two or three slight thunder [illegible] at the weather generally speaking, continues of the most suf[illegible]

Cambridge Advertiser

THE "BAMBLER" STEAM-BOAT.—This ill-fated vessel, on board of which several persons perished at the time of the collision with the *Sea Nymph*, resumed her station between Liverpool and Silloo on Saturday last. During her trip she ran upon the Maiden Rock, near Belfast, and sunk. The crew and passengers were saved. The vessel, we believe, is a total wreck.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Earl of St. Germans. The Council sat an hour.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO.—Thursday being the anniversary of the victory of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet to such of the surviving heroes of the contest as conveniently attend. The above veterans, as usual, laid out in his Grace's large Banqueting Room. The band of his Grace's Regiment, the Grenadier Guards, was in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

ARTESIAN WELLS FOR LONDON. The chalk beds of London are considered to be an unfailing source of supply of pure soft water. The metropolis south of the Thames is at present supplied from that river, and it need scarcely be said that the quality of that supply is not so pure as might be desired. Speculators, thwarted in railways, has, it appears, now been directed to sinking artesian wells for the metropolis, and, on Tuesday evening, a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark was held at the Bridge-house Tavern, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the plans of the new company, the nominal capital of which is no less than £3,000,000. The explanations appeared to afford satisfaction to the auditory, but whether the plan will ever be carried into effect or not, time alone can show.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY. The fourteenth annual meeting of this charity was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday. About 300 persons sat down to dinner. Mr. Baron Platt presided on the occasion. The amount of subscriptions announced was above £300. A number of toasts were given and responded to appropriately. The objects of this institution are to establish a general benefit fund, for rendering liberal pecuniary assistance in the process of sickness, inability through age or other infirmity, to earn the means of subsistance, and on the death of a member or member's wife. Also a casual fund to afford assistance by loans and gifts to law clerks, whether members or not, and their widows in temporary distress.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT IN THE CITY. The wooden pavement in the Old Bailey has been removed by order of the City Commissioners, and replaced with granite, except a small portion in front of the Courts.

THE WEATHER. The temperature, though at the early part of the past week somewhat less than at the latter part of the preceding week, having been reduced by the fall of a few refreshing showers, is nevertheless considerably high; and on Monday at noon the thermometer stood at 82 degrees in the shade; at eight o'clock in the evening it was no lower than 76 degrees. On Friday, June 12th, the temperature was 16 degrees 4 minutes higher than the average temperature of the corresponding day for the same period of twenty-six years. The present season is, therefore, at once unusually hot, and, hitherto, unusually healthy. Last Thursday week (June 18th) the temperature in the shade was 83.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS. The number of births registered in the metropolis in the week ending June 13th, was 1331 being 23 more than in the preceding week, 11 more than the week before that, and 54 more than the week ending May 23rd. The number of deaths in the week ending June 13th was 824, being 71 less than the average deaths of five springs, and 146 less than the average of five years. The mean temperature of the same week was 7 deg. 1 min. higher than the average temperature of the corresponding week for 25 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Warsaw Gazette* announces the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in that city on the 2nd inst.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort has a letter of the 31st ult. from Vienna, stating that M. Kyrski had been attacked and robbed on the high road in Galicia, and left with his arms and legs broken with clubs; that near Bochnia three landowners have been murdered by the peasants; and that, near Tarnow, the wife of another landowner was murdered as she was returning from Cracow, where her husband had died in prison.

Letters from Bologna of the 4th inst. state, that the moment the news of the Pope's death reached the city, the authorities had ample proof to adopt military measures of precaution. It was reported that a new conspiracy had been discovered at Ancona, and that numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the attempt made against the life of M. Antonelli, Commander of the Dragoons, and member of the Military Commission. When that officer was attacked, he was walking with Captain Paull, who vainly attempted to seize his two assassins. M. Allegrini's wounds, although severe, were not mortal. Five officers and non-commissioned officers had been arrested, and a portion of the garrison of Ancona was believed to be implicated in the conspiracy. Rumour stated that an Austrian flotilla had passed the harbour of Ancona.

The Sardinian Government have, it is said, proposed to the Austrian Cabinets to submit to a third Power the differences which have arisen between those two Powers on the subject of salt and wines, and has left the choice of the arbitrator to the Cabinet of Vienna.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 1st, contradicts in the most positive manner the statement, in several of the German journals, that the cholera had declared itself on several points of the frontiers of Russia in Europe. It has not, says the letter, approached these frontiers.

A Berlin letter in the *Cologne Gazette* states, in positive terms, that the independence of Cracow is to be annihilated even in name, and that it will be incorporated with Austria, but the other conditions agreed upon between the three Powers are not yet known.

A letter from Alexandria of the 29th ult., states the *Nile* steamer was getting ready for a voyage to Marseilles, to receive on board Ibrahim Pacha, on his return to Egypt.

The King and Queen of Naples have returned to their capital from their excursion in Sicily. They stopped for a day at Foggia, and returned to Naples by land. The King has just ordered that Brindisi, the ancient Brundusium, shall be declared a free port. It will, therefore, probably again become the [illegible] *emporet* for the commerce of the Adriatic and the East.

[illegible] from Rome allude to rumours that two Cardinals had died, and that a third had been murdered in that city. These letters state that Cardinal Micara had the best chance of being elected Pope, if French influence, which was strongly opposed to him, because of the liberal tendency of his political principles, did not prevent it.

A letter from Berlin of the 5th June says—"The celebrated painter Cornelius arrived a few days since at Berlin from Rome, where he had executed the cartoons of the fresco paintings commanded by the King of Prussia for the decorations of the Campo Santo, which is being constructed in the environs of Berlin. A magnificent serenade has been given to Cornelius, at which were present about 10,000 persons."

Letters from Cracow of the 4th instant mention that the Emperor Nicholas awaited the arrival of the Empress a short distance from that city. When the Emperor saw her Majesty's coach arrive, he darted towards the horses, and, seizing them by the bridles, opened the carriage door, and a most affecting scene took place in the presence of the assembled spectators. Soon afterwards he got up, and sat down beside the Empress. About 100 peasants having been presented to him, the Emperor, knowing they had remained faithful to the Government during the late troubles, presented them. His Majesty gave to each [illegible] a silver rouble, and ten ducats to those who had prevented the peasants of Gallicia from entering Cracow, and promised silver medals to all of them.

The German papers announce that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are to meet at Vienna in September next. They also confirm the reported robbery of the courier of the French Embassy at Rome of his despatches on his way to France.

The *Manchester Examiner* says that the following changes are contemplated in the Russian tariff:—The duty on earthenware of a single colour, not gilded and not having coloured patterns, and paying 4s. and 9-10d. per English pound weight, is to be reduced one-half. The same qualities of articles, but now charged 12½d. per English pound weight, are to be reduced in the same proportion. The duty on coffee, which is now per cwt. 60.7. paper rubles, will also be reduced one half. Tallow has been suggested as an export duty of about £2 3s. 4d. per ton; this duty is also to be reduced one-half. Cloths, black and green, silks of some kinds, and other articles, particulars of which are not yet known, will be reduced to the extent of 20 per cent.

A letter from Wessel, in Prussia, says:—"The daughter of M. Medling, a merchant of this place, was bit by a dog in March last. The wound, which was scarcely more than the scratch of a pin, healed up rapidly, and the girl appeared perfectly cured. On June 1, however, Mdle. Medling manifested symptoms of hydrophobia. Every one fled from her in terror, except her father, and, on his going up to pacify her, she bit him severely in the arm, and expired almost immediately after. The wound of M. Medling was immediately cauterised, but some apprehension is felt on his account.

A further arrival of ice has taken place from the United States of America. A ship and a the *Jonuade*, which has arrived in the St. Katherine's Docks, from Boston, U.S., is brought an entire cargo, consisting of 654 tons weight of the ice.

The Brussels papers state that the Count d'Arschot, the diplomatist, died on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, at half-past two o'clock; the disorder of which he died was organic disease of the heart, combined latterly with dropsy. He was in the 75th year of his age, being born the 12th of December, 1771.

A letter from Brussels, dated Monday, states that, during the *fête* on that day, on arriving at the opening of the Railway to Malines, a bridge out, and the crowd scampered off to the Chapelle du Palais, which was in flames. The Royal escort were carried away by the common impulse. The fire raged for about an hour and a half, and did much mischief. The archives of the town were burned, as well as the roof of the Chapelle.

The *Courrier Français* says—"We are assured that the Government has received from Tahiti news of the most serious character. Some sharp engagements have taken place between our soldiers and the natives of the different islands, for the subjection of which, M. Bruat had given orders. But the most serious feat is the connivance of English missionaries, who have openly sent arms and ammunition to the insurgents. Several cases of cartridges, concealed under Bibles and religious books, have been seized, the muskets have been found, abandoned by the natives on the field of battle, with the stamp of English manufacture."

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION

The Exhibition of the Works of Deceased Painters, always, to many, the most interesting of the year, furnishes us on this occasion with a peculiarly interesting selection. Its three rooms are filled with a collection of Portraits of "Persons Illustrious in History, Literature, and Art."

Portrait Exhibitions may be the dullest, or may be the most amusing of all picture gatherings. Few things, except a family party, are more tedious than an ordinary family gallery, where the periwigged country squire, in his laced doublet of the time of Charles II., squints ominously on the leering lady by his side, represented, with all the satirical grace of Sir Peter or Sir Godfrey, as a shepherdess surrounded by the attributes of innocence: in which the eye turns along the costumes of succeeding reigns, rather than the individualities of successive generations of men and women: and where, whether from the dullness of the subject or the creeping tameness of the painter, all the faces seem copied from one model—the men, full-cheeked and dull-eyed; the women, fair and fat, and leering in a most unlovely display of their feminine attractions. But this Exhibition contains not for heads that have not round them the halo of some celebrity. It is the quintessence of the men who have made History, for the last three centuries embodied in forms of art, either interesting, as illustrations of the history of painting; or intrinsically valuable, as fine pictures.

But little arrangement has been employed, either historical or pictorial. Individuals and schools are strangely jumbled: something of the value of the Exhibition is lost by this carelessness. In some cases, however, there seems a certain sly intention in the juxta-positions, as when the feeble, fox-like face of Laud is dimmed by the massive and broad-browed Luther that hangs alongside it; or, when a row of adjoining Reynoldses enables the spectator to compare different degrees of deterioration and decay, and joyfully to contrast them with occasional, but, alas, too rarely recurring bits of fresh and unimpaired colour. In the selection of the celebrities, the directors have been catholic enough. We have monarchs and actors, Royal mistresses and Court poets, bluff admirals and rapt painters, women remarkable for virtue, and remarkable for the want of it; quondam notorieties of their own day, whose names are now scarce remembered; nobilities unacknowledged of their age, only to be more fully recognised by posterity.

In our notice of the pictures, we may take either a series of historical or artistic parallels. We may proceed by the walks of the men or the schools of the painters. We may stroll through the pageant-filled courts of Kenilworth, or Astley End, in company with Master Richard Lauchan, and admire the exceeding quaintness of Elizabethan costume in the literal rendering of Zucchero. We may lounge through the gay reception-rooms of Whitehall, or the glittering Mall, with De Grammont, in the masterly pictures of Lely, who appears here, as he really is in his finer works, a painter hardly inferior to Vandyke; and wind up at a pleasant gathering of the Dilletante Society in St. James's-street, to discuss claret and cornelians, French vintages, and Etruscan vases, in the lively society of Sir William Hamilton, Sir W. W. Wynn, and Sir Joseph Banks. Again, if we abandon historica, rem nascence for artistic criticism, we may contrast the earlier [illegible] of art, exemplified in the elongated forms and the bodies of "The Marriage of Henry the Sixth and Margaret of Anjou," with its advance, in the faithful character and wonderful finish and clear colour of Holbein, and its moon-day brightness, in the chastened splendour of the "Common Family" of Titian; and then, having sat by its cradle, and traced its progress to manhood, follow it as it declines into the feebleness of our modern Hoppner and Philipps, retarded in its decay by the increasing glory of Reynolds.

How any man, looking at such pictures as the portraits of John Talbot and his wife (492 and 153), works of the 15th century (in which we recognise the originals of our Court card Kings, and Queens, and Knaves, as square and gaudy in the forms and colour of the dresses, and as flat in the faces), can retain any predilection for early art, except for its historical value, is hard to understand. Last we should have been amongst as anxious to go back to the manner and manipulation of Holbein a little less extraordinary. If, indeed, instead of imitating the rigidity of his attitudes, and his diapered backgrounds, they were to revive after an equal truth of character, and subordination of accessories to important points, the admiration and study of these works might produce a more wholesome and sustaining fruit. The Cabinet Amour furniture, from the collections of the Duke of Sutherland, some curious and valuable early illustrations of French notables. There is a pencil head of Rabelais, admirable in its Socratic irony of expression and like the play of muscle. It is the real portrait of Rabelais, who fascinated from the magic lantern of his wit visions of high truth and reasons of largely informed wisdom, mingled with the most grotesque products of unscrupulous humour and rampant fancy. A more melancholy [illegible] hangs about the drawing, by the same hand, of the ill-fated brothers Coligny, whose portraits are accompanied by a fragment of the bell which sounded the awful tocsin of blood on the night of the Bartholomew, while further illustrative relics of the same wretched period is furnished by the portraits, by Janet, of that wayward and half frantic bigot, Charles IX., with his wily yet hearty brother, Henry IV., and the feeble and meretricious Duke of Anjou.

We have two portraits of Charles V.; one anonymous, in which he is accompanied by his son, Philip, the husband of our cruel Queen Mary; and the other, a magnificent full-length, by Titian.

Mary herself, with her most uninviting physiognomy, has found two painters—Holbein and Lucas de Heere. The two portraits are identical in feature and expression, and so prove the fidelity of the other, and the latter's [illegible] of expression. Nothing can exceed the cold and unfeminine harshness of the features: they present the *beau ideal* of the unhappy wife, the soured fanatical woman, and the suspicious and mistrustful Queen.

The Court of Elizabeth, one of the most crowded with great names in our history, finds, as might be expected, numerous illustrations.

First, we have the Virgin Queen herself, the well-known portrait by Zucchero, with her Majesty's favourite device, the jewels gleaming among her light auburn hair, which, in any but a Queen, we should call red; and her robe, embroidered with eyes and ears, quaintly typifying the multifarious duties of the Queen, and her motto, "Semper eadem." We have the rash and impetuous Essex; stalwart Howards in abundance; the yellow stockings of Sir Nathaniel Bacon (painted, and very cleverly painted, by himself); the learned Salisbury; Sir Christopher Hatton, celebrated as the first unprofessional Chancellor, and the best unprofessional dancer of his time; and, last and greatest, *a*, if not *the* Shakespeare Portrait, by Zucchero—a full-length figure in his favourite, but displaying a height of brow more marvellous than even the Stratford bust, and reminding one of the singular conical form of the head of Sir Walter Scott. This portrait may rank in the second class, for authenticity, after the Droeshout portrait, prefixed to the first edition of 1623; the Chandos Picture, at above, (which belonged to Davenant and Betterton); and the Janssen Portrait. With all these, it agrees substantially: and the probability is, that we may gather an accurate notion of Shakspeare as he lived, as of any other remarkable man of that time.

We have several illustrations of the reign of James I., though no portrait of that monarch himself, except as an infant (in the picture by Zucchero, belonging to the Merchant Taylors' Company), accompanying his Consort Anne, and their daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots. Her face, though the picture is one of the worst Zucchero in the collection, is beautiful, even under the disadvantage of an unbecoming costume. This is much, when one sees what very "queer" notions of beauty once admired: have been transmitted us by the early English painters, as witness the Gorgon-like Jane Shore from Eton, in this exhibition, with an unmistakeable squint, which no regard for Rose's heroine, or sympathy with her fate, will allow us to soften into a "slight cast," and an eccentric costume, consisting of nothing but a profusion of jewellery, which is remarkably suited to the [illegible] weather, and reminds one of the summer attire of "a shirt collar and straps," so often sighed for during the last fortnight.

The mighty master of philosophy is there, Bacon: with a brow wide as his range of thought, and both as his own philosophic sayings, but accompanied by a querulous meanness of lip and chin, which indicates that remarkable contradiction between the voices of head and heart which has made the name of the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind a puzzle to all who would fain believe that great powers and great goodness go hand in hand. But we feel that an attempt to compress all we have to say of this interesting exhibition into a single notice would be unworthy and unjust to its remarkable interest. We shall conclude our gossip next week.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having observed that in the *Church and State Gazette*, I am invaded in the clerical list of speakers, I shall feel it a kindness if you will lend me the aid of your paper in contradicting that statement.

Brazenose College, Oxford. EDWARD CASWALL.

Mr. Charles Dickens, according to the Genevese newspapers, arrived at Geneva on the 24th inst.

BREAK OF GAUGE.—The forcible and excellent Picture of the Break of Gauge which the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published, has been put in EVIDENCE before the Parliamentary Committee on the Southampton and Dorchester railway. The picture was put into a witness's hand, and he was asked if it represented the facts. Opposing Counsel objected, but the Committee, amidst great laughter, decided that the illustration should be received.—*Railway Chronicle*

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A BOY AT DULWICH. On Monday forenoon an inquiry, began on Friday, was continued and concluded at the Plough, Lord-hip-lane, Dulwich, before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, to enquire into the cause of the death of George James Banwell, aged sixteen, in the service of Mr. G. W. Evans, a manufacturer of Piqua tea, living in that lane. The boy was found with his hands tied and a weight fastened round his neck, on Sunday evening (last week), in a pond behind his master's house, and some injurious surmises made the inquiry of more than ordinary interest. It turned out, however, from the evidence of the lad's stepmother, that he had committed self-destruction, and she had no doubt that he had destroyed himself. From the combined evidence of Mr. Evans, of his son, and several other persons, it was clearly proved that Mr. Evans was absent when the death occurred, and that he had used proper means to recover the body and restore animation on his return. The boy had left information, by writing with chalk, where his body was to be found. The Coroner and the Jury summed quite satisfied that the evidence warranted the verdict they found—"That the deceased drowned himself in a state of temporary insanity."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL AGADEMY EXHIBITION.—THE VISIT TO THE NUN.—PAINTED BY MR. EASTLAKE, R.A.

We have, this week, engraved Mr Eastlake's only contribution to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy—"The Visit to the Nun"—very sweet in colour, and, altogether, one of the most interesting pictures in the collection.

THE CONVENT

Poor, broken-hearted victim [illegible]
[illegible] month and hour! [illegible] pass away?
Lives all thy world within this Convent dreary,
Is all thy life to fast, to weep, to pray?

Thou fastest; but thy soul is fond and fed
[illegible]
Thou weepest; but [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] from the world when youth begins to bloom
[illegible]
[illegible]

Our Second Illustration is Frederic Tayler's "Roadside Travellers," from the Old Water Colour Society. As we said at page 811, in our notice of the Exhibition, the artist "gives us a soldier with his wife and children, adust and thirsty, with the beads of sweat upon face and brow, the boy drinking greedily from a pitcher, and the baby sprawling, charmingly, over the mother's shoulder, painted in broad washes, with sparing use of body-colour."

SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—ROADSIDE TRAVELLERS.—PAINTED BY MR. F. TAYLER

FETE IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL GROUNDS IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE GREAT TENT, FROM THE AVENUE.

DUCHESS' STALL.

We have, upon several occasions, endeavoured in our columns, to advance the truly charitable work of establishing, upon a firm basis, in the metropolis, a Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

The project of such an Institution originated in 1842. It was the first of the kind ever established, although, nearly 6000 persons die annually of consumption in the metropolitan parishes.

In the above year, the Hospital was opened at Chelsea; but it was soon found insufficient for the numerous claimants for admission; and, accordingly, the first stone of a new Building for the Institution was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in June, 1844; when, also, a Bazaar was held in the gardens of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in aid of the Consumption Hospital Building Fund. This Fete will be found engraved in Vol. IV., p. 388, of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and so successful was the issue of the Bazaar, that £2000 were realised for the benefit of the Charity. This sum has been devoted to the building of a portion of the Hospital, which is now in course of being furnished for the reception of patients. An Engraving of the entire Building, from the Architect's drawing, appeared in No. 98 of our Journal.

The Charity, from the first, has enjoyed the highest patronage; and in its subscription lists appear the illustrious names of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duchesses of Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia. Still, the New Hospital is only in part completed; and, to enable the Committee to carry the great work to a glorious accomplishment, they have again appealed to the charitable public in aid of the building-fund, by holding a Second Bazaar, on the same site as before; the Gardens of the Royal Hospital having been again placed at their disposal by the unremitting kindness of the Governor.

Thursday (Waterloo day) and Friday were the days fixed for holding the Fête. For such a purpose, we know not of a more beautiful locality than the Gardens of Chelsea College; and its resources were cleverly made available. Upon the great lawn on the south side, next the Thames, was pitched a vast central marquee, 60 feet high, and 80 feet in diameter; at each corner was a smaller tent: there were others upon the upper portion of the lawn; and the Ranelagh Grounds, adjoining the College Gardens were thrown open for the occasion. In the four corner tents were the four stalls, at which presided the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Shelley, and the Countess of Antrim. At other stalls in the grounds presided the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Combere, Lady Jocelyn, Lady Charlotte Berkeley, Lady Aylmer, the Honourable Mrs. Leveson Gower, Lady Esthope, Lady Wilson, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. Rawdon, &c. The stalls were much better stocked than usual—not with fancy work and useless bric-à-brac articles, but with porcelain vases, glass, and articles of the useful and elegant class. Several artists, among whom were Messrs. Prout, Ward, Lance, Jutsum, &c., likewise contributed some of their exquisite water-colour paintings.

Upon the Great Lawn the bands of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Coldstream Guards were in attendance on Thursday, and played alternately. The juvenile band from the Duke of York's School were to have been present, as in 1844, but were forbidden by the authorities. The day was one of tropical heat, but the company poured in at the rate of eighty per minute: and, throughout Thursday afternoon and evening, the attendance was truly brilliant. Early in the day, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured the Gardens with a visit; and Prince Albert was expected.

The scene was, altogether, a truly splendid *coup d'œil*; and, we trust, will prove very productive to the funds of the Hospital.

Our artist has shown the great central marquee, with the principal promenade, and the south front of the Royal Hospital. Another Illustration shows the central marquee as seen from the avenue leading to the Thames; and the third portrays a stall presided over by one of the noble Duchesses, who have so benevolently lent their high patronage and presence to further the interests, and accomplish the completion of this truly national undertaking.

Among the contributions we noticed, with much satisfaction, the continuation of a tale by Mrs. S. C. Hall, commenced in 1844, and sold by the gifted authoress at the first Bazaar, as well as at the *fête* on Thursday. The proceeds, we are happy to learn, have already been very productive to the funds of the charity.

There likewise were well-appointed stalls, presided over by Mrs. Alfred Barnes,

THE GREAT LAWN AND TENT, [illegible]

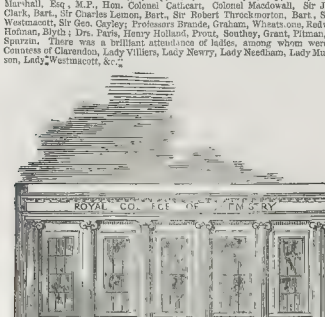
Mrs. Cooper Gardiner, Miss Kennett, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Montgomery, Mrs' Hamilton Rox, Mrs. Philip Rose, and Mrs. Theophilus Thompson.

The arrangement of the stalls, &c., was under the superintendence of Mr T. Belshaw, of Manchester; who was engaged expressly on this occasion, in consequence of his clever management of the late Manchester Exposition; and it is but fair to add that his success at Chelsea fully justified the choice of the Committee.

In conclusion, we feel that we should not sufficiently advocate the claims of this new charity upon "all who enjoy the luxury of doing good," did we not add that the Hospital for Consumption is for the reception of patients from all parts of the kingdom; so that its claims are not local, but general

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Laboratories of this Institution was performed on Tuesday, the 16th, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the President of the College, in the presence of the Council and members. The Prince was attended by the Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Clarendon, Ducie, Antrim; Viscounts Palmerston, Sandon, Ebrington, Newry, and Marne; Chevalier Bunsen, Charles Drouet, Esq.; the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Durham, and Oxford; the Dean of Westminster; the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., William Marshall, Esq., M.P., Hon. Colonel Calthorpe, Colonel Macdowall, Sir James Clark, Bart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., Sir H. Westmeott, Sir Geo. Cayley; Professors Brande, Graham, Wheatstone, Redwood, Hofman, Blyth; Drs. Paris, Penny Pollard, Frost, Southey, Grant, Pitman, and Spurzin. There was a brilliant attendance of ladies, among whom were the Countess of Clarendon, Lady Villiers, Lady Newry, Lady Needham, Lady Murchison, Lady Westmeott, &c.



THE LABORATORIES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, HANOVER-SQUARE.

A handsome marquee was erected for the occasion, with a platform round the to ndation-stone, capable of holding several thousands of spectators, which was crowded to excess by the friends of the Institution.

On the arrival of his Royal Highness, he was received by the Council, who conducted him down to the stone. His Royal Highness looked remarkably well, and, on descending the steps to the scene of action, graciously accepted a lithographic print of the elevation of the College, which was presented to him by Mr. W. Welch, the clerk of the works.

His Royal Highness having skilfully performed the ceremony of laying the first stone, amidst the cheers of the spectators,

Lord Clarendon stepped forward and addressed the Prince. He said that he had been deputed by the Council of the Royal College of Chemistry to convey to his Royal Highness the humble expression of their gratitude for the great and important service he had that day rendered them by laying the first stone of the building in which their future researches and operations in the science of chemistry were to be conducted. After alluding to the patronage which his Royal Highness has so liberally bestowed upon the many valuable institutions of this country, Lord Clarendon spoke in the highest terms of praise of Dr. Hofman, whose services had been secured to England, through the influence of Prince Albert with the King of Prussia—services which (his Lordship said) must have fulfilled his Royal Highness's most sanguine expectations. They did not forget the liberality of the Prince in contributing so largely to the funds of this Institution, and were fully aware that, when he consented to be the President of the College, he would not content himself with being President in the mere nominal sense of the word, but he would prove himself a true friend to the Institution, and one who was watchful over its interests. His Lordship, after commenting upon the beneficial effects likely to result from the establishment of these laboratories, and the patronage of his Royal Highness, concluded, by observing that he was confident that patronage would stimulate every member and student in the school to elevate the character of the College by their zeal and assiduity.

The Bishop of Oxford then said that he had been desired to follow the noble Earl in the expression of their heartfelt thanks for what his Royal Highness had just performed, though his thanks were expressed on a different ground. The Council were not of that class of persons who thought that philosophy tended to diminish the respect which was due to the Almighty; but, on the contrary, they were fearful that those who rejected the wonderful attributes of God's hand were more likely to look up in humiliating fear and devotion to the Almighty. He (the Bishop) private contended that the science of chemistry was calculated to promote the welfare, not only of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this country, but also of its religion; therefore, on behalf of the Council of the College, he begged to tender their most heartfelt gratification and acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for the great service he had conferred upon them that day.

Prince Albert, upon the conclusion of the Bishop of Oxford's address, said that it had given him great satisfaction and pleasure to lay the foundation stone of so noble an institution. The want of a practical school of chemistry had long been felt in this country, and he trusted that their Institution would fully meet this want, and be the means of not only promoting the science, but also materially promote the progress of art, science, manufactures, and even religion. In conclusion, his Royal Highness assured the members that they would find him ready to act with the Council when its services might be required, and to do [illegible] that would promote the interests of the College.

The commencement was received with much enthusiasm by the assembled friends, and after many cheers in honour of the Prince, and for the prosperity of the College, the gay and fashionable assemblage broke up, evidently delighted with what had taken place

We annex an engraving of the elevation of the Laboratories, designed by James Lockyer, Esq., architect to the College; and whose exertions, with those of Dr. Gardner, the indefatigable Secretary, have brought the institution to its present state of prosperity

LONDONDERRY AND COLERAINE RAILWAY. GRAND BLAST AT THE DOWNHILL TUNNELS.

THE novel nature of the undertaking proposed by the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company, has, from its very appearance before the public, invested that project with a peculiar interest to scientific and the monetary world.

Lough Foyle, a deep indentation of the sea on the northern coast of Ireland, covers an area of about 50,000 acres. With the exception of the channel along the Donegal shore, leading up to the port and city of Londonderry, the tide in this lough is [illegible] nearly one mile from six feet, and, at low water, a large portion of it is [illegible] of city, exposing a rich formed of the richest alluvial deposit, capable of immediate conversion into valuable soil. The situation of the lough [illegible] land-locked, protected from the swell of the Atlantic by its narrow entrance, and sheltered from the prevailing winds by the mountainous nature of the country on the Donegal coast is such as at once to suggest the idea of facility for winning it from the sea, and reclaiming a great portion of the soil it now covers.

In the Session of 1837, an Act of Parliament, authorising this reclamation, was obtained, and two enclosures were made, winning from the sea about 1000 acres, upon part of which luxuriant crops have already been reared. In 1844, public attention became alive to the necessity for establishing railway communication between the important towns of Londonderry and Coleraine. The mountainous nature of the intervening country, rendered a line inland impracticable, and the idea was conceived of combining the Railway and the Foyle reclamation, making one embankment serve for both. With this object a Company was formed, terms were arranged with the parties in whom rested the powers under the Act of 1837; and, in the Session of 1845, the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company obtained its Act of incorporation.

The length of line proposed by this Company is 39 miles, including a branch to the town of Newtown-Limavady 15 miles to be constructed on an embankment through Lough Foyle; and by which embankment about 22,000 acres of land will be recovered from the sea. Of this reclaimed land, 19,000 acres are set apart to cover the expenditure on the railway. The works are now so far advanced, that by the end of the present year the Directors anticipate being in a position to enclose and sell a portion of the land; and, as the works proceed, like portions may from time to time be enclosed and sold.

The Line, after leaving Lough Foyle, proceeds eastward across Magilligan Point, and along the coast towards Coleraine. About seven miles from the latter town and close to Downhill, the beautiful residence of Sir Harvey Bruce, Bart., it passes through the cliffs between Downhill House and the sea by two tunnels, one about 200 yards and the other about 300 yards in length. The works upon these tunnels have been some time in progress by the ordinary process of picking and blasting; but it being deemed necessary to expedite their construction, it was determined to effect the removal of the obstructing rock by one grand blast.

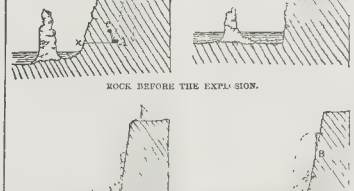
This blast, which was second only in importance to the great explosion of the chalk cliffs at the Shakspeare Tunnel, on the Dover Railway, came off on Saturday, the 6th instant. The mass of rock which it had been originally necessary to remove was at the western mouth of the large tunnel, and measured nearly 60,000 tons, the material being the hard basaltic stone, in which the coast of Antrim and Londonderry abounds; a large portion of this rock had been previously removed by the common slow process already named. Having resolved upon the large blast, Messrs. Bromhead and Hemming, the contractors, formed a headling or gallery into the rock, from the side of the cliff, 50 feet in length; at the end of this a shaft was sunk, 22 feet to the level of the railway, as seen at C A; and again another gallery at the bottom, running at right angles to the first gallery, and further into the rock, was made for 10 feet. At the end of this was placed the large charge of powder, 2,400 lbs., shown at A. The whole was then well filled up, and tamped with clay and masonry, and the wires to convey the electric fluid from the battery through the charge were carefully arranged. The smaller charge, which was higher up in the rock, and which is seen at B, contained 600 lbs. of powder; and the gallery B F leading to it was about 70 feet in length; this was also tamped in a similar manner to the larger one. The galvanic battery, which stood on a shed on the top of the cliff, was a very powerful one, consisting of 18 cells, each cell about 14 inches square.

The operations were conducted by Mr. Hemming and Mr Webb, Superintending Engineer to the Contractors. Mr. M'Leod, acting under Mr. Robert Stephenson the Engineer of the Company, was present, with Mr. Langton, and other civil engineers. There were also several Royal engineers and scientific gentlemen, who had come from different quarters of the country to witness the explosion.

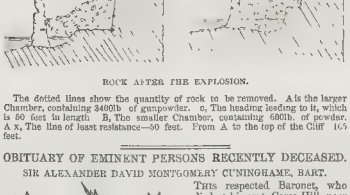
At the appointed hour some little delay occurred in connecting the wires with the battery; but, at half-past three o'clock, the two poles were united, and instantaneously the bottom of the rock was seen to heave out for a moment, the mass of rock above stood, trembled, and, cracking into a thousand fissures, rolled into the sea beneath. A deep and hollow sound was heard, like distant thunder, but no report. The quantity of rock removed must be upwards of 30,000 tons. The effect will be seen by referring to the accompanying profiles or sections taken through the lines a a & b, in the front view, both before and after the blast. The result, in an engineering point of view, was perfectly successful, and reflects the greatest credit on the gentlemen superintending the operation.

The unusual nature of the spectacle, the splendid character of the scenery in the neighbourhood, and the fineness of the weather, drew together an immense assemblage of spectators; in steamers from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, and Londonderry, and vehicles of every description from the interior. After the blast, Mr. Hemming entertained upwards of 300 of the ladies and gentlemen in one of the tunnels, which was tastefully fitted up as a banqueting room, and lighted with a row of magnificent chandeliers, bearing 300 candles, and 1000 variegated oil lamps. The effect was exceedingly beautiful, and elicited universal admiration. Toasts being warmly pledged to the success of the undertaking and the health of their generous host, the entertainment ended, the assemblage dispersed, and the proceedings of the day terminated without the occurrence of the slightest accident to cloud their success.

We annex an engraved Section or Profile of the Rock through the Lines, previous to the explosion.



ROCK BEFORE THE EXPLOSION.

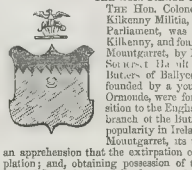


ROCK AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The dotted lines show the quantity of rock to be removed. A is the larger Chamber, containing 3400lb of gunpowder. C, The heading leading to it, which is 50 feet in length. B, The smaller Chamber, containing 600lb. of powder. A X, The line of least resistance—50 feet. From A to the top of the Cliff 165 feet.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

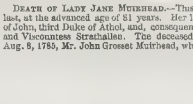
SIR ALEXANDER DAVID MONTGOMERY CUNINGHAME, BART.



THIS respected Baronet, who died at his seat, Corse Hill, near Ayr, on the 8th instant, was the eldest son of the late Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., by Jessie, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cuming, Esq., representative of the Cumings of Earnside; and nephew of Sir Walter Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., who, at the decease of John, 15th Earl of Glencairn, in 1796, claimed the honours of that noble and ancient House, as heir male of the Hon. Andrew Cuninghame, second son of William, fourth Earl. He was opposed by Sir Adam Ferguson, Bart., of Kilkerran, the heir of line; but no definite decision resulted. Sir Alexander has died unmarried, and is succeeded in the title by his next brother, the present Baronet.

THE HON. PIERCE BUTLER, M.P.

THE Hon. Colonel Butler, who commanded the Kilkenny Militia, and represented the County in Parliament, was brother of the present Earl of Kilkenny, and fourth son of Edmund, late Viscount Mountgarret, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Sir Pierce Butler, first Earl of Carrick. The Butlers of Ballycorna, from whom he descended founded by a younger son of the eighth Earl of Ormonde, were for centuries noted for their opposition to the English Government, and are the only branch of the Butler family which has retained its popularity in Ireland. In 1642, Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, was then chief, took up arms, under an apprehension that the extirpation of the Catholics was in contemplation; and, although possessed of Gowran Castle, was appointed General of the Irish forces, and chosen President of the Supreme Council.



Colonel Butler had, at the period of his decease, which occurred suddenly on Saturday, the 13th inst., completed his 72nd year. He married, in 1800, Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Marsh, Esq., of Lisburne, and has left a large family. In politics, the hon. gentleman was a decided Liberal.

DEATH OF LADY JANE MUIRHEAD.—The venerable lady expired on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 81 years. Her ladyship was only surviving daughter of John, third Duke of Athol, and, consequently, great aunt of the present Duke, and Viscountess Strathallan. The deceased was born Dec. 5, 1764, and married Aug. 8, 1785, Mr. John Grosset Muirhead, who died exactly ten years since.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*One of the Number.*"—*Your suggestion shall be considered; but we fear, from want of space, it is impracticable.*

"*M. N. T.*" *Dublin.*—*The parties you name played only three or four light games, and as yet to be expected, Mr. Horwitz was victor.*

"*D. C.*" *Hunley.*—*Thanks. They shall receive due attention shortly.*

"*Henley Arms.*"—*Apply to Mr. Leans himself, at the London Chess Club. We believe the work to be out of print.*

"*H.*" *Hamburgh.*—*Your welcome communication has reached us safely, and shall be answered without delay.*

"*W. H. C.*" "*R. H. B.*" *Aberdeen,*—*and* "*Beta.*"—*If we can find room, we will next week give the solution you require.*

"*P. h.*" *Romney.*—"*The Sussex Plower's Chronicle*" *is punctually published on the 1st of every month; and has been, without a single instance of irregularity, since its first establishment.*

"*W. H. P.*"—*You may obtain Mr. Bryan's* "*History of the French Match,*" *of Hastoge, in Carey-street, or Hurst, of King William-street, Strand.*

"*Al Sish.*"—*The positions from Greco are beautiful, and many of the best will bear republishing.—Inquire of Barnes and Lovell, the Foreign Booksellers.*

Solutions by "*Hanley,*" "*D. C.*" "*Chapel Rock,*" "*James,*" "*P. Simple,*" "*Paterson,*" "*F. H. M.*" "*S. H. P.*" "*N. A. D.*" "*Sigma,*" "*Alpha,*" "*W. R. C.*" "*Ralph,*" "*J. Lyon,*" "*O. W. T.*" "*Al Sish,*" "*G. A. H. and R. H.*" "*Alpha, Cambridge;*" "*Bluensenny,*" "*Ludimagister,*" "*Perseverance,*" *and* "*G. A. S.,*" *are correct*

*** The Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred till our next Number.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 125.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q 3rd	4. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q or †
2. Q takes R (ch)	K to Kt 2nd (best)	5. B to Kt 2nd (ch)—mate	
3. Q to her B 3rd (ch)	Q interposes or *		

* 3. K to R 2nd
Q interposes &c.
† 4. K to R 2nd

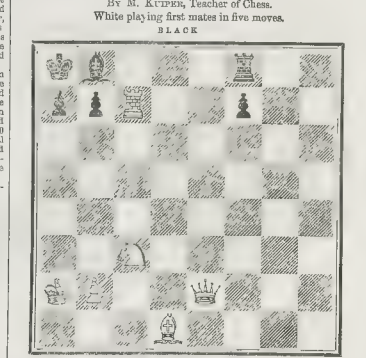
4. B takes P (ch)
5. B takes P (ch)—mate

PROBLEM, NO. 126,

By M. KUPPER, Teacher of Chess.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 13.—By M. KLING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 6th	K at Q 4th	Kt at K 6th, and P at K B 2nd	Kts at K B 2nd and Q B 3rd
Q at K 2nd	Q at her K 7th		Q B 3rd
Kt at K B sq	Kt at Q R 3rd		Ps at K 8th, Q 7th, Q B 6th, & Q Kt 5th
Kt at Q R 3rd	Bs at Q R 3rd and Q B 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No 14 By MESSRS. HEMING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 7th	K at Q 2nd
Q at her B 4th	Q at Q R sq
White moves, and wins.	P at Q 6th

No. 15.—By LOLLI.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B sq	K at his B 4th
R at Q R sq	R at Q R 2nd
P at Q 6th	B at Q R 8th
	Kt at K B 6 h

White plays, and draws the game.

The following Game has been just concluded (by correspondence) between Durham and Stockton-upon-Tees. Durham had the black pieces and the move.—

BLACK (Durham).	WHITE (Stockton).	BLACK (Durham).	WHITE (Stockton).
1. K P two	K P two	27. Q B takes P (ch)	K to Kt sq
2. Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	28. K R to Q sq	Q h to K 3rd (h)
3. Q P two	P takes P	29. K R P one	R to K sq
4. B to Q B 4th	K B checks	30. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	Q B to K B 2nd
5. Q B P one	P takes P	31. R K to Q 2nd	R to K 8th (i)
6. Castles	Q P one	32. K B to Q 3rd	R to K 8th (ch.)
7. Q R P one	B to Q R 4th	33. K B to his sq (k)	R to K sq
8. Q B P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	34. R to K 2nd	R takes R
9. Q to Q Kt 3rd (e)	Q to Q 2nd sq	35. B takes R	K B to Q R 3rd
10. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	36. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt P two
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt	37. B takes Kt	B takes B
12. P takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd (k)	38. R to B 6th	Q R P two
13. Q B to Kt 2nd	Castles	39. B to Q B 3rd	P takes P
14. Q R P two	K B P one	40. P takes P	K Kt P one
15. Q R to R sq	Kt to h B 4th (c)	41. K B P one	K B to B 5th
16. K B to Q 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	42. K to K B 2nd	K B to Q B 2nd
17. Q to K 4th	Q B to Q 2nd (d)	43. R Kt to B 5th	K R P one
18. Q R to K B 4th	K Kt P one	44. B to Q 4th	K to R 2nd
19. K Kt P two	Kt to K 6th (e)	45. R to B 6th	K B to B 8th
20. Q to Q 3rd	B takes P	46. B to Q B 3rd	K B to K 7th
21. Kt to K 4th (f)	Q to K 4th (g)	47. R to B 8th	K B to Q B 2nd
22. Kt takes K B P (ch)	K takes Kt	48. R to B 5th	K B to B 5th
		49. R to Kt 2nd (l)	K B to Q B 2nd
23. Q takes Q	P takes Q	50. R to B 6th	K B to B 5th
24. R takes R	K to Q 4th (best)	51. K R P one	K B to h 6th
25. K to B 4th	K to B 6th	52. K R P one	Resigns (m)
26. Q R to K B 3rd	Q B P one		

(a) The game has for precisely the same as one of the celebrated French games played between the Clubs of London and Edinburgh; London (white) now played for the move, Q to K 3rd

(b) The best move we believe

(c) Had they played Kt to Kt 3rd, Black contemplated moving Rook to R 6th with the view of [illegible] look for Bishop or Knight when attacked by either of them

(d) After this, the game is, we think, irretrievable; it requires, however, great caution on the part of the attack

(e) Highly ingenious, and the best move

(f) This secures Black's advantage

(g) They have no better move

(h) Had they taken Kt P, attacking the two bishops, Black could take Kt with Rook, and win immediately

(i) Very well played; much better than choosing K at once.

(k) Has the King moved, White would have obtained a very embarrassing attack

(l) Had they played Kt to Kt 3rd, Black contemplated moving Rook to R 6th with the purpose of [illegible] look for Bishop or Knight when attacked by either of them

(m) After this, the game is, we think, irretrievable; it requires, however, great caution on the part of the attack

(n) Highly ingenious, and the best move

(o) This secures Black's advantage

(p) They have no better move

(q) Had they taken Kt P, attacking the two bishops, Black could take Kt with Rook, and win immediately

(r) Very well played; much better than choosing K at once.

(s) Has the King moved, White would have obtained a very embarrassing attack

(t) Had they played Kt to Kt 3rd, Black contemplated moving Rook to R 6th with the purpose of [illegible] look for Bishop or Knight when attacked by either of them

(u) After this, the game is, we think, irretrievable; it requires, however, great caution on the part of the attack

(v) Highly ingenious, and the best move

(w) This secures Black's advantage

(x) They have no better move

(y) Had they taken Kt P, attacking the two bishops, Black could take Kt with Rook, and win immediately

(z) Very well played; much better than choosing K at once.

(aa) Has the King moved, White would have obtained a very embarrassing attack

(bb) Had they played Kt to Kt 3rd, Black contemplated moving Rook to R 6th with the purpose of [illegible] look for Bishop or Knight when attacked by either of them

(cc) After this, the game is, we think, irretrievable; it requires, however, great caution on the part of the attack

(dd) Highly ingenious, and the best move

(ee) This secures Black's advantage

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MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The programme of the seventh Concert contained Symphonies by Beethoven and Onslow - the former in No 2 in D, and the latter in A. The Overtures were M Marti's "La Clemenza di Tito" and Weber's "Ruler of the spirits" the latter being encored. Onslow's work, clever as it is, proves how difficult it is for one of Introducing into these Concerts any symphonic novelties. Everything is ruled, in fact, by the colossal proportions of Beethoven's epic genius; and only Haydn and Mozart can be endured by way of contrast. Even the Mendelssohnians and Spohrites feel that a Philharmonic programme with an Overture, Symphony, and a dreary waste: and when it does come, it kills all the other instrumental productions. Where understands orchestral treatment, and there is no lack of melody in his subjects; but the divine fire is wanting -there is no genius. The Minuetto and the last movement satisfied the amateurs most; but there was no excitement, like that manifested afterwards, when the No. 2 of the glorious "Nine" presented itself. Onslow would have been delighted, had he been present, at the care and finish of the execution—thanks to Costa's sway over the band.

Madame Dulcken performed a MS. concerto in G minor, composed by Parish Alvars, the celebrated harp player. It is a very fine composition; the first movement is beautifully treated; the second subject is a charming cantabile, and the contrapuntal working of the ensemble was admirable. The slow movement with the stringed instruments *con sordine* is full of melodious phrases, a crescendo towards the close being an impassioned burst of feeling. The rondo is brilliant and excessively difficult, but the fairy fingers of Madame Dulcken triumphed over every intricacy. She never played better in her life. The pitch of the piano was not in accordance with the band, the heat of the weather having its effect. Nevertheless Spohr's violin concertino in E flat major, of so important and so complete a composition, but rendered remarkable by his grandeur of style and perfection of execution. The vocal selection was rather "low." The once popular duet from Meyerbeer, "Gl'avvinato Cavalier," from the "Crociato," did not go smoothly, the voices of Mdlle. Vera, Miss Poole, and Miss Bassano not amalgamating. The same *artistes* gave a trio from Rossini's "William Tell." Miss Poole, whose first appearance at the Philharmonic was a source of great gratification to the admirers of that modest and unassuming talent, sang the "Fac ut Portem," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in her usual unaffected and simple style. Mdlle. Vera essayed Glück's "Che Faro," which proved quite a failure; she is a good musician with little or no voice, and ought never to sing out of a small room. The eighth and last Concert will be on the 29th inst., when Mdme Pleyel will perform.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

At the sixth meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, Vieuxtemps appeared for the first time this season, and was cordially greeted. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in F, No. 82: Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor, Op 49; and Beethoven's Quartet in A, No. 5. The executants were Vieuxtemps (violin), Sainton (second violin), Hill (tenor), Piatti (violoncello), and Sterndale Bennett (piano). These beautiful inspirations of three great masters were gloriously rendered, and warmly applauded by the intelligent and sympathetic auditory. The Vice-President of the "Union," the Earl of Westmoreland, was present, with the Countess, and was cordially welcomed both by artists and amateurs.

The Director's *Matinée Musicale* takes place on Tuesday afternoon, when Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Sainton, Deloffre, Piatti, Kelerman, Hill, Howell, Madame Pleyel, and Pischek, will assist. As this is the only remuneration for the time and trouble given by the Director to the "Musical Union," he will, no doubt, be supported as he deserves to be.

MR. LUCAS'S MUSICAL EVENINGS.

The First Concert of a Second series of these excellent "Evenings" was given on Wednesday, at Mr. Lucas's residence in Barnes-street, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Earl of Falmouth, and a host of amateurs being present. A new arrangement has been made: Sainton and Blagrove alternating the parts as first and second violin. A new contra-bassist whose playing we last remarked at Dando's Crosby Hall parties - Mr. Pratten, was also introduced. Mr. Lucas, of course, was the violoncello; and Tolbecque and Hill, the tenors. The scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet No 2, of Op. 64: Mayseder's Septet, Op. 51: Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 62: and a MS Quintet in D major, by Mr. H. Leslie, a young amateur, who has fair talent for composition. The Quintet is full of beauties; most learnedly constructed, and well filled with graceful melodies. Mr. Leslie, we understand, has completed an opera on Walpole Otranto," which will be heard next season at Drury-Lane Theatre.

[illegible]

MR. BENEDICT.—The annual Monster Morning Concert of this composer and pianist was given on Monday, at the room of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Kent, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duke of Cambridge. Although Grisi and Mario were not included in the attractions, there seemed to be no diminution in the at tendance. We rarely, however, recollect one of Benedict's concerts without many stars; and, with the two operatic companies of Lablache and Pischek, the English singers decidedly were superior to their foreign rivals. Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Bainforth, are better singers, in every respect, than Madame Montenegro, Madame Corbari, Madame Sanchioli, Madame Vera, Mdlle. Corbari, Madame Knispel, and Mdlle. De Ruppin. The town has been in undated this year with sentimental melodrames, to the great injury of our native talent. Of a programme of forty-three pieces, divided into three parts, which commenced at half-past one o'clock, and did not terminate until past six o'clock, we can say but little. Every such concert was occupied, and the hall was inconvenienced. There was no orchestra; a couple of pianofortes did duty for the vocal accompaniments, MM. de Glimes, Pilotti, Benedict, and Wallace officiating in turn. [illegible] Parish Alvars, harp; Lavigne, oboe; Piatti, violoncello; [illegible] Sax horns; Sivori and Vieuxtemps, violins; Lablache, Patti, Bassano, and Rousselot, violoncelli; and Madame Pleyel and [illegible] pianofortes.

Pischek, in a pirate's song, composed by Benedict, and John Parry in the "Sonnambula" scena, where he gave his "Foreign Affairs" and "Welsh Melodies." Archdeacon Hodges delivered the usual Times. The other artists who aided at this colossal entertainment, were Madame F. Lablache, Signori Brizzi, R. Costa, Ciabatta, Fornasari, Marras, Lablache, and Herr Hoenel. The pieces performed were Benedict's Concertante Variants, Dolcemente, and the Carnival of Venice; Verci, Recil Spohr, Geraldy, Costa, Vieuxtemps's Recital, Schubert, Linley, Paccini, Weber, &c. The items of the day were Pischek's Welsh Air, Parry, and Madame Pleyel's duet in the "Sonnambula," Piatti's Pirate Song, and a grand scena [illegible]

musical enjoyment. The *toilettes* on such occasions are the guides for provincial civilians. It was scribbled, sketched, and described in every possible and impossible fashion, to listen to the bates of artists, good, bad, and indifferent, who may be assembled. Art has nothing to do with such affairs—it is a speculation on the one hand, and a love of notoriety on the other; and the *beaufacare* and the public are no doubt equally satisfied

MR. MOSCHELES.—The "farewell" of artists are somewhat suspicious: they retire to return, whether prompted by fame or by finance. We know not whether Moscheles, who gave a "Farewell Morning Concert," on Wednesday, is serious. He certainly goes to the Leipsic Academy, to teach the piano to his Teutonic host, but we incline to suspect that he will come next season to say, "How are you?" He has been a lucky Professor. He has amassed a large fortune here, and he goes to Germany to spend it. It would be idle to affect, further, that they receive him for anything. He is an unmatched performer, and nothing more. As a very clever composer, and a very enjoyable pianist, but few think that he has done. He has he communicated to his pupils much of his genius, and to do no more than he could easily do. Once or twice a season, and timed them to a second. What does he bequeath us? Nothing! He takes his learning with him—much good may it do the Germans. He has given us no new pianoforte music, nor any of twenty artists, to perform overtures and concertos. For shame, Moscheles! Why do you not die game, and give us the Philharmonic band, as an artistical legacy? Then we might have a glorious year "Jena and Are" overture, as the last work of the composer. Or a new pianoforte with your fine playing. Is it not distressing that such dread speculation should be [illegible] and with genius ability? The "Sonate Symphonique," although dedicated to the King of the French, and idealized by Madame Pleyel's exquisite performance, was a terribly dry affair. It was long, tedious, incoherent, and pondérous, fatiguing the auditory to the last degree. Mr. Moscheles put in requisition the talents of Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Rainforth, Madame Pischek, Madame Knyvett, Herr Hoenel, and Herr Pischek, as vocalists. Some MS songs of Moscheles were given, but they were hardly efficient. A Concerto, by S. Bach, for pianoforte and violoncello (Hiller and De Folyi) might have proved curious if given in the original form, but it was "hashed" up for the occasion. The room was well attended, and Moscheles had no reason to complain of his receipts.

[illegible] Concerts. The fourth and last programme of the present season, on Monday evening, contained a selection from Haydn's "Seasons" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea." Penaloro [illegible] Miss Birch, Mr. Bodda, Mr. Bennett, and in the latter [illegible] Mr. Phillips, as the nymph. Elliott's Glee, "Come, [illegible] last pleasures," was encored; it was brilliantly rendered by Miss Birch, Miss Rawes, Messrs. Lockey [illegible] Bennett. Down in a flowery valley" Pearsall's Glee, "O [illegible] Mozart's "Benedictus," Dr. Cooke's Glee, "Dan I dove" Chorus, "Zadok!" and Spofforth's Glee, "Elge la sera spesso," were [illegible] in the gleanings. Miss Birch sang Handel's "Sweet bird," with Blagrove's violin obligato; and Miss Rawes, Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga," from "Armida:" and Dr. Arne's Air, "O, too lovely," from "Artaxerxes." Both ladies were encored. Concerts will be given next season, on the alternate Philharmonic nights, and will be [illegible] well patronised.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER. This young and promising composer has son of Mr. Glover, the actress. He gave a Concert on Tuesday evening [illegible] the Mornington-place [illegible] and several clever pieces from his MS. op [illegible] were sung by Miss S. Fower, Miss Cubitt, Miss F. Hughes, Mrs. Alexander, Madame Rainforth, and Mr. H. Sapio. The other vocalists were [illegible] tinuse, her first appearance in this country, Miss Rainforth, [illegible] Parker, Mr. Allbright, Mr. John Parry, Harris Hoenel and new series of six compositions for [illegible] Players, the violoncellist; Lindsay Sloper, pianist; and the Distin Family, Sax horns. Mr. Howard Glover and Mr. Wallace were the accompanyists. Mrs Glover recited Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," [illegible] was called on to execute it well.

MISS AND MASTER DAY.—Miss Day, almost since she was an infant, has been [illegible] accomplished *pianiste*, and her brother, Master C. E. Day, has [illegible] equal facility on the violin. Their Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, enabled them to display their abilities to the best advantage. Maurer's celebrated concertante for four violins was brilliantly executed by Sivori, Sainton, Willy, and Master Day. Kellermann performed a violoncello fantasia, and there was Mr. Willy's select band to play overtures. Mr. Wallace and Mr. T. Cooke were the accompanyists. The vocalists were Miss Hawes, Miss Messent, Mrs. Weiss, Mdlle. Schmitz, Mr. Bartleti, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Farlado. Barret and Baumann played, with Miss Day, Rud's trio for the pianoforte, oboe, and bassoon.

MR. J. B. CRAMER.—The performance of violin quartets on the pianoforte is not of itself very interesting, but the beautiful touch of the veteran, John Cramer, with a clever executant, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Mercer, the contest with Barret (oboe), Lazarus (clarionet), Baumann (bassoon), and Puzzi (horn), Mr. Cramer proved that the intellect was unimpaired, if the physical power did not exist, as in the days of yore.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" was repeated on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, but the attendance was not so great as usual. On Monday morning Mr. Lindsay Sloper has a concert; and Madame Zablowski, a *matinée musicale*. In the evening, the concert of Madame Bompiani and Madame Caire Hendrick, Mr. Wilson's entertainment, and the eighth and last meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Ella's *matinée musicale* at Willis's Room. On Wednesday morning, Madame Pleyel's third pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms; Madame Dulcken at Willis's Rooms; Signor Janetti's, at the Opera House Room; the evening, Huish Choral Meeting, and Mr Lucas's sixth Musical evening. On Thursday, Mdlle. de Rappilin's *matinée* and the "Melodists." Friday morning, Miss Macready's Concert. On Saturday morning, Signor Emiliani's *matinée*. Last night, the Western Madrigal Society celebrated its anniversary Festival at Freemason's Hall, when Mr J Calkin's Madrigal was performed. Yesterday morning, Mdlle. Bassano gave a morning concert, and Mr. Ganter completed, last night, his Musical Lectures. This morning, is the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music, and the performance of Beethoven's Quartet, with the fugue by Sivori, Sainton, Hill and Rousselot, in Harley-street.

M. Jullien's Concerts, this week, have been affected by the heat of the weather, though every precaution has been adopted to secure a free ventilation. Pischek, Herr Hoenel, Herr Goldberg, Mdlle. Goldberg, Miss Birch, and the Misses Williams, have been all well received, although Pischek is, of course, the "great gun." The decorations of the house are in excellent taste; and the Ballrooms sprinkling of the real with artificial flowers has been well managed. The orchestra has been lowered, and brought more into the pit; and the partitions of the dress circle have been removed. The house has altogether an animated appearance, with its pink, white, and gold draperies.

Madame Montenegro, who was so well received at Benedict's Concert, sang with great success at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Tuesday evening, in a scena from "Norma."

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.—Standigl has been engaged, and will sing in Mendelssohn's new oratorio of "Elijah," which is now in the hands of Mr. Bartholomew, for adaptation to English words. The choral effects in this work are much spoken of. Mendelssohn conducted great Choral Festivals, at Liege, on Sunday last; and, on Saturday, at Cologne. He will arrive in London in August, to conduct the Birmingham Festival.

THE HEREFORD FESTIVAL.—The 123rd meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, will take place in Hereford this year, on the 6th of September. The band will be led by T. Cooke and Willy. The vocalists already engaged are Miss Birch, the Misses Williams, Messrs Hobbs, Machin, Phillips, and Lockey. Mr. G. T. Smith, the organist of the Cathedral, will be the conductor.

Ernestina Grisi, the vocalist, sister of Carlotta Grisi, the *danseuse*, has arrived in London. Mrs H. R. Bishop, after a long continental tour, has arrived in London. Sivori departs for the United States in September. Bochsa, the harpist, is in London. Pischek leaves for Germany on the 2nd of July; he has been offered an engagement to sing in Italian at Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

This great Establishment, during the past week, has been more than usually brilliant. The splendour of the new ballet, and its novel character, have rendered it a gibly attractive to the *habitués*. It naturally creates a deep interest in the lovers of art and poetry than the general run of these compositions—the [illegible] When the curtain rises, the spectator is unceremoniously transported to the East. The scenery, the dresses, the attitudes of the attendants of Aurungzebe the rich, warm colouring of the whole, all warn the beholder that he is carried to a distant and far different land. The illusion is perfect.

The palette of this scene deserves much attention. The Mogul Emperor is seated on a throne formed of peacocks' feathers: he is overshadowed by a splendid canopy, brought forward to assist the effect. Behind him are ranged the Guard of the Durbar is open to the air, and, beyond, is a charming [illegible] end of landscape. The *corps de ballet*, in large numbers, grouped within the Hall, in Oriental costumes, give the finishing touch to the scene, which we have seldom seen surpassed, although that of the "Feast of Roses," at the end, is, perhaps, still superior. Here we have a splendid open pavilion of modern form, most brilliantly lighted up with gas lamps, while, beyond, is the far famed Vale of Cashmere, with the moon shining over the lake: in front, the exquisite movements of the dancers in one of the most charming and graceful of the ballets. The dresses of Schiller, Perrot, and Mdlle. Fanny Cerito, surrounded by Louise Taglioni and her six attendant nymphs, with St Leon hovering near, forms a group worthy the pencil of [illegible] Lepoids last scene, all the resources of scenery, action. The "Pas de Corbeille," comprising all the *sylphides*, is extremely graceful; and the two pretty children, Julienne and Lamoureux, dancing amid the flower baskets, give to it a most delightful effect. These and the "Pas Symbolique," in the first *tableau* described by us in our last week's notice—are the most remarkable choral dances if we may so call them of the ballet. The "Pas de Chiboone" formed a most brilliant finale, full of fanciful grace. In the dance, not only the feet, but the hands, the arms, the whole person, take a part; and, together, give the character to the dance; and, therefore, it is admirably suited to Cerito, one of whose great merits is that her head and every gesture always correspond to the movements of her feet.

All the performers in this ballet are deserving of the highest praise. Although we may regret that Perrot has no saltatory feats to perform, every one must be [illegible] with the admirable manner in which he directs the general evolutions, and does a character to which, in a ballet, it must have been difficult to impart much effect—that of *Pedlodon*. St Leon, in the last tableau, dances most gracefully and with great effect of his co-operation in the "Pas de Nuit" is excellent. As for Louise Taglioni, she improves daily. She is rapidly advancing towards the highest rank of her art, and the thunders of applause with which her *pas seul* is hailed every encored, testify to the position she already holds in the favour of the public.

We must not quit the subject of the ballet without alluding to one of the most striking scenes it contains that where, on the scene of the pavilion being drawn up, the sleeping travellers are disclosed to view, while the morning sun illuminates the picture.

We have now spent more than our wonted space on the description of the ballet; but the lyrical performances of the week have been no less objects of interest. On Saturday, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Castelan and Tamberlik in the principal parts, "Lucrezia Borgia;" and on Thursday, "I Puritani," delighted the ears of every lover of melody. Time failing us to do justice to all these, we must specially remark on the improvement in Mario so visible in the part of *Gennaro*. We have heard the charming air, "Di pescator ignobile," given with more real feeling and exquisite taste and at the same time he gave it with perfect simplicity, not thought it necessary to make a single change or *fioriture*, except the usual cadenza. We did not, however, admire the introduction immediately after this air of the duo from "Adelia," "Nelle tue braccie vivere"—an indifferent *morceau* of one of Donizetti's poorest operas. It is rarely that we approve of Mario's introductions, and in this instance it was quite out of place. Far more felicitous was the introduction of "Dolce Venezia," a composition of Alari's, in the last act—this air being admirably suited to develop the resources of Mario's voice.

We must not omit to remark the exquisite taste of our tenor's costume in this opera. In respect of dress, he is marvelled except by Formasari, but on this occasion there was more than the usual *recherché*, and it developed the manly and graceful figure of Mario. In fact the costumes in this opera was very well executed by Brambilla, and she gave the pretty drinking song "Il segreto per esser felice" with much spirit.

Scarcely at any time in the recollection of the present race of play-goers, have the theatres been doing so badly. Although the entertainments, at all of them, are certainly above the average degree of merit, yet the attendances, at first price, are scanty, even in the upper tiers, usually devoted to the free-list and and, at no time during the evening, are the benches anywhere more than [illegible] ed. There are general rumours abroad, of premature terminations to the season: and, at Drury Lane and the Surrey Theatres, these appear likely to be realised.

Of course, the cause of all this is the continued lovely weather; which, whilst it is rendering the place of the theatrical treasurer almost a sinecure, is going high towards making the fortunes of the proprietors of the *al fresco* resorts for the amusement-seekers. Vauxhall, the Surrey Gardens, and Cremorne, are crowded almost every evening: and a person standing on any of the bridges, will see by the balloons travelling about, and fireworks going up in all direct ons, will the swarming steamboats setting their way up and down the river, that the masses are all for out-of-door revelry.

Writing this, as we do, in the middle of the week, we have some hopes that our climate is about to be rescued from the oblo[illegible] The joke of "the summer having [illegible] walk" [illegible] year, and the fears entertained, by observant meteorologists, that, in the course of a few seasons, we should make hay in January, and burn the Yule log and play at snowballing in Midsummer Day, must have been quite dispelled. In fact, for the last twenty years, we have been thinking that the old poets, in their rhapsodies about May and June, did not altogether romance as strongly as we always imagined they did.

It is certainly very hot. Unshaded pavements glow even through the soles of boots: stucco[illegible], in wind w boxes, gradually forms a *hortus siccus*; and, in retired streets, the houses appear to be inhabited only by hard-working pianos, when sound through the open windows all day long. Boys cluster round the *depôts* of the Welham Lake ice, as though they thought the mere sight of the large crystal blocks would cool them; and there appears a chance of Welham Lake itself sharing the fate of the rivers during the progress of the army of Xerxes, and being entirely sucked away by sherry coblers. Here no concert audiences, seen from on high, present nothing to the view but a sea of agitated fans, and ladies are borne out fainting at six o'clock P.M., when they are not half over; and people begin to think that the voyages to the North Pole, cannot have been such hardships after all; and engaged couples long for love, and a cottage on a glacier. Steam-boat engineers, and cooks in large families, have excite our commiseration; and the man who passes the greater portion of his life at the bottom of the tank at the Polytechnic Institution, our envy. Nobody thinks of any more evening parties, although all the doors are removed for strained muslin, and all the thorough drafts that can be secured, are engaged for the evening at any sacrifice. Nobody any longer takes out-of-town walks because it is fine; and, to return to our subject, which these speculations upon "the prevailing epidemic," as we may reasonably term the heat, have entirely turned our thoughts from—nobody appears desirous of going into a theatre.

Yet the managements are not idle. The Cushmans have returned to the HAYMARKET, where, also, a new three-act piece is in preparation. The speedy advent of Madame Rachel is announced by Mr. Mitchell, at the ROYAL ADELPHI, and that spirited *impresario* always keeps his word; and Mr. R. B. Peake has a romantic drama in rehearsal at the ADELPHI. The LYCEUM announces the last three nights of "Robin Hood;" so we suppose some striking novelty is ready to take its place; and the speedy re-appearance of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews may be looked for at the PRINCESS'.

The Gardens above spoken of have seriously injured the transpontine theatres, as a chance visit to any of them will directly show. The water-piece at the SURREY has been withdrawn—albeit we conceive that an immense number of fountains on the stage would be the most refreshing things people could look at this weather—and a blood-heat melodrama, "The Ravens of Orleans," has been put up in its place. Even Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews do not attract. The audience are most considerate in their applause, when they are in the house, and nothing can go better than "The Swiss Cottage," "The Welsh Girl," and other of the most favourite pieces from the *répertoire* of these clever artists; but the main difficulty appears to be to lure the play-goers into the house.

ASTLEY'S appears in a similar predicament; and the counter-attraction of Tourniaire's excellent equestrian *corps* at Vauxhall may still further operate against the interests of this house. And yet the present piece of the "Sikh Invasion" is one of the best things of the kind we have seen here during Mr. Batty's management. There is a greater share of probability in the construction than is ordinarily the case in representations of our foreign victories, and the groupings and evolutions are arranged with some artistic taste The language, for an equestrian piece, is of a superior kind; and, what is a greater novelty than anything, there is not a comic Irishman in the cast, a character without whose aid, as we have always learned from the Astley drama, not one of our victories anywhere could ever have been gained. All the accessories are carefully placed on the stage; and the correctness of much of the detail may be attributed to the fact that the piece was compiled for the theatre by a gentleman thoroughly intimate with the scenes and manners, the use of which permitting, to enjoy a long run. We think a little change would be desirable in the Scenes in the Circle. The [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] variety; the invention requires as much taxing to produce new effects in the arena as on the stage. The Blue General Tom Thumb finished the entertainments with the burlesque of "Jack and the Beanstalk," in the course of which, about six boards, he seems even smaller than ever. His Polka, which we take to be an introduction since he appeared at the Lyceum, was uproariously applauded. An arrangement respecting fees to the box-keepers at this theatre, as well as at the Surrey, deserves to be generally adopted.

LITERATURE.

FRENCH DOMESTIC COOKERY, COMBINING ELEGANCE WITH ECONOMY. Bogue.

"Thirty years' extended intercourse with the Continent," says the Editor of this work, has, unquestionably introduced great changes in English cookery; but, these benefits have been diminished by the popular error as to the relative cost of French and English cookery." The preparation of this volume will, we should say, disabuse the latter mind of this false impression: it is, states the Preface, an adapted translation, of the "Mrs. Randell" of France—the "*Cuisinière de la Campagne et de la Ville*," which, throughout France, enjoys a circulation co extensive with that of the celebrated "Domestic Cookery, by a Lady," in England. The French Work has reached its thirtieth edition, extending to upwards of 80,000 copies, and is to be found in nearly every affable-class house in France. Of the new English Cookery being most expensive, economy is a recommendation of the French kitchen: it is the best cookery, and that is the cheapest; for, as sensibly observed by Ude, "by good cookery, we make the most of every thing; by bad cookery, the least."

The present volume is stated to be "an adapted translation" from the French work: it contains some 1200 receipts, chiefly in French cookery; but, with a considerable infusion of the German, Polish, Spanish, and Italian kitchens. A single glance at the [illegible] of the work will reveal the reader of the great number of articles employed in foreign cookery as compared with that of the native kitchen: and, when we add, as a joint of meat is "pitchforked" into a saucepan of water, set upon the fire, and thenceforth *cooked*: in France, on the contrary, it is not so much of a *lenteur alter affaire*, and this plain boiling of the cookery of savage Britain" the most eminent writers on dietetics have proved food so cooked to be wholesome, and palatable in proportion as it protects the appetite against the disadvantageous monotony of plain food.

Besides the Receipts for Cookery, this work describes "Culinary Implements and Processes, new or little used," illustrated by several engravings of the articles recommended, as new stoves, ovens, &c.: there is also, a chapter on "The Arrangements of the Table," which contains some economical and tasteful hints: that for making a *plateau*, as in France, is at once cheap and ingenious, and more effective than when of the "pressed metals." There are, likewise, chapters of Domestic Receipts, which scarcely come into the cook's category; and of the Management of French Wines in the cellar, and their Service at Table.

Altogether, this work deserves encouragement: it must be considered as a *novelty* among cookery-books; and, as this desirable quality is to be attained, not by any increased outlay, but rather by economy of present materials, the book is certainly, an advance for the "cooking and" [illegible] here is also, a chapter of Invalid Cookery, which, if carefully studied by the sick-nurse, may, undoubtedly, much information which will be acceptable to persons of adult years. The book appears to be admirably adapted for education at home

THE BEE-KEEPER'S MANUAL. By HENRY TAYLOR. Groombridge and Sons.

The sale of two large impressions of this really practical work proves the interest taken in the wonderful economy of the Honey-bee, its management, and [illegible] plete preservation. The author, though an amateur bee-keeper in the main, [illegible] practical utility, and strips the subject of many errors and prejudices, which are too apt to be engrafted upon stores of natural wonder. In this little volume every page of the Bee is manly described, and illustrated with wood-cuts of the several combs and fittings. Indeed, it would scarcely be possible to produce upon the subject a work of more direct utility.

A MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By the Rev. C. J. SMITH, M.A. Cleaver This little work is intended for the use of the Classical and the Upper Classes in Parochial Schools. The compiler has taken the principles in general from Dr. Russell's excellent "English Etymology and Syntax," a work of Edgeworth Practical Education, and strips the subject of many errors and prejudices, which are too apt to be engrafted upon stores of natural wonder. In this little volume every page of the Bee is manly described, and illustrated with wood-cuts of the several combs and fittings. Indeed, it would scarcely be possible to produce upon the subject a work of more direct utility.

STEPS TO KNOWLEDGE; OR, CYCLOPÆDIA FOR YOUTH. By MRS. BOLTANE. Darton.

These "Steps" are in the catechetical form, which the title-page would scarcely lead the reader to expect. It aims at giving Familiar Explanations of Things we see, hear, and read of," more especially Natural Objects, and the Discoveries and Inventions of Science and Art. Such a work is not to be judged by its title-page: it is by no means an easy matter to produce an unexceptionable book of the class, so as correctly to combine the practical with the instructive. In the many Pamphlets, Questions and Answers of the Juvenile Library, there is, also, a chapter of "Things to be Remembered," which, undoubtedly, much information which will be acceptable to persons of adult years. The book appears to be admirably adapted for education at home

THE CHILD'S FIRST STEP TO SCOTTISH HISTORY. By ANNE RODWELL. Simpkin.

A neatly-executed *précis* of the History of Scotland, intended as a companion to the Authoress' little History of England. The framework is—Mamma reads aloud the story, and Arthur and Jane occasionally ask questions, somewhat too clever for children, as usual in such cases; but tending to give the little book an air of domestic familiarity calculated to impress the tender minds of children. The work is liberally illustrated with wood-cuts.

OPENING OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY.

THE COLCHESTER STATION.

THIS line, which extends from Colchester to Ipswich, (17 miles,) was opened on the 11th instant, by the Directors and their friends, with the usual ceremonies on such occasions.

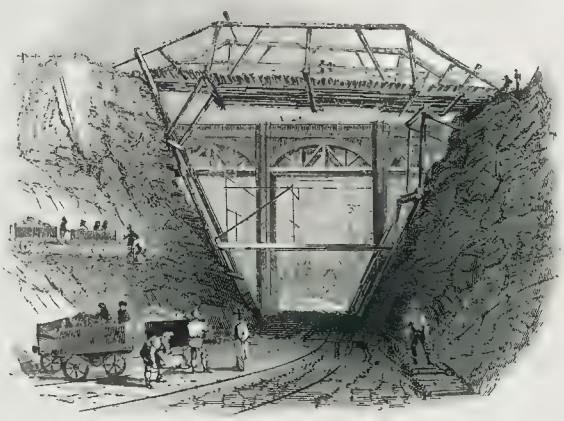
At half-past ten o'clock, a train started from Ipswich, conveying Mr. J. C. Cobbold, the Chairman of the Eastern Union, and most of the Directors, with many shareholders and residents in Ipswich, to Colchester. Here they were met by a special train from London, which brought Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., Chairman of the Eastern Counties; Capt. Gladstone, M.P.; Mr. J Locke, the Engineer; and a large body of the friends and supporters of the new line. The two trains were then quickly united, and, propelled by two powerful engines belonging to the Eastern Union Company, soon reached Ipswich, where they were welcomed with all sorts of joy from an immense concourse. The terminus here has been remarkably well chosen as to its locality: it stands on a most beautiful spot, close to the town, environed by rural scenery, and commanding a fine view of the river Orwell and the adjacent country. Here the joint-trains were welcomed by a host of ladies, located in a handsome stand, built for their special accommodation. Guns were fired, bells were rung, and all was rejoicing at the advent of good friends. The company then walked into the grounds of Mr. C. F. Gower, bordering on the river Orwell, who most kindly lent them for the occasion. Here an excellent luncheon was set out by the Directors, which proved duly attractive. The little steamer, the *River Queen*, was moored alongside the garden, and was soon filled with a party, including the two Chairmen, who had made a trip to Harwich.

At five o'clock, some 200 gentlemen dined at the assembly rooms Mr. C. Cobbold in the chair, supported on his right by the Mayor of Ipswich, the Mayor of Norwich, Lord Rendlesham, &c.; on his left by Mr. G. Hudson, Capt. Gladstone, M.P., Rev. – De Grey, &c. After the usual toasts, Mr Cobbold proposed the health of Mr G. Hudson, and said that whatever differences had existed between the Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Railways, he hoped that they would now be forgotten by all. Mr. Hudson, in returning thanks, assured Mr. Cobbold that he would promote the joint interests of the two railways The dinner was highly relished: the supply of champagne being ever abundant, some "railway" songs, written for the occasion, created much mirth. One song proclaimed that directors liked "perfect flats to work upon"—a joke received with tumults of laughter—and a hope expressed that Hudson's land would extend as far as Hudson's river, seemed to tickle the fancy and illume the English face of the great "king" exceedingly.

Meanwhile, the amusement of the people was not forgotten. At about half past six in the evening, Mr. Green, the veteran aeronaut, made a splendid ascent in his Albion balloon, from the old Ipswich Grammar School playground, to the delight of thousands of spectators. After remaining for some time almost stationary over the town, the balloon took an easterly direction, and the descent was safely effected at Bucklesham. At ten o'clock, a magnificent display of fireworks took place on the floating dock. At the same hour, a special train was in readiness to convey the Londoners back, and at one o'clock, A.M., they were received at the Shoreditch terminus with shouts by the whole army of guards and porters belonging to the Eastern Counties.

The principal engineer of this newly-opened line is Mr. Locke, who, at the dinner, acknowledged himself to have been greatly assisted by Mr. Bruff, in the details of the works. They are admirably executed throughout; and the construction of the line has not cost £300,000; although it was estimated at £500,000.

We have engraved three of the most important works on the line. First is the Colchester Station, a handsome pile, in the Italian style. Next is a noble bridge erected over the deepest part of the cut near Brantham, and consisting of five arches, each of 30 feet span. The third view is taken on the Suffolk side of the Ouse, or Manningtree River, which forms the boundary of the counties of Essex and Suffolk. The bridges are called the Catwade Bridges.



BRANTHAM BRIDGE AND CUTTING.

VIGNETTES OF WATERLOO.

LA HAYE SAINTE.

A few months since, one of our metropolitan Artists—a distinguished Member of one of the Societies of Painters in Water Colours—made the excursion from Brussels to Waterloo; and, while on *the Field*, sketched these very interesting memorials of his visit. Such was the origin of the annexed Illustrations; and it will, doubtless, bespeak the Reader's confidence in their picturesque authenticity.

First is the "Farm of La Haye Sainte," about half-way down in the hollow which separated the two armies, and in which the most bloody combats took place, close to the roadside on the right. A terrible carnage took place in the house and garden, and the building was riddled with shot. Close to the house is shown the grave of Shaw, the valorous Life-guardsman; and not far off, a heap of the bodies of men, intermixed with horses, were buried in one common grave. Near this spot, too, Picton was killed, and Ponsonby wounded: one of the attacks against the English was led by Ney in person; four Scotch regiments were engaged in this part of the fight:

WALL AROUND THE CHATEAU OF HOUGOUMONT, WITH THE ROUGH LOOP-HOLES MADE BY THE BRITISH.

La Haye, bear witness! sacred is its height,
And sacred is it truly from that day:
For never braver blood was spent in fight
Than Briton here hath mingled with the clay.
Set where thou wilt thy foot, thou scarce can'st tread
Here on a spot unhallowed by the dead.
Here was it that the Highlanders withstood
The tide of hostile power, received its weight
With resolute strength, and stemm'd and turned the flood;
And fitly here, as in that Grecian strait,
The funeral stone might say—Go, traveller, tell
Scotland, that in our duty here we fell.

Three of our Illustrations are views of the "Château of Hougoumont, or Goumont, about three-quarters of a mile from La Haye Sainte, and decidedly the most interesting spot in the Field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. In Murray's excellent *Handbook*, the place is thus minutely described:

"It was an old-fashioned Flemish château, with walled gardens and farm offices attached to it. Had these buildings been formed for a fortress to resist the kind of assault which they endured, they could scarcely have possessed greater advantages; being surrounded on all sides by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which the garrison, if it may be so called, directed the fire of their musketry. But, notwithstanding its strength, so furious were the attacks, and so disproportionably

SHRINE ON THE FIELD.

great the number of assailants, that it could not possibly have held out, but for the bravery of the troops by whom it was maintained. The orchard and garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the enclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers, and almost gutted by the flames, was bravely and judiciously maintained to the very last by the Coldstream Guards.

Toward the grove the wall with musket holes
Is pierced: our soldiers here their station held
Against the foe, and many were the souls
Then from their fleshy tenements expell'd.
Six hundred Frenchmen here have been burnt alive by,
And underneath one mound their bones and ashes lie.

"At the beginning of the battle, the house stood in the centre of a wood; but the trees were so mutilated by cannon shot during the action, that few remained, and these have since been grubbed up. The old house, however, still exhibits a shattered and patched-up appearance; and the walls of the orchard retain the loopholes formed by the English, who, by this means, converted them into a sort of battery: whilst on the cubicle they present a broken surface crumbling to the touch, from the effect of the French musketry so long and vainly directed against them. 'The Belgian yeoman's garden wall was the safeguard of Europe, whose destinies hung on the possession of this house.' In the little chapel is shown a crucifix, saved (as the peasants say) by miracle from the flames, which, after destroying all about it, stopped on reaching the foot of the cross. The autographs of Byron, Southey, and Wordsworth, were once to be discovered among the names which cover the walls."

The other illustrations show memorials to the slain: one of them the Obelisk raised in honour of the Hanoverian officers of the German Legion, who fell on the spot.

One-and-thirty years have rolled away since this mighty conflict: and, although it is now regarded by Englishmen with a far different feeling to that in which it was once visited, it is beginning to assume "that undefinable but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot."

Yes! Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still in story and in song,
In many an age remembered long,
Shall live the towers of Hougoumont
And Fields of Waterloo.

A Correspondent, imbued with generous sympathy, has penned the following lines on this (Thursday) the Anniversary:

HANOVERIAN OBELISK.

THE WATERLOO OF PEACE.—JUNE, 1846.

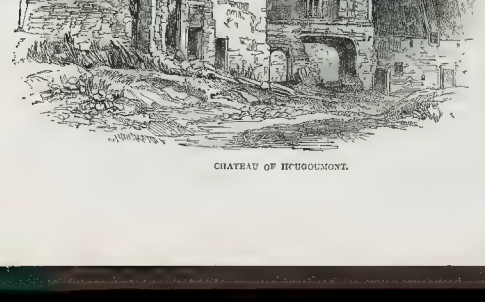
"Time, the Avenger! on this morn
What see'st thou?
Scowls Moloch on the yellowing corn,
With baleful brow?
Cheers he the roaring squadrons on,
'Gainst Ligny, Quat' Bras, Mount St. John?
Or, hurling 'gainst old Goumont's wall,
The bristling bayonet, crushing ball,
Shouts 'Vive Napoleon!'"

"Those days are gone!"
Responds old Time,
"The sun hath shone
Which blazon'd crime.
Acclaimas shall cease!
A nobler field has England won,
Than ever conqu'ror gazed upon,
The Waterloo of Peace!"

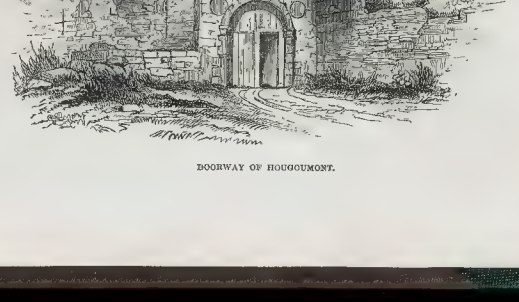
"Yet, Time! those were—'Three Glorious Days'
At Waterloo—
When through the battle's crimson haze,
Gaul's Eagle flew!"

"I saw them ravening for their prey,
When charged the brave, led on by Ney,
'*Le Brave des Braves*,' when nobly fell
Thousands beneath the shot and shell
Mowing their murderous way.
I saw them, too,
Those Eagles dire,
When they withdrew
From England's ire,
Shrieking at war's caprice! ...
But soars the Tricolor again,
Its Three most Glorious Days attain,
A Waterloo of Peace."

"Time, the Instructor! which be ours,
'The Glorious Three,'
When civil triumph wreath, the flow'rs
Of Liberty?"....



CHATEAU OF HOUGOUMONT.



DOORWAY OF HOUGOUMONT.

"The F[illegible]st Day beamed in '29,
When S[illegible]avery (of the soul divine!) [illegible]
Fled, fled for ever, from these shores,
Where the free s[illegible]rit now adores
God without fear or fine!
I saw the brave
In yon green Isle
Suffer, like slave,
A stigma vile,
Till Conscience gain'd release.
'Twas there Religious Freedom bound
Her brow with palm — with olive crown'd—
The Waterloo of Peace!"

"When was the Second Day, Old Time
That Peace arose,
Victorious, in her arms sublime,
O'er Freedom's foes?"

"It came, long struggling through the storm,
Which roar'd around the barque Reform,
It came, when Albion, in her might,
Flung from her breast Corruption's blight
The Constitution's worm!
And that day's close
Was doubly bless'd:
Then ceas'd the woes
Of slaves, oppress'd
Worse than in Rome or Greece.
It bade the Negro's soul rejoice,
And hallow, with exulting voice,
The Waterloo of Peace!"

"Time, the Emancipator! when
Beamed Day the Third
When triumphed England's citizen
O'er laws absurd?"

"That day arose when famine pale
Wildly invoked the friendly sail,
Whose colours bore '*Free Trade and Barter*
O'er all the world, boon Nature's Charter'
That Charter shall [illegible]
The day, though co[illegible],
Is not yet past;
By clouds of gloom
'Tis overca[illegible],
And muttering threats increase.
Yet fear not! Ere the set of sun
The wreath of Ceres shall be won —
The Waterloo of Peace!"

"Time! lovest thou yon hoary chief,
Whose civic crown
May well eclipse the brightest leaf
Of war's renown?"

"Love him! I love to shield his life
Who shrinks from frat[illegible]al strife;
Prizing his countr[illegible] above
Private and party ties. I love
That chief with wisdom ri[illegible]
Proud is his name
On battle-field;
But his *great* fame
By Peace is seal'd.
Etern[illegible]l be its lease!
[illegible] [illegible]a[illegible]," exclaimed Old Time,
"From age to age—from clime to clime
The Waterloo of Peace!"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ma[illegible] [illegible] elder we will call him, to mark the distinction between him and his son, as we are wont to distinguish the two Pitts—used to introduce into one of his "At Homes" the story of an ancient Cockney that formed an item in a water-party, once upon a time, to Richmond. The old gentleman, who at Battersea looked anything but comfortable, by the time Kew-bridge was doubled appeared the very picture of despair. "Why don't you enjoy yourself, old Vinegar?" cried one of the company, with pleasure oozing out of every pore; "why don't you enjoy yourself, as I do? why aint you happy, old Never-smile?" "Oh, it's all very fine for you to talk," answered the antique citizen; "mighty fine for you to talk about being happy; but you would not enjoy yourself so *very* much I dare say, if, like me, *you was setting among the knives and forks.*" This is *apropos* to the sports and pastimes of [illegible] [illegible] grace, enacted in relation to some of them, under a temperat[illegible]e of 1[illegible] It is impossible to write of such things without falling into a profuse perspiration. A reporter, who furnished the account of a pedestrian match which came off on Monday afternoon, (peradventure a lean and hungry penny-a-liner), could not choose but express himself thus:—"The announcement that t[illegible] three first walkers in England had engaged to compete in a ten mile match for a Cup of £25 value and other emoluments, might have alone been expected to assemble a numerous gathering of people on a fine Monday in June: bu[illegible] such 'tall walking' as it was this day our sweltering lot to time, be[illegible] a scor[illegible]ing sun, was 'passing strange'—'twas wonderful." If he had added more of the quotation, nobody would have gainsayed him. A salamander, by name Westhall, won—doing the last mile of the ten like a rocket—the entire distance in an hour and twenty-six minutes. Of the performance, our reporter-pyrotechnist thus philosophises:—"When we [illegible]der the groun[illegible] walked on—sun-li[illegible] turf—and the tropical heat of the day, [illegible] this to have been an unmatched achievement"—and so it was—"'twas pitiful; 'twas wondrous pitiful." One don't feel so much for the rowing victims, because they might have plunged into a Christian element if they pleased. Thus, the Cambridge University scorpions, that rowed on the same afternoon, had the option of not being "girt by fire." The Guys ran their match in a characteristic manner; their master, Mister Fawkes, is fond of hot work.

This last brace of words brings vividly before us the scene of our own recent fiery ordeal—the gala on Moulsely Hurst. They call it Hampton Races, probably on the principle that the master of the ceremonies to the rails in the Haymarket told Tom Hood they called him the waterman "because he opened the coach doors." We don't say there was not any racing at that popular meeting—on the contrary, we saw something which they assured us was "The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes," but, as there was a stockade of "knock-'em-downs" between the course and the spot on which we stood, we had but an indifferent view of the horses and their riders. Indeed, instead of surrendering ourself to a review of the cavalry, we turned to a nobler investigation—"the proper study of mankind"—(and woman, of course).

In all its allocations the human race has some peculiarity; at Hampton, the chief feature of its idiosyncracy is that its whole business appeared to be to acquire a thirst by eating gingerbread, which shall be slaked by drinking ginger beer; not but what a handsome amount of drought was created by means of natural evaporation (some people use a more vulgar word to express the process), which we were assured by one of Barclay and Perkins's dray men had alread[illegible] dried up every trace of moisture in his master's cellars from XXX to swipes inclu[illegible].

[illegible] there were four races at the Hurst; and three on Thursd[illegible]y. The two first shall serve as samples of the whole. The sports opened with "A Go[illegible] of 36 *sovs in specie*"—an Irish cup we suppose; followed by the aforesaid "Surrey and Middlesex Stakes," with 50 sovs added by the proprietors, and "the winner to pay 20 sovs towards the expenses of the course." Now, seeing these 20 sovs would go into the pocket out of which the 50 sovs "added" would come, why they couldn't state that 30 sovs would be added, is puzzling to common-place people. Hampton is poetically said to be compressed into two days; the proper way to put it would be to say it has been *reduced* a day.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The little time that the Ascot settling left for business on future events, was made the most of, the last half hour having enabled us to draw up the following price current:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

6 to 1 agst Lucy (t)	12 to 1 agst Mentor (t)	15 to 1 agst Curiosity (t)
10 to 1 —— Fair Star (t)	14 to 1 —— Glossy (t)	15 to 1 —— Roper's Daughter (t)
10 to 1 —— Winesour	14 to 1 —— Dolo (t)	
12 to 1 —— Sheraton (t)	14 to 1 —— Telemachus (t)	25 to 1 —— Red Robin (t)

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	7 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	10 to 1 agst Fancy Boy
	8 to 1 —— Pyrrhus the First	16 to 1 —— C[illegible]

DERBY.

40 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	50 to 1 agst Old Port colt (t)	50 to 1 agst Epirote (t)
40 to 1 —— Sister to Cobweb colt (t)	50 to 1 —— Crozier (t)	50 to 1 —— Lanedale (t)
	50 to 1 —— Cassandra colt (t)	50 to 1 —— Bingham (t)

THURSDAY.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

5 to 1 agst Lucy (t)	32 to 1 agst Dolo (t)	16 to 1 agst The Druid (t)
7 to 1 —— Winesour (t)	12 to 1 —— Telemachus (t)	

ST. LEGER.		DERBY, 1847.
400 to 100 agst Dawson's lot (t)	7 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First, and 8 to 1 agst Brocardo. Taken in one bet	5000 to 60 agst Kiss colt (t)
7½ to 1 —— Brocardo (t)		
[illegible] 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes		

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The racing commenced punctually at the time advertised, with

The Gold Cup, of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.
Mr. Dockeray's Lady Charlotte .. .. .. (Wakefield) 1
Mr. Parr's Vitula .. .. (T. Parr) 2

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 20 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's Jenny Wren .. .. (Duffil) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Marquis of Conyngham .. (W. [illegible]) 2

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, with 25 sovs added.
Mr. P. Rolt's Solace .. .. (Owner) 1
Mr. T. Rolt's Alexa .. .. (Owner) 2

THURSDAY.

The Hurst Cup of 30 sovs in specie, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats.
Titbit 1
S[illegible]cand 2
Five started.

SUTTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Sutton Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.
Lord Caledon's gr f by Simoom out of Pergama .. (Denman) 1
Mr. R. Peel's Credential 2

The Birmingham Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 200 added.
Mr. John Spittle's Brother to Sir Henry, 3 yrs .. .. (Prince) 1
Mr [illegible] M[illegible]stery, 4 yrs .. .. [illegible] 2

The Stand Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 30 added. Heats.
Mr. T. Parr's Dulcet, 4 yrs .. .. .. (Parr) 1
Mr. Tempest's T'Auld Squire, 5 yrs 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Windley Pool Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.
Mr. Flintoff's Princess Royal .. .. .. (Owner) 1
Mr. M. Ongley's Roderick 2

[illegible]cap of 5 sovs each, and a Cup added. Heats.
Mr. Tempest's T'Auld Squire .. .. .. (Frost) 1
Mr. Flintoff's Princess Royal 2

CRICKET. The grand match between the Marylebone Club and Ground *v.* the Northern Counties, commenced at "Lord's Ground" on Monday, and was on [illegible] resumed, and brought to a conclusion that afternoon. The following is the score:—Marylebone Club, 160. Northern Counties, 92. Marylebone thus won by 68 runs. In the first innings of the Northern Counties there were but 18 runs scored off Hillyer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—We have to report the arrival of a very limited supply of English wheat up to our market this week. The few parcels that have appeared on sale [illegible] Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—was in moderate request, at very full prices. [illegible] to the continuance of dry weather the sale for barley was firm, and previous rates were well supported. Superfine malt was quite as dear, but other kinds were neglected. [illegible] of beans and peas. [illegible]

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 59s; ditto white, 62s to 65s; Norfolk and Suf[illegible] ditto white, 48s to 57s; rye, [illegible]s to [illegible]s; grinding barley, —s to [illegible]s, dis[illegible] [illegible] white, 24s to 29s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto old, 35s to 36s; grey peas, 32s to 35s; maple, 32s to 35s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 43s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 53s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free [illegible] oats, brew, [illegible]s to —s; ditto feed, [illegible]s to [illegible]s; beans, —s to —s; peas, [illegible]s to [illegible]s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s; Baltic, 29s to [illegible]s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little has been doing in linseed since our last that prices have ruled almost nominal. In all other seeds exceedingly little is passing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 51s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 11s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 5s to £8 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 5s per ton. Canary, 46s to 48s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 7½d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 52s 0d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 32s 4d; b[illegible]

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 54s 7d; barley, 28s 6d; oats, 23s 8d; rye, 33s 2d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 34s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 9s; oats, 5s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 7s 6d, [illegible]

Tea.—Upwards of 40,000 packages of tea have been submitted to public competition this week. As the attendance of buyers has been small, the biddings have been very inactive, and previous quotations have been with difficulty supported. Privately, next to nothing is doing.

Sugar.—[illegible] the quotations have advanced quite 6d per cwt. Refined goods steady, at 68s 6d to [illegible]

[illegible] 78s to 82s, and the inferior qualities 64s to 76s per cwt. In Irish butters so little is doing that the quotations are almost nominal. Small parcels are reported at 76s to 80s landed. On board, or for future delivery, next to nothing is passing. English butter firm, at 84s to 90s for Dorset, [illegible] further advance of 1s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, landed, 53s to 56s; heavy, 48s to 50s; prime sizeable Limerick, 52s to 54s, and heavy, 48s to 50s per cwt. For forward delivery 1s to 2s per cwt more money has been paid. Bale and tierce middles steady, at very full prices. Hams, the supply of which is small, command an advance of from 3s to 4s per cwt—prime small Irish selling at 66s to 70s. Lard firm, at full prices. All other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Oils.—This market continues in a very inactive state, at about previous quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 5s to £5 15s; oat straw, £1 10s to £1 12s; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. A few loads of *new* meadow hay have found buyers, at from £2 5s to £3 7s per load.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts received this week being of a by far more favourable character than of late, the demand here for all kinds of hops is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. The duty is backed as high as £120,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 15s to £9 0s; Weald of Kent ditto, £5 10s to £7 0s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £7 0s.

Coals (Friday).—[illegible] Tanfield Moor, 15s; [illegible] 14s 3d; [illegible] Lambton, 14s 9d, and Stewart's, 15s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer here to-day being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the beef trade was heavy, at barely Monday's reduced [illegible] There were in the market 150 oxen and cows, 300 sheep, and 25 lambs from Holland, [illegible] Prussia, and 220 Scots from Scotland. With sheep we were well supplied; [illegible] same remark may be applied to calves. Pigs a dull sale, at our quotations. Milch cows [illegible] off slowly, at from £16 to £18 10s each.

[illegible] 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. Suckling calves, 18s to 29s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 751; cows, 150; sheep and lambs, 15,000; calves, 833; pigs, 300.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull trade here to-day, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 2d. ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news, on Monday, of the defeat of the Mexican army by the Americans, at first produced a slight decline in Consols, but more firmness prevailed afterwards, and the last price was 95⅞ for the opening. This price has been improved on, from all fear of the Corn Bill passing the House of Lords having perfectly subsided after the last majority. The advance in prices would have been very decided but for the general dread that exists in consequence of the number of railway bills still daily passing the Legislature. The Market, therefore, towards the close of the week [illegible] Consols [illegible] ness, 95⅝ to ¾ for the opening in July. Exchequer Bills have scarcely been dealt in, and close at 11 to 16 premium. Reduced Three per Cents are 95⅝. New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 96⅞ to 97⅛, and Long Annuities, 10¼.

The principal operations in the Foreign Market during the week have been confined to Mexican and Portuguese stock. The half-monthly settlement, on Tuesday, passed off without difficulty; business during the account having been very limited. Mexican did not recede, on the arrival of the American news, to the extent anticipated, some [illegible] completed at 28 and 27½. Since then, the fluctuations have been trifling, and the amount of transactions on the most limited scale. The closing quotations are, nominally, 28 for the active stock; the deferred, 16¼; debentures, 16⅝. The last intelligence from Lisbon was of a character to induce a belief in the speedy restoration of tranquillity, and a consequent advance immediately occurred in the price of the stock. The price marked on Monday was 48⅞. The closing quotation is 50⅞ to 51. The Market, with these exceptions, has been very inanimate, and the closing prices annexed must be regarded as little better than nominal:—Chilian Bonds, 50; Mexican Bonds, 28; Ditto, Deferred, 16¼; Ditto, Debentures, 15⅞; Portuguese Four per Cent, 50⅞; Ditto for the Account, 50⅞; Russian Bonds, 109⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 60; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, [illegible]

Much amusement has been created in the Share Market, by a circular calling a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Government to advance 10 per cent. upon every 20 per cent. paid up, to complete the Irish lines. All the Irish members, and any one possessing influence likely to aid in the attempt, are earnestly called upon to co-operate. That it would not be a bad scheme for the present holders of scrip, there can be no doubt; as the Government, guaranteeing the payment of the calls, would soon place the stock at a premium, and the original holders would [illegible] unsaleable, but entailing repeated expense in the shape of calls. The affair is, however, treated as an absurdity, no reason existing for English lines not having the same privilege accorded to them, if once yielded to Irish, and to do both would be a perfect impracticability. With regard to the business of the market generally, it continues very limited; but no reduction is made to buyers in the *bonâ fide* dividend paying lines. Eastern Counties have advanced nearly £1 per share, and Great Westerns are firm upon the Government decision on the gauges. The closing prices of the shares most dealt in will be seen below:—Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, ¾ dis; Buckinghamshire, ⅝ dis; Caledonian, 10¾; D[illegible] sion, 1; Chester and Holyhead, 20⅛. Derby and Crewe, 6½; Direct [illegible] 1⅞; Eastern Counties, 24½; Ditto, New, 7⅞ p; Do., Perpet., 5 per [illegible], ⅝ p, Ditto, York Extension, 1⅝; Eastern Union —, Ditto Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, 8¾; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c. ⅞ dis; Great North of England, [illegible]; Ditto, New, 14½; Great Western, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16¾; Hull and Selby —; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 35⅞, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, 1¼; Leicester and Bedford, ¼ dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., ⅞ dis.; London and Birmingham, 226; London and Blackwall, 8; London and Croydon, 22⅞; London and South Western, 77½; Ditto New, 25¼; London and York, 2; Ditto Half Shares, 1⅞; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1⅝; Lynn and Ely, 12⅞; Manchester and Leeds Extension, 2⅛ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham Quarter Shares (B), 13¾; Ditto Quarter Shares (C), 9½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, ¾ pm.; Manchester and Southampton, 1⅛; Midland, 150; Ditto, New, 31¾; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 45½; Ditto, New, 9⅞; Newcastle and Berwick, 25; Norfolk, 25¾; North British, 30; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Carlisle Extension, 1⅞; Northern and Eastern, 75; North Kent and Direct Dover, 1⅛; North Staffordshire, 3⅞ pm.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8¾; Portsmouth Direct, 3½; Scottish Central, 15⅞; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 2⅞; Shropshire Union, 1⅝ dis.; South Eastern and Dover, —; South Eastern and Dover, New (do. £.5), 2⅞; South Wales, 1½; Welsh Midland, 1¼; West Riding Union, 2⅛ p; York and North Midland, Scarborough Branch, 48½; Ditto, Extension, 33¾, Do. East and West Riding Extension, 1⅛; Barbadoes, ⅝, Boulogne and Amiens, 11⅛; Dutch Rhenish, 7⅞; East Indian, ⅞; Italian and Austrian, 1⅝; Louvain and Jemeppe, 1½ xd, Luxembourg, 2; Northern of France Constituted, 14⅛; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 6¾; Paris and Strasbourg Constituted, 4⅞; Sambre and Meuse, 4⅞, Tours and Nantes Constituted, 5⅛; London Joint-Stock, 14½; London and Westminster, 26⅞.

SATURDAY MORNING. The Markets were all flat yesterday with scarcely any business doing. Consols closed at 95⅞ for the opening, and Portuguese Four-per-cents, 50⅞.

[illegible] son, the la[illegible] [illegible] ant A. M[illegible]
St. George's-square, Worcester, the lady of P. R. Peck, Esq., of a daughter, on 8th June last.

[illegible]burgh, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., to Anne Balcarras Alston Stewart, youngest [illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible] the 9th instant [illegible] Michael Burk[illegible], Esq., third son of [illegible] [illegible], Esq., of Ballydugan, Co. Galway, at one time M.P. for Athenry.—[illegible], Stratford-le-Bow, [illegible] Ell[illegible]on, retired Commander, R.N., aged 70 years.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE QUEEN.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANTS.

County of Carnarvon.—W. [illegible] Wardle, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; the Right Hon. S. B. Lord Newborough to be Deputy Lieutenant; the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, M.P., to be Deputy [illegible] Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; R. L. Edwards, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. G. Griffith, [illegible]

[illegible] Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; D. W. S. Griffith, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. W. Wa[illegible] Esq., R.N., to be Deputy Lieutenant; H. W. Acland, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

[illegible]ED.—W. WHITE, Tavistock, Devonshire, tailor. R. HARVEY, [illegible]

[illegible] PHICK, late of 45, Wardour-street, licensed victualler. W. FILBEY, late of Egham, [illegible] but now of Wyradisbury, Buckinghamshire, coach maker. E. GARDNER, 33, Fi[illegible] street, Whitechapel, manufacturing chemist. J. C. STAINS, Oundle, Northamptonshire, [illegible] coachsmith. J. BOULTON, Ashton-under-Lyne, carrier. W. KIRBY, Liverpool, [illegible] J. G. SMITH, Liverpool, grocer. P. HARE, Liverpool, tallow chandler. [illegible] chester, stock broker. G. BARTON and J. BARTON, Manchester, copper-[illegible] rers. S. SMITH, Bristol, grocer. W. H. SMITH, Swansea, Glamorganshire, newspaper proprietor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DICK, Glasgow, builder. R. M'INDOE, Glasgow, m[illegible] chant. J. CARMICHAEL, late of Sandford, builder. D. ARMSTRONG, now or late of Du[illegible]fries, banker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 19.

3rd Dragoon Guards: Capt. J. D. Dyson to be Major, vice Teesdale; Lieut. W. Squire to be Captain, vice Dyson. Cornet T. E. Whitby to be Lieutenant, vice Squire; H. St. George to be Cornet, vice Whitby. [illegible] Eustace to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald. S[illegible] Brevet Major F. White to be Captain, vice Leslie. 23rd. Lieutenant H. H. Dare to be Adjutant, vice Wynne. 31st. Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Phillips to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Byrne. 40th. Captain [illegible] Herbert to be Captain, vice Meade; Ensign G. L. Proby to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert; Hon. H. W. C. Ward to be Ensign, vice Proby. 52nd. Lieut. W. Corbett to be Captain, vice Alleyne; Ensign O. H. R. Broughton to be Lieutenant, vice Corbett; C. P. Blathwayt to be [illegible] 54th. Lieut. H. L. Redmond to be Lieutenant, vice Gillespie. 60th. Lieut. A. Fitzgerald to be [illegible]

[illegible] 82nd. H. Morris to be Ensign, vice Harvey. 85th. Lieut. Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice F. Maunsell.

Royal Newfoundland Companies. Lieutenant H. B. Chambers to be Captain, vice B[illegible] Major J. Hares; Ensign H. C. Marriott to be Lieutenant, vice Chambers.

BREVET.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieutenants: Colonel J. Scott, Colonel J. L. Pennefather, Colonel A. S. H. Mountain. To be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army: Major J. R. Smyth. To be Majors in the Army. Captains T. H. Pearson, E. B. Bere, L. Fyler, W. Mathias, D. F. Longworth, G. F. Long, W. P. W[illegible] H. Bates. To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies: Lieutenants-Colonel L. R. Stacey, Colonel G. E. Gowan, Colonel P. Montgomerie. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, in the East Indies.—Majors, W. J. Thompson, H. M. Lawrence, F. Abbott, J. F. Bradford, B. Y. Reilly, G. S. Lawrenson, J. Angelo, C. Marshall, C. Grant, H. M. Graves, A. Jack. To be Majors in the Army, in the East Indies: Captains F. Mackeson, J. Turton, F. B. Boileau, R. Hill, C. Garfield, C. Troup, [illegible] Fleming, A. L. Campbell, M. E. Loftie, W. E. Baker, R. Walter, J. Fordyce, J. Leeson, O'Brien, W. Hoggan, W. S. Pillans, H. T. Tucker, A. G. Ward, E. Christie, T. L. Harrington, D. Seaton. To have the rank of Major in the Army, in the East Indies.—Major H. [illegible]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 18. Ordnance Medical Department: Surgeon T. Whitelaw to be Senior Surgeon, Surgeon S. Chisholm to be Senior Surgeon. Assist.-Surgeon G. Farr to be Surgeon. Assist.-Surgeon C. F. Staunton to be Surgeon, vice Whitelaw. Assist.-Surg. J. Savage to be Surgeon, vice Chisholm.

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HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SIGNOR FORNASARI has the honour to inform his Friends, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, June 25th, 1846, when will be performed Verdi's celebrated Opera, NINO. Ninus, Sig. Fornasari; Idaspe, Sig. Corelli; Orotaspe, Sig. Botelli; Fenena, Mdlle. Corbari; and Abigail, Madame Sanchioli. [illegible] be followed by a DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Madlle. Lucile Grahn will appear. After which (for this occasion only), Gnecco's Opera Buffa, LA PROVA D'UN OPERA SERIA. Campanone, Sig. Lablache; Federico, Sig. Corelli; Griletto, Sig. F. Lablache; Violante, Mdlle. Bellini; and Corilla, Mdlle. Grisi. To conclude with an entirely new Grand Oriental Ballet, entitled LALLA ROOKH, or, the Rose of Lahore. Founded on the admired Poem of Thomas Moore, Esq. Composed by M. Perrot. The Music composed by Signor Pugni, and partly selected from Felicien David's celebrated Ode Symphonique of "The Desert." The Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall. Lalla Rookh, Mdlle. Cerito; Emperor Aurungzebe, M. Venafra; Fadladeen, M. Perrot; Aliris, M. St. Leon; His Ambassador, M. Di Mattia; in attendance on Lalla Rookh, Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, Lamoreux, Julien, and Honore. Princess of the Court of Bucharia, [illegible] supported by Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, and Honore, and Corps de Ballet. The Tableau.—Le Chibouck Pas Seul, Mdlle. Cerito. Last Tableau.—Feast of Roses; Pas des Corbeilles, Mdlles. Lamoureux and Julien, and Corps de Ballet. Pas de Neuf, by Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Taglioni, and M. St. Leon, supported by Mdlles. Demelisse, Cassan, James, Lamoreux, Julien, and Honore. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven o'Clock.

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Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the Head Office, No. 50, Regent-street.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES. (A BRIEF OUTLINE.)
The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principle upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select [illegible]
Ready-Made Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be dispatched with much greater facility. This Department occupies 85 and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Department is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery Mart, 155, Minories, is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, Minories, has equal recommendations and, as is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy!" is the maxim as the new Establishment, as it was at the old; and be it also remembered that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the article in plain figured prices, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind also, that any articles may be exchanged or that the [illegible] Present and [illegible] and SON, 154, 155 [illegible] E. MOSES and S[illegible] [illegible] to be obliged to guard [illegible] tradesman [illegible] been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, [illegible] with any other house in or out of London, and those who desire to guard [illegible] prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate.
NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM, consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Obelisks, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Sculptured Inlaid Tables, Paperweights, Watchstands, &c. [illegible] J. TENNANT [illegible]

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. [illegible] reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacture [illegible] house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

ANCIENT COINS and MEDALS.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and [illegible] portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each. Pennies [illegible]

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Valse, and Valse à Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, with privacy and expedition. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy [illegible] H[illegible] is much-admired piccolos, for equality of touch, beauty of [illegible] equalled by any maker. Cash price, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant [illegible] and cabinets, at a small advance in price, being 50 per cent under the charges of [illegible]

FOR WARM WEATHER.—BERDOE'S LIGHT SUMMER COATS now survive real, economical, and gentlemanly LUXURIES for the present weather. Worn in lieu of ordinary cloth, and in appearance, perfectly free from singularity or [illegible] W. BERDOE [illegible] New Bond-street.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s. This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; if all-wool, ditto, 35s.—At GRAVES'S, fashionable tailor and trowsers maker, 3, 2, High [illegible]

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to [illegible] every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquise, &c. [illegible] SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal E[illegible]

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S INDIAN GAUZE WAISTCOATS [illegible] is very important to notice that every article is marked [illegible] other materials possesses the same absorbent qualities.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, [illegible] Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

PARIS STAYS at La Reine des FLEURS, 27, [illegible]-street. Mesdames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to a large assortment of Wove and Stitched Paris Stays, of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also a large stock of Stays of the best English manufacture. Dress-Making, Millinery, Children's Dresses. Ladies' Materials made up.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWARD, [illegible] Regent-street [illegible] Teaching the Art of Dress Making in a Series of Lessons undertakes to convey to persons [illegible] the shortest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery [illegible]

A CHOICE OF 1000 PIECES!! MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS at HALF PRICE! 5 pair of handsome curtains, [illegible] very beautifully bordered, for 18s. 6d.; 5 ditto ditto, bordered and [illegible] Leno, lined, for 19s. 6d.; 5 ditto ditto, bordered and lined [illegible] beg to announce the above stock are in perfect [illegible] quality made. [illegible] kingdom, free of expense, KING and SHEATH, 264, R[illegible]

THOUSANDS of SHIRTS [illegible] INSPECTION [illegible] [illegible] a modern commission on orders [illegible] for this Establishment [illegible] country Agents Wanted.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, [illegible] pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head, the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their shape [illegible] GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

ROWLAND'S LOTION. [illegible] vivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities [illegible] able properties of a preserver and sustainer of the compl[illegible] ROWLAND, London, is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which [illegible] Genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., and 5s. 6d. Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and [illegible] performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions [illegible] in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly [illegible] Improved Clothes [illegible] Brush, and [illegible] Establishment [illegible] "Metcalfe's"

FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL, price 2s. 6d.—This preparation is confidently offered to the Public as the [illegible] ever discovered for filling Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the [illegible] inconvenience. Becoming, in a short time, as hard and as durable as the tooth [illegible] perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress [illegible] fore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed [illegible] however large the cavity.—Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical Chemist, Manchester, in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Vendors [illegible] dom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents [illegible] HEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester, and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon [illegible]

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER [illegible] This useful aperient preparation [illegible] more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. [illegible] fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being put up in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is put in a case and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom.—* * It is careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the add.

CAPSULED SELTERS WATER.—THE GENERAL DIRECTION of the DOMAINS of HIS HIGHNESS the DUKE of NASSAU declare [illegible] committed in respect to the waters of Selters in England called Seltzer water, they have granted to JOHN THOMAS BETTS, patentee of the metallic capsule, AND TO NO ONE ELSE, the RIGHT TO PURCHASE AND EXPORT, direct from the springs, the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Schwalbach, and Weilbach. They declare further, that the bottles, after being filled with the respective mineral waters are to be immediately and in the presence of their officers, closed with the above-named capsule which bear the impression of the Ducal arms, and the inscription, "Betts's Patent Capsule—Betts, Importer—Nassau Selters Wasser." The present declaration is granted to Mr. Betts, with authority to publish the same. Given at Wiesbaden, this 13th day of December, 1844. Praesident of the Direction-General Ducal Domains, Nassau. BARON DE BOCK DE [illegible]DORFF. HENRY HENDEL, Secretary.
The waters, thus secured, will be found, despite of time and climate as [illegible] and fresh as at the moment when filled at the springs, and the Nassau Govern[illegible] placed in the hands of the public the means of identifying their Seltzers water [illegible] PATENT BRANDY DISTILLERY, 7, SMITHFIELD BARS.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—GILDERWOOD'S SPECIFIC cures every case. It is, in fact, what it is entitled, a "Specific." Sold in [illegible] at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., at Sanger's, Oxford-street; Barclay's, Farringdon-street; Dacey and [illegible]

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, NEW ROAD, LONDON. CAUTION.
The Public on the Continent is particularly cautioned not to purchase MORISON'S PILLS except of merchants well known as to their respectability. This warning is deemed highly necessary on account of the numerous counterfeits of Morison's Pills, which are sold in various parts of the world, but more especially in the different States of Germany and the [illegible]
Agents for Morison's Pills.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS. Given away, a Work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Complaints [illegible] Fear, M[illegible] Want of [illegible] 7, Northumberland-street, T[illegible] the work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At [illegible] numerous parties of high [illegible]

[illegible] Involuntary [illegible] discoveries [illegible] Means of cure are sent to all parts. A NEW PAMPHLET for NOTHING, with Cases, Testimonials, Symptoms, Cures, &c., will be sent to any address, and franked home, if one stamp is enclosed.—At home from Eleven to Three.—18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

"ALARM," THE WINNER OF THE EMPEROR'S CUP AT ASCOT.—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI, IN "PAQUITA."

Sylphid syren, lightly bounding,
Grace's spells thy form surrounding
Well thy fascinations trace
The softness of thy southern race.
Bright *Paquita*—Senorita—
Spain should be thy dwelling-place;
On the Rota, fair Carlotta,
One might hail that form and face.

WE annex one of the most admired dances by Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi and M. Silvain, in the new ballet of "Paquita," at Drury Lane Theatre; in which the fair *danseuse* never fails to be received with rounds of genuine applause. The production of the Ballet has already been noticed in our Journal.

MDLLE. CARLOTTA GRISI AND M. SILVAIN, IN THE NEW BALLET OF "PAQUITA," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

RACE PRIZE PLATE.

WE have engraved the handsome Plate to be run for at the Newcastle-upon-

THE NEWCASTLE RACE CUP.

Tyne Meeting, on the 25th instant. It is mounted upon a pedestal, in front of which is inscribed the date of the Race, and the names of the makers, "Lister and Sons," Newcastle; and on the reverse panel, "Right Honble Earl of Eglinton and Winton, John Cookson, Esq., Stewards." The group represents the well-known incident in the Holy War, of Eleanor sucking the poison from the wound of Prince Edward.

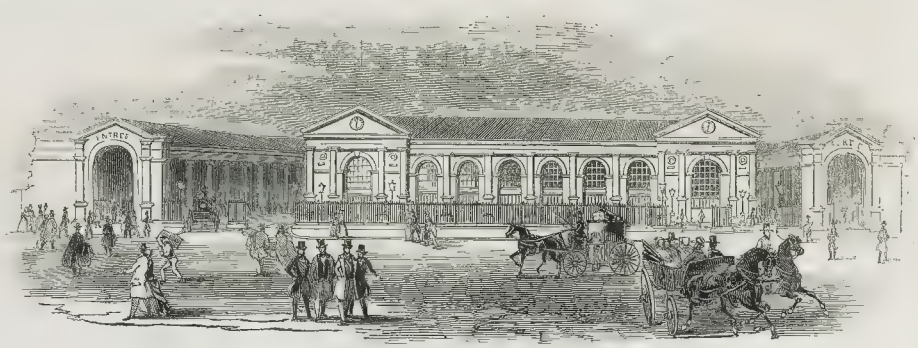
THE SUTTON-PARK RACE CUP.

The second Prize is a superb Silver Cup, 90 ounces weight, run for at Sutton Park, and presented by Mr. George Richmond Collis.

THE WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY held its Sixth Anniversary Meeting at the Albion, on the 10th instant; when it was reported that H. M. Hoare, Esq., had presented the Society with twenty guineas, in addition to a former donation of ten guineas. This was intended to promote the publication of Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," the fair copy of which, prepared by the press, is deposited in the Library of the Royal Society. The Council of that Society, at the request of the Marquis of Northampton, has granted permission that the said MS. be copied for that purpose. It was also agreed at this meeting to proceed immediately to print the history of "Castle Combe," by George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., which will embrace some interesting matter from Manuscripts by William of Worcester, who was Steward, or Seneschal to Sir John Fastolf, Lord of the Manor of Castle Combe. Officers were elected for the ensuing year; a Report was read and ordered to be printed, and other routine business transacted. The Wiltshire Topographical Society is the first county association that has been formed to promote local history; but it is hoped that gentlemen of other counties will follow the example, and thereby publish useful and authentic works on their respective districts.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS.

THIS "inauguration" has been the great event of the week at Paris, as will be seen by reference to another page of our Journal. We have engraved the *Embarcadère* (or *termeaux*) at Paris. It has but slight pretension to architectural character; but is of about the same utilitarian stamp as we are accustomed to employ, generally, in the construction of railway *termini* in England.



NORTHERN RAILROAD OF FRANCE.—THE PARIS EMBARCADERE.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1846.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 217.—Vol. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846. [Sixpence.

THE DISSOLUTION.

CERTAINTY—which, in all cases of perplexity, is an advantage, even if it is certainty of the worst—begins to appear through the extraordinary confusion of principles and parties. It is certain that the Peel Cabinet will be dissolved; it is quite as certain that Lord John Russell and the Whigs cannot, with the present Parliament, form one to succeed it, for any length of time; it is certain that, failing in this point, the dissolution of the Government will be followed, at no very distant day, by a dissolution of Parliament. So far, events can be foretold without any extraordinary exercise of sagacity. But the keenest political seer would be perplexed to define what the position of parties will be in the next House of Commons; anticipations, with more or less of probability in all of them, and absolute certainty in none, are all that can be ventured; the very basis of former calculations is broken up and shattered; the "ancient ways" on which statesmen are recommended by Lord Bacon to take their stand, exist no longer; the old roads of legislation are abandoned; our rulers, like the rest of the world, have got upon the "rail," and rattle down what Tennyson figuratively calls the "ringing grooves of change" with a velocity that would be more profitable if more equably distributed; we progress in jerks and leaps, with long and weary intervals of dragging discussions, and our leaders, like the retainer of the Capulets, "strike quickly, being moved;" the drawback being that they "are not quickly moved to strike."

This alternation of speed at some points, and complete fixity of tenure" at others, has brought us again to the eve of a break up of a "strong Government;" Cobbett began the letter he wrote to Sir Robert Peel on his fall from power in 1835, by enumerating all the Prime Ministers whose fall he had "Registered," adding the pertinent question, "Who next?" "Who next," indeed; since that time Ministers have passed before us like the shadowy Kings who mocked the eyes of *Macbeth*, and we might almost repeat the words of the usurper, and say, "And lo! an eighth appears." The power invoked by Spenser under the name of Mutability, is surely enthroned in Downing-street, and by contact infuses into the hearts of Ministers a disposition to open their eyes to new lights, and their hearts to fresh convictions, till their astounded followers look on them with the sort of aversion the Athenian mechanics felt for *Bottom* when he appeared among them with an ass's head on his shoulders instead of his own, and fled from him with the cry, "Thou art translated!" Lord George Bentinck and the Protectionists all aver that the transformation Peel has undergone is identical with the celebrated instance we have quoted; the Premier's present head is not with them that oracle of wisdom it was within the memory not only of men, but infants. He has been on the "rail" while they remained at the "station." We are not dealing with his present rival and probable successor; but he too has changed much—not, perhaps, in kind, but in degree—since his days of "finality." The word itself, in the midst of what is passing around us, reads like a mockery.

And now that the Conservative Government, so strong in 1842, is in this month of June, 1846, sinking beneath an unnatural alliance between opposite parties, against an unfortunate measure which no party approves, and none defend save at best as a hateful necessity, even that being disputed,—it may be profitable to ask, as we suppose History will ask, what were the causes that led to such a catastrophe?

To find them we must go far back into the past, to the days of the "Conservative Opposition" and the hustings of 1841. Sir Robert Peel was then a man of mature years, old and experienced in the arts of office and Government, the trusted Minister of a series of Sovereigns, the acknowledged leader of a party who had humbled their opponents to the dust. His opinions must have been formed, his policy decided—at least they ought to have been; and those who followed him might well be excused if they took it for granted they were so. He spoke, too, as if they were; and no man believed it to be within the range of possibilities that the great abandonment of opinion and policy committed in 1829, could be repeated on *any* subject. They did not think that, to use the words of his tormenter and satirist, Disraeli, "Protection in 1842 was in the same position as Protestantism in 1829;" and yet one was destined to be abandoned like the other! This is the source and fountain of those waters of bitterness now flowing over the head of the Prime Minister. His party is fairly entitled to say, "Why did you mislead us; if you are right now, why did you not come to the conclusion sooner? the change may be good, but it is not either right or just in you to make it."

Sir Robert Peel can plead State necessity, and deny that a Minister can be bound to deal with the affairs of a great empire in the manner that may best keep a party together; the rise or fall of one is a very insignificant consideration compared with the onward progress and well-being of the other. We believe, in his position, the view is the right one; but, unfortunately, his own past career was his greatest obstacle: he "o'er-leaped" it gallantly, but the penalty of such "vaulting" is inevitable: he now "falls o' the other side."

Sir Robert Peel seems to us always to have been misplaced, among the Tories first, and the Conservatives afterwards; his mind, on every question, appears to have been always advancing. While the sages of the law were resisting the efforts of Romilly to reconcile our Criminal Code—the bloodiest in all Europe—to something like humanity, the young secretary was silently framing the digest

THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which he afterwards carried, leading the way in that path of improvement. The Currency is still a disputed question; there are rival theories of it; but on this subject, too, he formed his opinions on the best—and, what is more characteristic, the newest—authorities; the party-man, who governs on political and social traditions, needs no fresh knowledge; Peel was always acquiring it; our present commercial policy may be traced distinctly to the Macullochs and Deacon Hmmes of the day; what Mr. Pitt or Chatham may have thought or done is to Peel a matter of perfect indifference; the pilot must steer by present soundings; those of traditionary charts are useless now, however good formerly. The tendency of the opinions of statesmen for the last twenty years has been in the direction we are now going; no one can read the speeches of Mr. Huskisson, and doubt for a moment that he would approve every change effected by Sir Robert Peel. It is this advance of their leaders that a party, all whose associations are with the past, as if our grandfathers had taken all insight, prudence, and knowledge of affairs out of the world with them, cannot appreciate. It is different from what they have been used to, and so they call it apostacy. It is so to those who have not watched the small shades of change as they developed themselves. And, probably, it is to the greatest defect of the Premier's disposition, the reserve and secrecy with which he treats the bulk of his party, that most of the anger with which he is now visited may be ascribed.

We wish he had not fallen on a Coercion Bill for Ireland: so successful with the new principles that are yet to shape the destinies of nations, why resort to the old, worn-out, suspected, and despised armoury of the past? Why is it we can rule Mahomedans, Hindoos, Arabs—men of all climates, creeds, and complexions, who seek our protection as a blessing—in comparative peace and contentment, and yet cannot govern five Irish counties within a day's journey of the Metropolis, without the old and barbarous expedient of a Norman conqueror? In India, we rule millions with hundreds, and have no need to shut the door of the tiller of the earth, and make him a prisoner from sunset to sunrise! Why is Ireland to be our eternal difficulty and disgrace? There never was a Coercion Bill that did not leave irritation and hatred behind it. We believe the present alliance of parties against it to be accidental, and on one side, at least, dishonest and unprincipled. But whether the change comes from vexation, and a wish to work the fall of a Minister, or from a real dislike of oppression, if the Bill is rejected, it is the first Coercion Act for Ireland that Parliament ever refused, and, so far, may be a step to a juster and more kindly policy. We wish Sir Robert Peel had never asked for it; a powerful Minister should not be overthrown by such a weapon: the pebble to Goliath, the poisoned ring to Hannibal, seem scarcely less humiliating. There is no consolation in such a defeat; there will not be a hustings at the next election at which any appeal will be made in favour of the falling Government founded on this unhappy measure. On anything else, Peel could have "gone to the country" with a prestige in his favour as the only man capable of commanding confidence enough to give stability to a Government; and, even now, his prospects are by no means desperate.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, NEW YORK.

THIS magnificent edifice has been the scene of great excitement during the recent monetary crisis in New York.

The structure is of blue Quincy granite. Its main dimensions are, length, 200 feet; width, 171 and 144 feet; height, to the top of the cornice, 77 feet. The principal *façade*, shown in our illustration, has 18 massive Ionic columns, fluted; each 38 feet high, and 4ft. 4in. in diameter, and one slab weighing 43 tons.

The centre of the building is occupied by the Grand Rotunda—a splendid chamber, one hundred feet in diameter, and ninety feet in height to the top of the dome, which is partly supported by eight Corinthian columns of beautiful Italian marble. These are forty-one feet in height, from the pedestal to the capital, and four feet eight inches in diameter. The dome, which is of solid masonry, is eighty feet in diameter, and presents a grand-looking moulding, radiating from the ornamental foliage around the lantern, with which the Rotunda is lighted. The admission of light is very ingeniously managed, the windows being invisible from almost all parts of the chamber. There are doorways in the four recesses, between the columns, and the floor is paved with slabs of beautiful variously black and white. A portion of the area of this chamber is railed off, as an apartment for the body known as the "New Board of Brokers." This is in the form of a half circle; the exterior is festooned round with crab cloth, and the further side of the interior is lined with crimson hangings. The Rotunda is used for the sittings of the (New) Board of Brokers until twelve o'clock, when the sales by auction of real estate take place. Occasionally, other sales connected with securities for money are also made. These generally terminate at one o'clock, when the merchants assemble for the transaction of the business incident to the commercial emporium of the Union.

The Rotunda stands in the centre of a square of buildings facing on Wall-street, and abutting on William-street on the west, Exchange-street on the south, and Hanover-street on the east. These buildings contain the Branch Post-office, the rooms for the sittings of the old Board of Brokers, and the Merchants' Newsroom, containing on file all the leading newspapers of America and Europe. There are, also, a great number of rooms occupied by brokers, auctioneers, insurance-offices, &c.

The cupola of the building is occupied by a Telegraph, corresponding with Staten Island and Sandy Hook, and by means of which the appearance of a packet ship in the offing, forty miles distant, is made known in the city in a few minutes.

This building is daily the scene of immense operations, both in stocks, real estate, and general merchandise: each busy set, as it passes from the scene, is succeeded by another, equally anxious for the same object. The panic is as promulgated the *authentic* news of the stock speculators. The "bulls," anxious for a rise, make the dome echo with proofs of the absolute glut of money, and the impossibility of employing it, except in the stocks they have to sell. The "bears," pale-plot, up jumps upon the stand of an auctioneer a well-known "bear," who reads *dread certain* advices from Washington, that Aimonté has demanded his papers and quit. His patriotic soul boils over with wrath at the insolence of the Mexican, and stocks fall, in his imagination, before the inevitable bear his fancy has conjured up. The opposite party exclaims, with the thumb on the nose, "It's no go down," and stocks again rise.

The present building, embracing the square formed by Wall, William, Hanover, and Exchange-streets, was projected soon after the great fire of December 16, 1835, which destroyed the beautiful building then occupied as the Exchange and Post Office. In accordance with the then enlarged views and speculative character of the times, the present building was projected on a scale of great magnificence. The capital of the Company formed for the construction of this building was one million of dollars; but, before the work was completed, it was found that the capital was utterly inadequate to the purpose, and the bonds of the Company were issued for near 1,000,000 dollars more, making nearly 2,000,000 dollars as the cost of the concern. The first year of its completion, in 1839, the rental was 190,000 dollars. The disastrous repulsion which followed, resulted in a fall of the income to 40,000 dollars, leaving a deficit of near 20,000 dollars per annum in the means of the Company to meet interest and expenses. One of the bondholders was then put in possession, as mortgagee in trust. Affairs have now been so far restored, that the rental nearly equals the expenditure, and the Company is again in possession of the building.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING IN NORFOLK.—During the last two or three weeks many mysterious rumours have prevailed in the vicinity of Norwich, relative to the death of a young woman, named Maria Read, who died about a month ago in the parish of St. Edmund's, in that city. It appears that a few days previous to her decease she came from Yarmouth to reside with her father and mother, when she was taken ill with a violent sickness on a Friday evening, and early on the following morning expired—a medical gentleman, named Colsby, being in attendance upon her just before she breathed her last. There were, at the time, some doubts as to the cause of death, and on inquest was held upon the body; but no *post-mortem* examination took place, and the Jury agreed to a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." Owing, however, to the many suspicions reports that have been since circulated, the body was exhumed, and the contents of the stomach submitted to Mr. Firth, the surgeon who so ably brought to light the recent deaths, by poisoning, at Hapisburgh, on examination. It is said that the presence of arsenic has been detected in the corpse, and the further examination and analysis which is now going on will prove and ascertain the quantity and its effect. No doubt, when the necessary tests are completed, and the evidence in a more perfect state, the city Coroner will re-open the inquiry into the cause of death. At present, the case is involved in complete mystery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is asserted that the Duchess of Orleans refusing, on account of her children, King Louis Philippe will bring over the Queen to attend the christening of Count de Paris. Sur That Louis Philippe will come I believe, but that the Queen will, nobody does here. She is so stanch a Catholic that, altho' an excellent woman, her difference of religion keeps her on very cool terms with her Protestant daughter-in-law, and, to witness Queen Victoria's offspring made a Protestant, would be a source of deep grief to that anti-heretical Princess, the good Queen Amelia. Speaking of Catholicism, nothing has more astonished us who cannot elect even an officer of National Guards without a contest, than the sudden and unanimous nomination of the Holy Father of Catholicism. For five centuries such an event has not occurred, and, in the College of Cardinals, a Prelate of fifty-four is but a youth in his teens that has not sown his wild oats.

The nearest relatives of the new Pope, nobles of Ancona, have run the strangest career. One I dined with but a short time back. He is an old, eccentric, and valiant soldier of Napoleon's army, covered with wounds, and has fought, it is said, twenty-two duels. The last was with three German officers, who had insulted him—one he wounded, the other he killed, and the third begged to be excused. The brother of this warrior was deeply implicated in the insurrection of the Papal States, in 1831, and is now in a mercantile house at Naples. In this city, during the cholera, Cardinal Ferretti, then Nuncio of the Pope, behaved with such Christian devotion in attending the sick, and selling even to his furniture to buy them necessaries, that the ever-enthusiastic Neapolitans were wont to go on their knees whenever he appeared, and the Neapolitan Government was too happy to get him recalled, by a preferment, to Rome.

This order and unanimity of the conclave of the once passion-tossed, has not been imitated in Paris in the Chamber of Peers. The scene here that each bloodied politician and judicial harlequin, Duke Pasquier, and the fiery Prince de la Moskwa, whom he had cruelly wounded, had, as last, introduced, even in the Upper Senate, the most riotous of personal verbal contests.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Bell with which the Speaker or President so absurdly attempts to reduce the orators to order, has long ceased to be of any avail, although rung to distraction almost daily and hourly. A Parisian song has published the statistics of the aforesaid President's performances. He receives 100,000f. per annum, and he sits, on an average, a hundred times in a year; he thus gets £40 for each sitting of the room. On the other hand, he rings his Bell on an average twenty times each sitting, which makes each Bell-ring cost fifty francs. Owing to the approaching Elections, the political sky is as full of explosions and squibs as the illuminations for our Paris Vauxhall and Mangin with rockets—many a joke upsetting a candidate in France, where ridicule is the most dangerous of all weapons. At N——, Count de P——a, a friend of mine, and a *ci-devant* beau of Paris, who having spent his fortune, is about to reform, and turn politician and if possible Deputy, the shortest road to fortune, has lately played off a hoax with the utmost success. He sent his valet to waylay a number of rich farmers who were going to dine at the inn with the rival candidate. The valet announced to these good folks that the gentleman who had invited them to the inn had since secured a private house as more respectful to give them a dinner. Here the worthies were met by my friend, and so well appeared to them the joke and the dinner, and, above all, so potent was the Champagne and Burgundy, that at the end of the repast the host came to Paris with a written proof in his pocket that the election had signed over their allegiance to him. His triumph seems certain; for here a political enemy may be mortally wounded by a good joke. Mr. T——, a rich merchant, but a heavy man, not long since vainly offered 20,000 francs for the post of prefect. The Count has, however, found his way into the journals. It was as follows. At the *soirée* of the Countess de C——, a gentleman observed, "Mr. T—— has hay in his boots," a proverbial expression, which, in French, means a man is affluent. "Yes," answered Baron R——, "the carries his larder with him." Mr. T—— has not recovered to this day this innuendo as to his being of the asinine species. The slightest peculiarity of appearance creates a sensation amongst the *quid nunc* of Paris. The following is an instance. Here the majority of persons of all classes wear mustachios, but with those of radical opinions the length of hair and bristles is an indispensable part of my profession. The Duke of Rohan

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE IMPORTATION OF CORN.—Lord ASHBURTON moved a resolution, "That, whatever may be the alteration which it may be expedient permanently to make in the laws regulating the introduction of foreign corn, it is the opinion of this House that the sudden importation of the large quantity of wheat and wheat flour now in bond at a very low rate of duty, while the prices are moderate, and the prospect of the approaching harvest is promising, may be productive of great injury and injustice to the cultivators of the soil of the United Kingdom; and that some better provision against such a calamity should be provided than is contained in the bill now before the House." The noble Lord contended that, unless the Corn Bill should be thus far modified before it passed into law, the whole of the wheat in bond, being about 2,500,000 quarters, would be at once poured upon the markets, to the serious injury of the British agriculturists.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE opposed the resolution, on the ground that not more than 1,000,000 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were now in bond, and that no increase of that amount was likely to come from foreign countries. Lord GREY considered the passing of such a resolution would be tantamount to the rejection of the Corn Bill.—Lord REDESDALE said the motion was only a measure of justice to protect the farmer from a sudden depreciation in price, just as harvest was approaching. The Earl of ELLESBOROUGH said that there were from thirty to forty millions of quarters of corn ready for market in Poland alone, the gift of which could not fail to drive down the market. He did not think, therefore, that the liberation of the bonded corn would produce the effect anticipated by his noble friend (Lord Ashburton).—After a short reply from Lord ASHBURTON, the House divided, and his resolution was negatived, by a majority of 70 to 41.

THE CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL.

On the question for going into Committee on the Customs' Duties Bill,

The Duke of RICHMOND presented and supported a petition from the Spitalfields weavers, praying to be heard by counsel at the bar, against the proposed reduction of the duties on silk. He moved to that effect.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE urged present and incompatibility against the motion, as the question could be fully argued by either House, without involving the incongruity of a legal pleading on behalf of special interests.

Lord BROUGHAM felt that, in a complicated case, where they had an assurance that the opposition was not for delay, but bond fide to bring under their attention special ai egations of injury, they might allow to the petitioners not merely counsel but witnesses. He adduced his own case, in 1812, when he was employed to argue, at the bar of the House of Lords, against the "Orders in Council," when counsel was heard in overthrowing them.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH felt that in acceding to the prayer of the petition, they would be sanctioning a precedent which would be an obstruction to all legislation whatever.

The Duke of WELLINGTON remarked on the inconvenience of any amendment in Committee on a money bill, the only effect of which would be to paralyse the functions of Parliament.

The Duke of RICHMOND, with some warmth, protested against this interpretation of the constitutional powers of that House, by which their whole proceedings would be reduced to a mere farce. In that case, let them alter their standing orders, and declare that the consent of the Queen and the Commons was sufficient to sanction any measure whatever.

Upon a division, the Duke of Richmond's motion was negatived by a majority of 78 to 7.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the use of proxies upon such an occasion. The votes of noble Lords who were present were, in the present instance, swamped by the votes of those who were absent.

A warm personal discussion arose on this point, several peers protesting that the votes of those desirous of hearing counsel, and who were present, were nullified by votes of peers who knew nothing and cared less about the question.

Lord LYNDHURST, in reference to the bill, said that he would not abandon the principle of protection to native industry, as he felt confident that ere many years the country would declare itself of a similar opinion. As a final step it was sure, he believed it would lead to difficulties, for whatever Ministry might be in power a year hence, they would find a serious deficiency in the revenue. But in measure was not only calculated to destroy the revenue, but it would likewise impoverish the producer and benefit no one but the foreigner.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE vindicated the propositions of the Government.

After some observations from Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of Salisbury, and other noble lords, the House went into Committee on the bill.

On the second clause, relating to the reduction of the duties on timber,

Lord STANLEY moved its omission, on the ground that it was not requisite to give up so large an amount of revenue.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE opposed the amendment, and on a division it was defeated by a majority of 54 to 52.

On the suggestion of Lord STANLEY it was arranged that as no division was to take place on the third reading of the Corn Bill, it should be postponed until Thursday.

The House sat till nearly on o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Mr. C. BULLER, Sir R. PEEL said that the difficulties in the way of devising a plan of government for New Zealand had been much diminished by the last advices, for it now appeared that the settlers in the British Crown was established in the colony. It was his intention to present to the House this session a plan for the government of New Zealand, but whether it should be carried out by an enactment or otherwise was not yet determined on.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having stated that he had received from Lord G. Bentinck a notice of the following amendment to the Sugar Duties Continuation Bill, viz.—"That the introduction of the Sugar Duties Bill for so short a period as one month is calculated injuriously to affect the commercial interests of the country, and that it was the duty of the Ministers to amend it in such a manner as to give sufficient time to have passed through both Houses before the expiration of the present year" appealed to the noble Lord not to press his amendment, as the effect would be to cause the present sugar duties to expire at the end of fourteen days.

Lord G. BENTINCK replied that it was not his intention to put an end to the present duties, or to cause a large discussion to that effect. It was his intention in making his amendment was to raise a censure on the Government for not having so late a period of the session to arrive before asking for the removal of a measure which between three and four millions of revenue were annually raised. We are asked now, said his Lordship, to pass a Sugar Bill for a month; but in the present position of political affairs in this house, there are sufficient indications that probably more than a week will not elapse before the right hon. gentleman, now at the head of the Government will be no longer, and then his successor will have a right to ask a considerable adjournment for the purpose of making the usual arrangements and procuring seats for the members of his Administration in this House, under which circumstances he should be obliged, no doubt to ask another month. Now, is it right so to derange the trade, and to put to hazard so large a revenue?

After a short conversation, the House went into Committee, and agreed to a resolution to continue the existing sugar duties for a month from the 5th of July.

THE CORN BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, who opposed the bill.

Mr. Crawford was followed on the same side by Mr. Caleb Powell, Mr. Halsey, Mr. Villiers Stuart, and Lord John Manners. In support of the bill, there were Mr. SEYMER and Mr. WILLIAM COLLETT, while

Mr. GORARTS, though opposed to the bill, censured both the Protectionists and the Whigs, for opposing a measure which either party, if in power, would be compelled, on their own principles, to support. Indeed, it was rumoured that if Lord John Russell, at the close of last year, had succeeded in forming a new Administration, the Earl of Besborough was to have gone to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant with a coercion bill in his pocket.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL denied that there was any truth in the statement.

Mr. ROEBUCK, with such a contradiction, at once admitted that the rumour must have been groundless.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, at considerable length, defended the bill, on the plea of its necessity, as called for by the existing state of crime and the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. He also defended the Government from the imputation of having compelled the measures of their opponents, contending that the Whigs had pursued a similar course on their return to office in 1835, especially with reference to the appropriation clause.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, as a member of the Whig Government, warmly repudiated the charge brought against it by Sir James Graham. The Home Secretary was the last man to charge any one with inconsistency, seeing he had, by a change of sentiment, unblushingly opposed of the opinions of a whole life. He defended the course pursued by the Whigs in now opposing the bill after assenting to the first reading.

The debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Customs' Duties (Tariff),

The Earl of HARDWICKE moved the omission of the articles of butter and cheese from the schedule. The revenue produced by butter, in 1845, was £217 604; and that by cheese, in the same year, was £141,818. They were increasing articles, and it was, therefore, most unwise to reduce them. To lower the price for the benefit of consumers was the avowed desire of the Government; but the reduction in price would be so small as to be felt by no one, whilst the proposed remission of ten shillings duty would take from the poor Irish producers £500,000 a year.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE replied that the Government did not frame the schedules with the view of reducing the price of any article of food, but the consumer would not be lowered by the reduction of duty, the poor Irish farmers would not be injured.

Lord STANLEY said the noble President of the Board of Trade was in this dilemma, from which he could not escape: either the price would be considerably reduced, and then the poor Irish producer would be damaged to the extent of the million of cwts. now imported from Ireland; or, there would be no reduction of price, which was the position the noble Earl thought it most advisable to argue, and then the measure would have the effect of gratuitously putting into the pockets of the foreign producer about £500,000 a year out of the consumers.

Upon a division, the proposal of the Earl of Hardwicke was negatived by 60 to 33.

The remaining clauses, down to the article of "silk," were agreed to, after considerable discussion.

The Duke of RICHMOND then moved the omission of "silk" from the new tariff, and contended that, unless his amendment were agreed to, the Spitalfields silk-weavers would be ruined.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE denied that the trade had been injured by the former reduction of the protective duties on silk. It was apparent from the face of the returns that there were more silk goods in existence now than then; that there was a greater amount of capital engaged in the trade, and a far greater number of people employed in it. In addition to these facts, there was the conclusive one, that the importation of the raw material had increased more than double in amount since the reduction of the protective duties; and yet, in the face of these facts, it was said that the silk trade had been ruined by the diminished protection he had referred to. The truth was that Spitalfields was more injured by the competition of Macclesfield, Congleton, and other places, than by the diminution of the protective duties.

Lord STANLEY said that if the speech of his noble friend were good for anything, it would go the whole length of proving that the silk trade was in a most prosperous condition at the present moment. He (Lord Stanley) believed that the reverse of that was the case in this branch of trade had fallen and were failing, and that, if the proposed reduction should be agreed to, those wages would be reduced from 1s. 4d. to 1s. a day. The question was neither called for by wisdom nor by justice. It would be a wrong with the additional disadvantage of reducing the revenue to the extent of £320,000.

On the House then dividing, and the Duke of Richmond's amendment was negatived by a majority of 71 to 39.

The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the remission of the duty upon "hops," but there was no division.

The remaining articles were then agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House without amendments. The third reading was fixed for Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS. The report of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill was carried by 166 against 100; thus reversing the decision of the House on a former division.—Mr. F. MAUDE gave notice that he would endeavour to have this decision reversed on the third reading. Several other railway bills were forwarded.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Sugar Duties was received.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to a question, stated that a measure on the subject of pauper lunatics was in progress.

On the motion of Mr. C. BULLER, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the best means of providing a record office for England and Wales.

Some other unimportant business was transacted, and the House was "counted out" at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day at twelve o'clock and sat till six.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS' AND FREEMEN'S BILL.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors' and Freemen's Bill.

After a short discussion, the Bill was rejected on a division, by 94 against 53.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The Bill for continuing the present Sugar Duties for a month from the 5th of July was read a second time.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. WATSON moved the insertion of the clause of which he had given notice, providing against the celebration of any rites or ceremonies in the public way, and for the registration of Jesuits, monks, friars, &c.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS objected altogether to the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman should leave the chair.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, although he acknowledged that the state of the law with respect to the regular orders of the Roman Catholic Church was unsatisfactory, did not think the present a moment when the subject could be dispassionately considered, nor that the clauses proposed by Mr. Watson were sufficient. He should, therefore, support the amendment, as he believed postponement to be the wisest and most prudent course.

Mr. WISE supported the bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected to the Church of Wales, at least, had as little to apprehend from a Protestant Legislature as from the Roman Catholics.

After a debate, in which Mr. B. Escott, Mr. Fitzgerald, Lord Seymour, Mr. Redington, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Labouchere, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Newdegate took part, the Committee divided, on the question that the Chairman leave the chair—

For the amendment	120
Against it	80
Majority against the bill	40

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in the New Zealand Bill, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PASSING OF THE CORN BILL.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the third reading of the Corn Importation Bill.

No opposition was offered to the motion; and, after some discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE CUSTOMS BILL.—The Customs Bill was also read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY ON THE COERCION BILL.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill was resumed.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN said, that he agreed with her Majesty's Government on the necessity of taking measures to preserve the public peace in Ireland; yet he must hesitate to entrust the extraordinary powers of this bill to a Ministry who had so greatly and so grossly deceived their friends. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. VISEY said he should support the second reading of the bill.

After an animated debate, in which Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Cobden took part, the House divided: the numbers were—

FOR THE SECOND READING	219
AGAINST IT	292
MAJORITY AGAINST THE MINISTRY ...	—73

The announcement of the numbers was received almost in silence.

The House rose at a Quarter past Two.

SCOTLAND.

OPENING OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

On Thursday (last week) the railway from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed was opened with the accustomed ceremonies. The completion of this undertaking reduces the distance from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the East and North of Scotland to London, and the whole of the North of England, by a space (to speak according to the language of the day) of not less than four hours, being somewhat more than one-fifth of the whole time hitherto consumed in the journey between the two capitals. Such a result is in itself sufficient to create an entire revolution in the social and commercial relations of the two great sections of the empire; but when viewed in connection with the still further strides in the same direction now in progress (as alluded to the line between Berwick and Newcastle, which will most probably be finished by October), the opening of the North British Railway is entitled to be regarded as a truly national event of the very first importance.

The trains started from the North Bridge, Edinburgh, at ten o'clock, and the whole area along them was crowded by well-dressed men and women, among the élite of the city of Edinburgh. The first train, consisting of seven handsome carriages, drawn by five splendid engines, started about half-past ten o'clock; the last train of twenty-three carriages, drawn also by five engines, started about ten minutes to eleven. Upon this occasion, of pleasure merely, 45 miles an hour may be considered the highest speed, about 30 the average. But upon this occasion there were five engines to water, where in ordinary trains there will be only one. Berwick may now be considered within two hours' drive of Edinburgh.

The first train left Dunbar a little after five o'clock, shortly followed by the other division; and the whole company arrived at the Edinburgh terminus before seven o'clock, having enjoyed a most delightful trip, and at the same time witnessed the satisfactory completion of this national undertaking.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The following address has been extensively signed by the leading merchants, bankers, and manufacturers [illegible]: "To the Right Hon. Robert Peel, First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury. Sir—The personal and unmanly attacks which have recently been made upon you induce us, the merchants and bankers and other inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, thus publicly to express our entire satisfaction with the great commercial measures which you have proposed to Parliament during the present session, our marked disapprobation of the opposition which has been offered to you and to them, our earnest desire that you should persevere in the face of every obstacle to support and protect those important measures in all their integrity until they become the law of the land, and our conviction that, while they will prove of vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of the empire, they have been fully and favourably appreciated by the public at large."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c

OXFORD.

June 24.

In a Convocation holden in the Theatre, this day, the Rev. Dr. HAWTREY, of Eton College, Cambridge, the Hon. Master of Trin. College, the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., the Rev. Mansel, M.A., and the Rev. Stephen Thomas Hawtrey, M.A., all of Trinity College, Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem*.

The Crewean oration was delivered by the public orator, the Rev. William Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the several prizes were recited by their respective authors. Latin Essay, Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Magdalen College; English Essay, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, of Christ Church; Latin Verse, Mr. Thomas C. Sandars, of Balliol; E. Verse, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, also of Balliol.

Professor Hansen, Director of the Observatory at Seeberg, on whom it was proposed to confer the honorary degree of D.C.L., was prevented from attending.

THE LIVING OF ST. PANCRAS.—The living of the parish of St. Pancras is become vacant by the decease of the late vicar, the Rev Dr. Moore. This parish is one of the most extensive, populous, and influential of the metropolitan parishes.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the Meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, the 22nd, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he advised the assembly to [illegible] Conciliation Hall, and to [illegible] Mr. Barrett's motion was ordered to be struck off the list of the Association. The letter then condemns the Tenants' Compensation Bill, and Mr. O'Connell denies that, should the Whigs come into power, he intends to abandon the Repeal cause. He says:—"It is with the bitterest regret and deepest sorrow that I witness the efforts which are made by some of our juvenile members to create dissension and speculate distractions amongst the Repealers. It is manifest that the great majority of the Repeal Association must exert themselves strenuously to support the Association, or the persons to whom I allude will divide its ranks, and finally destroy the Association itself. For my own part, I will not be an idle spectator of such a struggle. The true that the people may be induced to desert me but I never will desert the people. I perceive that it is—I will not use the proper term—but I will say, most unhandsome suggestions are made, in the event of the Whigs coming into power, that Repeal cause is to be abandoned, or postponed, or compromised. I utterly deny the assertion. While I live, the Repeal cause shall never be abandoned, postponed, or compromised, to advance any persons to power—to support any party or faction. I have long since hailed the colours of Repeal to the mast, and they shall, during my life, never be taken down unless to cover the entry of the Irish Members into the Irish Parliament in College green."

COUNTY OF CARLOW ELECTION.—The High Sheriff of Carlow, P. J. Newton, Esq., has appointed Wednesday, the 1st of July, for holding the election for a representative for the county of Carlow, in the room of the late Mr. Bunbury. Mr. W. B. M'Clintock is the only candidate as yet in the field.

EXECUTION AT NENAGH.—Three men were executed at Nenagh on Friday (last week), pursuant to their sentence, two—namely, Patrick Hayes and Patrick Rice—for conspiring to murder the late Mr. Patrick Clarke; and one, named William Fogarty, for shooting at Mr. M'Donald, a steward in the slate quarries. An immense multitude collected to witness the scene. The three men were accompanied to the drop by Roman Catholic clergymen. They died after a brief struggle, having made no public confession of their crimes. A large police force of 150 men, and a company of the 72nd depôt, comprised the guard in attendance. All was quiet and peaceable, says a local paper, and nothing heard but the moanings of the friends of the culprits. After the usual time of hanging, the bodies were lowered into coffins, and given to the relations. The long respite obtained by these men whilst various points of law were urged in their favour, gave much additional interest to their cases.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.—A Limerick paper says. "Our distinguished county member has commenced proceedings against the Speaker of the House of Commons; and, from the opinion of an eminent barrister, it is extremely probable Mr. O'Brien will be successful. An action lies both against the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, but whether Mr. O'Brien will proceed against the latter remains to be seen."

BARBAROUS MURDER.—The following revolting detail of murder is extracted from a Galway journal. The scene of the foul deed lies towards the junction of Galway with the county of Clare:—"We regret to state that, on the night of Thursday (last week), a barbarous murder was committed at a village near Woodford, in this county. The unfortunate object of the assassin's vengeance was a man named Pat Hill. Two persons came into his house, and brought him out of bed to a place about forty yards distant, and there inflicted no less than forty-two bayonet wounds on his person, besides a fracture of the skull. His wife, hearing his screams, went to his assistance, and, having begged for mercy, she was told by the heartless ruffians that if she did not go away, she would herself be treated in a like manner. Having completed their purpose, the miscreants, who are unknown, walked off, and their victim almost immediately expired. An inquest was held at Portumna, when a verdict of 'Wilful murder' was returned against persons unknown. Deceased was in rather comfortable circumstances and bore a most excellent character."

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

OPPORTUNELY in association with the war just terminated between Mexico and the United States, two works have just been issued from the American press, which are entitled to especial attention.

The first of these, entitled "[illegible] Travels over the Table Lands and Cordilleras of Mexico, during the years 1843 and '44:" by Albert M. Gilliam, late U.S. Consul to California. The author's journey extended to about 4,000 miles, stated in Mexico to be the greatest distance of internal travel ever accomplished by a person in a private capacity.

Mr. Gilliam's port of embarkation was Nc Orleans, whence he sailed for Vera Cruz, [illegible] the snow-capped peak of Orizava. Of the city of Vera Cruz, as it now is, he describes to be in a palpable state "previous to the Revolution, it contained above 25,000 inhabitants; but, assuming to be, it does not possess more than about 7,000. The general appearance of the town shows great decay and dilapidation; for the many scourges, by war and the decline of commerce, resulting from a system of government worthy, have reduced the flourishing, gay city of yore into a heap of ruins, and a by word for civilized nations."

Our traveller's track from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, he tells us, was the same, or nearly so, which the unmerciful Cortez and his brave troops took on their victorious conquest of the country, leaving death and desolation [illegible] The first object [illegible] scorched plains, having the temperature of the tropical regions, [illegible] on which was often to be seen the deep black mould of fertile soil, on which was the inexhaustible luxuriancy of growth of many varieties of lovely aspect, and of [illegible] mate with flowers and shrubbery, mingled and matted with the largest [illegible] tanza and our traveller then passed the ranges of the Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl; but, he adds significantly, "it should ever be remembered by the reader that, whatever size the traveller may behold, he is never out of sight of the crosses of melancholy bearing, being monuments erected over the bones of murdered human beings, and thus consecrated."

Our illustration shows the author's progress over this mountain, which, although cold, our traveller describes, somewhat naively, as *interesting*, "from the many crowds of *Arrieros*, with their cargoes on packed mules, a large party of whom were loaded with the specie of the second indemnity from the Mexican to the United States Government."

On the descent, the scene was changed for the far-famed valley of Mexico, which was spread out, like a map, before our traveller's view [illegible] "the day was favourable—for the clear, blue vault of heaven [illegible] the spot to dim the exceeding and peculiar serenity of the skies of that elevated and rarefied region. The atmosphere of which was so light and thin, added to the brilliant gleaming of the sun, that the eye could overcome space, and comprehend distant objects, with beauty surprising to one raised in a more dense and lower climate. Hence it is, I suppose, that that plain has been called [illegible] and thus, as it were, at one view, bursts upon the astonished traveller, village, city, lakes, plains, and mountains."

Then, while on the plain, he sees a tract made sterile by the neglect of its opulent owners, on the left is a prospect, as far as the eye could reach, of lands cultivated in maize or Indian corn, chili or Indian pepper, and flowery fields of the cochineal plant.

In our traveller's sketch, he has shown, [illegible] valley, which, also, called by the Mexicans *Mayney*, which attains the height of 10 or 15 feet.

Mr. Gilliam adds: "the view of the valley of Mexico, from this point, is truly beautiful and magnificent, but for the painful absence of timber and the vast sterility of much of its territory, might, perhaps, be the most magnificent sight any where to be met with upon the face of the globe. There is no country in [illegible] more [illegible] of its territory, might, perhaps, be the most magnificent sight any where to be met with upon the face of the globe. There is no country in [illegible] more [illegible] than Mexico. The [illegible] of the country [illegible] number, [illegible] probability, less than 800,000 are the owners of all the *large farms* of that rich country."

The second Illustration presents another specimen of the mountain scenery, near Cameles, in the interior. "We had," says our traveller, "to ascend a mountain, which brought us in view of a snow-capped peak, which reached far above any other point. Having descended the opposite side, we travelled along the bed of a river for some four or five miles. The stream was shut up between two mountains, whose rocky and precipitous heights prohibited a passage along its sides. Many were the curiosities and freaks of nature that I beheld in the singular formations of the rocks. On the top of a high point, on one

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

of these mountains, was a flat rock, just *the shape of a man's hand*, which sat upright on a wrist. *The Mammoth hand could not have been less than one hundred feet in height.* It appeared to point due north and south, as if to prevent the traveller, who was confined between these wild and rugged barriers, from becoming bewildered." This scene, like its companion, offers some fine specimens of the luxuriant vegetation of the country.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Gilliam's work gives us the broad and bold characteristics of the country, in preference to the mere incidents of travel; and, in this respect, as affording intelligence of a country but little known in proportion to its vast extent, this book of travels must be regarded as valuable and interesting.

The second work, which is equally well-timed with that by Mr. Gilliam, is a very interesting account of California, at this moment a territory of immense importance to emigrants from the United States; and, destined, perhaps, at no very distant period, to become a free Republic. The author of this work observes:—

"In the many revulsions suffered by Mexico from political struggles, California has had her share of domestic disturbances; and for years past it has been the scene of numerous conflicts. The natives possess an inveterate dislike towards the Mexicans, which has given rise to sundry revolutions in their government. The time is not far distant when they will cease from such broils, and either become consolidated into an independent form of government, or be the subjects of foreign administration. Immigration will aid the former, while the attractions of its magnificent and giant harbour of St. Francisco may, in a very few years, effect the latter."

The work before us is entitled "Life in California; during a Residence of Several Years in that Territory, comprising a Description of the Country, and the Missionary Establishments, with Incidents, Observations, &c. By a American." We have engraved from his Illustrations, a view of

MEXICO.—AMERICAN INDEMNITY ON ITS WAY TO VERA CRUZ.

STA. BARBARA.

"From the mission," says our traveller, "we stood over for some small and rocky islands at the south-east point of Sta. Cruz; and on the following morning, close under our lee, we behold the beautiful vale of Sta. Barbara.

"Seen from the ship, the 'Presidio,' or town, its charming vicinity and neat little Mission in the background, all situated on an inclined plane, rising gradually from the sea to a range of verdant hills, three miles from the beach, have a striking and beautiful effect. Distance, however, in this case, 'lends enchantment to the view,' which a nearer approach somewhat dispels; for we found the houses of the town, of which there were some 300, in not very good condition. They are built in the Spanish mode, with *adobé* walls, and roofs of tile, and are scattered about outside of the military department; shewing a total disregard of order on the part of the authorities. A ridge of rugged highlands extends along the rear, reaching from St. Bonaventura to Point Conception, and on the left of the town, in an elevated position, stands the *Castillo*, or fortress.

"The port of Santa Barbara is completely sheltered from the northwest and westerly winds, but somewhat exposed to those from the southeast. The anchorage is hard sand, abounding in seaweed, where the ship came to, in six and a half fathoms.

"The Presidio of Santa Barbara consists of a large square of buildings, surrounded by high walls, in plan similar to that of St. Diego, and contains a chapel, cemetery, prison, and storehouses. The Commandant, Don Romualdo Pacheco, is a Mexican, who came to the country in the year 1835, with the present Governor, Echandia. The number of men garrisoned under his command does not exceed forty.

"In the morning we walked to the mission, distant from the town about half a league. The road was pleasant, through scattered oaks; and groups of cattle were seen grazing upon the grassy plains. On the right were spacious wheat fields; at length, through a narrow way, amid immense rocks scattered over the ground, we reached the establishment. The stone church, with its two towers and extensive wing, its artificial clock, tiled roofs, arched corridor, and majestic fountain, was before us. On the right were various buildings for superintendents, a guard-house, tannery, and a dilapidated grist-mill; on the left, the spacious garden, with its fruit-trees and flowers, and several rows of low buildings.

"In the rear, from a slight elevation might be seen large fields of wheat and corn; and the little valleys among the hills, filled with fruit and vegetable gardens. A foaming stream rushes down the mountain, from which is carried in an open aqueduct along the brow of the hill, a supply of water for a spacious reservoir of beautiful masonry.

SANTA BARBARA, ALTA-CALIFORNIA.

ANCHORAGE AT YERBA BUENA, ST. FRANCISCO, ALTA-CALIFORNIA.

"The dress worn by the middling class of females is a chemise with short embroidered sleeves, richly trimmed with lace, a muslin petticoat flounced with scarlet, and secured at the waist by a silk band of the same colour, shoes of velvet or blue satin, a cotton *rebozo* or scarf, pearl necklace and ear-rings, with the hair falling in broad plaits down the back. Others of the higher class dress in the English style, and instead of the *rebozo* substitute a rich and costly shawl of silk or satin. There is something graceful in the management of the *rebozo*, that the natives alone can impart, and the perfect nonchalance with which it is thrown about them and worn, *adds* greatly to its beauty.

"Very few of the men have adopted our mode of dress, the greater part adhering to the ancient costume of the past century. Short clothes, and jacket trimmed with scarlet, a silk sash about the waist, *botas* of ornamented and embroidered deer skin, secured by coloured garters, embroidered shoes, the hair long, braided, and fastened behind with ribbons, a black silk handkerchief around the head, surrounded by an oval and broad-brimmed hat, is the dress universally worn by the men of California."

The next Illustration shows one of the finest anchorages in the world, in the island of Yerba Buena, with the *castillo*, or fort—low buildings with dark-tiled roofs, and the house of the Commandant among them.

"San Francisco has one of the largest and most valuable harbours in the world. Nature has so defended its narrow entrance, that, with but little expense, it might be made perfectly impregnable. Its steep and lofty cliffs, on either side, combined with other prominent locations within, might be so fortified as to bid defiance to the most powerful and determined foe. The soundings are deep, and in mid-channel, may be found in from forty to forty-five fathoms. The course for vessels coming in from sea, is generally midway between the bluff points of land

"There are five missionary establishments located on the sides of the bay, called the Missions of Dolores, Santa Clara, St. José, St. Francisco Solano, and St. Rafael. These have a population of over five thousand Indians, and only about two hundred whites. The whole number of cattle, domesticated, is more than forty thousand, exclusive of horses, mules, and sheep. The rivers and creeks are supplied with an abundance of salmon and other fish; game is plentiful, and bears, wild cats, wolves, and coyotas, are often met with. On the northern side of the bay are found the American elk and antelope, and great quantities of deer; the first of these is hunted for its tallow, which is preferred to that taken from bullocks. The islands and neighbouring lands afford abundance of wood and timber. The soil is excellent, and, perhaps, in no part of the world more yielding, particularly for wheat; as an instance of its immense fertility in this respect, the following circumstance was related to me by the mayordomo of the mission of St. José. Eight fanegas, equa to twelve bushels of wheat, were sowed which yielded twelve hundred fanegas, or eighteen hundred bushels; the following year, from the grain which fell at the time of the first harvest, over one thousand bushels were reaped; and, again, in the succeeding year, three hundred bushels. The average production of wheat is one hundred fanegas for one sowed. In many parts of the country irrigation is necessary, but here, owing to the heavy dews which fall at night, the earth becomes sufficiently moistened for cultivation."

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the very attractive character of this work, which abounds with statistical information, and cleverly-drawn pictures of the country and its people.

Both the preceding works, we should add, have just been issued in this country by Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, of Waterloo-place.

MEXICO.—MAN'S HAND MOUNTAIN.

MEMORIALS TO DR. SOUTHEY.

FEW men of genius have so pure a claim upon what Dr. Mackay calls "the affectionate reverence of posterity," as the lamented Rober Southey. We are, therefore, confident that these Memorials will bespeak the interest of our readers.

The first is a white marble bust, which has been placed in the cathedral of Bristol, the native city of the Poet. The supporting pedestal is of dove-coloured marble, and it stands within a canopied recess, as shown in our Illustration.

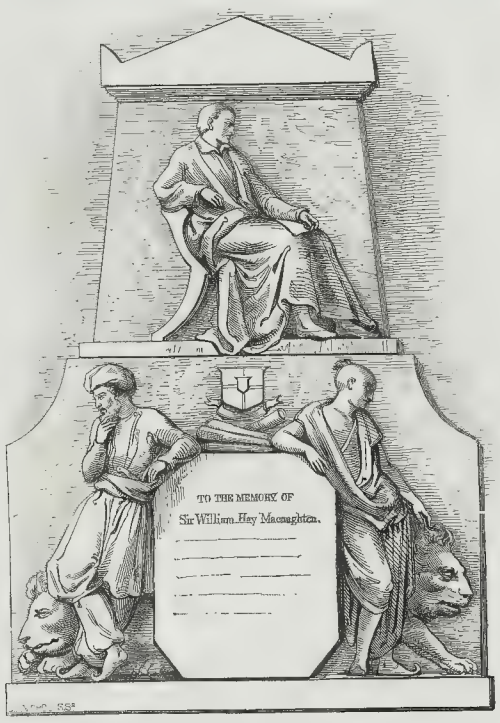
The second Memorial is a recumbent effigy of Dr. Southey, of white marble, admirably sculptured by Mr. Lough. It is intended to erect this monument in Crosthwaite Church, in the vale of Keswick: this structure has recently been entirely restored, at the expense of James Stanger, Esq.

The memory of Southey has also been honoured by the erection of a third Monument, viz. in Westminster Abbey. It consists of a plain entablature, bearing the name of the poet, and the periods of his birth and death, surmounted by his bust. It is but an appropriate compliment that this monument is placed near that of Shakspeare, and, of course, amongst those of the greatest English poets.

MONUMENT TO THE POET SOUTHEY, IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

WILL OF SIR W. BOOTHBY.—The late Sir William Boothby, Bart., of Ashborne Hall, Derby, Receiver-General of her Majesty's Customs, had made his will in May, 1833, during the lifetime of his former wife, Lady Boothby, and in the event of her surviving, had made a provision for her of £300 a year; but Sir William did not alter his will on his intermarriage with Mrs. Nesbitt, nor has he made any testamentary disposition in her favour. To his daughters, Louisa, Caroline, and Maria, he leaves £3,000 each, and as the late Earl of Liverpool has amply provided for two of his children, Cecil and Fanny, he leaves to them, as a mark of affection, £100 each. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, Bart., who is the acting executor. The freehold in Derbyshire, and all other estates, he directs to be sold, the funded and personal property amounting to only £3,000.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A paper was lately read at the Polytechnic Society of Berlin, by Baron de Reden, to prove that the number of accidents which occur on railways are exceedingly small in comparison to the number of travellers. In France, he stated, in the most unfavourable year, namely, in 1842, when the Versailles catastrophe took place, there was one accident for 25,000 travellers; and in 1844, the most favourable year, one accident for 1,321,000 travellers. In England, in 1840, the most unfavourable year, one accident for 64,000 travellers, and in 1843, the most favourable, one accident for 69,000. These figures, says M. de Reden, prove that accidents are much less frequent on the French than on the English lines. During the five years from 1841 to 1845 inclusively, the number of persons who were injured on English railways was 1,067 (of whom 399 lost their lives), or one in 95,000. In Belgium, in 1843, the most unfavourable year, there was one accident in 88,000 travellers; and in 1844, the most favourable one, one for 102,000. From 1835 to 1844, 58 persons were killed, and 103 injured on the Belgian railways. On the German railways, from 1841 to 1845 inclusively, there were only three persons injured and four persons killed.



MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, BART.

MONUMENT TO SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

THIS very interesting Memorial to the lamented Sir William Macnaghten has just been completed in marble by Mr. Lough, and is highly honourable to the chisel of this distinguished sculptor. It bears the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR WILLIAM HAY MACNAGHTEN, BARONET,
OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
HIS MIND, LIBERALLY ENDOWED BY NATURE,
AND ENRICHED BY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
WAS QUICKENED INTO ACTION BY HIGH AND GENEROUS IMPULSES,
ALIKE CONDUCIVE TO GOOD AND GREAT RESULTS,
AND TO HONOURABLE DISTINCTION.
THUS THAT CHARACTER BECAME DEVELOPED,
WHOSE EXCELLENCE, ACKNOWLEDGED WITHOUT DISSENT,
WAS REGARDED WITHOUT ENVY,
FROM THE MODESTY WHICH EMBELLISHED IT.
ENTRUSTED DURING A LONG CAREER OF ARDUOUS SERVICE
WITH CONFIDENTIAL AUTHORITY,
HE ADVANCED THE REPUTATION HE HAD EARLY ESTABLISHED;
UNTIL, WHILST ENVOY AT THE COURT OF CABUL,
HONOURED BY HIS SOVEREIGN,
AND ON THE EVE OF ASSUMING THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
HIS BRIGHT CAREER OF EARTHLY USEFULNESS WAS ARRESTED.
REVOLT HAD BURST FORTH UPON THE LAND,
AND ON THE 22ND DAY OF DECEMBER, 1841,
IN THE SUMMER OF HIS MANHOOD AND HIS FORTUNES,
IN THE 42ND YEAR OF HIS AGE,
HE FELL BY THE HAND OF AN ASSASSIN.
HIS PUBLIC ACTS WILL BE FOUND
RECORDED IN THE ANNALS OF HIS COUNTRY.
THIS MEMORIAL IS THE LAST TRIBUTE
PERMITTED TO PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The undermentioned detachments of corps have been selected by the Commandant Colonel C. Middleton, at the cavalry depôt at Maidstone, for embarkation to join their respective regiments, serving in India, viz.:—3rd King's Own Light Dragoon Guards furnishes 130 men; 9th Queen's Royal Lancers 40 men, and the 14th King's Light Dragoons 70 men; making a total of 240 men. The following officers proceed with the above troops:—Captain J. W. Yerbury, with Cornet J. H. Stisted and Cornet F. Chaplin, of the 3rd Light Dragoons; Lieutenant W. Cosevelt Kortwright, Cornet John Henry King, and Cornet C. A. Delmar, of the 9th Lancers; and Cornet J. W. Bennett, of the 14th Light Dragoons.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, KNT.—This veteran officer expired on the 20th instant, at his residence, Linwood Lyndhurst, New Forest, after an honourable and distinguished career, in the service of his country, of sixty-three years.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—It is stated that the Prince's journey to Florence, to see his dying father, is delayed in consequence of one of the representatives of a Power, through whose territories he must pass, refusing to *visé* his passport. This will account for the Prince's lengthened stay in London, and not from any more favourable accounts of his father's health having been received.

STEAM LOWER.—Above one hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in erecting the Great Pyramid of Egypt. From a computation of M. Dupin, it appears that the steam-engines of England would equal the whole product of this immense application of human labour, in lifting stones, within the short space of eighteen hours.

PRESENT FROM MEHEMET ALI TO HER MAJESTY.—On Tuesday morning a handsome horse, estimated at the value of 3,000 guineas, arrived at Brighton by the General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the *Magnet*, as a present to her Majesty from Mehemet Ali, and was immediately forwarded to London by railway.

THE FOUNTAINS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The fountains in Trafalgar-square, after a cessation of a few days, recommenced playing on Monday with increased vigour, some alteration having been effected for the purpose of giving a greater supply of water, and therefore of throwing up a higher jet. This has been a decided improvement, and it might be still further extended with great advantage, as the water power at command, from the great altitude of the reservoir, is sufficient to throw up a jet five times higher than at present.

EFFIGY OF THE POET SOUTHEY.—BY LOUGH

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 28.—Third Sunday after Trinity—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.
MONDAY, 29 St. Peter
TUESDAY, 30.—Great Fire at Woolwich Arsenal, 1805.
WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Nile, 1780.
THURSDAY, 2.—Hungerford Market opened, 1833.
FRIDAY, 3 D.... Days long.
SATURDAY, 4 Transfiguration.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 4.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 30	6 03	6 08	6 35	6 45	7 07	7 21	7 46	8 15	8 40	9 21	9 33

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Smoker.*" *St. Ivo has been styled the Patron of Woolcombers His festival (Feb. 3) was formerly kept by processions with candles, which may have led to the Bishop's offices being printed upon tobacco wrappers.*

"*Enquirer.*" *We have not one of the Kind.*

"*R. C.*" *Impossible, however the numerous attention of Miss Fanny Corbeaux, must be gratifying at any moment.*

"*W. S.*" *Plymouth In 1801.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*" *Copthall-court.—An before a vowel or h mute.*

"*R. F. E.*"—*Declined.*

"*Telemachus*" *Hitchet is derived from the French, Hache, Hachette Latin, Asca a small axe. Refer to any common work on Gardening for a Remedy for Blight*

"*G. W. S.*" *Dublin.—M. There's new work is in course of publication. We are not aware of the conditions upon which the translation in question was commenced.*

"*A Real Sonnemer.*" *A newly-invented Life-Preserver, the Nautilus Belt, may be purchased in Wellington-street, Strand.*

"*X. Z. Z.*" *Railway trains run from London to Ipswich, viâ "Eastern Counties" and "Eastern Union."*

"*Jafier.*"—*We do not know the present "whereabout" of Mr. or Miss Vandenhoff.*

"*Delta.*" *Beccles.—Certainly.*

"*N. H.*"—*It is not expected that the River Terrace in front of the New Houses of Parliament will be open to the public.*

"*J. W.*" *Waterford, is anxious to obtain the address of the representatives of the late Capt. Burns, who, in 1838, lived in Torrington-square.*

"*W. L. B.*" *The Supplement to No. 114 of our Journal contains an illustrated description of the Tools used in Wood Engraving.*

"*Organistes*"—*A small work was published last year by Messrs. Longman, on the Organs built since the Reign of Charles II. There is a brief but practical article on the Construction of Organs in the "Penny Cyclopædia."*

"*Aliquis.*"—*The well-timed "Railway Song" which so highly amused the company at the Eastern Union Railway Opening, is by Mr. Brulon, the popular comic singer and composer, who conducted the vocal arrangements on the above occasion.*

"*A. A.*" *should remit the amount to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

"*W. A. B.*" *Staffordshire Potteries, has adduced many cogent reasons for preferring Phonography, or Phonetic Short-hand, to the mere A B C systems. Our Correspondent's reasons are greater simplicity, rapidity, brevity, and ease of reading.*

"*Denelm*," *Durham, should apply to Mr. Thomas, News-agent, Finch-lane, Cornhill.*

"*Alpha*"—*The medallion stamp will suffice, provided it has not received the post-office obliterating mark.*

"*Balena.*" *Next week*

"*R. B. D.*" *Manchester.*—" *Hemingway's Guide to Wales,*" *to be obtained, by order, of a London publisher.*

"*C.*" *Gillingham, should address Stratton-street, Piccadilly.*

"*G. H. B. A.*" *Glasgow.—The Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons has a double line of seats—one for the gentlemen taking notes, and one for those in waiting to relieve them. The whole of the present House having been fitted up after the fire, the side galleries are of the same date as the seats in the body of the House.*

"*Y. R. Y.*" *Bristol. Many similar plans of remedying the inconvenience of the Break of Gauge have been proposed: it had better be referred to a practical Engineer it is impossible to give an opinion from a mere verbal description.*

"*Medicus*" *must receive the same notice in reply to his letter: we are glad that our assertions on the Grape Question prove correct.*

"*A Reader and Subscriber.*"—*The local history of Whitby will afford the information required about Hugo Cholmondeley's monument.*

"*P. H. I.*"—*Letters to public office should be prepaid. The pronunciation of the second part of the title referred to is similar to "ring."*

"*Anonymosity.*"—*Immediately after the will is proved, the will may be referred. Doctors' Commons is close to St. Paul's Churchyard. The payment of one shilling to the office will obtain the inspection of a will.*

"*S. S.*"—*A Captain in the Army, being an Esquire from the fact of his holding the Queen's commission, takes precedence of a Country Gentleman who is not invested with the temporary or any official rank.*

"*Suspende.*" *To words "High Honourable" are correctly applied to those children of Peers to whom courtesy allows the title of Lord; consequently, the appropriate address of the Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief would be "The Right Hon. Lord Fitzroy Somerset."*

"*Jane.*" *Mr. Weiss, of Drury Lane Theatre, is no relation of Madame Weiss, the Proscriptrix of the Viennese Children. Her Majesty's address may be obtained at the Stage Door of the Opera House.*

"*Police.*" *The reported marriage of Mario with a lady of rank has been authoritatively contradicted. We do not know the amount of Rachel's salary at Sans-Souci, but we engaged by the King of Wurtemberg for life. We do not know for what pensions are appointed.*

"*A. W.*" *Dublin.—Madame Pixis does not give lessons*

"*Scrutator.*" *The new franc from Johnson's translation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal, on the Vanity of Human Wishes. The person referred to is Charles XII., of Sweden The allusion is to the long hair of the Merovingian Kings. The skin worn for the Greek Dionysiac robe, worn by the actors of tragedy, which was in its origin of a religious character, and connected with the worship of Dionysus, the Greek Deity of Wine. "Scripsed pult," means pult (robe) and scripta.—The circumflex accent " is made up of the acute ' and the grave `, and originally indicates a contraction. As the acute cannot be thrown further back than the antepenultimate syllable, the circumflex must fall on the penultimate.*

"*G. R.*," *Nottingham Park. Under consideration.*

"*A. H.*," *Bedfast, is thanked; but the Sketch reached us too late for engraving.*

"*A Lover of the West*" *should have paid the postage of his communication. Ibrahim Pacha enjoys smoking; the counter-statement appeared by mistake.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Ramsgate We do not recommend either.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Grantham, should address his application to the Editor of the Publisher's Circular, Fleet-street, the most likely means of hearing of a copy of a modern book out of print.*

"*J. Le L.*" *Wakefield.—Mudie's Lives of the Players," published some years since, is, we believe, the latest work of its kind.*

"*Lady Fanny*" *is recommended to consult the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."*

"*W. S.*" *may purchase the varnish at any fancy stationer's.*

"*German National Sport.*" *We have not room for this communication of five folios extend*

"*W. G.*" *Are not the lines set to music by our Correspondent, copyright?*

"*F. d'A.*"—*We will take care.*

"*R. C.*" *Stamford.—A complete work on the Punjab is on the eve of publication.*

"*B. H.*," *Shoreditch Next week*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

THE CORN Bill was read a third time in the House of Peers soon after nine o'clock on Thursday evening, passing its final stage without a division. A message immediately brought down to the Commons their Lordships' assent to the measure. Mr. Charles Buller was speaking at the moment against the Irish Coercion Bill; the body of the House was moderately well filled; and as it appeared generally known what the message would be, as soon as the Masters in Chancery appeared below the Bar, there was a slight murmur of remark. The Pachas of Egypt, his interpreter, and attendants, were seated below the Bar, where they had been for some time spectators of the debate, up to that period rather a languid one. As soon as Mr. Buller had concluded, the Speaker summoned the Lords' messengers, they advanced to the table and communicated to the House the Peers' assent to several measures, among them the Customs' Duties, and Corn Importation Bills; as soon as the titles of the last named acts were uttered, a general cheer burst from what is generally called the "Opposition benches," by which cries this question at least have held the stanch supporters of the Government; the Protectionists of course sat in silence, the messengers retired, and the last form of the House of Commons with respect to these great measures was completed.

There is something solemn in the completion of an act, that, as far as legislation can affect it, must influence the destinies not of England only, but the world. The laws regulating the trade in corn, so often changed, so violently contested, unpopular when they were passed, a constant theme of declamation to those who denounced them, and scarcely felt as a benefit (to judge from frequent complaints) by those for whose protection they were intended, have virtually ceased to exist; their term is appointed, and in their past shape at least they will vex Cabinets and Ministers no more. For nearly thirty years they can be traced through successive Parliaments—through voluminous debates—through the writings of statesmen, merchants, and philosophers; the principle they involved has set up and thrown down Ministries; they have called forth, in the midst of an age of indifference, the most powerful "League" History has seen, not even excepting the great Commercial League of the Middle Ages—the Union of the Hanseatic Towns—that overthrew and destroyed the power of the feudal Barons, who knew nothing of commerce, save that it was a convenient thing to plunder merchants by tolls. The ruins nodding on many a "castled crag" of the Rhine are the works of those sturdy Burghers, who dealt with the fighting Barons with their own weapons—the torch and spear! But we live in other and better days: our victories are those of peace; discussion, and opinion, are the pioneers of our improvements. One of the greatest changes of modern times has been wrought without violence, tumult, or terror, not a single life endangered—not a blow struck—not a drop of blood shed! How few have been the great social changes of which the same can be said! The Corn Laws have gathered together as large assemblies of men as ever met to advocate a change in England, and that frequently; and yet in no instance has the peace been endangered. It is creditable to all parties among us that this should have been the case.

On no measure has a Minister ever proved himself more powerful than Sir Robert Peel in the Repeal of the Corn-Laws; yet, so blended is the good and evil of human things, that at the very moment his triumph on this measure was completed, his fall was hastening upon another. Ireland is still the bitter drop, the *amari aliquid* in the cup of prosperity. Is it always so to be? Is Ireland destined to play the part of the slave the ancients placed in the triumphal car of the conqueror, to remind him, in the height of his exultation, of the frailty of poor Mortality? It seems to be the part at present—for at the very moment the Premier completed his conquest of the House of Peers, and heard his measure put past all fear, the debate was closing that prostrates him! Thus, almost in a few hours are included the extreme of success and the depth of humiliation and defeat.

OUR attention has been drawn to an article in the *Dublin Evening Mail* of the 13th inst. On perusing it we were surprised to find in some passages a perfect identity of language with a letter we had some days before received from a Dublin Correspondent. We conclude, therefore, that the writer of the letter and author of the leader, are one and the same person. We always receive the communications of private Correspondents with respect, believing that a strong interest in the question prompts them to take the only available mode of stating their opinions; but when an individual, who has the columns of another journal at his disposal, obtrudes his advice upon us by letter, and then twists the same epistle, with additions and suppressions, into a newspaper leader, we must treat it, not as a letter which is entitled to courtesy, but as a public attack, which deserves none. Our double censor finds fault with certain statements in our "History of Dublin;" he has a perfect right to form his opinions on the subject, as we have ours. But we do not see that, either in his letter or leader, a single fact is disproved or denied. The History of the Rebellion of 1798 is a sad one for all parties; no Englishman can read it without shame and disgust; but, unless facts, dates, names, sums, occurrences, can be erased from our records, the conclusions of most men upon them will be much the same, and the general opinion in England is that to which we have given expression.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—[From our own Correspondent.]—Although nothing, at present, has been determined upon with reference to the precise period the Court will return to Windsor, there appears to be very little doubt that her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will arrive at the Castle in about a fortnight—not in much more than ten days. The future arrangements, however, connected with the movements of the Court, will very materially depend, in the present state of political matters, upon the decision of Sir Robert Peel, and the Ministry, as to any changes which may take place consequent upon certain contemplated events. The private apartments at the Castle, however, are always kept in a state of preparation, so that they may be fit for the reception of her Majesty at a few hours' notice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing in the Great Park this afternoon, attended by the Baroness de Speth, and Lady Augusta Bruce. Her Royal Highness will prolong her stay at Frogmore House, during the visit of the Court to the Isle of Wight.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE. The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Tuesday afternoon in an open carriage, the Prince driving in the rides of Osborne House. On Wednesday morning their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice went to the sea beach, and took their accustomed exercise with the Majesty and her Royal Consort walked on Wednesday forenoon in the plantations of Osborne House. We understand that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert purpose to prolong their residence at Osborne House until Wednesday next, July 1.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Last Saturday evening, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a sumptuous entertainment to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at their mansion on Carlton House-terrace.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S FETE CHAMPETRE. On Wednesday afternoon, Baroness Rothschild gave a magnificent *fête champêtre* at Gunnersbury Park to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George of Cambridge. The arrangements were on a scale of princely splendour. At six o'clock, the repast was announced, the Royal table in the grand dining-room being laid for thirty-six guests, at which the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George of Cambridge, and a select circle partook of a sumptuous repast. A table was provided in the orangery for nearly ninety persons; and, in addition, a spacious marquee, erected on the border of the lake, afforded accommodation for above 100 persons. At dusk, the whole of the company repaired to the mansion; and in the music-room, which was brilliantly illuminated, dancing commenced, Jullien's band being stationed in the conservatory that adjoins that splendid saloon.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The following inscription is now being cut in the north-west corner recess of the colonnade:—

On this site
Sir Thomas Gresham
Erected the first building for the meetings of
The merchants of this certain,
Which was named by
Queen Elizabeth
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,
January XXIII., MDLXIX.
It was destroyed,
In the great Fire of London,
September II., MDCLXVI.
By the care of King Charles the Second
It was rebuilt,
And opened September XXVIII., MDCLXX.
On January X., MDCCC.XXIV.,
The Exchange was again destroyed by fire,
And on January XIII., MDCCC.XXIV.,
The first stone of the building was laid by
Her Majesty's Most Gracious
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
The Princess Royal
Was also present
The Queen of England,
Victoria.
The Royal Exchange,
William Tite, F.R.S., Architect.

In the south-west corner recess are engraved the names of the members of the Joint Gresham Committee at the opening of the Royal Exchange, on the 28th day of October, 1844.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS. The births in the metropolitan districts in the week ending Saturday, June 20th, were 1320, being 3 less than the preceding week; the deaths were 868, or 13 less than the preceding week. The mean temperature at Greenwich of 20 days in June was 66 degrees 9 minutes, being 3 degrees 6 minutes higher than the highest mean temperature of any corresponding 20 days in June since 1841. The mean temperature of the week was 9 degrees 2 minutes higher than the mean temperature of the corresponding week for 25 years. The deaths were again much below the average of the last 6 years.

SALE OF THE ST. JAMES'S CLUB-HOUSE.—On Tuesday, the St. James's Club-house, better known as Crockford's, was sold by auction by Messrs. Christie and Manson, by order of the executors of Mr. Crockford, for the sum of £5,900. It was held on lease, of which 36 years were unexpired, subject to a yearly rent of £1,400. It was said at the sale that the decorations alone of the building cost the late proprietor £24,000.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—Wednesday being appointed for the election of Sheriffs, Guildhall was crowded to excess. Placards were posted about the exterior, calling upon the Livery to vote for John Walter, J. Thornton, Alderman Challis, and R. W. Kennard, Esqs. At one precisely the Lord Mayor entered the Hall. After the customary business had been gone through, the Common Sergeant read over the names of the gentlemen put in nomination. The show of hands was in favour of Alderman Challis and R. W. Kennard, Esq.; not a hand was held up in favour of the other gentlemen. The Sheriffs accordingly declared the election to have fallen on Alderman Challis and R. W. Kennard, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Monday, prizes were awarded by this Society for the following lots of domestic fowls, &c., now exhibiting at the Gardens, in the Regent's Park:—Mr. Spigen's four grey Dorking fowls, second prize. Mr Lewry, old Sussex fowls, first prize. Messrs. Baker, gold-spangled Hamburg, second prize; Spanish fowls, second prize; Malay fowls, second prize; Indian game fowls, second prize; cross between Cochin China and Surrey, second prize; black-breasted red game, second prize; Cochin China, first prize; gold-spangled bantams, second prize; black bantams, second prize; silver owl pigeons, first prize; Aylesbury ducks, second prize; Rouan ducks, second prize. Mr. Nolan, of Dublin, gold-spangled pheasant fowl, second prize; turkey (male), first prize; Toulouse geese, second prize. The birds are exhibited in a range of cages, shaded by an avenue of trees, and extending on either side along the walk which leads from the end of the new carnivora dens to the tunnel which forms the communication between the north and south gardens. The Exhibition will remain open until after the next *Promenade Musicale*, on the 4th of July.

DEMOLITION OF CANONBURY HOUSE.—This once-celebrated tavern, with its tea-gardens, is to be pulled down. In another week or two, not a vestige of either will be remaining. The grounds have been cut up; streets are laid out, and boxes of brick and mortar will speedily occupy the whole site. Thus, as the metropolis spreads out in every direction, were it not for sea-shores and railroads, the inhabitants of the extreme cities would be deprived of every chance of inhaling fresh and health-giving air. The tavern cannot boast of any great antiquity. Within the last century it was but an unconsiderable alehouse, and was subsequently, from time to time, improved and enlarged. An excellent bowling-green and pleasant tea-gardens were added; and, at length, it became one of the most respectable places of public resort near town, celebrated for the festivities of corporate and parochial bodies. Now its glory has departed, and in a little while it will be known no more.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.—The grand *fête* and bazaar held in the beautiful Gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, terminated on Friday evening (last week), much to the satisfaction of its benevolent supporters. The sum realised was upwards of £1,000.

THE PRICE OF BREAD IN THE METROPOLIS. On Wednesday another reduction took place in the price of bread among the bakers of the metropolis. Some, however, maintained the prices of 6d., although that the reduction in wheat did not justify any alteration. Good bread may now be purchased at 6d. per loaf, and 6½d. to 7d. for the best.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is still an object of great interest. On Monday last the heat was intense. In the sun, the thermometer was, at one time of the day, at 130; and at 90 in the shade. At night, however, a heavy storm took place, which purified the air. It was particularly violent in parts of Kent, and also in Essex. A great deal of rain also fell in London. The lightning was very vivid, but the thunder was not violent. Since then, the weather has been much cooler. On Tuesday morning there was a cold, north-westerly wind, but the thermometer, in doors, was at 68.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE OF MR. HAYDON, THE ARTIST.

We regret very much to announce the suicide of Mr. B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, caused, as it is believed, by pecuniary embarrassments.

The story which Mr Haydon affected his wife and children that the unhappy man had coolly and deliberately considered everything in connection with his dreadful purpose, before putting the same into execution.

On Tuesday evening, while sitting with his family, he suggested to Mrs. Haydon that she should, on the following morning, proceed to Brixton, for the purpose of visiting a gentleman, named Coulton, an old friend of the family. Although the suggestion appeared somewhat strange, Mrs. Haydon promised to accede to it, and in due course Mr. Haydon retired to rest, apparently in his usual health and spirits.

On Monday morning Mr. Haydon rose at an early hour, and shortly after left the house. He returned home about nine o'clock, apparently fatigued from walking. He immediately retired to his studio, and passed some time in writing. At half-past nine the young daughter of Mr. Haydon, Miss Haydon, proceeded at one o'clock, in order to convey a letter (as the man describes) to the Duke of Sutherland. As the messenger was about leaving the room, Mr. Haydon desired him not to wait an answer to the communication.

Mr. Haydon, shortly before ten o'clock, appears to have entered his painting room (the principal apartment on the first floor of his residence), and here it was that he committed the dreadful act. It was usual for Mr. Haydon to lock himself into this apartment when engaged in painting, and he seems to have done so on Monday morning. At a few minutes after ten o'clock, Mrs. Haydon passed up stairs, on her way to her own room. As she passed the door of the painting room, she tried the lock, upon which Mr. Haydon called out, rather loudly and hurriedly, "Who's that?" Mrs. Haydon replied, it was only herself, and that she was proceeding to dress. Mrs. Haydon then went to Brixton. Mr. Haydon rejoined, "Oh, very well;" adding, as she left the door, "God bless you! I will see you presently." Within a few minutes, Mr. Haydon followed his wife up stairs, and in her bedroom found his unhappy daughter in a swooning state. Mrs. Haydon was informed with her until she had completed her toilet. Shortly before this (about a quarter to eleven o'clock), both ladies were for the moment alarmed by what appeared to be the report of a gun or pistol. The servants, however, being exercising in the park close at hand at the time, and, as nothing particular succeeded the report, both Mrs. Haydon and her daughter imagined that the alarm had originated from the firing of the artillery. They did not, however, hear any fall on the floor of the room beneath was heard, but as Mr. Haydon was frequently in the habit of moving his heavy pictures, and in so doing allowing the corners to fall suddenly on the ground, the noise was attributed to that circumstance, and no notice was taken of it.

Shortly after eleven Mrs. Haydon left the house, and proceeded to Brixton.

At a quarter-past twelve, Miss Haydon, who is only sixteen years of age, prompted by filial affection, and knowing the desponding state of mind in which her father had been for some time, went down stairs and knocked at the door of the painting room. Not hearing her father's usual prompt reply, she tried the lock, which opened at her touch, and a moment's glance discovered the body of her unhappy parent crouched up together on the floor. Her first impression was that her father had fallen down in a fit. This illusion was, however, soon dispelled, and the frightful reality made manifest. Miss Haydon immediately rushed out of the house and ran across the way to the residence of Messrs. Bryant and White, surgeons, in Burwood place, the former of whom has been for a long time the family medical attendant. Mr. Bryant was, unfortunately, from home at the time, and a neighbouring surgeon was sent for. Without waiting his arrival, however, Miss Haydon, throwing herself into a cab, directed the man to drive her to Brixton, intending to proceed to Mr. Coulton's, where her mother had previously gone. Mr. Coulton and Mrs. Haydon crossed the young lady on the road in a hackney coach, and arrived together in Brewer's-place, shortly after one o'clock, Mr. Coulton's visit merely arising from some little matter of business he wished to transact with Mr. Haydon. On entering the house, they learned the dreadful tidings. Mr. Coulton, who was an intimate friend of the unhappy artist, proceeded up stairs, where he found the deceased in the state described, and on the table several sealed packets. The first of these was addressed to "Mrs. Haydon and my dearest love." It contained several letters: one to herself, imploring her forgiveness for the additional pang which his last act would add to the many he had already given her, and expressing a hope that Sir Robert Peel would, if possible, be (the deceased) had earned a pension for her. It also alluded to the receipt of a cheque for £50 from the private purse of the same right hon. Baronet, on the previous Friday, £10 of which he directed should be given to his daughter; £10 to his son Frank; and the remainder to be appropriated to her own purposes. The packet also contained a letter to each of his children, enjoining them to lead a pious life and live affectionately with each other, with other appropriate advice to each. Another packet contained the deceased's will, in which he appointed as his executors Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Dr. Darling, and Mr. Coulton. This document, which is of a most extraordinary and elaborate character, gives a full detail of the unhappy man's life and difficulties. It also devises his various pictures to different individuals. A third packet contained three letters, addressed respectively to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Strickland, and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. These Mr. Coulton took possession of, and immediately delivered in person. No trace was discovered of any letter addressed to the Duke of Sutherland.

Within two hours after the receipt of Sir Henry Hayter, Sir Robert Peel replied to Mr. Coulton, as the principal executor of the unhappy deceased. His letter, after expressing how painfully he was shocked at the intelligence Mr. Haydon's letter had communicated, went on to state that as he feared the family might be in need of some immediate assistance, he had thought it right to enclose a cheque for £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund, as a temporary relief. The right honourable baronet further stated, that he proposed a permanent provision for the family would be immediately suggested; and if so, he begged to add, that so far as his own private purse and personal influence were concerned, both might be commanded.

There was another paper found, headed "The Last Thoughts of Haydon," at half-past ten o'clock, one of the principal points in which was a comparison of the characters of the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon Buonaparte.

An examination of the body proves that the deceased must have first fired a pistol into his head, a perforated bullet wound being visible in the parietal bone. The appearance of the face had a fair effect; and there are traces of blood about the room where deceased appears to have subsequently walked to obtain possession of a razor, with which he afterwards inflicted two severe gashes in his throat, and thus caused death.

Mr. Haydon has left four children to mourn his death.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest upon the deceased, at the Norfolk Arms Tavern, Burwood-place, Edgware-road. Some of the evidence forms a repetition of the facts above stated; but we give it because it elucidates all the melancholy facts of the case.

Miss Mary Haydon, daughter of the deceased, was first called. She said, I am

the daughter of the deceased, whose name was Benjamin Robert Haydon. He was an artist, and resided at No. 14, Burwood-place, Edgware-road. He was sixty years of age in January last. I found him dead on the floor of his studio about a quarter past twelve on Monday morning last. I went there on returning from a short walk which I had taken with my brother, who was herself gone to Brixton at the request of my father. On opening the studio door I saw my father stretched across the floor with a quantity of blood near the upper part of his person. I felt his head and found it cold. I then alarmed the servants, and, on the coach coming up stairs, I ran across the way to call Mr. Bryant, my father's medical attendant. He was from home, and shortly after my return I left the house, and proceeded to Brixton, to inform my mother of what had occurred. He was my father last saw about ten o'clock on Monday morning. He then looked agitated,—more so than usual. I have never before known him to make any attempt upon his life.

The Coroner: Had your father been under medical treatment lately?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Had he complained of his head in any way of late?—Witness: Yes. It was very unusual for him to do so; but on Sunday night last he did complain, and during the last two or three days I recollect to have seen him frequently put his hand up to his head.

The Coroner: Did your father usually sleep well?—Witness: He had not done so for the last three months.

The Coroner: And did he not seek medical advice?—No, sir. The witness here added, "My father was a man of very temperate habits."

The Coroner: Have you observed anything remarkable in his manner of late?—Witness: I have noticed that he had a very different expression of countenance during the last three days. He was very silent during the whole of that period, and apparently absent in mind.

The Coroner: Are you aware where your father kept his razors?—Witness: In his bed-room, generally. I never knew that he had a pistol in his possession, but I have heard that he had a carbine. My father went out very early on Monday morning before breakfast, and it is possible he might have purchased the pistol on that occasion.

Mr. Orlando Hyman, of 4, Porchester-place, was next introduced. He said: I am a step-son of the deceased, the son of Mrs. Haydon by a former husband. I am a surgeon. I last saw the deceased on the Saturday previous to his death. I very rarely saw much of him. On Saturday, I observed a very great alteration in his countenance. All his family observed the same change in him, thinking it arose from the unfortunate circumstances in which he was placed, we were thrown off our guard, and did not pay so much attention to it. The deceased seldom said much to me, and never complained to me, but my mother had frequently mentioned to me that he has complained to her. He was eccentric from his youth.

The Coroner: He was, I believe, a man of temperate habits?—Mr. Hyman: He was a man of marked sobriety, and led the most regular life possible.

The Coroner: Do you know, sir, was the deceased in the habit of keeping a diary, in which he noted down the principal circumstances which occurred to him?—Mr. Hyman: He was, sir.

The Coroner: Have you read any portion of that diary of late? Mr. Hyman: I have looked into it several times, more from the fact of its having been left open, which was a somewhat unusual occurrence.

The Coroner here produced a large folio manuscript volume, enclosed in vellum covers, and, handing the same to Mr. Hyman, said: Will you be good enough to look over the entries for the last few weeks, and read such extracts, or portions of them, as will not disclose family secrets in any way. I observe a note from Sir Robert Peel attached to one of the entries, which I should like to have read. If the Jury are not satisfied with the arrangement I propose, they can of course inspect the diary for themselves, but I do not wish that the deceased's circumstances should be unnecessarily paraded before the public.

Mr. Hyman retired to mark the passages in the diary as suggested by the Coroner, and on his return read a variety of extracts from the manuscript:—

April 4.—The first day of my exhibition being opened. Not a single admission on one cause, Jerrold, Bowring, Fox Maule, and Rothhaus excepted. How different would it have been twenty-six years ago. The ruin would not have kept them away then.

Receipts first day. Expenses first day.
Christ Entering Jerusalem—1820. Banishment of Aristides.
£19 16s. £1 1s. 6d.

To God I trust. Amen

April 18.—Receipts, £1 2s. 6d.! An advertisement of a fine description could not have been written to catch the public, but not a shilling more was added to the receipts. They ran by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They push—they fight—they scream—they faint—they "help!" and "murder!" They see my bills, I warrant, but do not read them. They see in them, but they see to gape. It is a melancholy—a rather furious illustration of what I would not have believed Englishmen could have been guilty. My situation is now one of which I have known so many. I began fourteen, thirty-eight years ago. Involved in debt, as a young poet, more so than when I began fourteen, thirty-eight years ago. Involved in debt, as a youthful painter of little sympathy which the public display towards me, I could not have several private engagements yet to fulfil. I awoke, as usual, at four o'clock this morning, and was immediately filled with the next picture of my career. I felt immediately, the whispering of an evil or good spirit, but believing it to be for good, I called to the actor, who has led me through so many years, not to desert me at the eleventh hour.

May 1.—I have just received a lawyer's letter—the first for a long time. I have called on Mr. ——, who is an amiable man, and has promised to give me time. I came home in a state of horror, delight, misery, and satisfaction, and sat down to my palette under an irritable influence. My brain became confused, as I foresaw ruin, misery, and prison before me. I went on with the picture, and rejoiced heavily at its effects. I was then harassed and confused, felt into a deep slumber, from which I did awake for an hour. I awoke and—the fire came out of the picture, and I was saved.

May 14.—That day 42 years I left my native Plymouth for London. I have closed my exhibition, with a loss of £111. No one can accuse me of showing less talent or energy than 26 years ago.

May 2.—Worked hard at my picture, and advanced immensely. Felt uneasy because I could not get the dear son money to go and see his mother.

June 3.—Called on my dear friend Kemp, who advanced me some cash to get over my difficulties. By the same my pictures are finished they will be all mortgaged. Oh, heavens! what is that I get them done.

June 18.—Got on much advanced, but my necessities are dreadful, owing to the failure of my brother-in-law, the bail. In God I trust. It is hard—this struggle of forty-two years' duration; but Thy will, and not mine be done.

June 14.—O God, let it not be presumption in me to call for Thy blessing on my own works. Let no difficulty on earth stay their progress. Grant this week Thy Divine aid. Even accident, inevitable accident, forbids to save me from the embarrassments which want of money will bring upon me, and grant that this day week I may be able to thank Thee for my entire deliverance.

June 15.—Rose in great anxiety, after harassing thoughts about for several hours in the heat of the sun.

June 18.—Sat from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 20.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 21.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 22.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 23.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 24.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 25.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 26.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 27.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 28.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 29.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

June 30.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 1.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 2.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 3.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 4.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 5.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 6.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 7.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 8.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 9.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 10.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 11.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 12.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

July 13.—Sent from two to five o'clock staring at my picture like an idiot, my brain pressed down by anxiety, and the anxious looks of my family, whom I have been compelled to inform of my pecuniary difficulties. Got no rest after, so kept on in a frenzy from 5 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

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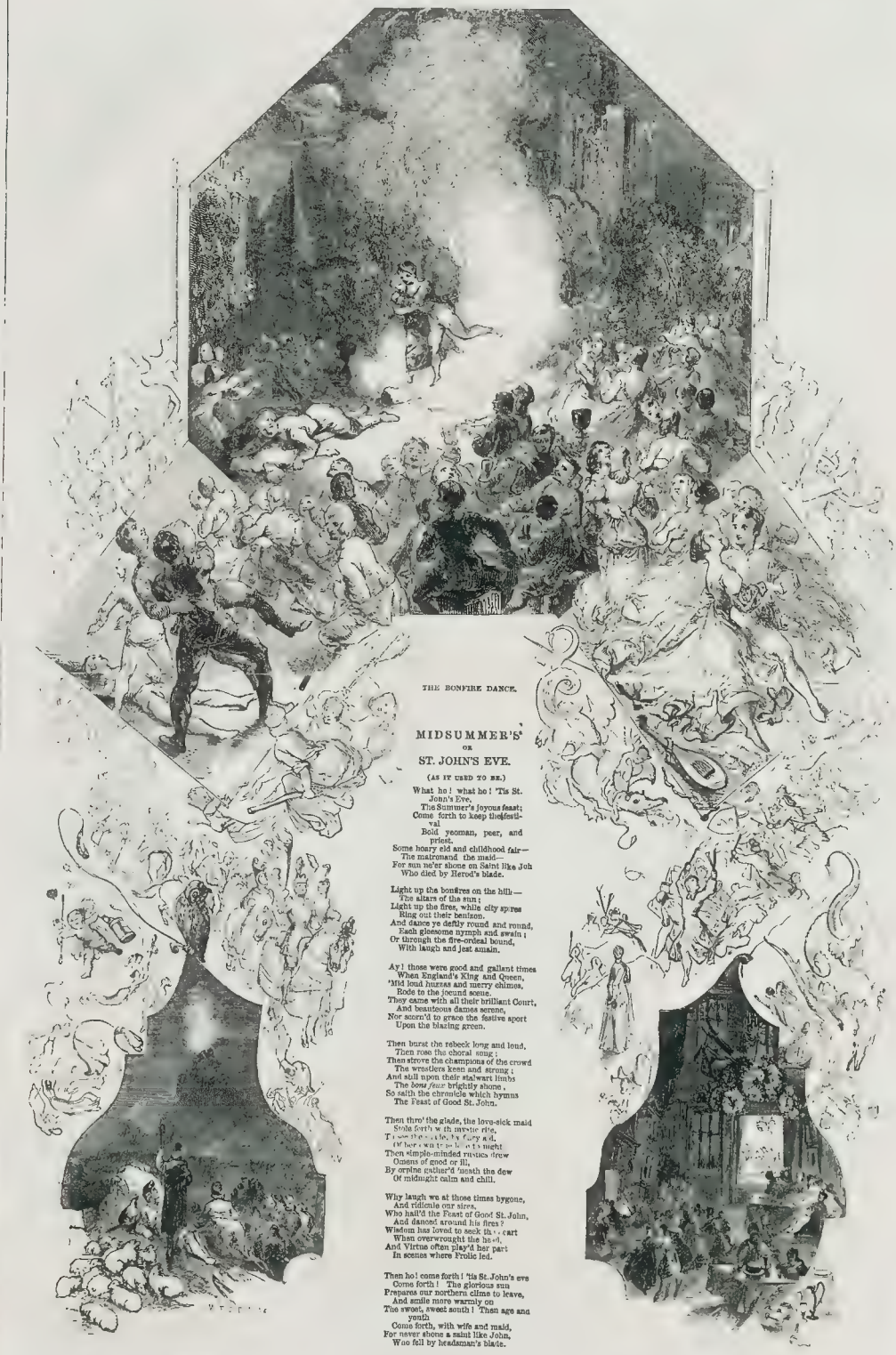

THE BONFIRE DANCE.

THE HILL BONFIRE.

THE FEAST IN THE HALL.

MIDSUMMER'S OR ST. JOHN'S EVE.

(AS IT USED TO BE.)

What ho! what ho! 'Tis St. John's Eve,
The Summer's joyous feast;
Come forth to keep the festival
Bold yeoman, peer, and priest.
Some hoary eld and childhood fair—
The matron and the maid—
For sun ne'er shone on Saint like Joh
Who died by Herod's blade.

Light up the bonfires on the hill—
The altars of the sun;
Light up the fires, while city spires
Ring out their benison.
And dance ye deftly round and round,
Each gleesome nymph and swain;
Or through the fire-ordeal bound,
With laugh and jest amain.

Ay! those were good and gallant times
When England's King and Queen,
'Mid loud hurzas and merry chimes,
Rode in the jocund scene.
They came with all their brilliant Court,
And beauteous dames serene,
Nor scorn'd to grace the festive sport
Upon the blazing green.

Then burst the rebeck long and loud,
Then rose the choral song;
Then strove the champions of the crowd
The wrestlers keen and strong;
And still upon their stalwart limbs
The *bona fides* brightly shone,
So saith the chronicle which hymns
The Feast of Good St. John.

Then thro' the glade, the love-sick maid
Stole forth with mystic rite,
To [illegible] by card,
Of her [illegible] night
Then simple-minded rustics drew
Omens of good or ill,
By orisons gather'd 'neath the dew
Of midnight calm and chill.

Why laugh we at those times bygone,
And ridicule our sires,
Who hail'd the Feast of Good St. John,
And danced around his fires?
Wisdom has loved to seek the part
When overwrought the head,
And Virtue often play'd her part
In scenes where Frolic led.

Then ho! come forth! 'tis St. John's eve
Come forth! The glorious sun
Prepares our northern clime to leave,
And smile more warmly on
The sweet, sweet south! Then age and youth
Come forth, with wife and maid,
For never shone a saint like John,
Who fell by headsman's blade.

MIDSUMMER EVE FESTIVAL.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

FINE ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION AT THE LOUVRE.

DUCKS.—BY DECAMPS.

LES CANARDS (Ducks).' By DECAMPS.

THE name of this eminent artist is not yet so popular in England as it ought to be, owing to the difficulties of rendering, either in lithography or engraving, the principal merit of his magnificent pictures; yet his productions are familiar to every artist or amateur, as some of his works have already found their way into several of our best private collections. Decamps is not only a great colourist—the very best of the modern school, perhaps, with one exception, viz. *Diaz*, unfortunately quite a new name in our artistical world—but he is, also, quite original. His style and subjects are his own entirely. His attempts, and always succeeds, in effects of light never attempted before. It is impossible to point out any master, ancient or modern, to whom he may be fairly compared. Thus, in the picture before us, a scorching Asiatic sun on the wall, contrasted with the freshness of the water in the shadowed part, is one of the most felicitous efforts of art we, perhaps, ever witnessed. The only objection made by fastidious critics to his pictures, with some appearance of justice, is the abuse of what the French call *empâtement*—the usual result of an over rapidity of execution.

LE CONVOI. *By* LELEUX.

THIS picture, by a young and very promising artist, is an instance of the freedom and facility of composition so very remarkable among the French modern painters. We have already noticed among them a sensible return to a more congenial source of inspiration; and the execution of the above natural and affecting scene, in one of the most rugged parts of France (Brittany), shows what a source is open to every true lover of nature, when unbiassed by the conventional contempt for everything of one's age or country.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

'Tis but a few years since, the singers of the Italian Opera, openly and avowedly neglected the means of dramatic effect, as not embraced in the scope of the lyrical art. And, even long after Meyerbeer and others had worked a reform, in this respect, on the French stage, most of the Italian operas of the day were still composed and executed, as though the *libretto* were but the link by which airs, trios, and duets, were strung together; and the audiences applauded, as though nothing more were wanting. How altered is the case now! Some of the first of living actors are included in the *troupe* of the Italian Opera here; while those, who in years past, depended for success on the effect of a beautiful voice and agile execution, are now compelled, in compliance with the improved taste of the day, to study the acting as well as the singing of their parts. Of this, Mario is an instance. Until this year, his co-operation in an opera, in which the other parts were taken by such admirable actors as Grisi, Castellan, Lablache, and Formes, was frequently diminished than increased its dramatic effect, in spite of his handsome person and delightful voice. But, this year, his improvement in this respect is matter of general remark. His acting of "I Lombardi," setting aside his execution of the music, is a triumph. His performance of the "Sonnambula" (with the exception of the last scene) and that of the "Lucrezia Borgia," are also instances of this remarkable advance; and now he has twice worthily enacted *Edgardo*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—a part more than any other requiring dramatic feeling and energy. Few characters possess a more romantic interest than that of the unfortunate Edgar of Ravenswood, in Sir Walter Scott's charming fiction, and this has been transferred to the *Edgardo* of the opera with remarkable success. He is still the same proud, gloomy, and intractable character, forgetting his revenge awhile in the ardour of his passion for his enemy's daughter, but only to return to it with greater vehemence at the least suspicion of wrong done to himself. This character gives admirable materials for the composer and *librettist*, who have profited by them to the utmost, and Mario does not fall short of their inspirations.

No character could be more appropriate to Madame Castellan than that of the gentle, affectionate, confiding Lucy Ashton. The unaffectedness and natural sensibility which give such a charm to the acting of this *artiste*, her youthfulness and grace of person, and her fresh and delicious voice, all point her out as the *Lucia par excellence*; and, thus performed, this charming opera is truly most attractive.

"Lucrezia Borgia" was given on Tuesday last, with its wonted effect, and, on Thursday, that *chef d'œuvre* of Verdi, "Nino" was performed for the benefit of Ferrarri. This was a happy selection; for the resources of this admirable artist, both as a singer and actor, are rarely displayed to more advantage than in the part of the Assyrian monarch. We have too frequently adverted to his performance in this fine composition, however, to have anything left to be said on the occasion. The music of "Nino" will never tire; on the contrary, it gains on each repetition, as a work of real genius is sure to do. We have only to observe the extraordinary increase of favour with which Verdi's compositions are regarded, since the production of "Ernani" last year, to perceive the propriety of this test of merit.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Mademoiselle Dejazet's benefit, on Wednesday evening, was attended by one of the most crowded audiences of the season, who assisted at the representation, partly in compliment to the intimable *bénéficiaire*, and partly from anxiety to witness her in a new character, in which she has gained no ordinary success in Paris.

"Un Conte des Fées" is the name of the piece in which she appears; and its title is likely to mislead one as to its nature. We directly think of "once upon a time there lived a King," and we anticipate the appearance of old women, fairies, and beautiful princesses, and younger sons and wicked gnomes. But no, there is nothing of the kind: all is mortal and natural, albeit the young Prince of the story is as much bewildered as ever were those who went before him, when white cats, sleeping beauties, and yellow dwarfs came to turn their intellects topsy-turvy.

Mdlle. Dejazet performs the part of a *Marquise*, young, witty, and rich; and M. Lafont is a *Chevalier*, young and witty also, but not overburthened with money, for his two passions are dice and women, and they are both expensive ones. Well, the *Marquise* loves this reckless fellow, and, by the assistance of a harmless sorceress, *Zina* (Mdlle. Anna Grave), she lets the unfortunate cavalier into losing what little he has, and then, pretending to be an old woman, with the help of *Zina's* stories, and a grey-haired wig, she ultimately drives the *Chevalier* up into such a corner, that, having lost his all, and being baited by his creditors, he consents to marry her, old as she seems to be, and save himself from perfect ruin.

The second act is one of excellent situation. We find the *Chevalier* leading a joyous life, with everything at his command, and intending to make the most of it, but in the midst of his hilarity in which he quite forgets his old wife—he is astonished to find that she has taken a dose of some marvellous elixir, which has the property of making old persons young again; and she appears with all her attractions of thirty years ago. He directly thinks her now worth paying some little attention to; but she will not allow this. She will not even admit that they were ever married! All her friends are in the plot: and situation follows on situation with admirable tact, until the poor *Chevalier*, utterly and inextricably mystified, is at last imprisoned upon a charge of having got rid of his old wife, nobody being able to find her.

In the third act, *Zina* comes to see him in prison, and imparts to him the in-

THE CONVOY.—BY LELEUX.

formation that she knows of another elixir which can make young people old. This is capital: he will give some to the *Marquise*, and then she will be at once recognised, and he will be liberated. But *Zina* insists that he also shall drink some: the conditions are desperate, but so is his position. He has a hard fight with himself to consent, but at last agrees to the compact; when the *Marquise*, who loves him all along, pleased with his generosity, brings about the *eclaircissement*. She appears again before him in her natural youth; everything is explained; and we may suppose, in the words of the real fairy tales, "they both lived happy all the rest of their lives until they died."

The success of the piece was most decided, and the laughter of the audience incessant and hearty from beginning to end. Mdlle. Dejazet's dashing humour, ringing laugh, and saucy, sparkling retorts, never came out to better advantage. She was admirably played up to by Lafont, whose vivacity and bustle kept the fun of the action going capitally. Of course, "Un Conte des Fées" will be repeated again and again; and, of course, all who wish to see a first-rate, rattling three-act vaudeville, will go to see it, and get a better notion of its plot than we have been able to give in the above sketch; for its ingenuity baffles any proper description under a whole column of our journal.

HAYMARKET.

On Thursday night, Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" was produced at this theatre, Miss Cushman and her sister Susan appearing, for the first time in London, in the characters of *Viola* and *Olivia*. As might have been anticipated, the novelty attracted a considerable audience. The part, however, is not one which admits of much dramatic display, and particularly of those qualities which have placed Miss Cushman among the leading actresses of our time. Nevertheless, in the scene of the duel with *Sir Andrew*, the lady gave evidence of comic powers, which, when developed in a character of more varied humour than *Viola*, will, we have no doubt, add another success to the already long list of her triumphs.

Her sister, Miss Susan, displayed, in her personation of *Olivia*, the same refined perception which throughout has marked her performances. While Mr. Farren in *Malvolio*, was as quaint as he alone can be. On the conclusion of the piece the sisters were called before the curtain to receive the final plaudits of the pit, accompanied by the bouquets of the boxes. Mr. Webster announced the performance for repetition amid undisputed applause.

STRAND.

M. Philippe and his clever deceptions, have been succeeded by the tricks of a company of dogs and monkeys, who are altogether a very comical set of performers, and go through a great many of the scenes which were formerly exhibited, by a similar *troupe*, at the Adelphi and St. James's Theatres. There is a "Supper in the Palais Royal," at which a little cook attends, who eats and drinks on the sly, and is very funny generally: and an old lady monkey goes out for an airing in a barouche drawn by two dogs, and is upset by the linch-pin coming out. The manner in which the monkey coachman jumped from his box and ran to the horses' heads, when the accident occurred, was famous—only equalled by the rueful face of the footman, as he took up the wheel. An ape danced on the slack-rope, and a monkey on the tight rope: this last also rode a goat in the manner of a circus equestrian. Then some dogs tumbled, and balanced themselves in strange attitudes, and went through a scene of shooting a deserter: but the monkey-sexton who came with an "economic funeral conveyance" to take away the body, ran against the wing and upset it, not in a very mournful way. Finally, a dog hung by his teeth to a frame of fireworks going off in all directions round him. As an *entr'acte*, some clever *artistes* performed some exercises in the style of Risley and his two sons. The entertainment was hardly strong enough in itself to command an audience; and we regretted to see the house so thin. But all who were there, laughed uproariously—especially at the antics of a small personage in red tights, who did not appear an educated monkey, but hopped about in a droll fashion on his hands and haunches, and pervaded the stage generally wherever his inclination led him.

The change in the weather has had a beneficial effect on the theatres, and their prospects are improving.

Drury Lane closed on Tuesday evening for the season, when the following address was delivered by Mr. Harley, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Bunn, through illness:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to be obliged, upon the present occasion, to act a double part,—to fulfil the duties of manager and stage-manager, owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Bunn, the lessee. It is our duty upon this occasion, first of all, to thank our patrons for their patronage; and, secondly, to call to their recollection what they have been so kind as to patronise. I have great pride in communicating to you that we have more than doubly fulfilled the promises held out in our prospectus, for in this theatre we do issue a prospectus; and when I state that, during the now expiring season, we have produced five new operas and five new ballets, all of them supported by the principal artists of the continent in addition to our own native talent, a grand spectacle, and a pantomime, besides the almost equally troublesome revival of several established pieces, I can state, without the possibility of contradiction, that no theatre in Europe of similar magnitude has produced one half of that number in a similar period. This is only mentioned to give you an assurance that the season which will begin at the ordinary period of September shall be sustained by equally strenuous exertions. I should enlarge no further in my present address, if I did not think I saw peeping from behind the curtain of your approbation a smile of good feeling for those I have the pleasure to represent. In the name, therefore, of the united company of this establishment, which your favour has rendered so popular, I respectfully bid you farewell until the ensuing campaign."

Madame Celeste's benefit at the Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, drew together a large audience. The house was literally filled at the first rush; and the performances "The Green Bushes," "Suzanne," and "Taming a Tartar"—went off capitally. In the former piece, Mrs. Edwin Yarnold appeared to much advantage in Mrs. Yates's character of *Geraldine*. A new drama of supernatural interest, by R. B. Peake, called "The Devil of Marseilles," will be brought out at this theatre on Monday, as will a new farce.

A new American actress, Miss Moner, has arrived in London, and is advertised to make her first apperrance at the Princess' Theatre this evening in "The Stranger."

The Lyceum has not been doing very great things, and it has been found necessary to revive the burlesque of "Robin Hood," which, however, does not apppear fated to attain the age of any of its predecessors. A new drama is in preparation, which will embrace the whole strength of the company, as also a new farce, and a grand burlesque, by Mr. Charles Dance, has been accepted.

At the Haymarket a new drama is announced for this evening, to be called "Borough Politics."

Mr. Abington, a gentleman well known in the provincial dramatic circles, is about to open the Queen's Theatre. A company is now forming; and Miss Clara Seton, the lady lecturer, is engaged for the comedy and vaudeville business. The house is being entirely re-decorated.

Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, a daughter of the clever actress of that name, and a rising vocalist, took a benefit at Birmingham, on the 19th inst., when the theatre closed for the season. She was loudly encored in "The Sad Sea Waves," and was called before the curtain amidst a shower of bouquets. The young lady promises to become a clever actress. Mr. Buckstone appeared on the same evening, in two of his own pieces.

MUSIC.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

The eighth and concluding meeting took place, on Monday last, in Harley-street. The programme included Haydn's in F minor, No. 5, Op. 16, and his No. 3, Op. 74, in G minor, Mozart's F major, No. 3, Op. 18, and Beethoven's No. 9, in C major, Op. 59. We need scarcely state that the execution was perfect, and the enthusiasm unabated. Next season M. Rousselot undertakes the management, the Committee having fulfilled their mission most gloriously of establishing this great Society. Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot afforded the members and other amateurs a great treat last Saturday, by their beautiful performance of the Posthumous Quartet in B flat, No. 13, Op. 130, with the original fugue, printed separately as Op. 133. The plaudits bestowed on their splendid interpretation were incessant: the fugue itself contains some of Beethoven's most startling harmonies, but there is a charming cantabile interwoven. As a piece of intricate quartet playing, perhaps this was the most finished exhibition ever heard.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The *Matinée*, on Tuesday, for Mr. Ella, the director, was attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Falmouth—the President, Vice President, and Chairman of the Committee, and about 400 of the *élite* of fashion, &c. A more interesting programme has been rarely heard: the instrumental portion comprised the Adagio in A Flat, and Allegro in B Minor, of Spohr's Quartet, Op. 61, brilliantly played by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Mozart's Quartet in D Minor, with Sivori as first violin—a superb display; a portion of Beethoven's No. 9, in C, with Vieuxtemps leading; Maurer's Concertante for four violins, executed by Vieuxtemps, Sivori, Sainton, and Deloffre, and Madame Pleyel, in pianoforte pieces. She gave a Notturno, by Döhler, and a Tarantella by Liszt in her overpowering style of excellence, creating, as usual, quite a *furore*. The tilt between the four violinists was a most exciting affair; Vieuxtemps had the lead, that knotty point having been settled by lot, but there is little to choose in the parts—all are pretty equal. The Duke of Cambridge, to whom the work is dedicated, declared that he never before heard such perfect playing, and so the room seemed to think, for the cheering was unbounded. The four executants were on their mettle, and strove hard for supremacy to kill each other "amiably." It is hard to decide—nor do we wish—between Vieuxtemps and Sivori: the former has grandeur—the latter, polish and ease: both are marvellous in the altitudes of their instrument. Pischeck and Mdlle. Molina di Mendi introduced vocal pieces, to relieve the programme. The lady made her *début* on this occasion. She is not above sixteen or seventeen, and very handsome. She is a near relation of the late Malibran and Pauline Viardot, and has been a pupil of their brother, Manuel Garcia. Her voice is a pure soprano, of no great volume or power, but her intonation, style, and execution, are superb. She gave the Italian air, "Qui la voce," from the "Puritani," and Dessauer's French romance, "Ouvrez," astonishing the auditory by her fascinating *fioriture*.

Pischek sang two beautiful compositions of the Schubert school by Mr. Hatton, called "The Messenger" and "Mother and Daughter," accompanied by the composer, Benedict's spirited Pirate's song, and Speirs's song "The Three Sweethearts"—Benedict accompanying him in the two latter. Of course, Pischek was one of the "lions" of this memorable *matinée*, which, in every point of view, must have been gratifying to the esteemed director.

Madame Pleyel.—The third and last pianoforte Recital of this distinguished *artiste* was given on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. There was an increase again in the attendance, and if possible, in the excitement. No Pianist has ever created a greater sensation in this country, not even Liszt or Thalberg. She performed an "Effusion Musicale," by Kalkbrenner, and his "Pirata" fantasia, Dohler's "William Tell" fantasia, Prudent's "Don Pasquale" Quatuor, and studies by Cramer and Kufferath. The cheering bestowed on her exertions, in addition to encores, was immense. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the attraction of Madame Pleyel consists in her faculty to astonish. This is giving a very wrong estimate of her genius. Her great charm is in the enchanting touch—in poetical reading, so that all subjects, whether scientific studies or light fantasias, are equally idealized by her skill. It has been remarked by a contemporary that she symbolizes all she undertakes; a story is created out of the themes selected from a composer, coherent and consistent, although, it is to be gathered from the elaborate accompaniments surrounding the operatic air. This "fantasia" is derisively designated the ultra-modern school, but it enlists on its side the great body of amateurs and artists, notwithstanding the anathemas of a few *perruques*. Highly dramatic colouring—or, to use another word, romanticism—is essential now, in pianoforte-playing. We cannot go back to formalties. The stately Minuet is now superseded by the whirling Waltz; and, where our ancestors gavotted, we now polk. The ponderous Harpsichord has given way to the Grand Pianoforte, and executants must keep pace with instrumental innovations. Digital difficulties are no longer unmeaning, when high intelligence reduces them to harmonious purposes. If mere intricacy is to be a ground of exclusion, what would have become of Beethoven's No. 9, his Mass in D, and the Posthumous Quartets? So there is a speciality in the "fantasia"—and is it not pleasing as well as wonderful, that the fingers of a Pleyel can produce grand orchestral effects? What amount of difference, for example, in one's sensations can be found between the hearing of the celebrated "Pasquale" Quatuor at the Opera-house, with band and voices, and listening to it as developed, single-handed, by the enchantress Pleyel? One feels just as much, applauds just as much, and one encores with the same, if not greater *furore*. Just at this moment, the man of erudition approaches you, and tells you "all that is wrong"—"it is ultra-modern"—it is "incoherent rambling" "full of unmeaning difficulties"—"she ought to play fugues and preludes." If so assailed, gentle reader, turn to the excited masses before you—point to their transports of delight, but do not attempt to argue, for with confirmed bigotry it would be useless. Madame Pleyel was assisted by Madame Fleury, an extravagant specimen of the French school; and by the gifted Pischek, who sang Hatton's songs, accompanied by the composer, that produced such feelings of delight at Mr. Ella's *matinée*.

Signor Jannetti.—This professor of Italian literature and declamation gave a Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Opera-house Room, and recited effectively the "Death of Ugolino," by Dante. He was aided in the vocal and instrumental selection by Sivori (violin), Piatti (violoncello), Puzzi (horn), Mdlle. S. Dulcken (piano), Benedict, Orsini, and Vera as accompanyists, Mesdames Castellan, Corbari, Vera, G. Brambilla, Sanchioli, L. Corbari, Miss Dolby, the two Lablaches, Ciabetti, Correlli, Brizzi, Fornasari, Alfredi, &c.

Madame Sala.—This once popular vocalist has an Annual Concert, which is generally well patronised; and as Madame Pleyel was engaged for that given on Monday morning at Willis's Rooms, there was a very full attendance. The scheme itself was of the usual kind, with Miss Birch, Miss Messent, Miss Bassano, Madame Macfarren, Miss E. Riviere, Messrs. Arthur, Brizzi, Bodda, Pischek, and John Parry, as vocalists, and the Distin family with the Sax horns.

Madame Bompiani and Madame Claire Hennelle.—There was a numerous assemblage at the Evening Concert of these *artistes*. The former is an Englishwoman by birth, married to an Italian, and for a *pianiste* has an unfortunate name, although her style is certainly free from exaggeration. She played Prudent's "Lucia" fantasia effectively. Madame Hennelle sings French songs very nicely, but her execution and intonation in the Italian florid scenes lack finish and certainty. The other vocalists were Madame Knispel, Mdlle. de Rupplin, Mdlle. Bochkoltz, and Miss Messent, Signori Brizzi, Ciabetta, and Felice Planque. The last-mentioned singer has a remarkably fine bass organ, but an exaggerated mode of action stands in his way. Casella, the violoncello player, was encored in his "Puritani" solo; he is full of passion and sentiment. Godefroid, the harpist, distinguished himself in the "Danse des Sylphes." Something was anticipated from the introduction of the "Melodium," an indifferent kind of chamber organ, but there was nothing in it. Pilotti and Jules de Glimes were the accompanyists—the latter is admirable, but we must suggest to the former to to subdue his ardour and not play so loud.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper.—If this clever pianist expects to gain ground as a classical musician, he must give for the future higher classed *matinées* than such a one as he gave, on Monday last, in Harley-street. It was merely a light and frivolous entertainment for fashionable listeners, little disposed to be critical. Miss Dolby was the only vocalist of note; Madame Mortier de Fontaine, Mdlle. Vera, Signor Alfredi, and Herr Hoelzel, completed the list. The soloists, as regards Piatti and Lavigne, as violoncello and oboe, were unexceptionable; but the *harpiste*, Madame Pauline Jourdain, was not remarkable. Moscheles conducted, and he must have blushed at such a *matinée* on the part of his pupil. Mr. Sloper played a Valse and a Tarantella, Prudent's "Pasquale" Quatuor, and one of his master's studies.

Madame Jablonski.—This *pianiste*, English by birth, gave an attractive Morning Concert on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Kellermann, violoncello; Sivori, violin; and Parish Alvars, harp. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Benedict were the accompanyists. The vocalists were Madame Knispel, the Misses Williams, Mr. Bodda, and Herr Pischek.

Miss Alicia Nunn.—This vocalist gave her Annual Concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, aided by Madame Lozano, Signor Marras, Mr. Phillips, Miss E. Lyon, Madame Macfarren, and John Parry. Herr Kuhe performed on the pianoforte with great ability, and the singing of the fair *bénéficiaire* afforded gratification to her friends.

Royal Academy of Music.—At the Fourth and Last Concert of the pupils, a MS. Symphony by Mr. H. Wylde was performed, and a scene by Mr. Thomas, sung by Mr. Wetherbee. The last composition evinced knowledge of orchestra—the former was quite a "mistake." Beethoven's Chorus of Ladies, "See, with flowers," from his unfinished opera of "King Stephen," was encored. Master Hill, the pupil of Sainton, performed De Beriot's Adagio and Rondo Russe, most excellently; he bids fair to be one of our greatest violinists. Miss Byrn and Miss Lawrence played pianoforte pieces, and Mr. Baly and Mr. E. B. Harper, a horn and pianoforte Sonata, by Beethoven, very creditably. Miss A. Romer, Miss Bridle, Miss Stewart, and Miss D'Ernst, were the vocalists who gained most notice at these concerts. The Earl of Westmoreland was present.

The Italian Gratuitous School.—The Fourth Annual Concert for the benefit of this institution took place place yesterday, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Mdlle. Vera.—This vocalist had a *matinée* last Saturday, at No. 11, Hyde Park-square, which was fashionably attended. The scheme, in addition to her own talents, was supported by Miss Dolby, Signor Ciabetta, Piatti, Emiliani, Pischek, &c.

The Melodists' Club.—One of the best meetings of this agreeable Society took place on Thursday night, the Earl of Westmoreland in the chair, supported by Lord Saltoun, Lord Wrottesley, Sir A. Barnard, and a host of distinguished amateurs. The musical treat was of the highest order. The singers were Herr Hoelzel, Signor F. Lablache, Signor Brizzi, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Machin, Mr. Blewitt, Mr. J. Calkin, besides a powerful glee party, comprising Francis, H. Gear, Barnby, Moseley, C. Taylor, Turle, King, Foord, A. Novello, &c. Benedict and Sir H. R. Bishop accompanied the vocal pieces, Mr. Land accompanying Wilson. Puzzi played a solo on the horn on a theme from Verdi's "Lombardi," and Kellermann enchanted the auditory by one of his violoncello fantasias. Lord Saltoun proposed the Earl of Westmoreland's health in a speech, which was much cheered. Brizzi sang his lordship's delicious serenade "The Dews of Night," which was rapturously encored. Mr. Macain was also encored in "Down amongst the Dead Men." The exertions of Mr. Parry, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, were also duly acknowledged. The singing of Herr Hoelzel in two songs, one composed by himself and the other by Schubert, was also much admired. It was altogether a delightful evening, graced, as it was, by the presence of elegantly dressed ladies in the gallery and on the platform.

The Western Madrigal Society.—The Anniversary Festival passed off at Freemasons' Hall with great spirit. Mr. J. Calkin's Prize Madrigal was encored, and his health drunk with all due honours. The Chairman, J. Evans, Esq.; G. Budd, Esq., the Honorary Secretary; and T. Oliphant, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Old Society, addressed the company during the evening with great effect. Several works of the old Masters were beautifully executed, under the conductorship of Turle, and aided by the Boys of the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mdlle. Valerie de Rupplin, the clever vocalist, gave a *matinée* on Thursday, in Harley-street, assisted by Madame Lozano, Madame Hennelle, Miss Dolby, Signori [illegible] F. Lablache. Pilotti was the conductor, and the solo instrumentalists [illegible] d'Eichtal, harp; Drechsler, violoncello; Kuhe, pianoforte; and Signor [illegible]

Miss L. Johnson, a guitarist, daughter of the late celebrated Captain Johnson, gave a *matinée* on Thursday, at the Princess' Room. The vocalists were the Misses Williams, E. Riviere, Salmon, Poole, Madame Hennelle, Herr Hoelzel, Messrs. Rafter, Bodda, and Wrighton. The instrumentalists were Salaman, piano; Goffrie, violin; Bausmann, violoncello; Jarrett, horn; Thomas, harp; and R. Blagrove, concertina. Mr. Salaman was the accompanyist.

Miss Macirone, the pianiste, gave a Morning Concert yesterday at the Hanover-square Rooms, with Jules de Glimes and Mr. Richards as conductors, and Sainton and Lucas as instrumentalists. The vocalists were Madame Thillon, Herrn Hoelzel and Pischek, Misses Rainforth, Bassano, Lincoln, and Messent, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda.

This morning Signor Emiliani, the violinist, gives a concert in Harley-street; and a rehearsal of the eighth and last Philharmonic Concert takes place at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Monday morning, Madame Cuthinka de Dietz and Mdlle. Bochkoltz give a *matinée* at Mr. Mackinnon's house in Hyde Park-place. In the evening, the Philharmonic Concert and the Distin Family have a concert at Sadler's Wells. On Tuesday, Madame Oury's *Matinée Musicale* at the residence of [illegible], Esq., Hanover-square; and the seventh meeting of the "Musical [illegible]." On Wednesday, Mr. Lucas's seventh classical evening, and Mdlle. [illegible] concert. On Thursday, Parish Alvars's morning concert.

Hullah Testimonial Fund in Aid of the Erection of a Music Hall.—The fifth and last choral meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening, but the attendance was not so great as usual. There was little novelty in the programme and less improvement. Mr. May was the conductor.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

This week witnesses an escape from direful suffering—political and physical—from heat of debate and heat of weather. Let us hope that the political atmosphere will be as much cooled by the exit of Sir Robert, and the entry of Lord John, as the physical one has been by the rain that came down in such grateful bucketfuls on Monday night, soaking the thirsty earth, and sweeping away the collected dust of the last fortnight from the leaves.

The change of temperature is a great comfort. More than that, it is a great boon to the nation. We never felt, until our late experience of a heat equal to that of Sicily, and little short of that of India, how dependent on skyey influences national character must be. For our own parts, we felt our Anglo-Saxon sturdiness oozing out, like *Acres's* courage, at our finger-ends. And we saw evidences of the same enervating influence in the languid limbs, and lazy, lounging gait of people who passed us in the street, or crowded towards the Serpentine. Authors dropped their pens, and "babbled of green fields," if they could not take the wings of steam, and fly to bury themselves and their imaginings in the bosoms of cool green woods. Weary clerks, with moistened brows, panted in stifling warehouses, or strove to imbibe imaginary coolness from the passing water-carts. Dogs in Whitechapel alleys and Protectionists about the Carlton looked equally rabid. Proclamations were placarded against the former going unmuzzled. A similar precaution might have been fairly adopted with the latter, to the saving the character of the House of Commons, and the diminishing the necessity for Dr. Reid's cooling but inexplicable ventilative processes.

Probably by the time this paper is printed, Sir Robert has resigned. He will rise on Friday the most powerful man of the most powerful nation of the world: he will retire to rest plain Sir Robert Peel, the cotton spinner's grandson—the wealthy member for Tamworth—the patron of art, with a chequered reputation as the coldest and the most charitable, the proudest and the most time-serving, the honestest and the most slippery of men and Ministers. His nature is a book as inscrutable and fertile in enigmas as one of Shakspeare's characters; and the political writers have had as good matter for dissection and analysis in the former, as the commentators in the latter. We will not presume to settle the *quæstio vexata* whether party faith should be more sacred in a Minister's eyes than public duty, or how far "time and the hour" may be acknowledged and obeyed, without bringing down the imputation of weakness and vacillation on him who submits to them.

Let us for a moment suppose that, with the official red boxes and the Ministerial apartments and appointments, the out-going Premier were required to furnish his in-coming substitute with the results of his official experience of men and things, as a sort of political "guide to service," couched, like the old Roman laws, in metre, for their better retention in the memory. The walls of Downing-street might thus be papered with the collective practical wisdom of every Minister since St. Dunstan, and Ministerial charts compiled for the direction of all entering on the perilous sea of political service.

Peel's advice to Russell might be couched in the noble pathos of Shakspeare's Wolsey:—

Peel. Russell, I did not think to give up office
For Bentinck or for Ben, but thou hast forced me
Out of the Premiership to make my exit.
But never mind! And thus far hear me, Russell;
And when I'm nobody—as soon I shall be—
And sleep in Drayton Manor, where no pension
By me must more be granted, say I taught thee,
I, Peel, that understood the currency,
And sounded all the ups and downs of office,
Taught thee a dodge out of my fall to rise by;
A sure and safe one, though, I own, I missed it.
Mark but my fate and that which ruined me!
Russell, I charge thee, fling away all humbug!
By that sin fell Old Whigg'ry. How can you then
As follower of Old Whigg'ry, hope to win by't?
Don't go too fast—invite the men that hate thee,
Persuasion wins not more than dinner-giving.
Still, when you're right, be bold to stick to right,
Nor dread Young England's tongue; speak out and dodge not,
And let thy foes abuse thee in the *Standard*,
Herald, and *Post*. And if thou fall'st, O Russell!
Fall as a Free-Trade martyr—'ware the Whigs.
And—now you may come in:
There—take an inventory of the office,
To the last arm-chair. 'Tis your's now. I go,
And you are fixed in Downing-street to do
"What you like with your own." O, Russell! Russell!
Had I but served Free-Trade with half the zeal
I've giv'n Protection, at this time of day
I'd ne'er have fallen before mine enemies!
Russell. Good Peel, have patience!
Peel. So I have.—Farewell.
(*Aside.*) You won't sit here long, Johnny, I can tell!
[*Exeunt severally.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT SKIFF RACE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Round him much embryo, much abortion lay
* * * * * * *
Nonsense precipitate, like running lead,
That slipp'd through cracks and zig-zags of the head:
All that or folly, frenzy could beget
Fruits of dull heat, and sooterkins of wit. *Dunciad*

Happily before we had quite "thawed and resolved ourself into a dew," a change came o'er the spirit of our dream (a remorseless red-hot nightmare), and we awoke to the consciousness of a climate no longer more suited to the roast beef of Old England than her sons and daughters. It was, then, with dismay that we bethought us of those "fruits of dull heat," which we bore during the progress of our fiery ordeal, and, shaking the dust from our feet, turned our face towards "coaly Tyne," in the hope that it might pour over our sooterkins of wit the waters of oblivion. So far as moisture went we were favoured to our heart's content. The good old town of Newcastle, as Wordsworth says of the swan on St. Mary's Lake, "floated double." It always rains during the race week at that place; but, as George the Third said to the page who gave him a slap on the back, and apologised by urging he thought it was somebody else—although it *was* the race week, "that was no reason it should come down so hard." Our present affair is not with the turf: it was our theme (and our fuel) at Epsom, Ascot, Hampton. We adapt, for the nonce, a more grateful subject—and element.

In the days of Cleopatra, according to Shakspeare, they used silver oars; from which it is fair to infer they knew little of the style of rowing common to these times of funnies, wherries, cutters, and such like contrivances for cleaving lakes and rivers with lusty strokes. Here we cultivate speed as any other necessary of life; we bestow upon the appliances which minister to its propagation our care and capital. The institution of races provided us with the best breed of horses in the world; the establishment of regattas bestowed upon us the best race of boats that ever swam on the face of the waters. The Newmarket and Goodwood of our streams are the Thames and the Tyne. Here, at least of late years, our watery tournaments have been held; and aquatic champions, who had elsewhere distinguished themselves for their prowess, met, with alternate fortune, to settle their pretensions—on the calm bosoms of these fair rivers.

It was on Monday last two of the most doughty knights of amphibious emprise, having duly challenged each other to the lists, came together hard by the towers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These were hight Clasper, a native, and Newell—truth obliges us to write it—a Cockney. Both were "eminent *hands*." The former belonged to a nation of that name which some time since frighted the Thames from its propriety by invading it with a crew of invincibles: the latter is a jolly young waterman who handles his oars with such skill and dexterity as to be accounted the best man that floats between Surrey and Middlesex. Without staying to recite what worthies have fallen before the Clasper, what men of might have succumbed to the Newell, we will at once place them face to face—or, rather, yard-arm and yard-arm—as they appeared at the time and place aforesaid.

The Cockney is in a galley of cedar (think of that Queen Cleopatra), and the coaley is in a barque of mahogany. Their fashion of going to work was skill and grace compounded in equal parts, and—only the reader might think we were too free of speech—we would say—as Major Longbow does of his personal anatomy—"D—— me, they'd lots of muscle." It was somewhere about three P.M. when they took their stations; and, after two false attempts, off they shot, like a couple of rockets. Soon after the start, there was a short passage of fouling; but presently they settled to their work, and work they did, and no mistake. Now Clasper seemed to have the best of it; but anon, at a place called Elswick Old Staith, Newell caught him—showed more power—got ahead, and improved it, finally winning by half a minute time, and, of course, a good many boats' lengths. The match was for £100 a-side, and created a great sensation, not only in the private circles of the champions, but generally throughout the rowing world.

NEWCASTLE RACES.—Tuesday.

The Produce Stakes, of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell	(Holmes)	1
Mr. Wrather's br f by Lanercost, out of Lydia		
Mr. Brooke's Luminous		3

Won easily, by two lengths.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 100 added.

Lord Eglinton's Dolo	(J. Marston)
Mr. Cooke's Fancy Boy	

Won by several lengths.

The Tyro Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 50 added.
Lord Jno. Scott's f by Camel, out of Queen of Glory's dam (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Taylor's George Stephenson.. 2
Lord Eglinton's Eryx 3
Won by a length.

The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 20 added, were won by Captain Potter's Northumberland (Mr. H. Johnstone), beating Mr. Parr's Tom Tough (owner), Maid of Auckland (fell), and The Captain (fell).

WEDNESDAY.
Maiden Plate of £50, Heats.
Mr. Harrison's Lady Mallorie 1
Mr. Scholefield's Tommy Moore 2
Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.
Mr. C. Monck's Vanish 1
Mr. Ramsay's Malcolm 2
Won easy.
The Northumberland Plate of £300, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Dolo .. .. (Prince) 1
Mr. Bell's Winsour .. .. (Bunby) 2
Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton .. .. (Irvine) 3
Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Lord Stradbroke's Evenus .. .. (Edwards) 1
Mr. M. Jawson's Amaia 2
The Grand Stand Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, and 50 added.
Mr. Merry's Maid of Motherwell .. .. .. (Longstaff) 1
Lord John Scott's f by Camel or Nonsense out of Queen of Gipsies' Dam, 2 yrs 2
Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.
Mr. Ramsay's Ingiewood, 3 yrs .. .. (Duffo) 1
Mr. Johnstone's br to Sir Henry, 2 yrs 2
Mr. Arrowsmith's Tractarian, 3 yrs 3
THURSDAY.
The Members' Plate of £50, added to a handicap of 15 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Plaudit .. .. (Prince) 1
Mr. Kitching's Lucy 2
The Tyro Stakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's Tom Whiffler .. .. (Holmes) 1
Mr. Merry's c by the Augean, out of Nonsense 2
The Gold Cup of £150, by subs of 10 sovs each.
Mr. Bell's Winsome, 6 yrs .. .. (Bunby) 1
Mr. O'Brien's Mentor, 4 yrs 2
Colonel Cradock's Jinglepot, 4 yrs 3
The Corinthian Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, aged .. .. (Mr. Osbaldeston) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's The Roper's Daughter, aged 2
The Gateshead Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added
Mr. O'Brien's Grimstone, 3 yrs .. .. (Templeman) 1
Mr. Wormald's c by Velocipede, out of Monica, 3 yrs 2

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We can only submit a list of the average prices, at the close of a very dull afternoon.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
7 to 2 agst [illegible] | 10 to 1 agst Polar Star | 10 to 1 agst Roper's Daughter
7 to 2 agst [illegible] | 10 to 1 agst [illegible] | 12 to 1 —— Colonel (t)
7 to 1 —— Mentor (t) | 12 to 1 —— Colonel (t) | 12 to 1 —— Dolo (t)

GOODWOOD STAKES
[illegible] st Jack Cade
100 sovs on 30 against the field, one not to be given when the acceptances are published.

ST LEGER
4 to 1 agst Bawson's fot (t) | 7 to 1 agst Pyrrhus the First | 16 to 1 agst Brocardo (taken
5 to 1 —— Sir Tatton Sykes | 12 to 1 —— Fitzroy Boy | 20 to 1 agst Rowland
20 to 1 agst Dolo
40 to 1 agst Statter to Cubwold | 40 to 1 agst Old Fort (t) | 50 to 1 agst Bingham
colt (t) | 40 to 1 —— Miller's Boy (t) | 1000 to 7 —— Christopher

COUNTRY NEWS.

IBRAHIM PACHA.

The Pacha arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last. He visited the docks and shipping of that great port, and frequently expressed great astonishment at the vastness of the new docks now constructing, and which, taken in connection with the great dock space already in existence, must fill his Highness's mind with surprise at the opinion that Liverpool was preparing docks for the shipping of the whole world. The Pacha was very heartily received. His Highness sailed for Belfast at eight in the evening in the new steam-ship *Prince of Wales*.

He arrived in Belfast on Sunday morning at nine o'clock from Liverpool with his suite.

The principal object of the visit of his Highness to Ireland being to obtain a view of the different stages of the manufacture of linen cloth, he on Monday commenced that of inspection. His Highness arose early, as is his invariable custom, and having breakfasted about eight o'clock, accompanied by his suite, to visit the extensive linen warehouses of Messrs. Richardson, Sons, and Grubbs, in Donegall-place. The distinguished visitors were conducted through the premises by Mr. J. G. Richardson and Mr. Owden; and the Pacha himself repeatedly expressed his admiration of various articles of linen manufactured by that firm.

In the afternoon a review of the garrison took place in the barrack-yard of the three o'clock, that distinguished regiment, the 92d Highlanders, with a troop of the 7th Hussars, were formed in review order, the whole being under the command of Colonel M'Donald, C.B., 92d Highlanders. Major-General Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B., accompanied by Colonel Williams, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Bell, A.D.C., entered the barrack-square, and soon after, his Highness and suite, with a guard of honour of the 17th Lancers. The Pacha was evidently much pleased at the precision with which the military evolutions were gone through, and spoke in highly complimentary terms of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

At six o'clock his Highness and suite left the hotel for the pier, where they embarked on board a steamer, and immediately crossed over to Liverpool, which they reached on Monday morning.

His Highness returned to Mivart's Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, from Belfast. The Pacha travelled express the whole distance from Liverpool by train. He had entirely changed all his preconcerted arrangements on Saturday last; his arrival in town was not anticipated so soon. His Highness did not receive any visitors after his arrival, but shortly after his return went to Greenwich to dine with the Sheriffs, who had invited a large circle to meet the illustrious stranger.

On Wednesday night, shortly before eleven o'clock, his Highness, accompanied by three gentlemen of his suite, paid a visit to the Reform Club. His Highness inspected all the apartments of this splendid mansion, from the hall to the smoking-room, and examined the kitchen, of which the illustrious chief, Mr. Soyer, was luckily at hand to explain the mysteries. Among the members of the club who happened to be in the house on occasion of the Pacha's sudden visit, was Sir Charles Napier, whom his Highness instantly recognised as an old acquaintance, and greeted very cordially. An animated conversation was held between the two veteran warriors, and some jokes passed in the Turkish language, at which the Pacha laughed most heartily. His Highness retired, after a visit of one hour, and proceeded to his carriage by Sir Charles Napier, and other gentlemen present in the club

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROPOSED VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The following arrangements may be considered as agreed upon:

His Royal Highness will leave London early in the morning of the 30th of July, and, accompanied by his suite and the Chairman of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Railways, he will proceed by special train with all speed to Liverpool, which he will reach about twelve o'clock. His Worship the Mayor and the Committee will be at the station, Lime-street, to receive him, and the civic coach being placed at his disposal, he will drive direct to the Judges' lodgings, and then to the Town Hall, where, the whole Council assembled, the Corporation address will be presented to his Royal Highness.

Immediately after this ceremony, his Royal Highness will proceed to George's Pier, and go on board the *Fairy* steamer.

After steaming up and down the river for about an hour, the *Fairy* will enter the Albert Dock. The Committee have arranged to admit between three and four thousand ladies—by tickets, of course—to the quays of the new dock.

The ceremony of opening these splendid works having been gone through, his Royal Highness will land, inspect the buildings, and partake of the large room, where will be assembled six hundred ladies. A splendid *dejeuner* will be laid out.

From the Albert Dock his Royal Highness will drive to the Judges' lodging [illegible] to prepare for the grand banquet, which will take place at half-past seven o'clock, in the ball room of the Town Hall. Three hundred guests will be invited. The display on this occasion will surpass everything of the kind ever witnessed before in Liverpool.

While the dinner will be in progress, the whole of the Exchange will, if possible, be illuminated with a degree of effective brilliancy, which will compensate for the absence of fire-works. Devices of all sorts, it is expected, will cover the building on all sides. The Exchange area, through which the people will pass, [illegible] will take place on Thursday. On Friday, a most imposing procession will take place. At ten o'clock, the council, the gentry, and the trades, [illegible] assemble in St. Anne-street, opposite the Prince's lodgings. His Royal Highness will occupy one of the Royal carriages, which will be sent down specially for the occasion. The procession will go to the site of the Sailor's Home, Carning-place, opposite the Post-Office, the whole occupying about two hours. The ceremony of laying the stone will then take place.

His Royal Highness will take a cold collation in the Town Hall, and proceed by special train to London, at five o'clock that evening.

FATAL THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.—There was a terrific thunder storm in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland on Thursday (last week). It commenced about four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till near eight o'clock in the evening. When it began, the lightning proceeded [illegible] compared with the largest drops of rain ever seen in that part of the country; the atmosphere was oppressively close and sultry; [illegible] the very air smelled of fire, and flesh and thunder-clap succeeded [illegible] with almost a [illegible] crash. The electric fluid which was of the forked description, darted in streams of various colours from the south at the rate of eight or ten thousand per minute; while the continuous claps of thunder were of the most sudden, loud, and startling kind. The rain at the time fell very abundantly, and continued with little or no abatement till near three o'clock. The loss of life and damage has been considerable. On the moor near Shap Beck-gate, in Westmoreland, the wife and daughter of Benjamin Gris dale, a labourer, were gathering tufts of wool from the fences on Knipe Scar, when the lightning, the fine young woman, was struck by the electric field, and killed on the spot by the side of her mother, who most fortunately escaped destruction, but was slightly injured. A man named Hinds, of Hardendale, Westmoreland, was also struck, and is so much injured that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. In a field near Penrith eleven sheep and one lamb, the property of Mr. William Robinson, were killed by the lightning while lying under a tree, which was shivered to splinters. Large trees on the opposite side of the road, followed by Mr. Dalman, to notice the progress of the storm, although earnestly entreated not to do so by Mrs. B., to whom he replied—"Oh! there's not one in a million killed." The former had entered the garden, while the latter was at the gate of it, and who, on being struck, were seen to fall instantly, and without a struggle, expired. Mr. B. was found near the hedge of his garden, by his deeply afflicted wife. The hair on one side of Mr. Bailey's head was burned off, but upon the person and clothes of Mr. Dalman the ravages were most awful, and his whole form fearfully disfigured. Several persons in the town were, in different ways, affected by the destroying fluid. The object which attracted the lightning was a tall spiral poplar tree, beneath which they stood, and which was planted by Mr. Bailey's own hand.

MURDER BY TWO BOYS AT MANCHESTER.—Two boys, named James Seddon and Joseph Dean, have been committed, at Manchester, on suspicion of having deliberately murdered a boy named George Wray, thirteen years of age. The poor child who has met with such a violent and untimely death, was the son of a poor, but industrious man, living in Deansgate, Manchester. His father is a manufacturer of hacking, furniture pads, and sealed in black lead, which the murdered boy and a younger brother were employed to work about in the town and neighbourhood, with an ass. These two boys left home on Friday morning (last week), taking with them the hacking and black-lead to the value of 9s. After traversing Greenheys and Chorlton upon-Medlock the whole day, they succeeded, by about eight o'clock in the evening, in disposing of the whole, or nearly so. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to about 18s., and, with this money in their possession, the two boys were met by Seddon, aged 17, and Dean, 14 years old. After playing together for some time, the deceased was observed by these two boys to be in possession of the money, which it seems, they first thought of getting it from him. To effect this object, the deceased, by some means not yet brought to light, was induced to send his younger brother away, in charge of the ass, to a neighbouring street, with orders to await his coming, that they might proceed home together. With these orders the little fellow complied, and, having got him out of the way, his brother, under the pretence of going to look at some fowls, was decoyed to a coal-yard in Jenkinson-street, near Greenheys, kept by the elder boy Seddon, and, as there appears every reason to conclude, was taken inside a little hut or cabin in the yard, and was struck on the head till he died. This was effected about twelve o'clock at night, and between that hour and one o'clock the next morning, his body was conveyed from the spot by the two youths, down Jenkinson-street, in which the coal-yard is situated, along Tuer-street, to the Black-horse, a distance of 105 yards from the scene of the murder, where, his money having first been taken from him, he was laid in the brook, as if he had been drowned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The mail-packet, the *Osiris*, reached Marseilles on the 17th inst., with news from Egypt to the 10th inst., and from Constantinople and Smyrna to the 6th. The journey of the Sultan is the only event of importance from the east At Adrianople the Sultan visited the new barracks and military hospitals, and expressed his satisfaction by giving presents to the different employés. He has also visited the mosque of the Sultan Bayazid Edirine. The Sultan left Adrianople on the 19th May, and arrived at Tchataghara, one of the most important towns of Roumelia, on the 21st.

A vessel called the *Lorpent*, which has arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Shanghai, China, in addition to an extensive cargo, has brought 100 cabinets of Chinese antiquities, which, from their singular and curious character, are not so much from the extent or the value of the articles as from the novelty of their supply from that distant country.

From letters and papers recently received from Barber, now in Norfolk Island, under sentence for the wilful forgeries, it appears that he still clings to the hope of establishing his innocence and obtaining emancipation. He appears to have used the most unremitting exertions for such objects, and has succeeded in enlisting in his favour clergymen, magistrates, and others of high standing, from whom investigations have been conducted, and certificates given, declaratory of the conviction of his innocence, the particulars of which have been transmitted to Sir James Graham, with a view to obtaining an official investigation.

Austria has refused to accept the proposition of Sardinia for a reference of the contested points of dispute to the arbitration of a third power.

The Brussels papers mention that last Saturday the public trams commenced running, for the first time, between that city and Paris. It is calculated that the distance will not be traversed, for the present at least, under 12 or 13 hours.

Athens papers of the 10th of June state that on the 1st of that month, the anniversary of the King's birthday and of his accession to the throne had been celebrated in the usual manner, but the King had refused the addresses made to him on those occasions proposed by his Ministers on the occasion, on account of the burden which they would entail upon his treasury. The King and Queen were at Nauplia, but were expected to return in a few days to Athens.

The States of Saxony were closed on the 17th by the King in person. His Majesty thanked the States for having voted the sum required for railroads. He expressed his regret that greater progress had not been made in the measure for the reform of the penal laws. The King added that he felt disposed to admit the principle of publicity in the proceedings of the courts, but that it would be necessary to proceed with caution.

The King of Denmark has published a decree mitigating the several regulations relative to the press. The penalty of imprisonment, inflicted for the publication of political articles in journals not specially authorised to treat of such subjects, is replaced by a fine, varying, according to circumstances, from 20 to 220 rix-bank dollars (35fr. to 550fr). When a journal is seized by the police before its publication, the responsible editor cannot be prosecuted against (as has been hitherto done), and he will have the right to bring an action against the police for the seizure.

The inauguration of the statue of the Emperor Francis took place at Vienna on the 16th, in presence of the Court, the Ministers, and an immense assemblage of the inhabitants.

Another disaster has fallen upon Smyrna. In the night of the 30th ult. a fire broke out, the flames which consumed in a very short space of time nearly 400 small shops. It was only by the greatest exertion that the more important buildings were preserved.

The Lyons journals state that there have been a great many cases of death in that city from apoplexy, arising from the excessive heat.

The *Epoque* says:—"We learn from a certain source that the Austrian Ambassador at Florence, and the Austrian Representative of Florence, has refused to grant a passport to Prince Napoleon Louis for Tuscany. The Austrian Ambassador declares that from the moment Prince Napoleon Louis made his appearance on the frontiers of Tuscany, he would not, without being wanting in consideration for the French Government, facilitate the Prince's journey to Italy without the special authority of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He therefore has reconducted his carriage to the apply direct to the Grand Duke for permission to go to Florence and visit his sick father."

A Frankfort journal states that after several conferences between the Prince de Metternich and the Apostolical-Nuncio at Vienna, it has been resolved to augment the Austrian force in Italy by 10,000 men.

The mountain of Riesengebirg, in Silesia, says a letter from Breslau, of the 15th inst., is still covered with snow. On the 25th ult. there was a fall of snow which lasted for several hours.

A letter from Mouza, in Lombardy, of June 11, states that a dreadful hurricane had almost destroyed the forest near that town, 4000 trees having been torn up by the roots, and the rest stripped of their leaves. The ground was covered with birds killed by the hail. The storm extended to the Venetian territory, where it also did great damage.

The ship *Nouveau Tembory*, of upwards of 300 tons, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th inst. in the port of Marseilles. She had discharged her cargo and was anchored near the Paissade Sainte Anne, fronting the Canebière. It is most fortunate that the accident occurred during a night so calm, that the sparks fell into the water, and vertically. Had it happened during a breeze, there can be little doubt but that the greater part of the shipping in the port would have fallen a sacrifice, and even the town itself presented the spectacle of Hamburg over again. The origin of the fire has not been precisely ascertained.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated June 22, says:—"We have experienced hot weather here. The thermometer, which yesterday at noon was at 70 (Fahrenheit), and at five o'clock had fallen to 66 degrees, this morning at eleven o'clock had risen to 80, and in the course of the day was as follows—at twelve o'clock, 81; at one, 83; at two, 84; at three, 89; and at four o'clock, 87 degrees."

An announcement of some importance is made in the Buenos Ayres papers, viz., that the United States Government had offered its mediation between Rosas and the authorities of Paraguay, which both parties were willing to accept.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of April have reached us. The troops moved into Caffarland between the 14th and 17th, but had met with no opposing force. Fine rains had fallen and refreshed the eastern province, a further assistance to the progress of the troops.

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A COMPANION TO THE FOURTH EDITION OF A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ARCHITECTURE. J. H. Parker, Oxford.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GOTHIC ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. By MATTHEW HOLBEACHE BLOXAM. Eighth Edition. Bogue.

The popularity of architectural studies is well attested by the success of the last named work, large, indeed, but, in no respect, disproportionate to its actual merits. Mr. Bloxam, the editor of the very useful manual, is evidently a man of nice discrimination in the selection of examples, and is well skilled in the principles and history of Ecclesiastical Architecture, to the study of which his work forms an admirable introduction. The care with which this Edition has been improved is especially shown in the nice estimate of the authorities for the affixed Centenary of Architectural Terms, a brief but very useful addendum. The plan of the work, it may still be useful to state, comprehends the origin, progress, and decline of Gothic or English Ecclesiastical Architecture, and its division into Styles—commencing with the Anglo-Saxon, (referable to the Debased Roman), of which a few examples are to be met with in England, notwithstanding the ravages of the Danes in the ninth and tenth centuries, when most of the Anglo-Saxon monasteries and churches were set on fire and destroyed; and, in the twelfth and following centuries, it was the custom to rebuild from the very foundation, in the style of the then existing age, the earlier structures of rude masonry and design. To this succeeded the Anglo-Norman style, in times of comparative tranquillity, when the sanctuaries of religion were no longer liable to be plundered and burnt; but many decaying churches were repaired, and a new impulse given to the erection of others. Hence our national architecture is especially rich in specimens of this period, as is shown in our majestic cathedrals—from the simple massiveness of the plain and clearly Norman work, to the sculptured ornaments of the later specimens. Although the style is scarcely to be chosen for imitation, it indicates an advance towards perfection in medieval architecture. Mr. Bloxam's next division is the Semi-Norman Style, i.e. the period next to the highest state, or rather, the Circular Norman in transition to the Pointed, from about the middle to the end of the twelfth century; indeed, our author considers it "a Transition style, comprising the general form of the arch of one age with the details of a preceding one." To this succeeds the Early English of the 13th century, of which Salisbury Cathedral and Westminster Abbey are our finest exemplars: and the sculpture of the latter exhibits a very rapid advance in design and feeling. All this was, however, destined to be surpassed by the Decorated, which prevailed for about a century, during the reigns of the three first Edwards: Exeter and Lincoln Cathedrals present, perhaps, the most beautiful remains of this style, both in sculptured and architectural detail, are to be found in the churches of some parts of Lincolnshire: the sculpture of the period, too, is the finest school of monumental art. Next is the Perpendicular English Style, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of its detail, also called "Florid;" yet, says Mr. Bloxam, "wanting in the chaste general effect and majestic beauty in which the Decorated style stands pre-eminent." The Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, is the richest specimen of the Florid Style on a large scale; and the towers of Magdalen College, Oxford, and St. Mary's, Taunton (lately engraved in our Journal), are fine examples: it ends in Tudor church tower, circa 1600. The work closes with a chapter on the Debased English Style, dating from the Reformation, with the dawn and progress of which we lose those wild defined styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture which we have already traced in the several years. The Debased Style seems to have commenced about 1540, and to have continued for about a century, or rather more," when the Renaissance or Italian School, founded on classic models, and which, hitherto, in Church Architecture, had only appeared in detail, seems to have entirely superseded the last remnant of Gothic Art: several of the college chapels at Oxford are in this corrupt style. "At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Roman or Italian mode appears to have prevailed generally in the churches then built without any admixture even of the Debased Gothic Style; they were often constructed of brick, with stone dressings and quoins, after the Italian manner, or else ornamented with urns, festoons, and other symbols of Paganism."

Towards the close of the last century originated the revival of the study of ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture; but the best specimens produced were feeble and unsuccessful attempts to imitate the Architecture of the Middle Ages Still, this was but the dawn of the Revival; and, though the practical study commenced at the beginning of the present century, the knowledge of our ancient Christian Architecture, in its purity and adjustment of proportion, has begun to be properly considered; and, we agree with Mr. Bloxam, that perfection is still an age of transition from a low and perverted to a purer and better taste." We have not yet forgotten the "carpenter's" and "Strawberry Hill" Gothic, with their glaring defects, referable to ignorance of the art. But, at the present day, there is a multiplication of a class of churches of very slight artistical character, which we are grieved to witness; we refer to the great proportion of new churches in the Anglo-Norman style, which is scarcely entitled to the praise of its merits; but has become popular in the economy of its plan and the starveling of art. Still, as regards Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, we live *spe melioris ævi*. The formation of so many societies for its encouragement must ere long create a just taste of its professors and amateurs; and to the advancement of this end, Mr. Bloxam's present work will, unquestionably, contribute, by greatly enlarging public information upon the general subject. The illustrations, of their characteristic excellence, are engraved by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, of Oxford.

To this end, also, the volume named at the head of this article will mainly contribute. It is intended as a Companion to the enlarged Glossary of Terms in Gothic Architecture, and Gothic Architecture, generally, so well known to our readers. The present work illustrates, chronologically, the rise and progress of Gothic Architecture, with reduced facsimiles of inscriptions recording the dates of the characteristic excellence, and

VIEUXTEMPS. DELOFFRE. HILL. PIATTI. BELLA.

QUARTET PARTY AT THE MUSICAL UNION.

presence, that he never witnessed an assemblage of amateurs who showed a better appreciation of good music and fine playing than the members of "The Musical Union."

The Director is a practical, theoretical, and literary musician, and has long enjoyed the esteem of those nobles who so cordially support his undertaking. The low amount of subscription (one guinea for eight concerts) covers the literal outlay for the entertainments, and the Director's remuneration is his annual concert.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

THE Commemoration at Oxford has attracted an unusual number of visitors to the University during the past week. On Sunday evening, the Broad Walk in Christ Church Meadow was graced by upwards of three thousand promenaders, most of them splendidly attired, presenting a spectacle seldom witnessed at an ordinary Commemoration. On Monday, the umbrageous walks on the banks of the Cherwell and of the Isis, and the cooling shades of St. John's, Worcester, and New Colleges, were thronged by gaily-attired parties. In the evening, the banks of the Thames were lined by thousands of spectators, to witness the closing scene of the aquatic sports of the season. During the previous six weeks, the racing between the boats manned by the undergraduates of the different colleges was of the most exciting character; Brasenose taking the lead in the early part of the season, and retaining it to the close. The exhibition on Monday evening was a procession of the boats in the following order:—

RACING BOATS		TORPID BOATS.	
1	Brasenose	9. Trinity	17. Exeter
2	Christ Church	10 Queen's	18. St. John's
3.	Merton	11. Magdalen Hall	19. Brasenose
4	St. John's	12 University	20. University
5	Pembroke	13. Wadham	21 Christ Church
6.	Worcester	14. Magdalen College	22. Worcester
7.	Lincoln	15. Oriel	
8	Exeter	16 Balliol	

The barges moored on the river were crowded with spectators; two bands of music played alternately during the evening. The Royal standard and other flags, with the pennons of the various boats, floated gally in the breeze, and the river was crowded with skiffs; the whole forming an animated and exhilarating spectacle after the languor and fatigue caused by the heat of the day. At length the signal gun was heard, and the contending boats swept gracefully up the river, each boat being decorated with its proper colours, and the crews in their appropriate costumes. The Brasenose boat then drew up near the University barge, and received and returned the salutes of the various boats as they passed.

A Grand Concert was advertised to take place at the Star Inn; but, from the heat of the weather, and the attraction on the banks of the river, the concert-room was but thinly attended.

On Tuesday, the annual sermon for the benefit of the Radcliffe Infirmary was preached in St. Mary's Church, by the venerable Bishop of Calcutta. The church was crowded in every part; the large galleries, usually appropriated to the undergraduates of the University, were, upon this occasion, filled by elegantly-dressed ladies. The Bishop appeared in much better health than on his arrival from India, but was too feeble to stand, and, even when seated, was obliged to support himself by leaning on the sides of the pulpit. There was no longer that fervid animation which formerly distinguished this eloquent preacher; but there were the same high tone of feeling and straightforward appeals to the heart and mind of the hearer.

In the afternoon, the gardens of New College were thrown open to the public for the show of the Oxford Horticultural Society. Six large marquees were erected in different parts of the garden, in which the various specimens were arranged. There were nearly five thousand persons present. Among the numerous objects of attraction, was the premier stand of pinks, consisting of twelve varieties, exhibited by Mr. Hastings; also, a stand of seven blooms, which took the first prize in that class, by Mr. Wm. Colcutt, together with a very fine seedling, placed first, belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Bates, who had officiated as judge, was requested by Dr. Buckland to inform him which was the best pink exhibited; when Mr. B., without a moment's hesitation, handed the Very Rev. Gentleman a seedling selected from a stand shown by Mr. A. Kerr, called Harietta and which we understood to possess every requisite that constitutes a good flower, but was ineligible to take the seedling prize, being a flower of last year. In the same tent were some magnificent roses, sent by the Rev. A. H. Mathews and J. R. Betteridge, Esq. Among the plants, we were much gratified with a collection of calceolarias, from the gardens of his Grace the Archbishop of York; as also the grapes, melon, and strawberries, from the same noble Prelate.

The walls of New College Gardens are the remains of the ancient wall that encircled the city of Oxford; and, in two of the circular towers, were shown the flowers, fruit, and vegetables raised by the cottagers in the vicinity of Oxford, who had been invited to contribute to the show

The amusements of Tuesday concluded with a ball at the Star Inn, which was attended by upwards of 200 persons.

On Wednesday, the Commemoration took place in the noble theatre; but its commencement was delayed an hour to allow time for the sermon preached annually on Midsummer Day, from the stone pulpit at Magdalen College. Immediately on the opening of the theatre, it was crowded in every part; and as the various heads of colleges and the officers of the university made their appearance in their appropriate places, they were greeted with the usual vociferations and salutes from the undergraduates in the galleries; but we were pleased to find that "Young England" appeared to be in much better temper than on some former occasions.

Australia formed the subject of the English Poem: it was ably recited, and contained many beautiful passages, which were highly and justly applauded. The author and reciter was J. O. Morgan Esq., of Balliol College.

The Latin Prize Poem was elegantly recited by its author A. C. Sanders, of Balliol College.

The English and Latin Essays were read by their respective authors. The prize for the English Essay was gained by C. S. Fortescue, B.A., Christ Church. The Latin Essay was written by Goldwin Smith, B.A., Magdalen College.

The venerable Bishop of Calcutta appeared in his robes among the Doctors on this occasion, and was loudly greeted by the assemblage. The Bishop of St. Andrews was in the area of the theatre, but did not appear in canonicals.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—FLOWER SHOW IN THE NEW COLLEGE GARDENS.

THE LETTER-CARRIER'S LAST KNELL.

WE have just lost another of what poor Thomas Hood called "those evening bells." The Postmaster-General having issued his fiat for the abolition of "ringing bells" by the Letter-Carriers, the last knell was rung in the City on Wednesday last. The "ringing" will be entirely discontinued after the 5th of next month; and, as a memorial of the departure from what appeared to most persons a very useful practice,

THE LAST POST OFFICE BELLMAN.

our Artist has sketched a Letter-Carrier, on his last evening call at our office: and another hand has appended the following Lament:—

THE WAR AGAINST THE BELLS.

Bell-ah! horrids Bell-ah! *The Postman's Bell*

Don't talk of the Punjaub—of Hardinge and Gough;
Don't talk of Bugeaud and his feats in Algiers;
Don't "fling me the picture" of old Katteroff,
Of Wellington, Bony, and all their compeers.
A war still more Lorrid than ever that florid
Old minstrel, blight Homer, could tune to his shell,
Rests for my poor singing—the war against ringing
The Dustman's, or Postman's, or Muffin-boy's Bell.

The Dustman was first to forego his brass clapper;
The Muffin-boy speedily followed his shade;
And now 'tis the Postman—that double-tongued rapper—
Must give up I'is Bell for the eve's promenade.
"*Panic Animal!*" sage Legislators!
Why rage against trifles like these? Prithee tell,
Why leave the solution to rude commentators,
Who say that at home you've enough in one Belle?

What! *there* you get tongue enough! Out on the libel:
You feel more respect for the 'public of letters;
Were I in the House, I would introduce my bill
To free every Bell from dull silence's fetters.
Next stop the dumb-waiter's Bell—muzzle St. Paul's—
No more let "Old Tom" on the atmosphere swell.
But there's one exception—when Cupid enthralls,
Obey the old maxim, and pray *Ring the Bells*.

THE REASONING FACULTIES OF ANIMALS.—A year or two since much interest was excited in the metropolis by the experiments of M. Léonard, an intelligent French gentleman, upon the reasoning faculties of animals. M. Léonard had two dogs, Braque and Philax, which exhibited powers, under his tuition, almost amounting to reason. *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* had an article upon the subject, and the animals were alluded to in Mr. Jesse's "Anecdotes of Dogs." We understand that M. Léonard is again in London, and that since his former visit he has turned his attention to the intellectual faculties of horses. The principle upon which he acted towards dogs, he applies to horses, so that he can not only subdue the most vicious animal, but establish the assertion that it is possible to teach them by the influence of reason, rather than by means of mere punishment. It is to be remarked that M. Léonard is a gentleman of reputation, and does not embark in the project to gain money, but rather to establish a curious and important theory—that some animals possess faculties beyond mere instinct and closely approaching to reason.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BLACKLOW-HILL, WARWICKSHIRE.

BLACKLOW, or probably *Black-law* Hill, so called from its being the place of execution, is situated in the parish of Wotton, within a mile and a half of Warwick. Hither Piers Gaveston, the corrupt favourite of a weak and infatuated King, was dragged to an ignominious execution, "without judgment of his Peers or any course of law, by the Earls of Lancaster and Warwick, who had taken him by surprise at Dedington, in Oxfordshire."

This disgraceful mission, whom Edward I. had caused to be educated together with his son, afterwards Edward II., in consideration of the great service his father had done the Crown, is described by the old historian Samuel Daniel, as "filling the Court with buffoons, parasites, minstrels, players, and alle kinds of dissolute persons, to entertaine and dissolve the King with delights and pleasures."

Among the many enemies which he made by his arrogance and wantonness, the most inveterate appear to have been Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; and Guy, Earl of Warwick; whom he severally stigmatized with such contemptuous nick-names as "the Stage Player," "Joseph the Jew," and "the Black Dogge of Ardern." The Player may be said to have been too cunning for him when he wiled him into Warwickshire; and right deadly was the grips of the Black Dogge when the miserable parasite, after being hunted like a fox from one lurking place to another, succumbed at length to his unrelenting fangs on Blacklow-hill. The head of the wretched victim is said to have been struck off where a hollow in the crag appears to supply a natural block for such a purpose, just over an ancient inscription, which records the event as follows:—

1311
P. GAVESTON,
EARL OF CORNWALL,
BEHEADED HERE

BLACKLOW-HILL.

A cross of recent date is erected on the brow of the hill immediately adjacent, with a tablet thus inscribed:—

In the Hollow o this Rock
Was Beheaded,
On the 1st Day of July, 1312,
By Barons lawless as himself,
PIERS GAVESTON, EARL OF CORNWALL,
The Minion of a lawless King,
In Life and Death
A memorable Instance of Misrule.

STRAWBERRY TRADE OF LONDON.

THE supply of the metropolis with Strawberries, one of the most delicious of our summer fruits, has suggested the annexed seasonable illustrations.

This supply is obtained from gardens in the neighbourhood of London, more especially those on the Surrey and Middlesex banks of the Thames.

Our first Engraving has been sketched on the Hammersmith Bridge-road to Richmond, a locality well known for its Strawberry beds. The business of the illustration is the *wathing* of the fruit, to be carried to market, by women and

PINE STRAWBERRY PLANT, GROWN BY MR. CUTHILL, AT CAMBERWELL.

girls, the toil of which during the recent hot weather must have been truly distressing. An ingenious friend of ours once took some pains to collect the statistics of this laborious occupation, upon the spot; and, though his account may be somewhat strong in "virtuous indignation," we believe it to be as applicable to the present day as to that on which it was written:—

"In the Strawberry Season, hundreds of women are employed to carry that delicate fruit to market on their heads; and their industry in performing this task is as wonderful as their remuneration is unworthy of the opulent classes who derive enjoyment from their labour. They consist, for the most part, of Shropshire and Welsh girls, who walk to London, at this season, in droves, to perform this drudgery, just as the Irish peasantry come to assist in the hay and corn harvests. I learnt that these women carry upon their heads baskets of strawberries or raspberries, weighing from forty to fifty pounds, and make two turns in the day, from Isleworth to market, a distance of thirteen miles each way; three turns from Brentford, a distance of nine miles; and four turns from Hammersmith, a distance of six miles. For the most part, they find means conveyance back; but, even then, these industrious creatures carry loads from twenty-four to thirty miles a day, besides walking back unladen some part of each turn! Their remuneration for this unparalleled slavery is from 8s. to 9s. per day; each turn from the distance of Isleworth being 4s. or 4s. 6d.; and from that of Hammersmith, 2s. or 2s. 3d. Their diet is coarse and simple; their drink, tea and small-beer; costing not above 1s. or 1s. 6d.; and their back conveyance, about 2s. or 2s. 6d.; so that their net gains are about 8s. per day, which, in the Strawberry Season, of forty days, amounts to £16. After this period, the same women find employment in gathering and marketing vegetables, at lower wages, for other sixty days, netting about £5 more. With this poor pittance they return to their native county, and it adds either to their humble comforts, or creates a small dowry towards a rustic establishment for life. Can a more interesting picture be drawn of virtuous exertion? Why have our poets failed to colour and finish it? More virtue never existed in their favourite shepherdesses than in these Welsh and Shropshire girls. For beauty, symmetry, and complexion they are not inferior to the nymphs of Arcadia, and they far outvie the pallid specimens of Circassia! Their morals, too, are exemplary; and they often perform this labour to support aged parents, or to keep their own children from the workhouse! In keen suffering, they endure all that the imagination of a poet could desire; they live hard, they sleep on straw in hovels and barns, and they often burst an artery, or drop down dead from the effect of heat and overexertion! Yet, such is the state of one portion of our female population, at a time when we are calling ourselves the most polished nation on earth, and pretending to be so wealthy that we give away millions a-year to foreigners ansolicited, and for no intelligible purpose! And such, too, is their dire necessity, that it would be most cruel to suggest or recommend any invention that might serve as a substitute for their slavery, and thereby deprive them of its wretched annual produce!" —*From Sir Richard Phillips's Walk from London to Kew.*

The species and varieties of Strawberries are very numerous; and in the present high state of horticulture, new sorts are produced every season. Our attention has lately been drawn to a splendid specimen of Pine Strawberry, grown by Mr. Cuthill, of Denmark Hill, Camberwell. The plant, from high cultivation, is of such strength, that, instead of creeping on the ground, as usual, it is erect to the height of from 12 to 15 inches, so that little of the fruit touches the ground. Each plant bears from 100 to 150 berries, many of them five inches and upwards in circumference. The grower of this new sort, we learn, has been equally successful in the culture of seedlings.

The generic name of the Strawberry, *Fragaria*, is derived from the Latin *Fragum*; and the English name from the practice in England of cultivating the plant with straw surrounding it. So think Lye and Skinner, the etymologists; but Lennon objects that the same observation may apply to the cucumber; and we have somewhere seen the word traced to Stray-berry, from the plant straying widely on the ground.

The leaf of the Strawberry has for ages been used in the circles of gold worn by certain of the British nobility: thus, the Duke has eight; a Marquis, four; and an Earl, eight, Strawberry leaves. How long this heraldic appropriation has existed, is a *quæsio vexata* among our genealogists and antiquaries. Mr. Burke considers it to be "doubtful if the ornament was originally a Strawberry leaf; and, certainly, it does not occur on early representations of coronets; query—if before the time of Elizabeth:" though there is a leaved coronet on the brow of John of Eltham, second son of Edward III., who died in 1334, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. The helmet of Edward the Black Prince at Canterbury, has a coronet of oak-leaves.

It is uncertain how long Strawberries have been cultivated in England. The Wood or Alpine species is found wild in our woods and on hill-sides, sometimes in great quantities; and many of these produce the cultivated varieties which are known in gardens. We have heard a wonderful story of Strawberries being gathered on Box-hill, near Dorking, in such prodigious numbers as to be carried away by horse-loads!

The culture must have been comparatively common in the 15th century, when Strawberries were cried about the streets as in the present day. Thus Lydgate who lived about 1430, sings:

"Hot pescode cwn began to cry,
Strawberry's rype, and Cherrys in the rys."

They are mentioned, too, in Shakspeare's Richard III., where *Gloster* addressing the *Bishop of Ely*, says:

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good Strawberries in your garden there,"

this incident being transcribed from Hall's *Chronicles*.

NEW AMERICAN LINER.

NEW AMERICAN LINER.

The New York Proprietary of the London Packet Line have of late been enlarging their establishment, to keep pace with the increase of sea-going passenger population between the two metropolitan supremacies of Europe and America. Thus, one packet will hereafter run weekly from each side of the Atlantic, instead of once in ten days; and, punctually to perform the promise, four new vessels have been built to be placed on the line.

One of these, the *Margaret Evans*, is now on her second voyage; and a noble liner she is:—In measurement, 1000 tons; length on deck, 166 feet; breadth of beam, 36. The under-deck steerage accommodation affords "ample space and verge enough," not alone for alongside ranges of berths, but for promenades, *conversazioni*, and *soirées dansantes*, should the some hundreds of passengers who have secured most of the places be so disposed. There is, besides, a most convenient novelty prepared for them in a forecastle deck, to shelter them and the crew from the casual out-door inclemencies of weather which may befal in the voyage. But the grand and ladies' cabins are the triumph of ship-building art. There is nothing to compare with them except in the *Victoria*, one of the same class of liners. Here there is no veneering, but solid splendid wood and workmanship, all through of the finest and most expensive handicraft. Couches and carpeting there are of Eastern luxury. A sight alone should tempt the fashionable votaries of Hymen to spend their honeymoon in a trip across the Atlantic, rather than in a country excursion, where trees and green fields of every day's wear are alone to be seen. And, by the way, Captain Tinker, the commander of this noble vessel, and a very favourable sample of the land beyond the sea, is, as reported, to change his state on his return; whether the *Margaret Evans* represents the name of the bride, however, does not appear. But, like a proper bridegroom, he has put his house, that is his ship, in sumptuous order to receive his betrothed on return from his first voyage in her. Ventilation, without storms and chilly draughts, is insured by air-pipes carried below, which let in all the supply of air necessary for the comfort of passengers, or the condition of cargo, down to the bottom of the hold. She has accommodation for 60 persons in first and second class cabins, and 300 in the steerage.

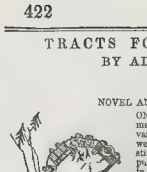
THE STRAWBERRY TRADE.—POTTLING.

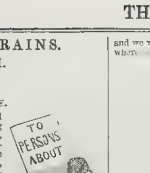
TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. VIII.

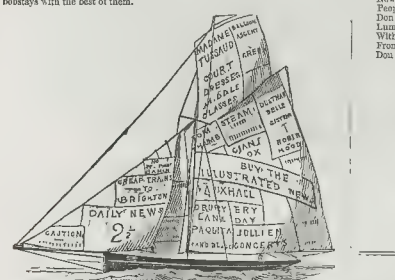
NOVEL ADVERTISING SCHEME.





ONSCIOUS that a general massacre of the advertising vans is known to commence, we beg to suggest a substitute, by which the same publicity can be obtained, in the absence of boardings to post bills upon a want which has seriously affected different managers of the theatres.

It is known that the expense of keeping a yacht is very great, and that nothing tending to diminish this expense must be joyfully received by the owners. A difficulty of raising the wind appears to attend all the matches, but we think we have in a great measure lessened this evil. We recommend the sails to be used for advertising on: by pasting placards on them they will have the whole world better, and the present plan of throwing cold water on them need not be resorted to. Different sets of advertisements may be kept on board, as the signals are; and a new inn will be given to the orders of the skipper. Thus he may command his men to "haul up Madame Tussaud," or "send with a close-reefed Captain Grisi." Or he may "shorten General Tom Thumb," or "hurl the fore-top Surrey Zoological." These orders are written at length, for no pea jacketing nautical; although, we are convinced, with a little practice, we could box the boom, take a reef out of the biller, heave the spanker, belay the taffrail, or port the bobstays with the best of them.



The same plan might be admirably carried out on board the steam-boats—only from the absence of sails, large frames would be necessary, similar to those which M. J Nixon and Mr. Bann delight to hide their theatres with.

A thorough revolution in nautical affairs might be looked for, from this change, which might, doubtless, extend to our Indiamen and ships of the line; and this would then be the style of the songs :—

THE STORM.

A LAY OF THE ADVERTISING SHIPS.

Cease, Sir Peter, endless railler!	The "*Llama Paletot*" point to the
List, ye van-men, all to me!	wind,
Advertisers ! hear a sailor	Keep it clear to deck the course ;
Sing about your puffs at sea.	Let "*Stradella*" go—don't mind, boys,
	Though the business should be worse.
Mark ! the boatswain, hoarsely bawling,	
By "*Cremorne House—Grand Gala !*"	Now, once more on joys we're thinking.
stand ;	The "*Vandius*" preserves our lives ;
Down, "*Board's Daguerreotypes*" be	With "*Wenham Lake Ice*" let's be drink-
hauling ;	ing
Down, "*Queen o Chinа.*" Hand,	To our sweethearts and our wives.
boys, hand !	
	Bring your wine your lemon, peel it ;
Now, "*Miles's Bay of Epsom Races,*"	Now your white lump sugar pound ;
Now, the "*Daily News*" hold tight.	Tap your ale ; past woe, dont feel it—
Luff, boys, luff ! Don't make wry faces ;	All's in Bass and Sherry drown'd !
Clew your "*Packet every night !*"	

RAILWAY TYPES.—THE OLD LADY.

We have seldom travelled in a second class carriage without meeting "The Old Lady," for to that part of the train does she incline.

The prominent idea of the Old Lady is, that she is always too late, and hence we never saw her but she was much flustered, and her parcels had evidence of being made up in a hurry. And in the minds of the second-class Old Lady are wondrous things—they will never go anywhere, neither on the omnibus nor in the train ; and none of them are packed in normal fashions. We never saw the Old Lady with a carpet-bag, but she loves a basket handled, tied up with a fourpenny cotton handkerchief, of a staring pattern, bought extempore for the purpose ; and in her own, she carries oranges, and perhaps a toy, or a penny pictorial paper bought at the Golden Cross. For the information upon merchants who haunt that office, and offer their cutlery, annuals, and gold watches upon such advantageous terms, know that the Old Lady is sure to be their best customer ; and that if they tellher that the back number of some disjunct periodical is *Punch*, she will buy it incontinently. For, never understanding any jokes, but conventionally supposing them to be clever, those founded upon allusions of a year back do just as well as those of the present hour.

The Old Lady is the great dread of the clerk at the station ; for she never knows precisely where she ought to take her ticket for ; and the greater the demand for tickets, the more confused she gets. Neither does she in any way understand the order in which the stations come ; for she will ask at every one, all down the line, if it is not Woking, although the policeman shouts the name regularly into each carriage as the train stops.

The journey of the Old Lady by the rail is a succession of terrors, which, by the time she arrives at the end of it, almost deprive her of her senses. Her first shock is when the engine is brought up to the train, and the jog that ensues nearly well nigh gives her a fit. The noise of the valve, too, is dreadful, as the steam comes out. Nothing will persuade her from the opinion that the boiler is bursting. Indeed, her knowledge of an engine not being very scientific, she attributes explosive properties to the entire train and everything belonging to it, and as much expects to see a guard or a second-class carriage blow up as a locomotive. When a train reaches the down one, her despair is frantic ; she tears her hands about in frantic fright, and cries out ; nor is she pacified for a long time, and then it is only to be worse terrified by the squeal of the whistle, which she is sure must be the dying shrieks of the engineer and stoker, who are cut in half.

The Old Lady, after all her enquiries, never recollects that she has arrived at her station until the train is just starting again ; and here, her agitation nearly deprives her of all power. She is dragged out more dead than alive, totally forgetting where her handbox was put, as the train moves on. She leaves her ticket, of course, behind her ; her box, never directed, gets down to Southampton, and stops there for an indefinite period ; when you last see her, she is struggling between two fly-men, who each insist upon her going with them to some certain country place, where they are convinced she ought to live if she does not.

There are various figures of speech in vogue use to express great states of discomfort. We hear of a wasp in a whirlwind, a fish out of water, a pig in a poke, a bee in a bonnet tab, a frog in a fit, a dying duck in a thunderstorm, and other positions suggestive of anything but pleasure. But the worst of all is an Old Lady on a railroad.

RAILWAY RESEARCHES.

Every day we hear of relics of antiquity turned up by the spades of the navigators forming the new lines. Roman tumuli have come out remarkably strong ; and we were ourselves witness, last week, at a part of the new Richmond line, which is an occurrence could hardly have been anticipated, of the remains of

OPENING A BARROW.

CHARADE THE FIFTH.

Don Alphonso de Granada is a man of vast estate,
There's no other landowner in Andalusia half so great.
He has vineyards up the mountains, on the land, and by the river,
Stretching from the Guadalete to the sparkling Guadalquivir
Don Alphonso de Granada is a "sporting gent," beside,
On the *Pizzas*—called "*de Toros*" you will see him in his pride,
When the Matadores are striving to exhaust the maiden's bull,
And with Bandertilleros and Picadores the square is full
Hither now he bends his footsteps—'tis a goodly day for Cadiz,
And the streets are all astir with the bustle and with the cry of evil Spanish ladies.
Don Alphonso gives a purse to those who after glory thirst,
And he draws the wealth that fills it, solely from my golden FIRST.
As he enters the arena, loud shouts burst from all around ;
Don Alphonso bows, and meekly bends his eyes towards the ground,
When he finds his understanding not so perfect as he reckond,
And he whispers to his servant, "Go, and quickly bring my SECOND."
Hark ! the trumpet blows a flourish, and the Matadores ride in ;
Now, the bull is sent to meet them, and the bloody sports begin.
Now the monsters are at play there—now the people sit on thorns ;
Now the bull appears to bellow, "who will take me by the horns ?"
People cheering—trumpets blowing—ladies fainting—horses dying ;
Don Alphonso is elated, and in the sun is almost frying
Lumps of transatlantic crystal, citron from his own domain,
With my FIRST, a goodly draught he mixes, and my WHOLE's his gain.
From what other thing on earth can mortal such enjoyment draw ?
Don Alphonso smiles enraptured, as he owns it "worth a straw !"

ANSWER TO LAST CHARADE.

1. Band. 2. Box. 3. Bandbox.

FANCY SKETCH THE NOAH LIGHT.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat having been very moderate, and to-day's supply of barley scarcely equal to 1,000 quarters with samples still scarcer, as it is expected the new duties on foreign corn will be proclaimed at the Custom-house to-morrow, the country farmers were cautious in their attendance in Mark-lane to-day, as a most uncertain state, yet we can notice no alteration in the prices of any description of foreign wheat have been good, and the arrivals free of duty commanded very little attention at late rates. The late fine showers having produced a very beneficial effect upon all spring corn, the sales progressed heavily and, in some few instances, the quotations had a downward tendency. Superfine malt being scarce commanded full prices, but all other kinds were neglected.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2700 quarters ; barley, 1740 ; oats, 3150. Irish : wheat, ——, barley, —— ; oats, 560. Foreign : wheat, 10,230 ; barley, —— ; oats, 10,790 Flour, 1800 sacks ; wheat, 4500 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 57s ; ditto white, 57s to 60s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 49s ; ditto white, 54s to 57s. Rye, 34s to 36s. Grinding barley, 25s to 26s ; distilling, 27s to 30s ; malting ditto, 30s to 34s. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire oats, 19s to 21s ; Scotch and Irish, 17s to 19s. Beans, 34s to 36s. Peas, 34s to 36s. Tick beans, new, 31s to 36s ; ditto old, 34s to 38s. Grey peas, 32s to 34s. White, 36s to 40s. Boilers, 42s to 45s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 47s to 50s. Suffolk, Dorset, Yorkshire, and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —— to —— ; barley red, 24s to 25s ; white, 26s to 30s. *In Bond* : wheat, —— to —— ; oats, brew, —— to —— ; oats fed, —— to —— ; beans, —— to —— ; peas, —— to —— per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 29s ; Baltic, 28s to 30s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Owing to many of the mills having ceased work, the demand for linseed both English and foreign, is heavy to-day ; the sales are few, and prices nominally the same as last week. Cakes are steady, at full prices ; but all other articles command very little attention

Linseed : English, sowing, 52s to 56s ; crushing, 42s to 44s ; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s. Rapeseed, 34s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 13s to 14s ; white ditto, 6s to 7s 6d. Tares, 40s to 44s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £34 to £35 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 5s to £14 ; ditto, foreign, £7 15s ; 28 lb per cwt. Rapeseed cakes, £6 5s per ton. Canary, 56s to 68s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s, extra, 55s to 58s ; white, 60s to 62s extra, up to 66s. Foreign, red, 30s to 36s ; white, 40s to 44s. Cake W. H. A. Dashwood, 10s per ton. Trefoil, 24s to 28s. Ribgrass, 40s to 44s. Carraway seed, 72s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d, of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat 51s 8d ; barley, 27s 3d. ; oats, 22s 8d ; rye, 33s 4d. beans 36s 4d ; peas, 37s 6d.

The Sea Fresh Averages. Wheat, 55s 8d ; barley, 28s 1d ; oats, 23s 7d ; rye, 33s 1d ; beans, 35s 10d ; peas 37s 2d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d ; barley, 6s ; oats, 6s ; rye, 9s 6d ; beans, 7s 6d ; peas, 9s 6d

Tea.—The demand for all kinds of tea is exceedingly heavy and prices are almost nominal.

Sugar.—On the whole, the demand for most kinds of sugar continues well at fully previous rates, at some instances a decline of ½s per cwt. has been conceded.

Coffee.—This market continues to rule heavy, with large supplies on offer. There are sellers of good ordinary Ceylon, at 43s per cwt.

Rice.—Bengal and most other qualities are moving off steadily at full prices.

Provisions.—Irish butter, we have to report an improved demand, at an advance in the quotations from 2s to 4s per cwt. Waterford, on board, is selling at from 77s to 80s ; Clonmel, 82s ; and Limerick and Cork 78s to 80s per cwt. The supply of Dutch butter being scarce, that article has been forced to work from per cwt. Friesland is selling at from 76s to 82s ; and inferior qualities, 65s to 76s per cwt. English butter is steady, at 86s to 90s for Dorset, 78s to 82s for Devon, and 68s to 74s per cwt. for fresh. Bacon is in good request at late rates. Prime Waterford, landed, 58s to 59s ; ditto, Limerick and Cork, 56s to 57s ; and Irish, 54s to 55s per cwt. Lard firm, at 50s for the best Waterford kind.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. very active, at 42s per cwt. For delivery very little is doing, at 41s for the last three months. Town tallow meets on 32s net cash.

Oils.—This market is in a very sluggish state, at but little alteration in the quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 4s ; clover, £3 14s to £5 15s ; new ditto, £1 10s to £1 17s ; wheat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s per load. *New* meadow hay is sellin, at from £2 to £3 5s per load.

Hops.—The demand is very dull, at a decline of 1d per lb. In foreign and colonial qualities, scarcely to nothing is doing.

Metals.—The following quotations on offer are selling slowly : at from 20s to 10s per ton

Hops (Friday).—The late fine showers having greatly benefited the growing bine in the plantations in the Weald of Kent, the accounts from thence are very heavy ; and prices are not quite so buoyant. The duty is lowered at £130.00. New Kent pockets, 56s to 70s ; Weald of Kent, 47s to 57s ; Sussex, 45s to 54s ; Farnham, Bramley, and Surrey, 70s to 90s ; East Kent, 120s to 140s ; Mid Kent, 110s to 130s ; Weald of Kent, 90s to 110s ; Sussex, 84s to 100s ; Farnham, Bramley, and Surrey, 120s to 140s.

Potatoes.—Prime Scotch Regents, 120s to 130s per ton ; Yorkshire ditto, 90s to 100s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 70s to 80s ; Scotch Cups, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Shaws, 60s to 70s ; Yorkshire ditto, 50s to 60s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 30s to 40s ; Scotch Kidneys, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Rocks, 50s to 60s ; Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 30s to 40s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 20s to 30s ; Scotch Ashleaf, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Flukes, 50s to 60s ; Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 30s to 40s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 20s to 30s ; Scotch Blues, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Whites, 50s to 60s ; Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 30s to 40s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 20s to 30s ; Scotch Reds, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Purples, 50s to 60s ; Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 30s to 40s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 20s to 30s ; Scotch Whites, 90s to 100s ; Yorkshire ditto, 80s to 90s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 80s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 60s to 70s ; Scotch Reds, 50s to 60s ; Yorkshire ditto, 40s to 50s ; Lincolnshire ditto, 30s to 40s ; Essex and Kent ditto, 20s to 30s ; Scotch Purples

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS D'ETE.—Last Week but Two.—Sivori, Sainton, and Vieuxtemps.—The present is the Last Week but Two of M. Jullien's Concerts D'Eté. The three most eminent Violonists in Europe will perform.—Prices of admission, as formerly, viz., Dress Circle, 2s. 6d; Promenade, 1s.

MDLLE. RACHEL. ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. [illegible] honour to announce that the eminent tragedienne, MDLLE [illegible] SIX REPRESENTATIONS at this theatre, of popular French Tragedies, consisting of [illegible] Horaces, de Corneille; Phèdre, de Racine, Le Cid, de Corneille; Bajazet, de Racine; Vi[illegible], de Latour; Jeanne d'Arc, de Soumet. Monsieur RAPHAEL FELIX, of the Theatre [illegible], and brother of Mdlle Rachel, is also engaged, and will perform for the first time in the same plays with Mdlle. Rachel.—Subscriptions for the six representations may be arranged at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr Sams's Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street and Mr Andrews's Library, New Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W BATTY.—Patronised by her most gracious Majesty the QU[illegible] the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.—The most attractive and best [illegible] in London.—Fifth week of our splendid Asiatic Conq[illegible] during the week, will be presented the Grand Military Spectacle, written exp[illegible] Theatre by STOCKQUELER, Esq., entitled THE SIKH INVASION; or, Our Indian [illegible] of 1846, in which the whole resources of the Establishment will be brought forward. Magnificent Brass Band, &c. &c. The Scenes in the Circle will prove more than usually attractive the ensuing nights, introducing the French and British Professors in their various acts of [illegible]tation. The whole concluding with a favourite Afterpiece. Doors open each Evening at 6, commencing at 7. Tickets and places may be taken at the Box-office, from 11 to 5. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the EIGHTH CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, when will be performed Haydn's Symphony in E flat, No. [illegible] Beethoven's, in C minor; Mendelssohn's Overture to "A Midsumm[illegible] Weber's "Freyschütz." Solo Performers, Pianoforte, Madame P[illegible] and HODSON, 210, Regent-street.

MDLLE. JUDINE'S FIRST GRAND EVENING CON-CERT will take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 1st, when she will perform Beethoven's Grand Concerto in E flat, a new Fantasia by Moscheles, composed expressly for this occasion on Themes from I Lombardi and Don Pasquale. Beethoven's Sonata, with Violin, Op. 24, in F major, with Signor Camillo Sivori, and a Grand Duet for two Pianofortes, with Mr. Moscheles. Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Anna Thillon, Herr Pischek (being the last occasion on which he will sing this season), Mr. [illegible] Parry, and other eminent vocal and instrumental performers are engaged. The Band will be numerous and complete. Leader, Mr. Willy; Conductors, Messrs. Moscheles and Jules de Glimes. Programmes are now ready.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., Reserved Seats, 15s., of Mdlle. JUDINE, 31, New Bond-street; and at all the principal Musicsellers.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Forty-Second ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, PALL-MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk. WILL CLOSE, SATURDAY, JULY 11.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53 PALL-MALL, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s., Catalogue, 6d.
JAS. FAHEY, Secretary

COLOSSEUM.—LONDON BY NIGHT.—NOTICE.—The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully informed, the Colosseum will remain Open during the Season, until Eleven o'Clock, and that the atmospheric effects in the marvellous Panorama of London by Night, will take place every half hour. Grand Orchestral Organ, from Three till Five, and Eight till Half-past Ten. Holiday Prices continued.
DAY EXHIBITION. Panorama of London—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories—Aviary—Classic Ruins—Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, &c., &c.
EVENING EXHIBITION. London by Night—Museum of Sculpture—Conservatories, and Flower Show, brilliantly illuminated—Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight—Open from Ten till Half-past Five, and Half-past Seven till Eleven.
The whole projected and designed by Mr W BRADWELL.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—The LAST EXHIBITION this Season of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, in the Gardens of the Society, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st of JULY. In the course of the day the three Military Bands will join, and perform the following Overtures. "Fra Diavolo," by Auber; "Egmont," by Beethoven; "Zampa," by Herold.
Subscribers to the Society are admitted Free. Visitors are admitted by Tickets, to be obtained at the Gardens only, by orders from Subscribers; Price until the day, 5s. each, or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d.
Gates to open at Two o'Clock. Carriages to fall into the line in the road from Park-square, over the bridge facing York-gate, to set down at the Front Gate, or at the New Gate, at the north side of the Circle, and to take up at the same. Parties on foot may enter conveniently at the gate facing the road from Chester-terrace. J. De C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—GRAND MASQUERADE on MONDAY, JUNE 29, on which occasion the Gardens will be illuminated on a novel and brilliant scale. The Quadrangle will present an appearance different from anything that has hitherto been attempted, and form a Canopy of Variegated Lamps! The Trees will be studded with Lamps of various colours, giving a Representation of a Fairy Grove!
THE ROTUNDA THEATRE will also be lighted up in a peculiar style, and in the course of the Evening TOURNIAIRE'S TALENTED TROUPE will introduce in the Circle, Quadrilles and Galopades! By First-rate Equestrians, in the Costume of Louis Quartorze, and High trained Steeds.
The BALL ROOM will be thrown open for the first time time this season; it will be tastefully decorated with shrubs and flowers, and splendidly illuminated. The Bands will be considerably augmented, forty extra performers having been engaged; they will play in the Grand Orchestra, the Rotunda Theatre, and the Ball Room. The whole will be under the direction of Mr. Alexander Lee. Leaders—Mr Hughes, Mr Hall, Mr. Griesbach, and Mr Streather. The Brass Band Conductor, Mr Bean, Leader Mr W. Blight. The Programme consists of compositions by Musard, Labitsky, Strauss, Jullien, Lanner, &c. In order to prevent confusion, and for the better carrying out the Dancing of the Evening, Twelve Masters of the Ceremonies have been appointed, and will be under the superintendence of Mons. Gouriet, of her Majesty's Theatre.
Arrangements have been made with Mr J NATHAN, Costumier, of 18, Castle-street, Leicester-square, for the furnishing of dresses and masks, and he will attend at the Gardens for that purpose. It is expected that no person will appear without a Fancy Dress or Domino Mask, the proprietors being anxious to make this BAL MASQUE superior to any that has been got up at these gardens, or at any Theatre in the great Metropolis.
The REFRESHMENTS will be, as heretofore, on the most liberal scale, and the Wines will be supplied by Messrs. OLIVEIRA and Co., of Princes-street, Leicester-square. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s. Ladies' 7s. 6d. Doors open at Ten o'clock. Dancing will commence at Half-past Ten. Supper at Half-past One. Conveyances of all descriptions will be in attendance throughout the night, and the Police Force will be increased, to prevent confusion and disorderly conduct.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A new and Interesting Lecture, by Dr. RYAN, on the PHENOMENA and EFFECTS of HEAT and COLD, at Half-past Three Daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Nine o'clock. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COL[illegible] PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, [illegible] BELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. PORTRAITS of distinguished men in the GOVERNMENT and ARMY of LAHORE, magnified by the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a [illegible]on of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of [illegible] Jerusalem, by Mr Charles Smith, is one of the Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS just introduced. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

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On Saturday, July the 18th, will be commenced a New Weekly Paper, entitled

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THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE, Revised from the most approved Editions, with Annotations and Introductory Remarks on the Plays by [illegible] [Distin]guished Writers; a Memoir of Shakspere and an Essay on his Genius, by BARRY [CORNWA]LL; with upwards of One Thousand Illustrative Engravings on Wood, and Thirty five [Etc]hings on Steel, designed by KENNY MEADOWS.
Vol. II. will appear on the 30th of September, and Vol III. on the 30th of December.
London. WM. S. ORR and Co., Amen-corner; JAMES McGLASHAN, Dublin; and J. MENZIES, Edinburgh.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Five Hundred Volumes of Selected Novels and Romances to be disposed of for only Twenty-five Pounds, including many of the principal works of Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, James, Ainsworth, Marryat, Cooper, [illegible], and some very recently published; adapted for any person commencing a Circulating Library. The books may be seen, and a list obtained, at J. GARMESON'S Magazine Warehouse, Temple-street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. Also, 120 Vols. of Modern Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, &c., for only Ten Pounds.

GRAND ORGAN for QUEBEC CATHEDRAL.—Messrs. BEVINGTON and SONS respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, and public, the GRAND ORGAN for Quebec Cathedral, being completed, can be viewed on MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE, between the hours of eleven and eight, at their Manufactory, 48, Greek-street, Soho-square.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bett's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lambs' Conduit-street.

EDUCATION.—To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY, having four Pupils, wishes to add Two more to her number. The advantages of private Education and home comforts are combined. Masters of eminence attend. To two sisters requiring a home, with great facilities for improving themselves in French, German, &c., this would be very desirable. Distance from London 35 miles. Address letters post-paid, T. W., care of Mr. DODD, Jeweller, 79, Cornhill.

CHILDREN'S AND INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' Wheel Chairs, from £3 to £35, with hoods, second-hand as well as new; Spinal and Self-Acting Chairs, Children's Chaises, vis-à-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on sale or hire, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

PERVILE pretio vendere negotiari tutissime, et globus nivalis perinde cumulare procurritur; or, in other words, who sell the cheapest, trade securest and, like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfully on this favourite axiom, the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 10d. per lb; and COFFEE at 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, City.

IF you want to enjoy a real luxury and to have a cup of rich highly-flavoured boiling Coffee every morning at breakfast, buy one of DEANE'S DOUBLY-REGISTERED STULOS COFFEE FILTERS. To be had at GEORGE and JOHN DEANE'S Stove, Fender, Sheffield Plate, Cutlery, and General Ironmongery Warehouse and Show Rooms, opening to the Monument, 46, King William-street, London-bridge.

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE BOTTLE keeps in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to form a medicine, refreshing beverage, or saline draught, so as to suit all ages and constitutions.—It is the Tasteless Salt of a Natural Spring, and is the best Family Medicine. It instantly stops sickness, from whatever cause arising. A bottle of 12 to 20 doses, 2s. 6d.—C. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery Rooms.

GOODWOOD RACES.—The Coast Lines of the London and Brighton Company being now open from Lewes to Chichester, the cheapest and most expeditious route from London for Goodwood is by the Brighton Line to Drayton, near the race course. Extra trains will leave London bridge on the mornings of the race days, returning to Brighton and London after the races. Conveyance may be had from Drayton to the race course, on notice being given a day previously to Mr. Pountain, Railway Station, Brighton. The line from Lewes to Hastings and St. Leonard's will be open to the public on Saturday, the 27th instant.—T. J. BUCTON, Secretary.—London Terminus, June 18, 1846.

SCARBOROUGH.—CROWN HOTEL, ESPLANADE, con-tiguous to the Saloon, Spa, and Cliff Bridge Pleasure Grounds. This beautifully situated and extensive Establishment, commanding an uninterrupted view of the sea, is now ready for the reception of Families. In addition since last season, a spacious Dining and Ball Room has been erected, which will render the house in every respect complete. N.B. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths in the house. Table d'Hôte at Five o'Clock during the season. An Omnibus and Cabs await the arrival of the Trains.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, hatters to the Queen and [illegible] Inventors and patentees.—From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats the [illegible] pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and by their extreme elasticity they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats, they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

GIBBINS' CREAM of ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant Article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.
GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling off.
No. 7, King-street, St. James's-square, London.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER, in one Bottle.—This useful aperient preparation, besides forming an equally efficient, and far more agreeable draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and with infinitely less trouble. To allay fever or thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. Being inclosed in a bottle, it will remain uninjured by humidity during the longest sea voyage or land journey. Sold at 2s. 6d. the bottle (which is enclosed in a case, and accompanied by a measure and spoon), by the Preparers, BUTLER and HARDING, Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London; and may be obtained of J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; DAVENPORT and STEDMAN, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and also of their Agents in every part of the kingdom.—*** Be careful to order "Butler's" Tasteless Seidlitz Powder, and to observe the address.

EDUCATION.—At an Establishment of first-rate respectability, [illegible] pupils enjoy every comfort that liberality and [illegible] are expeditiously INSTRUCTED in every subject appertaining to the practical duties of life, upon such plans as to ensure them becoming moral, useful, and intelligent members of society. The Education is of a high order, both with regard to the furtherance of intellectual advantages, as well as to the cultivation of a deportment equally gentlemanly and pleasing, and well suited for pupils advanced in their educational pursuits; whilst, from its analytical character, and the general system of kindness pursued, the young and diffident may be benefited in a peculiarly gratifying manner. The domestic and social arrangements are unexceptionable—everything that can tend to health and happiness forming unceasing consideration and attention. The sleeping apartments are lofty and commodious, immediately contiguous to that of the Principal; the school and lecture room is large, and well ventilated; whilst the play and pleasure grounds are commanding, park-like, and extensive, surrounding, for upwards of a mile in circumference, the beautiful, detached, and splendid mansion which forms the educational retreat of many warm-hearted, affectionate, and happy pupils. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum; which sum includes the whole charge for board, education, books, stationery, washing, and every extra. Prospectuses may be had of Mr Bennett, 2, Belgrave-street South, Pimlico, Mr Brett, brandy merchant, Holborn-bars; Mr. Bigg, 50, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr W Mitchenson, Garford-street, Limehouse; Mr. Smith, 105, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Starkey, 18, King-street, Clerkenwell; Mr. Wicker, 127, Cock-hill, Ratcliff; and in reply to letters pre-paid.

THE NEWLY-OPENED HOUSES.
(A BRIEF OUTLINE.)
The extensive New Establishment of E. MOSES and SON is now open for the transaction of the various features of its business; and the Proprietors are anxious to state the principles upon which it is conducted, and the improvements under which it has opened. Bespoke customers have now devoted to them a spacious range of Show-Rooms, entered by a Private Waiting Hall, 84, Aldgate. There are also apartments for cutting and measuring, and a select Waistcoat Room. Ladies are informed that a private Habit Room is likewise set apart; and E. MOSES and SON have made other additions, too numerous to name at present. The 'Ready-Made' Department is at least four times its former extent, and its business will, consequently, be despatched with much greater facility. This department occupies 85, and 86, Aldgate. The Hat Depôt is at 83, Aldgate, and is furnished with every description of Hats and Caps, of the best quality and fashion. The Hosiery [illegible] is equally distinguished for the worth and variety of its articles, from which the most satisfactory purchases are made. The Outfitting and General Clothing Department, 154, and 155, [illegible] has equal recommendations, and is an important feature in the New Houses of E. MOSES and SON. Let it be remembered that "Economy! Economy! Economy" is the maxim at the [illegible] Establishment, as it was at the old, and be it also remembered, that the Proprietors still adhere to the marking of the articles in plain figures, from which no abatement can be made. Let it be borne in mind, also, that any articles may be exchanged, or that the article may be returned, without the least hesitation. For particulars of Self-Measurement, and other essential information, obtain the new book, entitled "Fact, [illegible] and Future," which may be had gratis, and post-free, of the Proprietors, E. MOSES and SON, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City. [illegible] Tailors, Woollen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Outfitters, [illegible] to be obliged to guard the public against imposition, [illegible] falsehood "of being connected with them," or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine cheap clothing, should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minories or Aldgate, opposite the Church, City, London.
NOTICE.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset Friday evening till sunset Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

SILVER PLATE for the DINNER and TEA TABLE.— A Pamphlet is published containing Drawings and Lists of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Tea and Coffee Services, and all the articles of silver required in family use. It may be had gratis, or will be sent postage free to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. [illegible] B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank).

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at [illegible] Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern [illegible] and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

COINS of ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.— PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals which can be had by post, by sending two stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s.; Ancient Roman Brass Coins, with [illegible] portraits of the Emperors, 1s. each; Pennies of the Conqueror, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. Coins sent by post.

PARIS.—MADAME MARTIN offers visitors to Paris, on moderate terms, her Establishment, delightfully situated in the centre of all that is fashionable and elegant, well furnished rooms, a good table—in short English comforts with French conversation and society. Young Ladies finishing their education will find great advantages, and every facility for acquiring the brilliant accomplishments of the French capital. The most satisfactory references given both in England and on the Continent. Address—MADAME MARTIN, Rue de Beaune, No. 1, Fbg. St. Germain, Paris.

LIGHTER and SOFTER than FLANNEL.—THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS, manufactured expressly for warm climates, are perfectly free from every irritating or disagreeable quality. They are manufactured by Thresher and Glenny, and can only be procured at their East India outfitting establishment, 152, Strand, London. It is very important to notice that every article is marked "Thresher's India Gauze," as no other material possesses the same absorbent qualities.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices, for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Wareroom, 26, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to solicit an inspection of their PARASOLS for the Season, manufactured in Glacés, and [illegible] silks of the most Elegant patterns yet offered to the Public. A large assortment of every other description of Parasols, including the Claremont, Marquise, &c. &c.—W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; and 10, Royal Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose from our view is not more invidious in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHA JACKET FOR 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the [count]ry, or country ramble, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s. At GRAVES'S, fashionable tailor and trowsers maker, 313, High Holborn.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—Chubb's New Patent Detector Locks give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c.; strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Deed Boxes, of all sizes, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, iron bedsteads, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, tinned copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandahs, lawns, &c., flower-stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, Beaufort-street, King's-road, Chelsea. By Special Appointment to HER MAJESTY and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. Gold and Silver Pheasants, a great variety of ornamental Water-Fowl, including Black and White Swans, Pintail, Widgeon, Teal, Divers, &c., domesticated and pinioned; also, useful and ornamental Poultry, consisting of Malay, Spanish, Cochin China, Poland, Hamburgh, Surrey, and Dorking Fowls; Pea-Fowl, in all their varieties. And at Messrs. BAKER'S, 3, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch street. Some pure China P[illegible]

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, STANGROVE COTTAGE, EDENBRIDGE, KENT. Under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HOARE.—Mr H. assures those Parents and Guardians who may favour him by entrusting their youthful charges to his care, that it will be his constant study, by mild and affectionate discipline, to promote their moral and intellectual improvement. Board and Tuition in the English Language, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Mental Calculations, Book-keeping, and other useful branches of Learning fitting them for real business. Terms from 18 to 22 guineas per annum, washing included. The payment expected quarterly. The domestic duties are under the immediate management of Mrs. Hoare. The duties of the School recommence July 20th next.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS, for the SUMMER.—The reputation of these well known garments has been so long established that they now need no other recommendation. For quality, workmanship, style, a quiet, gentlemanly, and respectable appearance, lightness, convenience, moderate cost, durability, and especially for being really waterproof (and not so in name only), they are unquestionably still unrivalled, notwithstanding the numerous competitors their well-known extensive sale has produced. By royalty and a long list of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and title they have long been patronized. Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor and over coat maker, 69, Cornhill. (north side), and shortly at 96, New Bond-street.

PROMENADES—KENSINGTON-GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK, CHISWICK, &c., cannot be enjoyed in perfection, this sultry weather, without a Lace Visite, or Mantle; and those from DISON'S are pronounced most elegant, and the best proof given, are purchased by ladies after a round of visits to other houses. They are made in the best style, by milliners of long experience. The materials are of good taste, the prices [illegible] and the choice select. He is very fortunate in his novelties in Canezoux, Capes, Fichus, Collars, Chemisettes, &c., and likewise selling great quantities of Violettes, so light and great a safeguard from dust and the sun's rays. DISON, the Queen's Laceman, 237, Regent-street.

REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH, 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65.—Patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and the following distinguished visitors to this country.—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Belgium, the King of Saxony, the King of Holland, Prince William of Prussia, and further honoured by the continued patronage of all those who seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. The cloth is made of Llama Wool, a fabric most agreeably soft and elastic to the touch, and is one-third the weight of ordinary woollen cloths, but it corresponds in shades of colour. It is very durable, and naturally a repellent of rain, yet so porous as to admit of a due escape of excessive bodily heat. These advantages, with the very moderate price charged, render the Registered Paletot worthy the attention of all. They can be purchased in London, of the Patentees only, at their Warerooms, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

WARM WEATHER.—GENTLEMEN will find the REGISTERED PALETOT a most agreeable relief this unusually warm summer, and their notice is requested of the following extract from the Liverpool Chronicle:—"A burning sun, and the drought occasioned by the dust that was inhaled on the road, united in causing the heat to be universally pronounced as unusually oppressive, both at the heath of Ascot and the downs of Epsom. How much were those envied who fortunately had with them one of Nicoll's Paletots. This garment, in its popularity, may be compared to the blouse of Germany, and is, during the hot weather, worn without another coat. They are of two kinds, one resembling in colour the usual attire of an English gentleman, but that which was worn so much at these races is of the same nature as those shipped by the patentees for the East and West Indies, being very light and porous, and which, from its colour has obtained the singular nickname of the 'Dust-ah!'"—Made only by H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, oppo[illegible]

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power [illegible] performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose. 1s. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like [illegible] Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached S[illegible] Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-stree[t] [illegible]
CAUTION.—Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted [illegible]

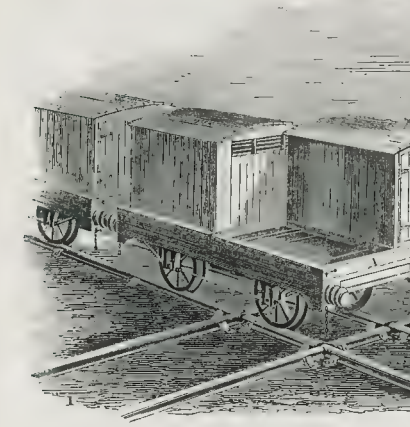
FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.—DALE'S ENAMEL, price 2s. 6d.—This preparation is confidently offered to the Public as the best material ever discovered for filling Decayed Teeth, which it effects without giving the least pain or inconvenience; becoming, in a short time, as hard and as durable as the tooth itself, and, by perfectly excluding the access of air, it arrests all further possible progress of decay. The [illegible] fore, be used by any person with perfect facility, and is warranted to succeed in every case, however large the cavity.—Prepared by JOHN DALE, Analytical Chemist, Manchester. Sold in packets, at 2s. 6d. each, by most respectable Druggists and Medicine Venders in the kingdom.—Directions for use are enclosed with each packet.—Wholesale agents, Messrs. MOTTERSHEAD and ROBERTS, Manchester, and BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s 6d.
Patronized by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.
Mr Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS [illegible]

PURE NERVOUS or MENTAL COMPLAINTS CURED ONLY by Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY.—Pure Nervous or Mental Complaints were never cured by any, with certainty, till Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley cured himself; and he is the only person now who can cure Mental Disease as certain as bodily. Dr. W. M. has been in the habit of doing this for thirty years, and, out of 12,000 applicants in the last twelve [illegible] knows not twenty uncured who have followed his advice. Depression of spirit, [illegible] sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, dislike of society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity itself, are most speedily removed [illegible] extra means of cure at his house, and with no less certainty, but not as [illegible] Means of cure sent to all parts. A NEW PAMPHLET for NOTHING, with [illegible] Nervous symptoms, Cures, &c., will be sent to any address, and franked [illegible] one stamp is enclosed.—At home from Eleven to Three.—8, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square.

IMPORTANT ORIGINAL DISCOVERY. To the NERVOUS. Given away, a Work on the Treatment and Cure of Nervous Complaints. Groundless Fear, Mental Depression, Delusions, Blood to the Head, Dislike of Society, Confusion of Ideas, Want of Confidence, Blushing, Thoughts of Suicide, Languor, and every other Symptom of Nervous Debility, are curable by this great discovery. Apply to Mr. HENRY NEWTON, 7, Northumberland street, Trafalgar-square, London, enclosing one postage stamp, for which the work will be forwarded FREE to every address. At home from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9. No consultation fee. The remedies sent to all parts of the world. References are permitted to numerous parties of high respectability, who have been effectually and permanently cured by Mr. Newton's treatment after trying all other means in vain.



CAPTAIN POWELL'S PATENT TRANSFERABLE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—FIG. 1.

CAPTAIN POWELL'S PATENT SECTIONAL TRANSFERABLE RAILWAY CARRIAGES, TO REMEDY THE INCONVENIENCE OF "BREAK OF GAUGE."

In the early history of Railway Engineering, experiment necessarily supplied the want of experience. The Narrow, or 4ft. 8½in. Gauge, had been adopted up to the year 1834; but, in 1835, in order to modify the rocking motion then complained of, and which a slight irregularity of rail would communicate more sensibly to carriages, when travelling rapidly over a narrow line, than a broad one—and also to secure a higher velocity with a greater steadiness and safety, Mr. Brunel was induced to recommend to the proprietors of the Great Western Railway, the adoption of the Broad or 7ft. Gauge.

On the comparative merits of these rival Gauges it is not our province to determine; but we, in common with many others, have felt the annoying inconvenience arising from their joint existence, by being summoned, in the depth of winter and dead of night, to join in the helter-skelter that distinguishes the transfer of passengers and their luggage from the Broad to the Narrow Gauge, or *vice versâ*; and should hail as a public benefit any contrivance that would mitigate the miseries of such a scene, if it only relieved us from all anxiety as regarded the safety of our own miscellaneous packages.

The subject has of late attracted much notice, and the attention of Parliament having been recently called to an invention (by Captain Powell, of the Grenadier Guards) intended to obviate many of the evils complained of, we have the pleasure to lay before our readers a series of Engravings in illustration of the gallant Captain's plan, and which we hope will put the public sufficiently in possession of the principle and details to enable them to form a correct estimate of the merits of the entire scheme.

Fig. 1 shows an intersection, at right angles, of the Broad (1) and Narrow (2) Gauges, and also the process of transferring the goods from one set of trucks to the other, either from the Broad to the Narrow, or from the Narrow to the Broad Gauge. Thus the luggage box C may be supposed to be passing from B to A, or *vice versâ*. A being the narrow truck, two boxes are arranged upon it longitudinally; whilst on B three are placed transversely. (Under this truck on the Broad Gauge line a turntable must be fixed.) The length of these boxes corresponds with the width of the Broad Gauge trucks, and their width with that of the Narrow. The floor of both trucks must obviously be on the same level, and the fittings, as shown in section Fig. 3, must be uniform in all the boxes and trucks.

Fig. 2. D is a common Road Truck, and E, a Luggage-box, united with D, for the conveyance of goods to and from a Railway station. The floor of D being level with the floor of A and B, the Luggage-box can be transferred to either of the Railway trucks, as before explained.

Fig. 3. Longitudinal section through the centre of the floors of the common Road Truck and Luggage-box, showing the arrangements for facilitating the transfer of the latter from Truck to Truck, and also the means of securing it firmly for travelling.

F F, iron rails bolted to floor of D, which pass through a dove-tail groove, at the bottom of E. G G, small flanged Friction-wheels, fixed in E, and running on the edges of the square grooves *a a*, in the floor of D. *b b*, rim, jointed to floor of Truck, to aid the security of the Luggage-box whilst travelling, and made to fall outwards, to allow the box to pass over when removing, as soon in Fig. 1, x x.

The inventor proposes that merchants and the carriers of goods, to and from railways should be provided with common-road trucks and boxes like Fig. 2, and that these should be loaded at their stores, where every attention could be paid to careful packing, and from whence they would be forwarded to their destination, over common-road and rail, undisturbed and undisgured by the confusion and carelessness that so eminently distinguish the operations, wherever a Break of Gauge occurs.

Touching its importance with reference to military movements, we will leave he gallant Captain to speak for himself:—

"This invention is peculiarly adapted to the moving of troops required on an emergency; after receiving their orders, their ammunition and baggage can be at once packed in these patent carriages, in the barracks; which can then accompany the troops on the railway that conveys them (or follow them, should the Ganges cross). should their destination, then, be some miles by the common road, their ammunition, and baggage, packed in these carriages, could still accompany them, until their arrival at their destination, and there would be no occasion to unpack them, or to have the slightest delay occasioned, through changing from the different Gauges, or to the common road, or from one to the other, as the invention is so simple and easy of execution, that the railway servants would easily get the carriages transferred, before the men could get their packs on their backs, and be fallen in, ready to continue their march.

"On the other hand, should necessity require it, these carriages can be opened at any instant, either on the rail or on the road. Ammunition might thus be obtained at a moment's notice in any quantity, or enough might be taken for the occasion, should the regiment be engaged, whilst the remainder would be as secure in one of these conveyances as if in the magazine from whence it was issued, and still ready to be served out to the men the moment it was needed.

"These carriages are also about the size that would accommodate the baggage of a company; so that each company would have a carriage to itself, quite independent of the others, which, in case the regiment was to be detached along the line, would be found to be very valuable in preventing any confusion or mixing of baggage, which, when indiscriminately packed, is occasionally and unavoidably the case, when a regiment is ordered to march at a few hours' notice. By the use of these carriages all this could cause; the company that was to halt at the nearest station would be in the last railway carriage, and its baggage in one of these Patent Sectional Carriages, with the company's number chalked on it, on the last truck, which would be at once transferred to the road truck, and thus be

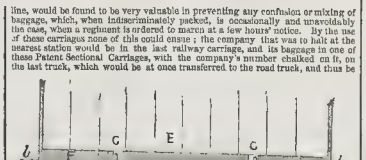


FIG. 3.

ready to accompany the troops, either to the barracks or to the interior of the country, should it be required to do so."

DEATH OF M. BONPLAND.—Accounts have arrived in England of the decease of this celebrated naturalist and companion of the great Humboldt, with whom he travelled over a great part of the world, and wrote the "Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent fait en 1799, 1800, 1, 2, 3, et 4." After a short sojourn in his native land, he embarked a second time for Buenos Ayres, and settled himself for some time at Candelaria, on the southern side of the Paraná, in the territory of Entre Rios, where he industriously occupied himself in farming plantations of the Paraguay tea. At the close of 1821 his establishment was destroyed and himself taken prisoner by the Dictator Francia, who kept him a prisoner for ten years, but finally allowed him to settle at Corrientes, where he died

SALE OF CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.—During the week, there has been a sale of curious autographs, the property of the late W. Upcott, Esq., by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. Three letters of the Duke of Wellington, one written in French, sold for £4 11s.; two in the handwriting of the Duke of Marlborough, one addressed to Queen Anne, announcing the surrender of Douay, sold for £3 14s.; the signature of Francis Bacon, as Lord Chancellor, to a document for the payment of £100, sold for £3 12s. 6d.; a document in the handwriting of Sir Christopher Wren, relating to the Monument, &c., £5; the signature of Hogarth to a receipt, &c., £4 8s.; two interesting letters from Gainsborough to Garrick, with a receipt in the handwriting of Richard Wilson, £4 7s.; 371 letters of the English Nobility from the reign of Henry the VIII. to Queen Anne, in two vols., many of them addressed to John Evelyn and the Fairfax family, sold for £175; two thousand one hundred and thirty-three Letters of Peers and Baronets of the United Kingdom, from 1663 to the present time, £92; a collection of 395 letters written by well known founders of libraries and collectors of books, commencing with Sir Thomas Bodley (the founder of the Bodleian Library) in 1595 and continued to 1825, sold for £145; a large collection of unpublished papers by John Evelyn, addressed to Sir Richard Browne, and relating to the insurrection in Kent in 1648, bought for the British Museum for £70; 470 letters of deceased British poets of the 15th century, £49. Of literary characters there were four series; the first, relating to literary characters of the 16th century, comprising 383 letters, sold for £80; the second 752 letters, £33; the third, 1,379 letters, £40; and the fourth, of 1,753 letters, £16. Of the single letter, one by Lawrence Sterne to Garrick, asking for the loan of £20, sold for £3 18s.; the signature of Izaak Walton, £3; and a signature of Dr. S. Johnson to a receipt £3 3s. The remaining lots sold were equally curious and rare, and the sale in the aggregate realised between £3,000 and £4,000.

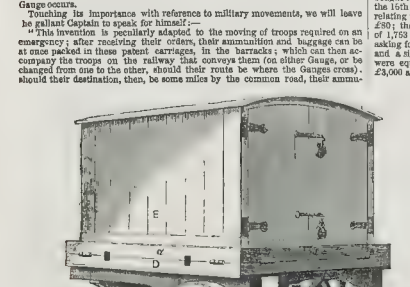


FIG. 2.

LUGGAGE BOY—8FT. LONG, 6FT. WIDE, 5FT. 6IN. HIGH.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. D.*, *Liverpool*.—*Volume 5 of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," containing the Games of the Great French Match, can be got of Hurst, King William-street, Strand—and the Games between Staunton and Bonassera, at the same place.*

"*F. P. W.*"—*Your hint may be worth consideration when the Chess season commences.*

"*D. C.*" *Hamley, will perceive we have availed ourselves of his suggestion. His problem shall be examined.*

"*J. S.*" *and "Sea Weed."—Look again attentively.*

"*Hamley.*"—*You cannot take a piece in the act of Castling. Full particulars as to the back volumes may be had at the office.*

"*W. T.*"—*1st. A distinction without a difference. 2nd and 3rd. Get "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess." Your solution is erroneous. We have not the "curious position" at hand, but we will refer to it.*

"*G. A. N.*"—*We believe you are right.*

"*J. C.*"—*Much too obvious and simple for publication.*

"*W. H. H.*"—*The only recognised version of the Laws of Chess is that published as "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," and in Lewis's later Treatises.*

"*H. M.*" *Pilcom.*—*We are obliged by the trouble taken, and will publish the game.*

"*H. T. V.*"—*The Brighton Chess Club—a highly promising and agreeable assemblage of players—holds their meetings daily at the well-known Album Reading Rooms, on the Steyne. Write to the Secretary.*

"*Old Stager.*"—*When the season for Chess playing comes round, we shall gladly take advantage of your friendly offer.*

"*Embassy.*"—*The gentleman named is at present in Rome.*

"*Jonathan.*"—*You may get copies of the American Match Games at the office of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," and they will amply repay you for the labour bestowed in playing them.*

"*Colon.*"—*Why do you not become a Member of the St. George's Chess Club? There you would frequently see the games mentioned.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*We cannot promise that the Games and Problems in* THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *will be collected in a volume; they are accessible, as all the back Numbers are kept on sale.*

Solutions of Problem by "Adolescens," "H. S.," "J. G." Dublin; "Hamley," "Laudemagister," "Zella," "Chapel Rock," "Maravien," "J. D. S.," "Master Smith," "A. Z.," and "Omega," are correct.

Solutions of the Enigmas by "D. W. H.," "H. N.," "I. C." "P. S." "Amateur," "P. S.," and "Sandy," are right. Those by "Hamley," "B. N. T.," "Juvenile," and "Tom," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 126.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her R's 6th	B takes R (best)	4. Q takes Q P (ch)	B takes Q
2. B to K B's 3rd	R to Q Kt sq	5. Kt mates	
3. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q B 3rd		

The two following well-contested games were lately played at Brighton, in a little match, wherein Mr. Staunton had engaged to give the odds of a Knight to Mr. Hannah, one of the strongest and most improving players of the Brighton Chess Club. The number of games to be played was seven, exclusive of drawn battles; and the result was, Mr. Staunton scored five—his opponent, two—and one was given up as a *rémise*.

(Before playing over these games, remove Black's Queen's Knight from the board.)

BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	15. Q P one (*c*)	K R P one
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. K P one (*e*)	Q P takes P
3. Q to K 2nd	Q P one	17. P takes P	K B P one
4. K B P two	B takes Kt	18. R to K B 3rd (*f*)	Q R to Q sq
5. R takes B	P takes P	19. R to K R 3rd (*g*)	K B P one
6. Q P one (*a*)	Q Kt to B 3rd	20. R to Q B 3rd	R to Q 2nd
7. Q B takes P	Kt to Q 5th	21. K Kt P one	P takes P
8. Q to K B 2nd	Q to K B 3rd (*b*)	22. R takes P (*h*)	K R to R 2nd (*i*)
9. K to K B sq	Q Kt to K 3rd	23. B to Q Kt 4th (ch)	Q R to Q 3rd (*k*)
10. B takes Kt	B takes B	24. R to Q sq	K to Q 2nd
11. Castles	K Kt P two (*c*)	25. P takes R	Q B P one
12. B to Q 2nd	Q takes Q	26. R to K B sq	K to his sq
13. R takes Q	K B P one	27. R to K B 8th (ch)	
14. Q R to K B sq	K to his 2nd	And White resigns.	

(*a*) In this position of the Lopez Gambit when the Q's Kt is given, we consider it far bette for the opening player to move this pawn one step only.

(*b*) Promising to take the Q B P with his Kt (ch).

(*c*) Had he taken the Q B P, Black would have attacked the Q with K P, and gained an irresistible attack.

(*d*) Hoping to drive away the adverse Bishop, and then take the K Kt P with his Bishop.

(*e*) White's last move compels his adversary to change his tactics.

(*f*) Black's forces are so well disposed, and his opponent's so inoperative, that in effect the latter is giving the odds of a piece.

(*g*) Threatening to win a Pawn and the Exchange, but the object is mainly to force White to advance his B P.

(*h*) He takes with his Rook to unmask his Bishop.

(*i*) Overlooking the terrible check impending.

(*k*) He might have prolonged the defence by now interposing the Q B P.

BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	25. Q B P one	R to K Kt 3rd
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	26. B to K R 4th	K to Q 2nd
3. Q to K 2nd	Q P one	27. P to Q 4th	P takes P (ch)
4. K B P two	B takes Kt	28. K takes P	R to Kt 6th (ch)
5. R takes B	Q Kt to B 3rd	29. K to Q B 5th (*f*)	K Kt to R (3rd)
6. Q B P one	Q to K B 3rd	30. B to K 4th (ch)	K to Q's sq (*g*)
7. K B P one	K Kt P one	31. B to Q sq	Q Kt P one (ch)
8. K Kt P two	P takes P	32. K to Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd (ch)
9. Kt P takes P	Q to K R 6th (ch)	33. K to R 6th	B to Q B sq (ch) (*h*)
10. R to K Kt 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	34. K takes P	R takes Q B P
11. Q P one	R to K Kt sq (*a*)	35. R to K B 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
12. Q to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K R 4th	36. B takes Kt	K takes B
13. Q to K R 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	37. R takes B	Kt to B 4th
14. R takes Q	Kt to B 3rd	38. R to K R 8th	Kt takes P
15. K to R 2nd	B to Q 2nd	39. R takes P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
16. Q Kt P two	Castles	40. R to R 6th (ch)	K to his 4th
17. B takes K B P (*b*)	R to K Kt 2nd	41. R to K 6th (ch)	K to his B's 4th
18. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q P one (*c*)	42. B to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q B 6th
19. P takes P	Q Kt to K 2nd	43. K to Kt 7th	B P two
20. R to Kt 3rd	R takes R	44. P takes P (en passant)	R takes B
21. P takes R	B takes K B P	45. P takes R	K takes R
22. Q to K Kt 5th	R to Kt to his own sq	46. P to Q B 7th—and wins	
23. K to his 3rd (*d*)	R to Q 2nd		
24. R to K B sq (*e*)	R to Q 3rd		

(*a*) Better play than Kt to B's 4th, as, in that case, Black would have forced the exchange of Queens by playing Q to Kt's 4th, and then have commanded the open file with his Rook.

(*b*) The giving up this Pawn we think a fault, but it was resigned intentionally, and after very, very much consideration.

(*c*) The attempt to break up the centre is well conceived

(*d*) Tempting him to take the doubled Pawn.

(*e*) White's game is now one of extreme difficulty, and it appears almost impossible for him to avoid loss. If the Bishop is moved, Black immediately checks with his R, then takes R with B, and, finally playing Q P one, wins the K Kt. Taking no heed of time, Mr Hannah, by dint of long and patient investigation, at last hit upon the move in the text, a *coup* which finally relieves him from a good deal of his embarrassment

(*f*) A daring step, to say the least of it.

(*g*) K to B sq would, perhaps, be better

If then Black took the Kt it would cost him the game, *e y* —

31 B takes Kt	30 K to B sq
32 R to Kt's 6th	31 Q Kt's P one (ch)
(A) A futile check.	32 R to Kt's 2nd. And mates next move.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The annexed is one of the Games to which allusion was made in the extract we gave from M. Von H. de Laza's letter, a week or two ago, between M. Von H. de Laza and M. Lowenthal, of Pesth.

BLACK. (M. L.)	WHITE. (Von H.)	BLACK (Von H.)	WHITE. (M. L.)
1. K P two	Q P two	19. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt (ch)
2. K P takes Q P	K Kt to B 3rd	20. K R to B 2nd	R to K 5th
3. Q P two	Kt takes P	21. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to K sq
4. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to B 4th	22. Q to her 2nd	K Kt P one
5. Q R P one	K P one	23. Q P one	R to Q B sq
6. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes B P	24. Q B P one	K R P two
7. P takes Kt	Q B P two	25. Q Kt P two	Q R P one
8. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	26. Q R to Q sq	Q takes Q
9. Castles	Castles	27. K R takes Q	K to his B sq
10. B to Q 3rd	P takes Q P	28. K to B 2nd	R to Q sq
11. P takes P	K B to K 5th (ch)	29. K R to Q sq	K to his sq
12. K R P one	K B to his 3rd	30. Q B P one	K to Q 2nd
13. B takes B	P takes B	31. K to B 3rd	R to K 4th
14. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	32. R to Q B sq	R to Q B sq
15. Q Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to K sq	33. R to B 4th	K B P one
16. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt	34. K R P two	Q R P one
17. Q P one	Q R to Q sq	35. Q Kt P takes P	K R takes P
18. Q to Q B 2nd	Kt to Q 5th		

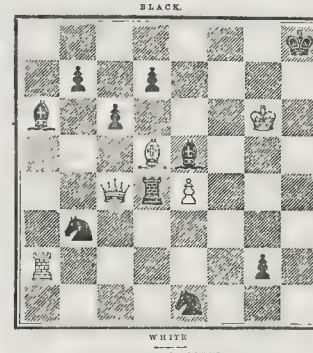
And after several more moves, the order of which we are unable to make out from the MS., the game was drawn.

PROBLEM, NO. 127.

By M. KHIPER.

White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 16. By M. D'OLIVILLE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q 4rd	K at his 3rd
Q at her 3rd	R at K R 2nd
R at K Kt 3rd	B at K B 3rd
Kt at Q Kt 7th	B at Q R sq
Pawns at K's 2nd and Q B 5th	Kt at K 2nd

White plays first, and mates in 3 moves.

No. 17.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R sq	K at Q B 3rd
Q at her 2nd	Q at K Kt 7th
R at K R 7th	R at K R 7th
B at Q 8th	B at K 3rd
	Kt at K B 4th
	P at Q Kt 4th, and Q R 3rd

No. 18.—By the Same.

WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt sq	K at his 4th
Q at her 2nd	Q at her R 6th
B at K R sq	R at K Kt sq
B at K B 8th	R at Q R sq

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt at K 4th	B at Q R 2nd
P at K B 3rd, and Q B 3rd	Kt at Q B 5th
	P at K R 6th, and B at K 4th

White mates in 3 moves.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. VIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846. [GRATIS.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL MEMOIR
OF
THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME;
WITH A
NOTICE OF ITS PRESENT ASPECT AND CONDITION.

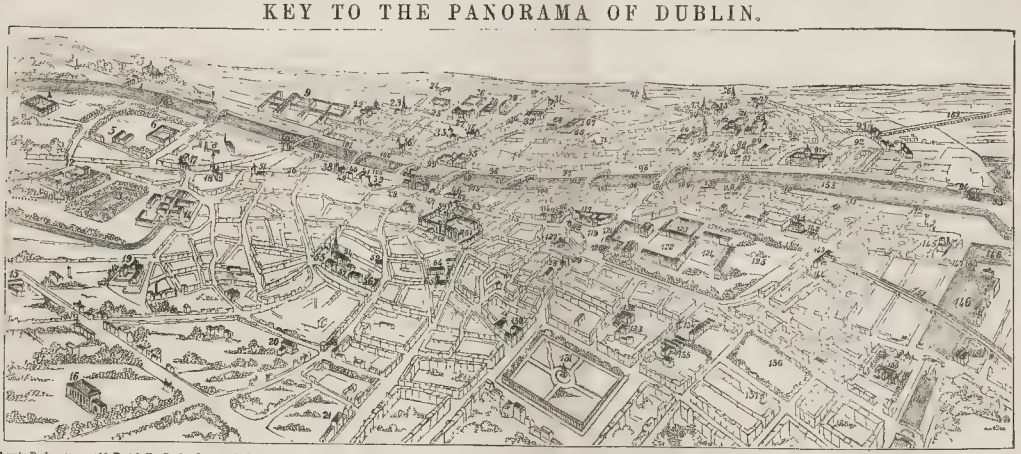
IN ORDER that nothing that lies within our power may be wanting to complete our Illustration of the CITY OF DUBLIN, we present our readers, this week, with a SUPPLEMENT, devoted exclusively to the subject of the History of that City, which we will notice as fully as the limited compass of our space will allow. We commence, therefore, with

THE EARLY HISTORY OF DUBLIN.

THE precise period of the foundation of the City of Dublin, like that of most other eminent cities, is wrapt in obscurity. The earliest authentic account of it is to be found in the writings of Ptolemy, the geographer, who lived during the reign of the Roman Emperor, Antoninus Pius, A.D. 140, and who mentions it as a city, by the name of Eblana: thus, without departing from the strict domain of history, we find that the City of Dublin can fairly lay claim to an antiquity of more than seventeen hundred years. Allusion is also made to it in the Irish Historians,* as a chief place, at a time shortly subsequent to that of Ptolemy, namely, on the occasion of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Con (surnamed of the hundred battles), King of Ireland, and the King of Munster, about the year 191, when a bipartite division of the island, north and south—the line of demarcation running through High-street, Dublin, westward to Galway—was made between those two Monarchs. It is also mentioned by the monk Joceline, in his life of St. Patrick, as being a "most noble city" in the time of the Patron Saint of Ireland; and again in the English King Edgar's Charter, called Oswald's Law dated at Gloucester, A.D. 964, in which that Monarch claims dominion over "all the kingdoms of the islands of the ocean, with their fierce

* Ware's Antiq. Fishert. Ogygia, Keat. Hist.

KEY TO THE PANORAMA OF DUBLIN.



1. Phœnix Park-gates
2. Wellington Monument
3. Wellington Infirmary
4. Royal Military Hospital
5. Swift's Hospital
6. Stephen's Hospital
7. King's Bridge
8. Vitriol Works
9. Barracks
10. Barrack Bridge, commonly called Bloody Bridge
11. Barrack Gate Entrance to Military Road
12. Southern House of Industry, originally the Foundling Hospital
13. City Basin
14. Ceal Head
15. Penitentiary Circular Rop
16. Portobello Gardens
17. St. James's Church
18. New Church in St. James's Street
19. Fever Hospital, [Cork Street
20. Meath Hospital
21. Orphan Asylum
22. Blue Coat Hospital
23. St. Paul's Church
24. Richmond Penitentiary
25. Lunatic Hospital
26. Northern Union Workhouse
27. Whitworth Hospital
28. Fever Hospital
29. Basin of Royal Canal
30. Stoney Batter
31. Prerogative Court
32. Linen Hall
33. St Michan's Church
34. Capuchin Convent, called St. Mary Street Chapel
35. Four Courts
36. St Paul's ✠ Church
37. Queen's Bridge
38. St. Andrew's Church
39. St. Michael's
40. St. Andrew's ✠ Chapel
41. Franciscan ✠ Convent
42. Christ Church Cathedral
43. Whitworth Bridge
44. St. Werburgh's Church
45. St. John's Church
46. Fishamble Street, Part of Old Theatre
47. Castle Street
48. St. James Street
49. High Street
50. St. Thomas Street
51. St. Catherine's Church
52. St. Bride's Church
53. St. Patrick's Cathedral
54. St. Nicholas' Church
55. The Deanery
56. Old Archiepiscopal Palace; now Police Station
57. Archbishop Marsh's Library
58. St. Peter's Schools
59. Dublin Castle
60. Birmingham Tower
61. St. Patrick's Chapel
62. Bibernian Bank
63. The Royal Exchange
64. Carmelite ✠ Chapel
65. St. Peter's Church
66. Newgate
67. Recorder's Court
68. St. Ann's ✠ Chapel
69. Richmond Bridge
70. Essex Bridge
71. St. Mary's Church
72. St. Mary's Chapel of Ease
73. Rutland Square
74. Lying in Hospital
75. Rotunda
76. St. George's Church
77. Old Chapel of St. George
78. Sackville Street
79. Nelson's Column
80. Post Office
81. St. Thomas's Church
82. Metropolitan ✠ Chapel
83. National Education Schools
84. Marlborough Street
85. Wesleyan Chapel
86. Abbey Street
87. Abbey Street Theatre, or Circus
88. Music Hall
89. Savings Bank
90. Chapel
91. Custom House
92. The King's Docks
93. Beginning of Drogheda Railroad
93.* Light House
94. North Wall
95. Eden Quay
95.*ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office
96. Bachelors' Walk
97. Lower Ormond Quay
98. Upper Ormond Quay
99. King's Inn Quay
100. Arran Quay
101. Ellis's Quay
102. Usher's Island
103. Usher's Quay
104. Merchants' Quay
105. Essex Quay
106. Wellington Quay
107. Crampton Quay
108. Ashton's Quay
109. Burgh Quay
110. George's Quay
111. City Quay
112. Sir John Rogerson's Quay
113. Dame Street
114. Commercial Buildings
115. National Assurance Company
116. Royal Bank
117. Bank of Ireland
118. Statue of William III.
119. College Green
120. Wellington Bridge
120a. Carlisle Bridge
121. Dublin University Trinity College
122. Library Square
123. Botany Bay
124. Parliament Square
125. Park of Trinity Coll.
126. Provost's House
127. St. Andrew's Church
128. Clarendon ✠ Chapel
129. Grafton Street
130. Surgeon's Hall
131. St. Stephen's Green
132. St Ann's Church
133. Mansion House
134. Leinster House — Royal Society
135. Agricultural Museum
136. Merrion Square
137. Residence of D. O'Connell, Esq., M.P
138. Conciliation Hall
139. Theatre Royal
140. Lock Hospital
141. St. Mark's Church
142. Concert Room
143. Entrance to Kingstown Railway
144. St. Andrew's ✠ Chapel
145. Gas Works
146. Grand Canal Docks
147. Drawbridges, Roads
148. Grand Canal
149. Railway Carriage Factory
150. Back of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital
151. Kingstown Railway
152. Drogheda Railway
153. The Liffey

Kings, as far as Norway, and the greatest part of Ireland, with its most noble City of Dublin."

With whatever justness Flaherty and other writers have called in question the truth of the assertions and claims put forward in this document, it may, at all events, be fairly cited in proof of the antiquity of Dublin as a principal city of the Sister Kingdom.

Its ancient name amongst the Irish themselves was *Bally-ath-Cliath* (contailed, in ordinary pronunciation, into *Blaclieh*), which name it retains to the present day in the Irish language, and which signifies *the town of the ford of hurdles*, in allusion to the practice of obtaining access to the Liver Liffey, on which it stands, by means of hurdles laid over the low, marshy grounds adjoining, before that river was embanked. The modern name of Dublin is supposed to be a version of the words *Dubh-lein*, which the author of "The Life of Saint Kevin" interprets to signify the *black bath*, or *black waters*, in reference to the colour of the Liffey at this place.

Who the original inhabitants of the district were, or whence they came, is a point cloaked in the mists of remote ages. The most probable conjecture is, that they were of the same race who first peopled Britain. All writers, however, agree that the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen, or Easterlings, at the earliest periods of their encroachments on the Irish coast, settled themselves in this, the chief town of the aboriginal inhabitants; and it is well ascertained that, in the ninth century, they had firmly established their position on the banks of the Liffey, and had succeeded, in a great degree, in expelling the native Irish from this, now become their stronghold, which they encompassed with rude fortifications and walls.

During the three following centuries, history presents but a series of sanguinary struggles between the natives and the Danes; the latter, however, amidst all the vicissitudes of the strife, retaining possession of Dublin, under the government of Princes of their own race.

At length, about the beginning of the year, 1014, the brave Brien MacKennedy, celebrated in Irish history under the name of Brien Boroihme, or Brien Boro, King of Munster, and Monarch of Ireland, having entered into a league with the majority of the other Kings and petty Princes of Ireland, marched, at the head of their combined forces, against the Ostmen of Dublin, for the purpose, by one united and vigorous effort, of rooting out the intruders from the soil, and recovering possession of the "faire citie" and its territory. The Ostmen, under their King, Sitric MacAulaffe, having had their ranks strengthened by hordes of their countrymen, invited for that purpose from the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, were not unprepared for the formidable array brought against them; and, accordingly, after great preparations made on both sides, the two hostile armies met on Good Friday, April the 23rd, in the above year, at the village of Clontarf, in the immediate vicinity of Dublin, and, after a long and obstinate engagement, of the most furious and sanguinary character, victory declared in favour of the Irish, and the Danes were driven from the field with great slaughter. The Irish, however, purchased their success dearly; they lost in that battle not only the energetic old Monarch himself, Brien Boro, but his gallant son Murrough, and the flower of their army. They were, in consequence, unable to follow up their success, and carry out their original intention of expelling the Danes; but they had inflicted such a blow as effectually repressed the insolence of those daring adventurers; and though Sitric and his Danish successors continued to hold Royal sway in Dublin, they remained comparatively quiet, until, in 1095 Mortogh O'Brien, Monarch of Ireland, joining his own forces to those of the petty Kings of the island, marched to Dublin, and expelled the Ostmen, with their King Godfrid Meranagh; after which, Dublin became part of the possessions of the Irish Monarch, and whatever Ostmen or Danes remained in it accepted the rule of the native Sovereign, to whom their petty Princes, whether of Irish or Danish blood, rendered homage as to their liege lord and suzerain, until the reign of the Dane Asculph MacTorcall (from A.D. 1161 to A.D. 1171), during which the English got possession of Dublin.

INVASION OF THE ENGLISH.

IRELAND, at this period, was divided into several petty states, governed each by their respective Princes, who rendered homage, as tributary Kings, to the Monarch of all Ireland; the latter being generally elected from their body to fill that high dignity, on account of his distinguished talents and qualities, either in peace or in war, was, by virtue of his sovereignty, President of the National Council, or Diet, of the whole kingdom, which was held at stated periods at Tarah, in the county of Meath, and was intrusted with the execution of its decrees relative to measures for quelling the angry broils and disorders which the turbulent and ambitious spirit of the provincial Kings was constantly exciting; and also all other measures relating to the public weal of the whole island.

About the year 1167 Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, having forcibly carried off the wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Breffne, in Connaught, the latter applied to Roderick O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Monarch of Ireland, the common arbiter in all princely differences, for aid in his attempt to punish the ravisher; and Roderick having espoused the quarrel of O'Rourke, their united forces, joined with a large proportion of Dermot's own subjects, whom his tyranny and oppression had rendered disaffected, overcame his adherents, and drove him with a few followers out of his Kingdom.

MacMurrough, in this extremity, had recourse to Henry II., King of England, for assistance to recover his lost throne, and that ambitious Monarch having accepted MacMurrough's offer to become his liege-man, promised the required assistance, and by Letters Patent granted a general license to all his subjects to aid and assist Dermot in the recovery of his kingdom.

This occurred in the year 1168. MacMurrough, armed with this license, repaired to Bristol, and obtained promises of aid from the leading men of that city and neighbourhood; and, accordingly, in the commencement of the following year, Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice de Prendergast, Hervey de Montmorency, Robert de Barry, Meyler Fitzhenry, and others, with a numerous body of their respective retainers, horse and foot, and archers, sailed for Ireland, and landed in a small bay, not far from the City of Wexford, where they were joined by Dermot and his forces. The combined army proceeded forthwith to the subjugation of the country; and having, in several battles, contended with the Irish, with various success, they proceeded to Dublin, and forced Asculph, the Dane, to swear fealty to them. The ambition of Dermot, now re-instated in the greater portion of his dominions, being roused by the success that attended their arms, he aspired to the sovereignty of all Ireland, and, in order to obtain aid to win the object of his ambition, he wrote to Richard (surnamed Strongbow), the celebrated Earl of Pembroke, to make good the engagement into which he had entered with Dermot when in England, of furnishing him with military aid; accordingly, Strongbow dispatched Raymond le Gros with some knights to his assistance, and shortly afterwards, in the early part of the year 1170, arrived himself with a considerable force; and, having formed a junction with Dermot, the allied army assaulted and obtained possession of the City of Waterford, where, agreeably to former contract between the two leaders, Strongbow espoused Eva, the daughter of Dermot; after which, preparations for the capture of Dublin, which had revolted, were made, and MacMurrough and the English marched towards the capital; near which, at the village of Clondalkin, the Monarch of Ireland, Roderick O'Conor, had assembled an army amounting to 80,000 horse and foot, to oppose the enemy; but the appearance of the mail-clad Anglo-Norman warriors—the Irish were unacquainted then with the use of defensive armour,—their numbers, and, above all, the discipline which their order of march and tactics exhibited, created a panic in the ranks of their ruder undisciplined opponents, and the Irish army gave way without resistance, and dispersed.

Meanwhile, the citizens were parleying with a herald about the surrender of Dublin; but the dispute respecting the terms being somewhat lengthy and tedious, one of the bravest and most impetuous of the English Knights, Miles de Cogan, who led the van of the invading army, burst with his men over the city wall, and sacked the town with great slaughter, Asculph, the Ostman King, escaping with difficulty to his shipping in the bay, whence he sailed northward, to seek assistance from his countrymen.

The English were not long suffered to remain undisturbed masters of Dublin, for Roderick, the Irish Monarch, having entered into a confederacy with Asculph, collected together the largest army ever before assembled in Ireland, and, marching to Dublin, surrounded it, and cut off its supplies. The garrison being sore pressed, Strongbow, at the instance of Laurence O'Tool, Archbishop of Dublin, agreed to surrender to Roderick, and hold Leinster of him as a feudatory province; but the terms insisted upon by the Irish Monarch were so extravagant, that they were rejected, and the fiery Miles de Cogan, supported by Strongbow and Raymond le Gros, made a sally at the head of a numerous force, maddened by desperation, and routed the Irish army at Finglas, O'Conor, the Monarch, who, at the moment of the onset, was enjoying a bath, narrowly escaping being taken prisoner.

The Irish forces were scarcely dispersed when MacTorcall, the Ostman, appeared in the Bay with his shipping and troops, and lost no time in landing and making preparations for an assault on the City. The attack commenced at Dame Gate which was the Eastern Gate of the City, and it was headed by MacTorcall's Lieutenant, John le Dane, or the Mad, a man of gigantic strength and proportions. Miles de Cogan was at the Gate to receive him, where the entrance to the Lower Castle-yard now stands, and modern Dame-street commences. The fight, which was distinguished by a personal encounter between those two redoubted Knights, was obstinate and furious; but, at length, Richard de Cogan, the brother of Miles, with a body of Knights, made a sally from the postern, then called Pole Gate—which stood on the spot where now Ship-street and St. Werburgh-street join—and, taking a circuit through the fields, whereon are now built Stephen's-street and George's-street, fell upon the Ostmen in flank; while Miles de Cogan sallying forth in front, the Ostmen were completely hemmed in and beaten at all points. Their rout was complete. John le Dane fell by the hands of Miles de Cogan; those who escaped from the battle were intercepted by a neighbouring Prince, according to a compact formed with Miles de Cogan before the engagement, and were cut to pieces, so that scarcely any of them reached their ships in the river. Asculph was taken prisoner, and, by order of Cogan, put to death in sight of his own fleet. Thus miserably perished the last of the Sea-Kings in Ireland, and with his inglorious death terminated the dominion of the Ostmen in the Green Isle. Henceforth the history of Dublin is connected with the occupation of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans, or English.

Shortly after the events above related, Henry II. came in person to Ireland. He landed near Waterford, with a fleet of 240 ships, on the 18th of October, 1172, attended by many Barons and Knights, with their attendants, four thousand soldiers, well appointed. Having received the investiture of the City of Waterford, and the homage of Strongbow for the Kingdom of Leinster, he marched to Dublin, which Strongbow, according to covenant, delivered up to him, and the King committed the government of the City to Hugh de Lacy, under the title of Bailiff, or Seneschal; or, as he is sometimes, in the old records, named, Custos of Dublin. During his stay in Ireland, Henry promulgated the English laws, appointed officers for their administration, and, it is supposed, held a Parliament in Dublin, reference to a statute of which is made in a statute passed in the second year of Richard III., in a Parliament held at Trim, in the County of Meath. Henry kept his Christmas at Dublin, and celebrated the festivities of the season with as great state as the place would allow, in order to dazzle, by his regal splendour, the petty native Princes, who flocked in considerable numbers to his Court. He distributed large tracts of territory amongst his followers, in order the better to secure their allegiance; and, finding that the state of affairs in England and Normandy required his presence in those countries, he sailed from Ireland on Easter Monday, 1173, leaving Hugh de Lacy, to whom he had granted the Kingdom of Meath, Constable of Dublin, and first Governor-General of Ireland, under the title of Lord Justice. Thus was laid the foundation of English rule in Ireland, and thenceforth Dublin continued to be the seat of government.

The history of the City of Dublin from that period to the present time, does not present any very remarkable features. The citizens, who were composed chiefly of English adventurers, who had come over with Strongbow and his adherents, and of such of the old resident Ostmen as had escaped the fate of the majority of their countrymen, together with a few of the native Irish, formed a mixed population, which remained faithful in their allegiance to the English Monarch. The particles of this heterogeneous mass became thoroughly fused in the course of a few generations, and their descendants having, from time to time, received additions to their numbers from the Anglo-Irish inhabitants of the Pale,* and from the adventurous spirits of England, the complexion of society presented by the inhabitants of Dublin, and the tone of feeling with which they were animated, differed but slightly from what was to be found in those respects amongst the entire English people. By degrees, however, a change of sentiment in this respect began to spread itself over the mixed population of the Pale, so much so that they were said to be "*Ipsis Hibernicis Hiberniores*,"† and the minds of the inhabitants of Dublin partook, to some extent, of that change; and distinct and marked as the character of the Anglo-Irish is to this day, from that of the descendants of the native Irish, Celtic, Milesian, or by whatever name designated, they still present characteristics which show how deep was the impression which their association with the latter stamped upon them, and how justly they were styled, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." The history of the events resulting from the collision, which such a tone and state of society as that we have glanced at rendered inevitable, between the interests of the Anglo-Irish and those of England on the one hand, and the interests of the native Irish on the other, would present a most instructive and interesting chapter; but it unfortunately happens that the almost total destruction of all state records and important documents, which occurred during the civil wars and intestine broils that so long devastated Ireland, renders it impossible to do do other than give (and that in the form of annals) a very

BRIEF NOTICE OF DUBLIN FROM THE TIME OF HENRY II.

A.D. 1173.—HENRY having received the submission of the Irish granted the City of Dublin to the people of Bristol to inhabit, by the following Charter:—

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Ministers, and Sheriffs, and to all his faithful subjects, French, English and Irish, greeting—

"Know ye that I have given, granted, and, by my Charter, confirmed to my subjects of Bristol, my City of Dublin to inhabit. Wherefore, I will and firmly command that they do inhabit it, and hold it of me and of my heirs, well and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and amply and honourably, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol and throughout my whole land.—Witness, William de Braosa, Reginald de Courtenay, Hugh de Gundeville, William Fitz-Aldelm, Reginald de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy, Reginald de Pavilly, at Dublin."

1177. Earl Strongbow died at Dublin, and was buried with great solemnity in Christ Church; and in the course of the same year Vivian, the Pope's Legate, held a Synod in Dublin, and therein published King Henry's title to Ireland, and the Pope's ratification of it, denouncing excommunication against all who should withdraw their allegiance from him.

1205. This year, Meyler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, having signified to King John that he had no secure place wherein to deposit his treasure, and that, for that and other purposes, it would be necessary to erect a fortress in Dublin, the King commanded him, by writ, to erect a Castle, and towards the expense of the building he assigned him the sum of three hundred marks, due to the King by Jeffery Fitz-Robert. He also commanded him to oblige the citizens to fortify and strengthen the City; and granted them a fair, to be held for eight days, to begin on the anniversary-day of the invention or finding of the Holy Cross, and that due proclamation be made thereof, to invite merchants to resort to it. This was the origin of the Castle of Dublin, of which more hereafter.

1210. King John visited Ireland this year. Having previously, when Earl of Moreton and Lord of Ireland, in the reign of his brother Richard I., granted several Charters, confirming all the liberties and privileges given by his father King Henry to the City of Dublin; and having subsequently, in the second year of his own reign, A.D. 1200, granted another Charter, ascertaining the meares and bounds of the City franchises, and conferring tenures, within and without the City, to be disposed of by the consent of the citizens, by service langable in free burgage, &c. &c. &c., he proceeded this year (A.D. 1210), on the occasion of his visit to Dublin, to carry out still farther his Anglicising policy, by further establishment of Anglo-Norman institutions; and, for that purpose, he divided anew such parts of the country as were in his possession into counties; erected Courts of Judicature in Dublin, and appointed Judges, Circuits, and Corporations, as in England. He also caused an abstract of the English laws and customs to be drawn up in writing, and, affixing his seal thereto, deposited it in his Exchequer, at Dublin.

Upon his departure from Dublin, he left the Government in the hands of John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich; who, by command of the King, caused pence and farthings to be coined, of the same standard and fineness as those of England, which had an equal currency in both kingdoms. On this new coin was the King's head, in a triangle, inscribed *Johannes Rex*; and on the reverse, a crescent and bright planet with three lesser stars in the three points of another triangle, with the Mint-Master's name, and the word *Dice.*, for *Dublin*, i.e., Dublin. The triangles on the Irish coins of this Monarch, as well as upon those of his two next successors, have been supposed to represent a harp, the emblem of Ireland, which was subsequently better represented on the coins of succeeding Kings.

1215. King John granted a licence to the citizens to erect a bridge over the river Liffey, wherever they pleased.

1283. On the 2nd of January, this year, the greatest part of the City was burned down by an accidental fire, and again in the year 1304, on the 13th of June, a similar misfortune befel a large portion of it, and among the places destroyed was one quarter of the celebrated Abbey of St. Mary, which was at that time the repository of the Chancery Records, many of which were consumed.

1312. The citizens were this year engaged in suppressing the turbulence of Robert de Verdon, * in Uriel, † and afterwards in defending themselves from the attacks of the Irish Septs O'Byrne and O'Tool.

1316. Ireland invaded by the Scots, under the command of Edward Bruce, brother to Robert, King of Scotland. The Scots having marched to Dublin, sat down before it, and threatened a regular siege, but the exertions of the inhabitants in their own defence succeeded so well that Bruce raised the siege and removed to other parts of Ireland.

1350. The septs ‡ of the Harolds, the O'Birnes, and the Archbolds, in presence of the Lord Justice, Sir Thomas Rooksby, elected for themselves separately, chieftains from their several tribes, and submitted to the Government, swearing to continue faithful subjects; and their chieftains engaged that if any of their clans or adherents should, for the future, commit any felony or robbery on the King's subjects, they would, upon notice, bring such in, to abide their trials according to English law.

This for a considerable length of time gave great quiet to the citizens of Dublin, who were perpetually molested by those daring borderers.

* The small district around Dublin, over which the English held undisputed sway during the four centuries which succeeded the period of Strongbow's arrival, was called "The English Pale." The rest of the country was, generally speaking, in the hands of the native Irish.

† More Irish than the Irish themselves.

* One of those Anglo-Norman Lords who were said to be *Ipsis Hibernicis Hiberniores*.

† The modern county of Louth.

‡ *a.e.* Clans.

1359. This year, in consequence of the increase of business in the Court of King's Bench, a second Judge or Justice (there having been hitherto only one) was appointed, under the name of Associate to the first, at a salary of £40, and with liberty to continue still to practise as a lawyer, notwithstanding his elevation to the Bench.

1394. Richard II. made his first voyage to Ireland; and landed at Waterford about Michaelmas, with an army of 80,000 foot and 4,000 horse; and, having received the submission of several Irish Chieftains in Leinster, he marched to Dublin, where he stayed until the commencement of the following summer. During that time, he granted to the City of Dublin a penny, to be received yearly out of every house, to repair the bridge and streets; and confirmed, by patent, dated the 4th of June this year, all former grants made to the City. He is also said to have held a Parliament in Dublin during the winter. On the 26th of March, he knighted four of the petty Princes of Ireland—who, attired in robes suited to their state, sat that day at the King's table. He again visited Dublin in 1399, which he entered from Waterford, on the 13th of June, with all that feudal pomp and military array which that weak and unfortunate Monarch so delighted in; and, while indulging in luxurious sloth, he was startled into activity by the news that Henry of Lancaster had invaded England. He hastened to cross the Channel, and was soon after deposed and murdered.

1402. Battle between the Citizens and the O'Birnes, which led to the temporary submission of that sept.

1405. The inhabitants of Dublin fitted out an expedition in aid of Henry IV. against the Scots and Welsh, who had commenced hostilities against that Monarch: the Welsh being under the conduct of Owen Glendower. The Dublin fleet made a descent both upon the Scotch and Welsh coasts; and, detachments having landed, ravaged the surrounding districts, and carried off much booty, among which was the Shrine of the Welsh Saint Cubis, which they deposited, among other reliques, in Christ Church, on their return.

1406. Another battle with the native Irish, on Corpus Christi Day The citizens, on their return, brought home the heads of the Irish slain and fixed them on the City gates.

1407. In consequence of the great services rendered at several times to the Crown of England by the loyal citizens of Dublin Henry IV., on the 6th of March, this year, granted a licence, that the Mayor, for the time being, and his successors, for ever, should bear before them a gilded sword, for the honour of the King and his heirs, and of his faithful subjects of Dublin, in the same manner as the Mayors of London had borne before them.

During the whole of this century, the inhabitants of Dublin were engaged in unceasing hostilities with the native Irish septs bordering on the Pale.

1486. The impostor, Lambert Simnel, was crowned King in Christ Church, under the title of Edward VI., in presence of the Mayor and citizens, who were prevailed on by the influence and example of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy; the Lords of the Council, and other distinguished men, to assist at the ceremony. The crown used on the occasion was taken from the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in a church dedicated to her near Dame's-gate. In the following year, Jenico Marks, Mayor of the City, and the inhabitants, made an apology to King Henry VII., for their conduct with respect to Simnel, in the following words:—"We were daunted to see, not only your chief governor, whom your Highness made ruler over us, to bend or bow to that idol, whom they made us obey; but also our father of Dublin and most of the clergy of the nation, except the reverend father, his Grace, Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh. We therefore humbly crave your Highness's clemency towards your poor subjects of Dublin, the metropolis of your Highness' realm of Ireland, which we hope your gracious Highness will remit with some sparks of favour towards us. Your Highness' loving and faithful subjects of Dublin, Jenico Marks, Mayor; John Serjant, John West, Thomas Mulighan, John Flan, Aldermen," &c., &c. Here followed the marks of several citizens, who could not write. Accordingly, in the course of the next year, Sir Richard Edgecombe was sent to Ireland to take the homage and oaths of the nobility, &c., and to grant them the King's pardon; and on his arrival in Dublin, in the month of July, the Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy; the chief nobles, the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the City, tendered him their homage, and took the oaths of fealty at Guildhall: and at the same time received from him the King's letters of pardon.

1489. Muskets, or fire-arms, first brought to Dublin, from Germany. Six of them, as a great rarity, were presented to Gerald, the Lord-Deputy, which he put into the hands of his guards who stood as sentinels before his house, in Thomas-court.

1490. On the 17th of June this year claret wine was first imported into Dublin.

1504. Some of the Anglo-Irish Lords—particularly Ulick Burke, Chieftain of Clanricarde, together with Turlogh O'Brien, Chieftain of Thomond, Melrony O'Carrol, and several other old Irish Lords—jealous of the power of the Earl of Kildare, then Lord-Deputy, and unable to oppose him separately, formed a confederacy against him, and collected the largest army that had been seen in Ireland since the English occupation.

To meet his enemies the Earl raised the whole power of the Pale, and also obtained the aid of several Irish Lords, as O'Neal, O'Reilly, O'Connor Faly, and others; as also that of a body of the citizens of Dublin, under the command of the Mayor, John Blake, and the two Bailiffs of the City. They met the enemy, on the 19th of August, at Knocktuogh, or the Hill of Axes (so called from this battle), about five miles from Galway, where an obstinate engagement took place, which ended in favour of the Earl. Upwards of four thousand of the enemy were slain, and a great number of prisoners taken: and the Earl, on his triumphant return to Dublin, distributed 120 hogsheads of wine amongst his army.

For several years succeeding this period the citizens of Dublin took an active part in all the desultory hostilities which sprung out of the mutual jealousies of Gerald, Earl of Kildare; Butler, Earl of Ormond; and other turbulent Anglo-Irish Lords; and also in that ceaseless state of internecine warfare which prevailed throughout the greater portion of the sixteenth century between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the native Irish of the other districts of the country.

Foremost and among the most turbulent and warlike of the Lords of the Pale, were the Geralds, the powerful Earls of Kildare, * who more frequently than any others, filled the office of Lord Deputy. On more than one occasion did those ambitious Lords bid defiance to the Royal authority, and, backed by their numerous retainers, and, at times, also by the aid of the native Irish, who readily lent themselves to any scheme of hostility against the authority of the English Crown, fly into open rebellion. The most remarkable of those occasions occurred in the year 1534, when, during the absence of the ninth Earl, in London whither he had been summoned by the King (Henry VIII.) to render an account of his administration before the Council Board, a rumour reached Ireland that the Geraldine, on his arrival in London, had been committed to the Tower and beheaded. Thomas, his eldest son, surnamed Silken Thomas, * who had been left by his father to act as Lord Deputy in his stead, on learning this rumour summoned together all the men-at-arms he could collect, and riding with them through the City in martial array, proceeded, boiling with anger, across the Liffey to St. Mary's Abbey, where the two Allens, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Master of the Rolls, between whom and Gerald there existed the bitterest animosity and jealousy, and the other members of the Privy Council, were then sitting in deliberation. Lord Thomas rushed into the chamber where they sat, and, casting the Sword of State on the table, he addressed the Council, saying:—"This Sword of State is yours, not mine. I received it with an oath—I used it to your benefit—I should stain mine own honour if I turned the same to your annoyance. Now I have need of my own sword, which I dare trust. As for the common sword it flattereth me with a painted scabbard, but it hath, indeed, a pestilent edge bathed in the Geraldine's blood. Therefore save yourselves from us as from open enemies. I am none of Henry's deputies—I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern—to meet him in the field than to serve him in office."

He then left the Abbey, and re-passed through the City unmolested, notwithstanding the orders of the Privy Council to the citizens to arrest him. They were either unable or unwilling to comply with those orders. Aided by the men of the Pale and the native Irish, he immediately commenced ravaging the territory of the Butlers of Kilkenny, who had remained faithful to the King; causing, at the same time, siege to be laid to the City of Dublin, from which the supplies were cut off, and the surrounding country laid waste by the O'Tooles. On leaving the Butlers' country, he returned to Dublin, and proffered security and protection to the citizens, provided they would allow him to besiege the Castle, in which the Archbishop Allen had shut himself up. They, with the consent of the Constable of the Castle, gave him permission; but, in order to show their loyalty, they amply provisioned the fortress. The Archbishop, however, afraid of the success of his bitter foe, embarked on board a small vessel moored in the Liffey, near Dame's Gate, with the hope of escaping to England; but the ship was stranded at Clontarf, and the Prelate retired to the little village of Artane, where he was surprised in the middle of the night by Silken Thomas's men, and, barefooted and almost naked, was dragged before the Geraldine, before whom he fell on his knees and besought him, for the love of God, to show mercy to a Christian and an Archbishop. Thomas, intending, as it is generally supposed, only to imprison the unfortunate Prelate, cried out to his followers in Irish, "*Ber oum a buddagh.*" i. e. "Take away the clown," which phrase his attendants wilfully misconstruing, beat out the Archbishop's brains. Thus, this false churchman, who had been the perpetrator of sacrilege in being the ready tool of Henry VIII. in the spoliation of the monastic establishments and churches of England, became, by what almost seems a judgment of Providence, the victim of a most brutal and sanguinary sacrilegious outrage.

In the meantime, Lord Thomas, taking advantage of the citizens' permission to besiege the Castle, his captains proceeded to plant their falcons (a species of cannon) against its walls, and it is probable they would have taken it, had not one of the City Aldermen, Sir Francis Herbert, returned from London with a positive order from the King for the City, to which he promised speedy assistance, to break faith with Fitzgerald, and so aid the garrison of the Castle in driving off his forces from its walls. In revenge for this, Lord Thomas seized on the children† of the chief citizens who were at school in the country, and declared that he would place them in front of his men, exposed to the fire of the Castle artillery. But the citizens, with heroic devotedness, refused any negotiation with the rebellious chief, and prepared to defend, not only King's Castle, but their own fortifications, against the common enemy. Fitzgerald, apprised of the critical state of his affairs at Dublin, immediately hastened thither from Kilkenny, where he happened to be at the time, engaged in laying waste the territory of his hated foeman,‡ Ossory. In order to render the condition of the citizens as distressing as possible, he cut off the water, and diverted the springs and rivulets which supplied the City with fresh water; he also laid close siege to the Castle on the side of Ship-street, but he was quickly driven from that point by the wild-fire prepared by a man named White, which burned down his machines, and the thatched houses that sheltered his men. He then directed the assault on the side of Thomas-street, and endeavoured to enter the City at New Gate (which was then both a prison and a City gate); and the fire of his artillery having pierced the gate, he pressed the siege hotly, in the ardent hope that the City would immediately surrender; but Richard Staunton, the gaoler of New Gate seeing, through a loophole, one of the gunners levelling his piece, fired, and shot him in the head, and then had the hardihood to rush out by the postern, and strip the fallen soldier of his arms and accoutrements.

The citizens, inspirited by this gallant action, and convinced that many of the inhabitants of the Pale who were in Fitzgerald's army, were in secret loyal and faithful in their allegiance to the King a conviction strengthened by the circumstance that great numbers of the arrows shot over the City wall were unheaded, some of them even having letters attached to their ends, giving an account of their General's plans—resolved upon making a sortie. Accordingly, having, with a view to disheartening the enemy, spread a report that reinforcements had arrived from England, they rushed forth impetuously from the City Gates, and attacked the Geraldines with such vigour that the latter gave credence to the rumour relative to the succours from England, and took precipitately to flight, leaving one hundred Gallowglasses slain upon the field, and their falcon in the hands of the citizens. The hot Geraldine, cooled somewhat by this defeat, and being in want of artillery and ammunition, sought to come on terms with the citizens, and to that end proposed to them—1st, That his men who were in prison should be enlarged. 2nd, That the City should pay him £1000 in money, and £500 in wares; 3rd, That they should furnish him with ammunition and artillery; and 4th, That they should intercede with the King for the pardon of himself and of his followers.

The Mayor and Aldermen having considered these terms, replied to them respectively through the City Recorder. 1st, That they would enlarge the prisoners if he would deliver up their children; 2nd, That his wars had so impoverished them that they could spare neither money nor wares; 3rd, That if he intended to submit he had no need of ammunition or artillery, and if he did not that they would not furnish him with means to punish themselves. That, instead of artillery to withstand his Prince, they expected he would have requested parchment, whereon to engross his pardon; and 4th, They promised to intercede either by word or letter with the King, for his pardon.

It does not appear very clearly whether Fitzgerald accepted these conditions or not; for, though he abandoned the siege of Dublin, we find him shortly afterwards engaged in fortifying all the Geraldine Castles, especially that at Maynooth. *

He, also, about the same period, defeated at Clontarf a considerable force which had landed from England; and immediately afterwards set out to Ulster and Connaught, to urge the Irish Chieftains, O'Neil and O'Conor, to active co-operation with him. Whilst absent on this expedition, the new Lord Deputy, Sir William Skeffington, proclaimed him in Dublin, and at the high cross in Drogheda, a traitor, and proceeded to lay siege to his fortress at Maynooth. He planted his artillery on the Park Hill, at the northern side of the Castle, and, in the name of the King, summoned it to surrender; but to his summons of the garrison, as the old Chronicler has it, "a scoffing and ludibrious answer was returned, after the Irish manner."

The Lord Deputy, who, from the circumstance of his having been Master of the Ordnance, and perhaps, too, in derision of his being no very great adept in the use of artillery, was known in Ireland by the *soubriquet* of THE GUNNER, was not the man to reduce a garrison so brave and so well provided as that of Maynooth was known to be; and, in all probability, it would have held out until Lord Thomas could have returned to its relief, if it were not for the treachery of the Governor Christopher Paresc, who wrote to the Lord Deputy, intimating that he would betray the Castle on certain conditions. Skeffington accepted his offer; and, accordingly, the garrison, flushed with some success gained in a sally against the enemy, having indulged in strong potations, in which they were encouraged by Paresc, became in a short time dead drunk; and, while in that helpless condition, neglecting watch and ward, the traitorous signal was given, and the English scaled the walls, and put all the Geraldines to the sword, with the exception of two singing men, who, prostrating themselves before the Lord Deputy, sung a pleasing sonnet, called "Dulcis Amica," and purchased their lives by the melody of their strains. The booty obtained in the Castle was immense. The infamous Paresc—whose treachery was rendered still blacker by the fact of his being the foster-brother of the Lord Thomas—when the Castle was compelled in the hands of the English, presented himself before the Lord Deputy, in the expectation of a great reward, when the following colloquy took place between them.

"Master Paresc," said the Deputy, "thou hast certainly saved our Lord the King much charge, and many of his subjects' lives; but, that I may the better know to advise his Highness how to reward thee, would ascertain what the Lord Thomas Fitzgerald hath done thee?"

Paresc recounted, even to the most minute circumstances, all the favours which the Geraldine had conferred on him, from his youth upwards.

To which the Deputy replied: "And how, Paresc, couldst thou find it in thy heart to betray the Castle of so kind a Lord? Here," continued he, addressing an officer standing by, "here, Mr. Treasurer, pay down the money that he has covenanted for——and here, also, Executioner, without delay, as soon as the money is counted out, chop off his head."

"Oh," said Paresc, "had I known this, your Lordship should not have had the Castle so easily."

Whereupon, a by-stander, named Boice, who was a secret friend of Fitzgerald, cried out, in Irish, "*Austraugh*," i.e., "too late;" which occasioned the proverb, so long afterwards used in Ireland—"Too late, quoth Boice." †

In the meantime, Fitzgerald, by the assistance of O'Conor, had collected together a considerable army, which, however, became greatly thinned by desertions, as soon as it became known that he had lost his stronghold He maintained, notwithstanding, a Guerilla warfare, with great spirit and bravery, for some length of time; but he was ultimately obliged to surrender to the Lord-Deputy Gray, Viscount Grandy, who had succeeded to that office, on the death of Sir William Skeffington, and he rode side by side with Gray, in an apparently friendly manner, into Dublin.

Lord Thomas, who, in consequence of the death of his father in the Tower of London, brought on by sorrow at his son's misfortunes and his own, had succeeded by this time to the Earldom of Kildare, was, shortly after his surrender, forwarded, along with his uncles, to England; and they travelled through that country, on their way to London, free from restraint, until they arrived at Windsor—when they were arrested as prisoners, and, not long afterwards, were all hanged at Tyburn, on the 3rd of February, 1539. Thus ignominiously perished the redoubted Silken Thomas, who, for years, was alternately the scourge of Celt and Saxon, and whose career we have deemed of sufficient importance to warrant its being noticed at some length in an historical memoir of Dublin, with which City his family have been, for so many years, so intimately connected.

The sufferings of the good citizens of Dublin, and their gallant conduct on the occasion of the siege by Silken Thomas, were afterwards, gratefully remembered and rewarded by the King, who, by letters patent, dated Feb. 4, 1538, reciting "*the siege, the famine, manifold wounds, and loss of blood suffered by the citizens,* granted to them and their successors, for ever, the site, precincts, anbit, and all the estates lately belonging to the dissolved Monastery of All-Hallows,‡ near Dublin, lying in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and elsewhere in Ireland, at the rent of four pounds four shillings and three farthings, in the name of the twentieth part of the annual value."

There were some other minor grants also made at the same time, for

* The ancestors of the present noble representative of the Ducal House of Leinster, which in modern times produced a scion true to the ancient reminiscences of his race, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died of wounds received on the occasion of his arrest for high treason, in the summer of 1798.

* From the circumstances of his horsemen wearing silk fringes and embroidery on their helmets.

† Amongst those seized were the three sons of Walter Fitzsimons, who had been Mayor of Dublin the foregoing year, and the children of James Stainhurst, who was afterwards an eminent lawyer, Recorder of Dublin, and Speaker of several Parliaments.

‡ Piers Butler, formerly Earl of Ormond and Ossory, but, at this period, only Earl of Ossory, the title of Ormond having been conferred on Sir Thomas Buller Carton, the present seat of the Leinster family.

† Paresc, in his avaricious anxiety to bargain for the largest sum possible, as the price of his treachery, had omitted to make any terms respecting his own personal safety, which he thought would be assured, as a matter of course.

‡ Now the site of Trinity College and its Park, situated in the very heart of the City; but, at that period, without the walls.

the repair and support of the fortifications and walls of the City, which had been damaged by Fitzgerald.

1535. George Brown, an Augustinian friar, of London, was elected Archbishop of Dublin, and embraced the new doctrines of the Reformation, this year. He was the first of the clergy in Ireland that went over to the new creed, and received, as the reward of his pliancy of conscience in acknowledging Henry VIII. as supreme head of the Church the investment of the Archbishop's pall, and a grant restoring to him the temporalities of the Archiepiscopal see. He was deprived of his see in 1554, by Queen Mary,* when a Queen's letter was issued for electing Hugh Curwen Archbishop in his stead.†

1540. This year there was a base silver coinage made at the Mint in the Castle of Dublin; and the exportation of it to England was prohibited by proclamation, under the penalty of forfeiture of treble the value, together with fine and imprisonment. The year following, King Henry, who, as well as his predecessors, had hitherto only borne the title of Lord of Ireland, assumed the title of King of Ireland. The inscription on the coin was altered accordingly; but the base metal was retained. Upon the proclamation of Henry VIII., as King of Ireland, all prisoners, except those for treason, wilful murder, rape, or debt, were set at liberty.

1550. On Easter Sunday, the Liturgy in the English tongue first read in Christ Church, in pursuance of an order to that effect from the King (Edward VI).

1558. In the month of November this year, Queen Elizabeth was proclaimed in Dublin by the Lord Justice Sir Henry Sidney, James Spencefield, Mayor, waiting on him to Christ Church.

During the early part of this reign the citizens of Dublin took an active part in the wars against Shane O'Neil.

1591. The Mayor and citizens having, the preceding year, granted the site of the dissolved Monastery of All Hallows, near the City, for erecting an University thereon, the first stone of the building was laid on the 13th of March this year, by Thomas Smith, Mayor, and the University was dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, under the title of *Collegium Sancte et Individue Trinitatis ex fundatione Regine Elizabethe.* It was opened two years afterwards, viz., in the year 1593.

1603. King James I. proclaimed in Dublin, April 5.

The early part of this reign, in Dublin, was marked, principally, by the persecutions by fine and imprisonment, of the chief Aldermen and eminent citizens, for refseing, on the subject of Divine Service, &c. &c. to act in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the 2nd Elizabeth, called the Statute of Uniformity.

1623, January 31. Proclamation issued requiring the Roman Catholic Clergy, regular and secular, to depart the kingdom in forty days, and forbidding all converse with them after that time.

During the wars between the armies of Charles I. and the native Irish, and those between the adherents of the Crown and Cromwell's troops, Dublin shared in the various success of the contending parties, until, in the year

1652, in the month of January, a party of general officers, desirous of the restoration of Charles II., seized the Castle in the name of the Commissioners of Government, and declared for a free Parliament. They afterwards, on the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen, summoned a convention, and, in the year following, accepted his Majesty's declaration from Breda, and the Restoration was accomplished, as far as Ireland was concerned. Charles II. shortly afterwards complimented the City of Dublin with a collar of SS., and, in 1665, the Chief Magistrate was honoured with the title of Lord Mayor, Sir Daniel Bellingham being the first that bore that character; and the King granted to the City £500 a-year for ever, to support that dignity, in lieu of a company of infantry, which he had bestowed on the Lord Mayor when he gave the collar of SS.

1688. March 12: James II. having landed at Kinsale, marched to Dublin, where he arrived on the 24th of the same month; and the next day summoned a Parliament, which continued to sit in King's Inns until the 20th of July. Among the enactments of this Parliament was a statute repealing the Act of Settlement.

1690. April 18: Sir Cloudesly Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, containing a large quantity of plate and valuables, belonging to the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry.

1697. The old parish of St. Michan's, which comprised all of the City that lay to the north of the Liffey, was divided into three separate parishes, viz., St. Michan's (New), St. Paul's, and St. Mary's; and in this year, also, Bartholomew Van Homrigh, the Lord Mayor, obtained a royal gift of a collar of SS., valued at about £1000, to be worn by the chief magistrate of the City, the former collar having been lost during the reign of James II.

1701. This year the celebrated equestrian statue of William III. in College Green, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed, and the inauguration solemnised with great pomp on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. The pedestal bears the inscription—

GULIELMO TERTIO,
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ,
REGI
OB RELIGIONEM CONSERVATUM
RESTITUTAS LEGES,
LIBERTATEM ASSERTAM,
CIVES DUBLINIENSIS HANC STATUAM POSUERE ‡

1704. The interest on money reduced from ten to eight per cent. Foundation of the Royal Barracks laid.

1720. A fearful tragedy was enacted in the course of this year in Dublin. A half-pay officer, Major Johnston, took his two sons, aged ten and twelve years respectively, into a room in his own house, and placing a loaded pistol into the hand of each, ordered them to fire. They obeyed, and shot each other dead on the spot; and their mother coming into the room upon hearing the report, her wretched husband stabbed the unfortunate woman to the heart, and then poniarded himself.

1729. Parliament sat in the Blue Coat Hospital; and an attempt was made to obtain the supplies for twenty-one years, but was defeated by a majority of one.

In the early part of this century a great many of the institutions and public buildings of the City were founded and erected: amongst them—Steven's Hospital, near James-street; the Market House, in Thomas-street; the Linen Hall; Jervis-street Infirmary; the Houses of Parliament, in College-green (foundation laid in 1729); the North Wall, St. Mark's Church, in Townshend-street; Bridewell, in James's-street; Ringsend Bridge; Mercer's Hospital; the Magazine in the Phœnix Park; St. Patrick's Hospital, founded by Dean Swift (commenced Anno 1745, and opened Anno 1757). Between the years 1711 and 1753 there were four thousand houses erected in the City and suburbs, which, allowing an increase of eight persons to each house, showed an increase of population amounting to 32,000 souls in forty-two years. The middle and close of the century, also, are equally marked by the great number and variety of public buildings erected in the City. Of these may be mentioned Essex-Bridge, finished in 1756, at a cost of £20,661 11s. 4d.; St. Thomas's Church, in Marlborough-street; St. Werburgh's Church, rebuilt; the new front of Trinity College; Light-House in Poolbeg; Queen's Bridge; Grand Canal begun, near the City Basin, Anno 1765; Hibernian Society for the Support, Education, &c., of Soldiers' Children in Ireland.

1768. February 16, Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, gave the Royal Assent to an Act of Parliament, limiting the duration of Parliament to eight years.

1769. Foundations of the Royal Exchange laid, on Cork Hill: opened in 1779.

1773. Penny Post, for the City and a circuit of four miles, established.

1775. Birmingham Tower in the Castle rebuilt.

1776. Foundations of King's Inns laid: opened 1784.

1781. The Custom-House on the North Wall commenced: opened Nov. 7, 1791.

1782. April 16, the Irish Parliament voted its independence and made a declaration of its constitutional rights.

1783. Feb. 5, Order of St. Patrick instituted.

March 17, First instalment of Knights-Companions of that illustrious Order held in St. Patrick's Cathedral; his Excellency George Nugent Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Grand Master.

June 25, Bank of Ireland established by Act of Parliament: opened in St. Mary's Abbey.

1786. Jan. 28, Royal Irish Academy incorporated by Letters Patent. —The first stone of the Four Courts, on Inns' Quay, laid, by Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in presence of the Judges, King's Counsel, &c.

1787. On the 24th of October, this year, died, in Dublin, His Excellency the Duke of Rutland, Lord-Lieutenant; and, on the 17th of November, a grand funeral procession accompanied his remains to the water-side, on their way to England.

1789. Feb. 25, Deputies from both Houses of Parliament despatched to London, to present an address to the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highness to accept the Regency of Ireland, without any restriction.

1791. First stone of Carlisle Bridge laid by the Right Honourable John Beresford, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Revenue.

1796. July 29, Commercial Buildings begun: incorporated by Royal Charter Jan. 1st, 1798.

1798. The chief feature of the chapter of events this year is

THE REBELLION.

In the gloomy picture which the history of English misrule in Ireland presents, the events of the year "98" stand forth in prominent relief of the deepest darkness, figuring to the startled imagination an amount of crushing oppression, black treachery, and sanguinary cruelty on the one hand, and of ineffectual resistance, miserable suffering, and frenzied retaliation on the other, that shocks the soul and makes it instinctively recoil from the further contemplation of the depicted epoch, from an irrepressible presentiment that the completion of the frightful details, representing the merciless victors' exultant revenge and blood-traced persecution, and the woe, the heart sinking, and the tortures of the wretched vanquished, is too horrible for the consideration of other than such demoniacal spirits as those who formed the majority of the rulers of Ireland at that calamitous period, and of their adherents—a period when, to use the words of one of the ablest and most impartial writers of the present day,* "the ascendancy party marked out its political opponents as covert traitors who were to be legally *removed* at a convenient opportunity. It (*i. e.* the ascendancy party) panted only for the exercise of "that vigour beyond the law" which was the privilege of its exclusive loyalty. Its victories were not over the least influential, the least estimable, the most insignificant of the opposing party. The public service was made the pretext for the destruction of opponents, and with these they filled the prisons and provosts of Ireland."

At such a time, and with such a spirit abroad, it is easy to see that the concentrated virulence of despotism most exhibited itself at the seat of Government, Dublin. To present our readers with the merest outline of the disastrous aspect of the capital City during those its direst days of calamity, would, however, far exceed the limits to which in this skeleton Memoir we are restricted.

Let it suffice for us to indicate some few of those marks and tokens which always discover, even where other means of information are wanting, the existence of barbarous and sanguinary despotism; but which, in a case like the present, wherein the most copious historical evidence abounds, may merely be taken as testimony, satisfactory enough *in limine.* Let those who would seek a full and detailed view of the Political History of Dublin in the year 1798, consult the numerous works which have been written on the Irish Rebellion of that year, and none more confidently than "*The United Irishmen—their Lives and Times,*" by Dr. Madden—a work which unites the most extraordinary ability and indefatigable research, with the strictest impartiality; and to which we will refer for those marks and tokens to which we have adverted—viz., official bribery, corruption and extortion, treachery, the application of torture, espionage, and delation, perfected on the hideous model which the great philosophic annalist and historian, Tacitus, tells us spread woe, death, and desolation through Imperial Rome, under the government of the monster Tiberius, and his Minister Sejanus. We know of no parallel in modern history to the system which nurtured into infamous existence the *delatores* of Tiberius's reign, but that which the Town-Major of Dublin, Henry Charles Sirr, organized in the latter city from the commencement of the year 1797 to the close of the year 1803. Dr. Madden, in the work we have referred to, speaking of this period, says:—"His (Major Sirr's) services chiefly consisted in organising and maintaining a band of wretches, who were employed at the assizes throughout the country, but especially in the vicinity of Dublin, as informers. They were known to the people by the name of the 'Battalion of Testimony.'" * * * * * "From the year 1796 to 1800, a set of miscreants, steeped in crime, sunk in debauchery, prone to violence, and reckless of character, constituted what was called 'The Major's People.' A number of these wretches were domiciled within the gates of the Castle, where there were regular places of entertainment allotted for them, contiguous to the Viceroy's Palace. For another company of them a house was allotted, opposite Kilmainham Gaol, familiarly known to the people by the name of the 'Stag House;' and for one batch of them, who could not be trusted with liberty, there was one of the yards of that prison and the surrounding cells assigned to them, which is still called the 'Stag Yard.' These persons were considered under the immediate protection of Majors Sirr, Swan, and Sandys, and to interfere with them in the course of their duties as spies or witnesses, was to incur the vengeance of their redoubtable patrons.

"When the country was broken down sufficiently in strength and spirit to effect the union, these men were turned adrift on society. A great many of them took to desperate courses, and, acting under the dominion of violent passions, they came to violent ends." * * * *

"But their superiors in rank, fortune, and education, their employers and accomplices who superintended their performances in the witness-box and at the triangles, who witnessed and directed their infliction of the tortures of the pitch-cap and the taws, still lived without reproach, but it could not be without remorse."

Of Sirr's band of informers the celebrated Curran, the intrepid and eloquent defender of his persecuted unfortunate countrymen, gives the following forcible description in his speech on the trial of Peter Finnerty, in 1797, quoted in the same work. "I speak not now of the public proclamations for informing, with a promise of secrecy and extravagant reward! I speak not of those unfortunate wretches who have been so often transferred from the table to the dock and from the dock to the pillory! I speak of what your own eyes have seen day after day during the course of this commission while you attended this court: the number of horrid miscreants who acknowledged, upon their oaths, that they had come from the seat of Government—from the very chambers of the Castle—where they had been worked upon by the fear of death and the hopes of compensation, to give evidence against their fellows; that the mild, the wholesome, and merciful councils of this Government are holden over these catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried a *Man* lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve and then is dug up an *Informer.*

"Is this a picture created by a hag-ridden fancy, or is it a fact? Have you not seen him, after his resurrection from that tomb, make his appearance upon your table, the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both?—Have you not marked, when he entered, how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach?—Have you not seen how the human heart bowed to the awful supremacy of his power, in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his glance, like the lightning of Heaven, seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death;—a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent? There was an antidote—a juror's oath! But even that adamantine chain, which bound the integrity of man to the Throne of Eternal Justice, is solved and molten by the breath which issues from the mouth of the informer: conscience swings from her moorings—the appalled and affrighted juror speaks what his soul abhors; and consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim.

——— Et quæ sibi quisque timebat
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.

Informers are worshipped in the Temple of Justice, even as the Devil has been worshipped by Pagans and savages: even so, in this wicked country, is the informer an object of judicial idolatry—even so, is he soothed by the music of human groans—even so, is he placated and incensed by the fames and by the blood of human sacrifices." *

Dr. Madden, in introducing the following catalogue of informers, justly observes—"The extent to which the system of espionage was carried on, will now hardly be thought credible.

"In Sept., 1797, a Mr. Watkins, in the Castle, dicted Messrs. Newell Murdock, Lowry, Hayes, Kane, Harper, Shaw, O'Brien, McDermott, Kavanagh.

"Jan., 1798. Wheatley, Mitchell, Grey, Chapman, Baynsham, and Travers were on the Major's list, at one guinea a-week each.

"April 7, 1798. Major Sirr employed Doran, McAllister, and Magrath, attending the Assizes.

"Jan., 1799. Grey, Mitchell, Bourke, O'Neil, Lindsay, and Chambers, were the Major's people.

"July, 1800. Major Sirr paid off half-a-dozen of the battalion—Edward Boyle, Michael Fagan, Michael Higgins, Dan. Gore, James Murphy, John Kearney.

"Feb., 1801. Wheatley was paid off.

"March, 1801. Major Sirr lost the services of James O'Brien, committed on a charge of murder.

"July, 1801. Chapman, in Cork, was paid off, after one year and one month's service.

"August, 1801. Edward Lennon was sent "out of town," by Mr. Trevor.

"Oct., 1801. Haslon was employed to bury Edward Lennon.

"Dec., 1801. Campbell was paid for the use of his rooms in the Castle, for Conlan and Hughes; and Major Sirr discharged two men on his list, who were employed in the country, at one guinea each.

"Feb., 1802. Major Sirr came to a final settlement with John Beckett, Mrs. Lennon, Mrs. Dunn, Charles McGowran, John Kearney, and Dan. Carr, in full of their claims.

'In the latter part of the same month, Major Sirr settled, also, with Mrs. O'Brien, John Neil, Francis Devlin, John Coughlan, and J. H. Jackson.

"June, 1802. Coleman was settled with, in full of all claims.

"Oct., 1802. John Conlan and E. O'Neil were discharged.

"May, 1803. Richard Chapman was paid off, and the Major's people then were Boyle, Carrell, Smith, and Farrell.

'Oct., 1803. Dr. Trevor paid off Ryan and Mahaffy; and Major Sirr settled with Condon, for informing against Howley.

"Nov., 1803. The Major's battalion had dwindled down to Carroll, Boylan, and a few minor miscreants; and, at the end of that month they likewise were paid off; and the Major appears to have been com-

* Harris's M.S Collections, Vol. IV., quoted by Whitelaw.
† Document No. XXIX., Chief Remb Office.—Whitelaw.
‡ i. e. "To William the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, this Statue the Citizens of Dublin have erected on account of Religion Preserved, Laws Restored, Liberty Asserted."
This statue, so celebrated for the exhibitions of intolerant party feeling and bigotry which were made around it in the palmy days of the "Ascendancy," was blown from its pedestal in the spring of the year 1836, by means of gunpowder or some other explosive materials applied to it during the night. It was subsequently remounted at the expense of the Corporation; and after the introduction of corporate reform a few years ago, the bare of the Boyne Water and his steed were bronsed all over, and thus the obnoxious colours of orange and blue, with which both were decked before that change, were put out of sight, and this (for many years) brasen image of discord was reduced to what it should have ever been, a mere ornamental erection, in one of the handsomest streets of Europe.

* R. R. Madden, M.D.

* Ridgeway's Report, p. 84.

pelled to "abate his train," and to have experienced the fate of Lear a the hands of Generil."*

One extract more, illustrative of the "reign of terror" which prevailed in Dublin in 1798:—"Many persons are still living (1842) who have seen Major Sirr, accompanied by O'Brien† and a band of his confederates passing through the public thoroughfares in quest of victims; and their descriptions still vividly depict the horror and apprehension with which he and they were regarded, and unfold instances of the brutal and audacious spirit in which their missions were performed. A gentleman of distinction in our City, lately described to the writer scenes which he beheld in the open air, during the period to which we are now alluding. He said that he remembered, upon one particular occasion, having seen Major Sirr come out of the Lower Castle Gate, accompanied by O'Brien and a few others, and then proceed along Dame-street; that a gentleman of a distinguished mien, and evidently a stranger, attracted by the singular appearance of the party, stopped, and with an indication of surprise, regarded them as they went by him. The manner of the stranger attracted the notice of O'Brien, who, darting from his place in the group, prostrated the gentleman upon the pavement with a well-directed blow.

"Major Sirr, hearing the noise, turned round, and seizing O'Brien, thrust him back to his place again, and then proceeded onward without farther noticing the audacity of his subordinate.

"The crowd gathered about the indignant gentleman, and raised him from the ground; he spoke of the laws, and said something of redress, but the silent auditors only shook their heads, and passed away." * *

"The floggings in the Castle-yard were frequently attended by O'Brien and his gang: and the victims, while writhing under the lash, were treated by them with brutal jests and vulgar ribaldry."

Abandoned a helpless prey to the fangs of such monsters, the unfortunate citizens of Dublin suffered more than any persons who have not not been eye-witnesses, or who have not heard, as the writer has, from the lips of those who had been eye-witnesses, a detailed relation of the atrocities which each succeeding day brought forth afresh, can, at the present time, form a conception of, or believe. Amidst the cries of torture, and shrieks of agony, with which the ill-fated City rung in every quarter, spoliation and robbery of the most valuable effects were most openly carried on by Sirr, and Sandys, the Brigade Major of the garrison of Dublin, at the residences and establishments of their victims, while the latter were pining away in some loathsome dungeon, or undergoing the torture of the pitch-cap or the cat-o'nine-tails. Plate, pictures, jewels, wine, and everything else of value that was portable, were rapaciously pounced upon, and carried off by those harpies, while ransacking the houses of *the suspected*, under pretence of searching for treasonable papers, documents, arms, &c.‡

Without unnecessarily dwelling on this history of horrors, we may before passing on from the year "98," advert to the fate of the most distinguished in rank of the popular leaders of that period—Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the brother of the Duke of Leinster. On Saturday, the 19th of May in this year, he was arrested by Sirr and his creatures, in the house of Nicholas Murphy, a grocer, No. 153, Thomas-street, where he was, at the time, in concealment, from the pursuit of the authorities, who had offered £1000 reward for his apprehension. It was about seven o'clock in the evening when Majors Swan and Sirr, and their party, surprised Lord Edward. He was in bed at the time, but, on perceiving his enemies, he sprang up, and, with a dagger which he carried about him, bravely defended himself with the lion-like spirit of a true Geraldine. He was at last overpowered, not, however, till he had severely wounded his adversaries, and was conveyed to Newgate, where he died the 3rd of June following, of the wounds he had received in the encounter.

In closing this brief notice of the occurrences of 1798, we may observe that, in calling up for a moment before the view of the present age, the dark scenes which were then enacted by men in power, in the name of Constitutional Government, our object has been, not to rake up reminiscences calculated to renew long-forgotten animosities, but to denounce those enormities to the everlasting execration of the English people, whose ignorance, at the time, can alone account for the silence of public opinion on the subject, in the belief that by no means, more effectually than by their denunciation, can the recurrence of such evils be prevented.

1800. March 27: The Houses of Lords and Commons waited on the Lord-Lieutenant at the Castle, with the articles of Union.

Dec. 1. Inspection of Irish Members made to sit in the Imperial Parliament.

1801. Jan. 1.: The Imperial United Standard first displayed upon Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle, in consequence of the act of Legislative Union having come into operation.

1803. An insurrectionary commotion, scarcely worthy the name of rebellion, burst forth in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street, on the evening of the 23rd July this year, at the head of which was Robert Emmet, the younger brother of Thomas Addis Emmet, who had been expatriated in the Rebellion of 1798. During the short time that the riotous sway of the mob was predominant in the streets, Lord Kilwarden, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, happened to pass through Thomas-street in his carriage, which was mistaken by the people for that of the Commander-in-Chief. The equipage was stopped, and an attack upon its inmates commenced by the mob, when Lord Kilwarden, thinking to save his life by making himself known, called out to the insurgents—"It is Kilwarden, the Chief Justice"—a name that was dear to all from his well-merited character for justice and mercy on the Bench. The words "Chief Justice" were all that reached the ears of the infuriated pike-men; they immediately took him for Lord Carlton, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who was especially obnoxious to the people on account of his having presided at the trial of his fellow townsmen, the two brothers Henry and John Sheares, who were hanged during the previous rebellion, and whose guardian, it was generally said and believed (but erroneously), he had been appointed by the will of their father, and piked him to death on the spot.

This tumultuous rising was soon suppressed; and Emmet, with some of the parties chiefly implicated in the conspiracy, was subsequently apprehended, and having been brought to trial, was condemned and executed.

Robert Emmet was a generous, enthusiastic, high-spirited, but rash young man. Without possessing the superior intellect of his brother, he was an accomplished scholar, and an eloquent and graceful speaker: gifted with brilliant talents, and possessed of captivating manners, he was well suited to adorn society; but he was not the man fitted to head an insurrection. Poetry and romance have flung a halo of interest around his memory, and while the beautiful verses of Moore, beginning

She's far from the land where her young hero sleeps;

and Washington Irving's exquisite sketch of the heart-broken Miss Curran are read, the name of Robert Emmet will not be forgotten.

And with this short narrative we purpose closing the "Historic Annals of the City of Dublin."

THE OLD CITY WALLS, THEIR EXTENT, SUBURBS, GROWTH AND INCREASE OF THE CITY WITHOUT THE WALLS, &c. &c.

HISTORIANS all agree that the ancient walls and fortifications about Dublin were built by the Ostmen or Danes in the ninth century; and that they were of sufficient strength to protect the town is shown by the fact, that in the year 1000, when Melaghlin, the Irish King, devastated the country up to the very walls of Dublin, and reduced the suburbs to ashes, he was unable to make any impression on the City, by reason of the strength of its walls and the forts connected with them.

Although at that time, as at present, the chief City in the kingdom, it must have been, according to modern notions, a very insignificant place, both as regards extent and the description of buildings of which it was composed, when we find that, according to the maps and plans published so late even as the year 1610, the City walls, including those of the Castle, were little more than an Irish mile in their entire length, beginning at the foot of Bridge-street on the Quay, and extending in an irregular circuit, by Bridge-street, St. Audeon's Church, the end of Nicholas-street, on to Werburgh-street, near St. Werburgh's Church, round by the Castle walls at Ship-street, and thence to the foot of Corkhill and Parliament-street, where they met the River again close to where Essex Bridge now stands, and from that point proceeded along the River banks, which are now occupied by Essex Quay, Wood Quay, and Merchants Quay, to their termination at Bridge-street; and, with respect to the buildings, that it was not till about the period of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that houses in any respect of a durable or convenient description began to be erected.

Even those houses were built of timber, in what was known as the cage-work style. One of those quaint old-fashioned erections is mentioned in his History by Whitelaw, as having been pulled down in 1745, to make room for new houses. It stood in Cooke-street, and on an oak beam which ran along the whole length of the front over the door, the following inscription was cut in large capital letters—

QUI FECISTI CŒLUM ET TERRAM BENEDIC DOMUM ISTAM, QUAM JOHANNES LUTREL ET JOHANA NEI CONSTRUI FECERUNT A.D. 1580, ET ANNO REGNI REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ 22.*

At this period, it was only castles, towers, churches, monasteries, and other buildings appropriated to religious or charitable purposes, that were built of stone or brick.

In the reign of James I., when some little respite from war was experienced, after the suppression of the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, the inhabitants of Dublin began to build their residences of stone and bricks, and cover them with slates or tiles.

The streets were narrow and irregular, and the general aspect of the town by no means such as to lead to the expectation that it would, in little more than a century and a half, become that large, magnificent, and beautiful city, which, at the present time, ranks with the first capitals of Europe, both as to extent and the splendour of its streets and public buildings.

A glance at the plan of Dublin, about the period we have referred to—viz. A.D. 1610—and at that of the modern City of Dublin, will at once exhibit the vast increase which has taken place in its dimensions, without the old walls, since that period. In the joint history of Warburton and Whitelaw, it is said—"At that time (Anno 1610) the River Liffey was not embanked by quays on the north side, and only a part of it on the south. The ground now occupied by the new Custom House, the Bachelor's Walk, the two Ormond Quays—east and west of Essex Bridge, Inns' Quay, Arran Quay, Ellis's and Pembroke's Quays—was then covered with ooze and overflowed by the tides, except a small part about the King's Inns, which had been a monastery of Dominican friars. The entire of the City, on the north side of the river, and which at that time was called Ostman Town, and corruptly Oxmantown, was confined between the religious foundation of St. Mary's Abbey on the east, and Church Street (so denominated from St. Michan's Church) on the west, and extending nearly from Pill Lane to the site of the present New Gaol.† Of course the space from Church Street to the Barracks, and Arbour Hill on the west, and from Mary's Abbey to the new Custom House and Ballyburgh Bridge on the east and north-east, has been added since 1610; and to the northward, Grange-Gorman, Stoneybatter, and Glasmanogue, now united to the City, were then villages at some distance from it; in the latter of which places the Sheriffs of Dublin have been known to hold their courts in the times of the plague, and particularly in the year 1575, as being remote from the City. Rutland and Mountjoy Squares, with a variety of spacious and elegant streets occupy the north-eastern part of this tract.

On the south side of the Liffey the City has been likewise much enlarged since the year 1610. The space now occupied by Crane-lane Essex-street, Sycamore-alley, Temple-bar, Fleet-street, Aston's Quay was then under the dominion of the water; and long after that period George's Quay, the City Quay, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, with many acres of ground between the lower end of Town's-end-street and Ring's-end-bridge, and now either destined for new streets,* or occupied by the Grand Canal Docks, have been recovered from that element.

Dame-street† contained then only a short range of buildings on the north side, at a small distance from the river, and extended no farther than to the precincts of the Augustine Monastery, not three hundred feet in length, opposite to the end of George's-lane. The dissolution of that religious house made room for enlarging the City eastward, the precincts whereof were first converted into gentlemen's houses and gardens such as the Lord Chancellor Eustace's, John Crowe's, and others, which were again demolished and converted into several streets, as Eustace-street, Fownes's-street, Crow-street, at the end of which near, Temple-bar was afterwards erected the Theatre Royal,‡ on the place where the Monastery formerly stood. The parts opposite to the then Dame-street were principally taken up by St. Andrew's Church and churchyard, which, at that time, stood very near to Dame's-gate, and on a part of the site of that church and church-yard, Castle-lane and the houses adjoining were laid out, and on the remainder the Castle-market§ was built by Alderman William Fownes and Mr. Thomas Porley, as late as the year 1704.

The Church of St. Andrew was before that time removed further eastward, near the College, where it now stands. George's-lane was nearly the extent of the suburbs to the east, and was then but partially built and thinly inhabited; though we are told by Mr. Stanihurst ‖ "that it was anciently a place of more consequence, but that the inhabitants thereof being daily and hourly molested and preyed on by their prolling mountain neighbours, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall into decay, and to embay themselves within the City walls." The same writer adds:—"That a place therein (called at the time of his giving that account in 1586), Collet's-inn, was, in ancient times, the seat of the King's Exchequer, but that once, the Baron, sitting in it solemnly and carelessly, the Irish laid hold of the opportunity, rushed in, surprised the unarmed multitude, slew all that fell under their power, and ransacked the King's treasure; after which mishap the Exchequer was removed from thence into a place of greater security." That author gives no account when this accident happened; but it appears from records, that the site of the old Exchequer was on the 28th of July, 36 Edw. III. (1362), granted in custodium to the Prior and Friars of the Augustinian order in Dublin (which lay in the neighbourhood of it), for the profits whereof, they accounted in the 17th year of Richard II. (1393), as appears by a pipe-roll of that year in Birmingham Tower. The place, nevertheless, though abandoned as to its original use, retained the name of Exchequer, which it communicated to a lane called Chequer-lane, now Exchequer-street,¶ built in the year 1610, and extending from George's-lane, now Great George's-street, to Grafton-street. Stanihurst proceeds**—"That there was in that lane (namely, George's-lane) a chappell dedicated to St. George likely to have been founded by some worthy Knight of the Garter, that the Mayor with his brethren was accustomed, with great triumph and pageants, yearlie on St. George's Feast, to repair to that chappell, and there to offer; but that the chappell had beene of late razed, and the stones thereof, by consent of the Assemblie, turned to a common oven, converting the ancient monument of a doutie, adventurous, and holie knight to the coal-rake sweeping of a puf-loafe baker."

This chapel was under the care and government of a Master and Wardens, and supported chiefly by oblations; for which reason the Parliament thought proper to take it under its protection, and by a statute†† provided, "That whatever person in the county of Dublin should make any prey upon the Irish enemies, exceeding forty cows, should deliver one cow or five shillings in money towards the reparation of St. George's Chapell, in Dublin; and an action was given for the recovery of the same to the Master and Wardens thereof."

"A village called Hogges lay without the City walls and eastward George's-lane, in which a nunnery, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, about the year 1146, before the arrival of the English. * * * This village is mentioned in several early Charters, particularly in one made about the year 1290, by Sir Jeffery de Constantin, to the Abbey of Tristernagh, in the county of Westmeath, whereby he grants to the said abbey one messuage without the walls of Dublin, near the village of Hogges, the footsteps or traces of the name whereof still remain in a street called Hogg-hill; and Hogg-n-green, whereon St. Andrew's Church now stands, which took up a large space of ground extending to the River Liffey, is often mentioned by the Irish historians as the common place for the execution of criminals, among whom to give one instance:—Adam Duff O'Toole was, in the year 1327, burned here for heresy and blasphemy. Part of this green is now called College-green, from a college founded there by Queen Elizabeth, in the latter end of the sixteenth century, on the site of the Monastery of All Saints. The whole Green is now taken up by buildings; though, at the period mentioned, scarce anything but the little village of Hogges, the sites of the said religious houses, a Bridewell for the reception of vagrants, and an hospital where the Bank of Ireland now stands, were to be seen. * * *

"On the east and south of George's-lane (the Churches of St. Peter and St. Stephen and the College excepted), little was to be seen but enclosed fields. Stephen's Green was then so called, and took its name from the neighbourhood of the Church of St. Stephen, but no improvements were on it; nor was there then any open street or passage from thence to the College but round through George's-lane. A part of Kevin's-street was then built, and some residentiary houses of the prebendaries and canons of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, together with

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* Some idea may be formed of the means which were taken to get up a rebellion, when we find the sums paid from the 31st of August, 1797, to Sept. 30, 1801, to spies, informers, zealous military officers, *et hoc genus omne*, as shown by the "account of secret service money, applied in detecting treasonable conspiracies, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil List Act of 1793," lodged in the Treasury, and verified by the affidavit of Mr. Secretary Cooke,—

	£	s.	d.
Amounted to	38,419	8	0
And from Sept. 30, 1801, to March, 1804	15,128	5	1
Total	£53,547	13	1

While the public money was thus squandered upon the miscreants who were engaged either in denouncing victims to loyal vengeance, or acting as executioners in the infliction of it upon them, it must be little matter of surprise to find the inventive faculties of the one, and the bloodthirsty cruelty of the other, stimulated into extraordinary activity. As long as the Government supplied money, victims were found in abundance.

† The Major's *Chef de Bataillon*. He was subsequently hanged for a brutal murder.

‡ The details of the well-concerted system of oppression and spoliation carried on by Sirr, Sandys, and their myrmidons, would almost pass belief, if they were not so well proved by such authenticated instances as those of Revey, the brewer whose case, as detailed in open Court, by Curran, in the presence of Sandys, is a fair illustration of that nefarious system; of McGowran, the grocer, of Patrick-street, whose crime was that of having a cellar of wine strongly suspected of being long in bottle, and whose liberation cost him a country house at Tallagh, and the forfeiture of nearly all his property; and of others. The hopes and fears of the unfortunates who fell into the Major's clutches were worked on while in prison by such men as the infamous O'Brien, or, as he was generally called, Jemmy O'Brien; and frequently, when, in the expectation of deliverance, they gave up the last particle of property remaining to them, they were, by a refinement in cruelty, after having been mocked with hopes of freedom held out to them, handed over to the tender mercies of a court-martial. Proclamations were issued, inviting informers to appear and give evidence against them, and, upon the perjured testimony of such witnesses, many of whom offered their services in order to escape the felon's death that awaited them, these wretched men were convicted, and sentenced to the torture of the lash, and then to the gallows.

* TRANSLATION.—Thou who madest the Heavens and the Earth bless this House, which John Lutrel and Joan caused to be built in the year of the Lord 1580, and in the year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth 22.

† New-Gate, in Green-street.

* This space is now almost entirely covered with streets.—1846.

† Now one of the most spacious and beautiful of the many beautiful streets with which Dublin abounds.

‡ Crow-street Theatre so famous in theatrical annals for the many eminent actors who first distinguished themselves there has been long since pulled down, and the site is now occupied by the Apothecaries' School of Medicine. There is a hat manufactory contiguous to the spot, which is said to have been that part of the theatre occupied by the stage and scene rooms.

§ Removed in 1753 to the present site between Great George's-street South, and William-street.

‖ Description of Ireland in Hollingshed, page 23.

¶ At present called Wicklow-street.

** Description of Ireland, in Hollingshed, page 23.

†† Chancery Rolls, 26 Hen. VI., No. 19.

the Archbishop's Palace. In short, George's-lane, St. Steven's-street, with Cross, now Golden-lane, to its termination in Bride-street, may be considered as marking the eastern limits of Dublin in 1610; and, of course, our two great squares, St. Steven's Green and Merrion Square, with a multitude of streets to the eastward of this line, and occupying a space nearly equal to half the entire area of the southern portion of the City, appear to be accessions since that period.

"To the westward, Thomas-street, being part of the great western avenue to the City, appears to have been built quite to James's Gate, but the space between it and the river, and extending from the City wall about Mestinghouse-yard to Watling-street, was then an open space, watered by a stream, on which were a few mill-sites. Here, contiguous to Ormond, now Wormwood Gate, were the mills of Mullin-a-cac, with New-row and Tennis Court-lane, now called John's-street, from the adjoining Priory of St. John the Baptist.

"On the South of the City Wall, Francis-street, Patrick-street, and Ship, then called Sheep-street, appear to have been entirely built, with small portions of New-street, St. Kevin's-street, and the Coomb; and these, with a few intermingled sites of churches and religious houses, seem to have been the only objects to arrest the attention in that extensive and populous tract now usually denominated The Liberty, a very small portion of which, notwithstanding its present ruinous aspect, existed in 1610."

GENERAL ASPECT OF DUBLIN: ITS BAY, SQUARES, STREETS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. &c.

Dublin, the second city in the British empire, with respect to rank, importance, and extent, is, confessedly, the first in general beauty of appearance; for, though some of the streets of London exhibit many private mansions of superior architectural pretensions to anything of the kind to be met with in Dublin, yet it must be admitted that, taken as a whole, the latter city presents greater beauty of aspect than the main features of even "rich, luxurious, Babylonic London" display.

It is situated in the Province of Leinster, in lat. 53 deg. 21 min. north, and 6 deg. 10 min. west from London, at the mouth of the River Liffey, which runs directly through the centre of the City, from west to east, and joins the waters of the sea at the head of a bay, which, for the depth and sweep of its arch, and the picturesque scenery of its shores, has but few rivals. The view which greets the eye of one entering and sailing up the Bay of Dublin, when seen in favourable weather, is lovely in the highest degree, and has been often compared to that presented by the Bay of Naples, but though many of the concomitants of climate, scenery, and classic associations, which add so much to the attractions of the Bay of Naples, are wanting to the Bay of Dublin, and the comparison, therefore, cannot be justly sustained; yet, it may be fairly stated, that Dublin Bay fully merits all the admiration which it has excited. On the northern side, the Headland of Howth * boldly rises in prominent relief, at the extreme point of the Bay; the line of shore thence, as it nears the City, gradually softens down, until it acquires the character of flat immediately about the water's edge, and is studded in every direction with groups of whitewashed cottages, while the background, clad in Ireland's richest verdure, and adorned with groves and elegant villas, rises in gentle eminences to the horizon. On the south side, the Wicklow and Dublin Mountains bound the view at the outer extremity of the line; while Ireland, towards the City, the eye ranges over an elevated country, whose undulating surface presents a diversified succession of woodlands, lawns, rich pastures, extensive domains, and thickly-grouped villas, with their ornamental grounds, forming a landscape of exquisite beauty, in which the dark, sombre hues of the clustered trees unite in picturesque harmony with the ever-varying tints of "the fancy colour of the Divinity"—green—*the green* of "the Emerald Isle."

The width of the Bay, across the chord of the arc, from Howth Head to Dalkey Isle, is about seven miles English. The navigation being somewhat difficult and dangerous, on account of two sand banks, called the North and South Bulls, which occur at the mouth of the Liffey, a pier, to protect the Channel from being choked up with shifting sands, has been constructed, running from Ringsend eastward into the Bay upwards of three miles. At the extremity of this pier is a Lighthouse, very strongly built of hewn granite. It was commenced in the year 1761, after the designs of Mr. Smith, the architect, who superintended the progress of the work to its completion in 1768. When the tide has risen to half its height, so as to afford enough of water for vessels to enter the harbour, a flag is hoisted on the top of this lighthouse, where it is continued until the tide has half ebbed, when it is taken down. At night, for the same purpose, a small light is exhibited under the large one during the same interval.

On the pier also, at a short distance from its commencement, stands he Pigeon-House Fort, which contains barracks for the accommodation of a small portion of the garrison. Although the Bay, from the manifold improvements which have been effected in its channel, and from the protection afforded by the pier, admits of vessels of the largest tonnage passing up and entering the Liffey, yet all the mail-steamers to and from England, land the mails and their passengers at Kingstown,† on the south side of the Bay, within about seven miles of the City, where there is a capacious and secure harbour, with deep water at all times, irrespective of the tide; and as the terminus of the Kingstown Railway—by which the traveller is conveyed in a few minutes into the heart of Dublin—is situated within a few paces of the point of landing, much time is gained by the arrangement; though it must be confessed the view of one of nature's finest panoramas is forfeited by not going up the Bay.

The usual, every-day appearance of the streets of Dublin differs but little from that of any other large city or town. A modern and intelligent tourist‡ describes his first impressions, on perambulating the town, thus:—

"I should say of the street population of the best quarters of Dublin, that it differs little from that of London; and that, but for the multitude of jaunting-cars, which are peculiar to the country, one set down at Sackville or Grafton-street, would scarcely perceive anything unEnglish in the aspect of the population. But, there are differences, which a somewhat closer observation will detect. The ladies dress more gaily, gentlemen not quite so well. Beggars, if not greatly more numerous than in London, are generally more ragged and miserable-looking. But, above all, there is less an air of business than among the street popular on of London. There is a greater proportion of loungers; and a less number of those whose quick step and eager look bespeak occupation, and its rewards. Need I say that there is also a difference between English and Irish physiognomy—but there is no describing the difference. It exists, however, and will be remarked by the stranger, even on a very cursory glance; and certainly not to the disadvantage of the Irish females, whose generally high foreheads and intellectual expression were not thrown away upon me."

Those observations contain much that is correct and true.

The population is about 280,000.

Of the public buildings of Dublin, that which first claims attention, from the importance of the historic associations connected with it, and from its being, at the present time, the town residence of the Viceroy, is

THE CASTLE.

When the Anglo-Norman dominion began to take fast root in Ireland, it was deemed necessary, for the defence of the Capital, and the greater security of the English interest there, to erect a fortress or stronghold; and, accordingly, in the reign of King John, a writ was issued by that Monarch to the Lord Justice of Ireland, Meiler Fitz-Henry, a natural son of Henry II., directing him "to erect a Castle there (sc. in Dublin), in such competent place as you shall judge most expedient, as well to curb the City, as to defend it, if occasion shall so require, and that you make it as strong as you can with good and durable walls." The date of this writ is A.D. 1205. There is no certain evidence that Fitz-Henry erected a fortress at that time in accordance with that mandate, though there is every probability that he did. Whatever erection was constructed or commenced by Fitz-Henry, the received opinion is, that the completion of the work was effected by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, who was Lord Justice in the succeeding reign, of Henry III., in the year 1220. The Castle did not become the seat of Government until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, in the year 1560, according to Whitelaw, "the Castle of Kilmainham, where the Chief Governor resided, being decayed, gave order to repair and enlarge the buildings within the Castle of Dublin, that it might be a fit place for the residence of her representative and those of her successors."

It would appear that the first Viceroy who resided in the Castle was the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who, in Whitelaw's List of the Viceroys of Ireland, is thus noticed—"Sir Henry Sidney, L.D., arrived 12th September, and was sworn the 18th L.D.—This great and good Governor first caused the Irish Statutes to be printed, and the Records to be properly arranged; beautified and enlarged the Castle of Dublin; divided Ireland into counties or shires; put down rebellion whenever it raised its head; and left many other monuments of his wisdom, as well as prowess in arms." Before that period there appears to have been no fixed place for the residence of the Chief Governors, who held their courts sometimes at Thomas Court, on other occasions at the palace of the Archbishops of Dublin, and frequently in the Castle of Kilmainham. Shortly after the Castle had become the Vice-Regal residence, the High Courts of Law and Parliament also begun to be held within its precincts; and we find that, from the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth down to the restoration of Charles II., both Parliaments and the Law Terms were generally held, with some slight exceptions, in the Castle. After that period, other places were specially appropriated for the reception of the Judges and the Representatives of the People.

It is scarcely within the power of a modern writer to give an accurate notion of the Old Norman Fortress as it appeared during the early dominion of the English, and in the stormy days of the Pale, so completely has it been changed by the repairs, alterations, and additions of modern times. The highest and strongest tower was Birmingham Tower; the name is supposed to be derived from the long imprisonment within its walls of Sir William Birmingham, and Walter, his son, who were committed for disloyal practices against the Government: the father was executed in 1332; but the son was pardoned on account of his being in holy orders. This Birmingham Tower was the old Donjon Keep of the fortress, and as such was the State Prison, in which the Irish chieftains most distinguished in the wars against the English were confined when taken prisoners. Here also were imprisoned many of the turbulent Anglo-Irish Lords, whose powerful and vexatious opposition to the Royal authority kept Ireland in a state of perpetual strife, and gave rise to the phrase which has been so often applied to them, that of being *Ipsis Hibernicis Hiberniores*. Birmingham Tower has thus enclosed in "durance vile" as well a Fitzgerald and a Nugent, as an O'Donel and an O'Neil.

Here, Richard Nugent, Lord Delvin, and afterwards first Earl of Westmeath, who had been born in captivity, in the Tower of London, was confined in 1607, for having been privy to a conspiracy, or rather a pretended conspiracy,* alleged to have been got up by O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, O'Donel, Earl of Tyrconnell, Maguire, O'Cahan, and other chiefs of the Ulster septs, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. Nugent was condemned to death, and the day before that fixed for his execution, John Evers, his faithful servant, conveyed to him, in a basket of oranges, a rope, by means of which he escaped from a window; and, mounting a fleet horse, he succeeded in getting safely to Clonghauter Castle, an inland fortress, belonging to him, in one of the lakes of Cavan. Thence, he proceeded, after a short interval, to England, where, suddenly presenting himself before the throne of James, he sued for pardon, which James, who was struck with admiration at the ingenuous confidence he displayed, as well as at his youthful beauty, not only granted, but also restored to him his honours and estates.

Amongst the many strange and interesting reminiscences connected with Birmingham Tower, those which relate to the imprisonment, escape, and adventures, of Hugh Roe O'Donel, are not the least romantic.

This most formidable of the opponents of English rule in his native country, was the son of Hugh, Chieftain of Tyrconnell, and Inneen Dhu or Duff ("Dark Ina"), the daughter of MacDonnell, Lord of the Isles. He was born in 1571, and, as he grew up, his feats of strength, his symmetry of form, his great talents, and generous disposition, made him an universal favourite. His ancestors had been often acknowledged as independent Princes by the Kings of England, and he determined to assert the ancient rights of his house. Sir John Perrott, the then head of the Anglo-Irish Government, became alarmed at the rumours which prevailed on the subject, and he laid the following plot to get the young Chieftain into his hands. He had a ship laden with Spanish wine in the year 1587, which he directed to sail for one of the harbours of Donegal. The vessel sailed accordingly, and put into Lough Swilly, and the Captain commenced trafficking on avantageous terms with the natives of the district, amongst whom came, as had been expected, young O'Donel with his attendants. The wily pseudo Spanish Captain, however, intimated to the O'Donel that he had already disposed of all of his cargo that he meant to sell, but that if the youthful Chief would do him the honour to come on board, he would be happy to let him partake of his choicest wine, which he intended as a present to the Lord Deputy.

O'Donel and his followers accepted the invitation, went on board, and having partaken copiously of "the rosy," were soon sunk in the deep sleep of intoxication, and while in that helpless condition, their arms were taken from them, and the vessel got under way for Dublin, where, on its arrival, young Red Hugh, in his sixteenth year, was committed to Birmingham Tower, and there his fiery spirit was confined three years and three months. At length, in the year 1591, he and some of his followers escaped by means of a rope, by which they descended upon the draw-bridge, they succeeded in reaching the border of the O'Toole's country, in the Wicklow Mountains, where, worn out with fatigue and hunger, his bare feet torn by the furze and thorns that beset his path, he was obliged to stop, deserted by all his companions, who sought their own security in various directions, except one faithful domestic, who went to demand hospitality and protection for his young master at the house of Phelim O'Toole. The latter, who had been also confined in the Tower, had entered, while there, into bonds of friendship with O'Donel, but he had no sooner become acquainted with his young friend's escape, than he hastened to betray him to the English, and the unfortunate O'Donel again found himself in the hands of his enemies, within the strong walls of Birmingham Tower. He made a second escape, and in a most extraordinary manner; he contrived to enter the sewer of the Castle, which communicated with a little river, called the Poddle, which now runs under the Lower Castle-yard, into the Liffey; and, wading through the muddy stream, he again reached the Wicklow Mountains, where some of the O'Neils, who accompanied him in his flight, perished of cold and hunger. His servant, whom he dispatched to Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne for assistance, found him, on his return, dreadfully frost-bitten, and benumbed with cold, lying under a projecting rock, where he had sought shelter from the snow-hurricanes that swept the hills. On recovering from the effects of his hardships, he was furnished by the hospitable O'Byrne with horses for himself and servant, whereby he was once more enabled, after an absence of five years, to tread his native hills. Red Hugh was, shortly after his return, elected by the various Chiefs of septs, THE O'DONEL, in the room of his father, who had become too enfeebled by years to wield the chief command with that vigour which the times required. Animated by a most cordial hatred of England, which his long imprisonment had, no doubt, in a great degree called into existence, Hugh soon entered upon what he conceived to be his especial mission on this earth—the extirpation of the English invader, if not from the entire soil of his native country, at least from that portion of it over which his House claimed sovereign sway, and he succeeded most certainly in the latter object, and, to some extent, in the former; for, despite Elizabeth's best generals, he not only kept his northern home free, but he extended his incursions to the most southern parts of the island. He was, for years, the scourge and terror of the English. The history of his wars do not exactly belong to this place; suffice it, then, to notice merely the close of his career. Possessed of very great military talents, he seldom committed a mistake; but, at Kinsale, where he was met by the English, under Lord Mountjoy, he was led, by a spirit of jealous rivalry with O'Neil, relative to leading an onset, into a fatal error, which brought on a complete rout of his troops. His power was completely broken in this action, and he was obliged to fly to Spain, where he died in the city of Valladolid, in the year 1602.

Before adverting to the modern condition of the Castle, it may be as well to give a short account of a judicial combat which took place within its walls between two Irish Chieftains, in the year 1583. Teig Mac Gilpatrick O'Connor, having killed some of the followers of Connor MacCormack O'Connor, the latter appealed the former before the Lords Justices. Teig pleaded that the men he had killed had confederated with the rebel Cahir O'Connor, and were, therefore, likewise rebels; and declared himself ready to maintain his plea by combat. The challenge was accepted, the defendant choosing the weapons—sword and target, and the next day was appointed for the combat. At the hour appointed, the Lords Justices, the Judges, the counsellors, and a large number of military officers being present, the combatants were led forward within the lists, and, having stripped to their shirts, were searched each by the Secretary of State, to see if they had any other but the proper arms; and then, having taken each an oath that his quarrel was just, the pleadings were read, and they repeated their determination to decide the question at issue, by the sword. The signal was then given by sound of trumpet, and the combat began. Both fought with great resolution, and for a considerable time the issue was doubtful; at length, the appellant (MacCormack), having received two wounds in the leg and one in the eye, attempted to close upon the defendant (Teig), who, being too strong for him, pummelled him so vigorously that he loosened his morion or helmet, and then cut off his (MacCormack's) head, which he immediately presented on the point of his sword to the Lords Justices, and they declared him acquitted.

Birmingham Tower had become so dilapidated in the year 1775, that it was found necessary to take it down. It was rebuilt, in nearly its ancient form, in 1777. The only part of the old Anglo-Norman fortress at present remaining, is the Wardrobe, or, as it is now called, the Record Tower, at the west end of the Chapel. In it are kept the records of Ulster, King-of-Arms; those of the Irish Parliament, and the old records of Birmingham Tower.

The walls of the Record Tower are of great strength and thickness, crowned at the top with an embattled parapet.

The principal buildings of the Castle, as it at present appears, were erected in the reign of George II. They are of red brick, with stone dressings. The courts which they surround are divided into the Upper and Lower, generally called the "Upper and Lower Castle Yards."

The upper, or principal, is an oblong, 280 feet in length by 180 feet in width. On the south side are the apartments immediately appropriated as the residence of the Viceroy. The entrance to those apartments is

* At a short distance from the Promontory of Howth, there are two islands in the Bay—one called Ireland's Eye, and the other, which is much larger, called the Isle of Lambey; on the southern side, the small rocky Isle of Dalcy occurs

† Kingstown, which was formerly a miserable fishing village, called Dunleary, received its present name in consequence of George the Fourth, on his leaving Ireland, in 1821, having embarked there. Near the spot at which he went on board, an Obelisk, surmounted by a Crown, has been erected. It is now a large handsome town, increasing in extent every day.

‡ Henry D. Inglis—"Journey throughout Ireland during the Summer and Autumn of 1834."

* The only evidence of this conspiracy was an *anonymous letter*, directed to Sir Wm. Usher, Clerk of the Council, which was found *on the floor of the Council Chamber*, and brought to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, who was sitting in Council at the time. This precious document stated that Tyrconnell, Tyrone, and the other Catholic Chieftains of Ulster, had conspired to surprise the Castle, murder the Lord Deputy, &c. &c. &c. Hostile preparations were immediately commenced against the men of Ulster. Tyrone, Tyrconnel, and the others, were obliged to seek security in flight: some were taken and executed; and the result was that Ulster was *cleared*, as the modern term is, and the object effected which was had in view throughout the whole of this nefarious business, namely, the Chieftains' estates and possessions, after this specimen of the "clearances system" was given, as an example to future "loyal and true" men to "go and do likewise," were seized and confiscated, and partitioned amongst greedy adventurers, a majority of whom were Scotch; and thus was effected James the First's celebrated "Settlement of Ulster;" a piece of bare-faced robbery, begun and completed in bloodshed; and not often equalled even in the various confiscations of Ireland, for its cool effrontery and unblushing atrocity.

marked by a colonnade. Facing this there is an arched gateway, with portals on either side, which forms the principal entrance to the Castle Surmounting the arch, which is of very elegant proportions and built of stone, a figure of Justice is placed upon a pedestal and cornice, and a little further to the west, in the same range, there is a corresponding arched gateway, erected solely to preserve uniformity, as it does not form an entrance; on its summit is a figure of Fortitude. Between these an ornamental structure of stone rises; the basement is rustic and perforated with three arches, elevated upon which is an Ionic colonnade sustaining a pediment. There is a gallery beneath the pediment for the accommodation of musicians on certain state occasions.

Over the whole is raised an elegant octagonal tower, the cupola of which is crowned by a gilt ball mounting a flag-staff, from which the Royal standard is displayed when the Lord Lieutenant is at the Castle. The buildings in the east and west wings of the court contain the apartments occupied by the suite of his Excellency. In the centre of the square there is a large lamp, near to which are placed, every day, at the relieving of the guard, * the colours of the regiment on duty. The principal of the vice-regal apartments are the Council Chamber, containing portraits of the Lords Lieutenant since the period of the Union; the Presence Chamber, in which stands a crimson velvet throne, with gold-embroidered hangings; and St. Patrick's Hall, a fine spacious apartment 62 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 36 feet high. Here also is a throne with raised seats behind it for ladies; a double row of seats runs along each side of the hall, and at either end are galleries, one for musicians, the other for spectators. The ceiling is divided into three compartments, containing pictorial representations illustrative of Irish History—one of which is St. Patrick converting the pagan Irish to Christianity.

The buildings in the Lower Castle Yard are used as Government offices, residences of functionaries, &c. Within this court is

THE CASTLE CHAPEL.

This is a modern edifice. It was completed in the year 1814, and is a very beautiful specimen of the Gothic Order. The view of the interior, from the principal or western entrance, highly charged as the whole is with profuse ornament, is magnificent in the highest degree. To convey a just idea of the gorgeous effect of the *ensemble*, would lead us more into detail than our limits admit of: suffice it to point out to the attention of the visitor, the groined roof, with the clustering columns that support the rich carving and tracery which everywhere meet the eye; the east window of stained glass; the viceregal pew in the south gallery, &c. &c. The choral service is very good.

The next public building in Dublin worthy of notice is

TRINITY COLLEGE.

This Institution was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. James II. confirmed and extended its Charter, and conferred upon it the privileges of returning Members to the Irish Parliament. The elective franchise is vested in the Fellows, Scholars, and other graduates who have taken the degree of A.M., or any higher. The Provost, who has a casting vote, is the Returning Officer.

The Collegiate body consists of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Fellows, and Scholars. The Professorships are those of Divinity (Regius), Physic, Civil Law, Common Law, and Greek. There are also Professorships of the Modern Languages, Chemistry, Anatomy and Surgery, Botany, Natural History, and Political Economy—the latter endowed by the present Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately. There are three classes or ranks of students—viz., Fellow Commoners, Pensioners, and Sizars. There are some thirty or forty valuable benefices in the gift of the College.

Trinity College is built on the site of the old Augustinian Monastery of All-Hallows, which, on its dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., was made over, with its "site, precinct, and ambit," by that Monarch, to the citizens of Dublin, who subsequently, in the reign of Elizabeth, gave it up for the purposes of the newly-founded University.

The front elevation occupies the eastern side of College Green. It is built in the Corinthian style of Portland stone, and is 300 feet in length. In the centre, an angular pediment is supported by Corinthian columns; and, at either end, the range terminates, north and south, in pavilions ornamented with coupled pilasters of the same order, supporting an attic story, which is surmounted by a balustrade. The entrance is formed by an archway in the centre, over which is the Museum. Here, open to visitors, and contains, among other curiosities, a model of the Giant's Causeway, and an ancient Irish Harp, said to have belonged to King Brian Boroihme.

The vestibule under the Museum conducts to an immense quadrangle of about 200 yards by 70; the fine effect of which is greatly improved by the Chapel and Examination Hall projecting at either side. This quadrangle formerly consisted of the Parliament and Library squares, which were recently thrown into one, and, at the same time, several alterations and additions were made to the University building, (amongst them a new square added to the College park), which have greatly increased the external beauty of the whole. The Chapel and Theatre, or Examination Hall, present similar fronts, viz.—a portico of four Corinthian columns, sustaining an entablature and pediment. The similarity also extends to the ornaments and dimensions of the interiors, which are 80 feet by 40 feet. Within the Theatre is a magnificent cenotaph in honour of Dr. Baldwin, who filled the office of Provost in the course of the last century, and, at his death, bequeathed upwards of £80,000 to the University. The Provost's House, which stands detached about 30 yards from the southern end of the great western front, is separated from Grafton-street by a spacious court-yard, with a handsome gate entrance. It is an elegant mansion, built of stone, after the design made by the Earl of Cork and Burlington. The College Park contains about 16 or 20 acres, and is very elegantly laid out and planted, and adds greatly to the beauty of the metropolis in the neighbourhood of Nassau-street, from which it is separated by a low wall and handsome iron railing. At right angles with the College is

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

This is the noblest structure in Dublin, and, taken as a whole, if equalled, it is certainly unsurpassed in grace and beauty by any other pile, however magnificent, in Europe. It is universally ranked amongst the most perfect specimens of British architecture; and yet, from some freak of fate, the architect from whose designs it was erected is unknown to fame.†

Previous to the Union, it was the Parliament House of Ireland; it was appropriated to its present use in the year 1802, when it was purchased from the Government, for the sum of £40,000, and subject to an annual rent of £240, by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. It is built entirely of Port and stone, and is remarkable for the rigidly simple, pure, and classic style of its architecture. "The portico," says the artist Malton, "derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of fine art; and is one of the few instances of form only, expressing true symmetry." The tympanum of the pediment, in front has the Royal arms represented upon it; and, on the apex, a figure of Hibernia, with Commerce on her left hand, and Fidelity on her right. The pediment over the East Front § is also ornamented with statues of Fortitude, Justice, and Liberty. The interior of this magnificent edifice fully corresponds with its majestic exterior. While used as the Parliament House, the centre door under each portico led to a great hall, called the Court of Requests, from which was the entrance to the House of Commons. The latter formed a circle, 55 feet in diameter, inscribed in a square. The seats for members rose in concentric circles one above the other, so as that all could be seen from any part of the House. A rich hemispherical dome, supported by sixteen Corinthian columns, crowned the whole; between the pillars, there was a handsome gallery, for the accommodation of the public. Around the "Commons' Room," as the House was usually termed, ran a corridor, which afforded a convenient communication, by means of three doors, with the Committee Rooms, Coffee Rooms, &c.

This beautiful apartment, together with the Court of Requests, was taken down shortly after the Bank became established within its walls, and on their site was erected, for the more convenient despatch of the Bank business, the fine room which is called the Cash-office. ‖

The House of Lords remains unaltered; it is also a noble apartment 40 feet long and 30 feet wide, in addition to which there is a recess 13 feet deep, at the upper end, wherein the Throne formerly stood; it is now occupied by a marble statue of George III. in his parliamentary robes. Corinthian pilasters, at each end of the room, add to its beauty, while a rich Corinthian entablature is carried over the four sides. Above, springs an arched ceiling, divided into small panels, with a boss in the centre of each. The fire-place is constructed with great elegance, of dark-veined sculptured Kilkenny marble. Above it hangs a large piece of tapestry representing the Battle of the Boyne; and, on the opposite wall, another piece of tapestry of the same size, on which is depicted the defence of Londonderry.

The House of Lords is now called the Hall of the Court of Proprietors, being used for the meetings of the Court.

The Library is 86 feet by 24, and is appropriated to the books, papers, &c., &c., belonging to the Bank. It contains a very handsome model in wood of the entire building.

Next in beauty to the Bank, ranks

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

which was commenced in 1769, and finished in 1779, under the direction of Thomas Cooley, an artist to whom Dublin is indebted for some other fine structures.

The Exchange nearly forms a square of 100 feet, presenting three architectural fronts of Portland stone in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The principal or northern front, faces Parliament street, and has a noble portico, consisting of six Corinthian columns with a projecting entablature, surmounted by an angular pediment, the tympanum of which, however, is not filled with sculpture, and one cannot help regretting that this little feature is wanting to a façade which, possessing it, would be perfectly beautiful. "On entering this edifice," says Malton, "the attention is immediately called to many conspicuous beauties; but, above all, to the general form. Twelve fluted pillars of the Composite order, 32 feet high, are circularly disposed in the centre of a square area, covered by a highly enriched entablature; above which is a beautiful cylindrical lantern about 10 feet high, perforated by twelve circular windows, ornamented with festoons of laurel leaves; the whole crowned with a handsome spherical dome, divided into hexagonal compartments, enriched and well proportioned and lighted from the centre by a large circular skylight. On each side of the twelve columns which support the dome are impost pilasters of the Ionic order, rising to upwards of half the height of the columns, the same as those which appear on the outside of the building, and covered with a fluted frieze and enriched cornice. The side-walks of the square are covered with a flat ceiling, the height of the impost pilasters, with enriched soffits from the pilasters, to others opposite to them against the wall." * * * * "The floor, through the whole ambulatory, and particularly under the dome, is handsomely inlaid." Between two of the pillars there is a bronze statue of George III.; and on the western staircase a marble statue of Dr. Lucas, for a long time representative of the City of Dublin in the Irish Parliament.

The interior is altogether a felicitous combination of elegance and convenience.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This also is a truly magnificent pile. It is situated on the north bank of the river, a little below Carlisle-bridge, and measures 375 feet in length, by 205 feet in width. It presents four decorated façades, facing almost directly the four different points of the compass; and in general effect, as well as in beauty of detail, far surpasses in appearance the Custom House of London.

In the interior are two courts, separated from each other by the central pile—131 feet broad—which runs from north to south, the whole depth of the edifice. The principal front is the southern or river front; and when viewed from the opposite bank, it exhibits a very splendid aspect indeed. It consists of pavilions at each end, which are united by wings to the central building. The lower story of the building is an arcade. The central building presents a portico of four Doric columns of semi-stature and pediment, in the tympanum of which a group of figures in high relief, representing the friendly union of Hiberina and Britannia, with the good consequences resulting to Ireland therefrom; they are placed in the centre on a car of shell, embracing each other. Neptune, on the right, is driving away with his trident Famine and Despair: on the left, are sea gods bounding their shells; and a fleet of ships, in the distance, approaching in full sail, to which Hibernia is pointing.

On the attic story, over the four columns, are allegorical statues of Industry, Commerce, Wealth, and Navigation.

Above the central building rises a cupola, formed on the model of the cupolas of Greenwich Hospital; it is surmounted by a figure of Hope resting on her anchor, 12 feet high. From the ground to the top of the figure, the entire height is 126 feet. The pavilions at the ends have recesses ornamented with columns, above which are the arms of Ireland, on a shield between the supporters of Great Britain, sculptured in stone. Above the arcades of the wings, there is a range of alternate blank and open windows, the former containing niches; and over all an elegant cornice, surmounted by a balustrade, is carried round the whole building. This façade is of Portland stone; the other three of mountain granite. The north front faces Gardiner-street, and has also in its centre a portico of four columns, but without a pediment. The arcades and pilastered recesses of the river front are also absent. On the entablature over each column, statues, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are placed.

In the interior, a handsome staircase leads to the Long Room, which is the principal apartment, being 127 feet square. A range of composite columns on each side, at about 12 feet from the walls, sustain an arched ceiling, in which are two large circular lanterns, richly ornamented with devices in stucco, which, with semicircular windows above the entablature over the columns, illuminate the room; between these are desks for the officers and clerks.

This noble edifice was designed and executed under the direction of Gandon, the architect: the first stone was laid in 1781, and the building was opened for business in November, 1791. The cost of the whole, including furniture, docks, drawbridge, quay wall, alterations, &c. amounted to upwards of £300,000.

When the Custom House was erected, the trade of Dublin was rapidly increasing every day, and its dimensions were formed more with a view to the prospective requirements of what might be fairly looked to—judging from its then steadily and rapidly progressing increase—as the future trade of Dublin, than with reference to the actual wants of its existing commerce. But the Legislative Union interfered, and stayed all further progress of the trade of the port of Dublin, except in that trifling degree which is caused by the few wants of an increasing impoverished population, and the result is, that the spacious apartments* of this noble Palace of Commerce, instead of resounding with the busy hum of clerks, waiters, agents, &c., are deserted, still, and silent as the tomb; and the stranger, as, with mixed sorrow and admiration, he gazes on the stately pile, feels as though the cenotaph of Ireland's commerce stood before him.

The next important public building on the northern bank of the Liffey is

THE FOUR COURTS,

situated on King's Inns Quay, and so called, from comprising the four high courts of judicature, viz., Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.

Like most of the public buildings in Dublin, its dimensions are magnificent, and the character of its architecture at the same time grand and beautiful. The form of the ground plan is that of a rectangular oblong, 440 feet long by 170 wide. The central pile contains the Hall and the Courts, and presents a splendid façade to the Quay, consisting of a portico of six Corinthian columns, sustaining a pediment, which is surmounted by statues of Moses, Justice, and Mercy. The angles of the building are decorated with coupled pilasters, over which are placed, in a sitting posture, statues of Wisdom and Authority. Above the whole rises a lofty dome, of noble proportions, encompassed by columns, between which are perforations for windows. East and west of the central building are court yards, separated from the street by a handsome perforated screen.

The conception of the plan of the interior is unique and singularly happy. Within a square outline, measuring 140 feet, is placed a circular Hall, of 64 feet diameter; and, radiating from the circle, are the entrances to the Courts, which are situated in the corners of the square. The Hall is surrounded by Corinthian columns, and is lighted by eight windows in the dome above; the spaces between which are occupied by eight colossal statues, in *alto relievo*, emblematic of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Law, Prudence, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. Above those statues there is a rich frieze of foliage, extending around the dome; and in the frieze over each window are medallions of the following eight ancient eminent lawgivers, viz., Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Mancho-Capac, and Ollam Fodhla. The rest of the dome is occupied by tablets, representing such interesting events in legal history as the granting of Magna Charta, &c. &c. &c.

The building was commenced in 1786, from the designs of Thomas Corley; and opened in Michaelmas Term, 1796.

Within the last few years, large additions have been made to the original structure, at the back towards Pill-lane: they comprise the Rolls Court, the Nisi Prius Court, the Bankruptcy Court, a Library, a spacious Coffee-room, and some other apartments, for the convenience of attorneys, &c.

Among the other public buildings of note is

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

a quadrangular pile, 228 feet long, by 150 feet deep, and 50 feet in height, situated in Sackville-street. It has an Ionic portico in front, built of Portland stone, and consisting of six columns, with a pediment, above which are placed three finely executed statues, representing Hibernia resting on her spear and harped shield; Mercury, with his caduceus and purse; and Fidelity, with her finger on her lips, and a key in the other hand. The tympanum of the pediment contains the Royal Arms, and a cornice, surmounted by a balustrade, crowns the summit, and is carried all round the building.

The foundation was laid in August, 1815, and the building completed in 1818, at a cost of upwards of £50,000.

The structures noticed above are the most important and remarkable of the public buildings of Dublin. There are, however, several others of great architectural beauty, which are well deserving of notice, but a description of which cannot be comprised within the limits assigned to this Memoir. Among these may be named the Rotunda, a handsome circular edifice, for balls, concerts, promenades, public meetings, &c. The Lying-in Hospital, adjoining the Rotunda, situated at the junction of Britain-street and Sackville-street; The Blue-Coat Hospital, in Blackhall-street; The Richmond Surgical Hospital, Brunswick-street; The Linen Hall, in the same street; The King's Inns, in Henrietta-street; St. George's Church, a beautiful structure of large dimensions, the western front of which exhibits a handsome Ionic portico, crowned by a lofty steeple like that of the Church of St. Martin-in-the Fields, London; The Roman Catholic Metropolitan Church of the Conception, Marlborough street, a splendid edifice, having a fine portico, consisting of six fluted columns (each four feet nine inches in diameter) of the Doric order, which support an entablature and pediment in the strictest style of this severe order. This forms the principal or eastern front, which extends 120 feet, and is designed after the celebrated Temple of Theseus, at Athens. Unlike most temples of worship, this has the high altar at the west, instead of the east end. The interior is very beautiful. The centre aisle is encompassed by fluted Doric columns, from the entablature of which springs an arched ceiling, whereon there is, in stucco, a *basso relievo* of the Ascension immediately over the high altar; the figures appear the size of life. The high altar stands between two columns, at the end of the principal aisle, and is of white marble; its front is beautifully sculptured, representing angels in a posture of adoration before the Eucharist, and an Agnus Dei in relievo.

The length of the interior is 150 feet by about 115 or 118 feet in width. The erection has cost upwards of £50,000; and, taking it altogether, it is justly considered the most magnificent structure dedicated to the worship of God in Dublin.

Not far from it is the handsome little Church of St. Francis Xavier, belonging to the Jesuits. All those buildings are on the northern side of the Liffey; and before we again "cross the water," we may just direct attention to The Terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, which is in this neighbourhood, at the end of Talbot-street; and The Music Hall, The Circus, and The Royal Hibernian Academy, of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; all situated in Lower Abbey-street, a pleasant open thoroughfare, leading from Sackville-street to the Custom House. Crossing Carlisle Bridge to the south bank of the Liffey, and turning down the Quay to the left some hundred yards, the visitor meets

CONCILIATION HALL,

a plain large building, erected on Burgh Quay, by the Repeal Association, as a place of meeting for that body. The front extends about 60 feet along the Quay, and has a depth of about 100 feet. Plain pilasters support a pediment on which is the date "1843," enwreathed in shamrocks; between the pilasters are three entrances, the central one having the ancient crown and harp over it, in stone; over the others are Irish wolf-dogs, also in stone. The interior is not distinguished by ornament. A circular platform, for the speakers, with a raised seat for the president of the meeting, and a desk for the reporters for the public press, a little below the platform, occupy one end of the chief apartment. The members of the Association occupy the body of the Hall, round the sides of which are galleries for the accommodation of ladies. A large gilt harp and crown, encircled by shamrocks, painted in green, constitute the decorations of the ceiling. Though in no wise very elegant or beautiful in its architectural pretensions, Conciliation Hall is, however, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. It can contain a very large audience, and the speakers are distinctly heard.

In the immediate vicinity are The Theatre Royal, Hawkins-street; and The Queen's Royal Theatre, formerly called the Adelphi, in Great Brunswick-street; but they present no feature that calls for observation.

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* The guard is relieved every morning at 8 even o'Clock, at which hour the bands of the regiments play in the Upper Castle Yard for some time.

† A Mr. Cassels or Castell, of whom little or nothing is known, is the person to whose genius the design of this noble structure is generally attributed; but it is stated by Mr. Brewer, on what authority does not appear, that Castell did not visit Ireland until the year 1773, nearly half a century after the structure was commenced, viz. A.D. 1729, in the 4th year of the reign of John, Lord Carteret. It was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, Engineer and Surveyor-General, but was completed by Mr. Arthur Dobbs, his successor in that office, about the year 1739.

‡ This is the grand portico in College Green, which is 47 feet in extent, and of the *Ionic* order.

§ This consists of a noble portico of six columns, of the *Corinthian* order, and was erected in 1785, by Mr. James Gandon, architect. This incongruity is the result of a special order of the Peers themselves, who, in the profundity of their collective wisdom, thinking, no doubt, as many worthy folks had thought before, that "variety is charming," ordered that the portico should be of the Corinthian. Gandon, who was somewhat of a wag, superintended the execution of the work, and happening, when the workmen were placing the Corinthian capitals, to overhear a passer-by, who was struck at the incongruity, ask what order was that, he quickly replied, "A substantial order—the order of the House of Lords."

‖ This room is 70 feet long, by 53 wide.

¶ The Custom House Quay, immediately in front, on the same side of the water, is not sufficiently wide to admit of a good view from it of the façade.

* The Custom House now furnishes accommodation to the *Stamp Office*, the *Irish Poor Law Commissioners*, and the *Geological Society of Dublin*.

Amongst the great variety of public edifices which are scattered over the south and south-eastern districts of Dublin, mention may be made of the TERMINUS OF THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY, in Westland-row; and the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW, close adjoining. THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, in St. Stephen's-green, an exceedingly beautiful stone structure. The front exhibits a pediment, supported by four Doric columns; above the pediment, are placed statues of Esculapius, Minerva, and Hygeia. The CENTENARY WESLEYAN CHAPEL, on the south side of St. Stephen's-green, a handsome stone building, with an Ionic portico. The MANSION HOUSE, in Dawson-street, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin· it is an unpretending red-brick building, with stone dressings; the interior contains some fine spacious apartments, very elegantly fitted up. The ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S HOUSE, in Kildare-street, formerly the town residence of "Ireland's only Duke," was sold to the Society, in 1814, for £30,000. The approach to this noble edifice is through a grand gateway of rustic masonry, leading into a spacious court, which forms a segment of a circle. The front exhibits four Corinthian pillars, with entablature and pediment. At each side is a corresponding colonnade of the Doric order. The rear has an extensive lawn, reaching to Merrion-square, from which it is separated by a dwarf wall, and to the beauty of which it adds very much.* The COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS † in Dame-street, containing a capacious hall and coffee-room, the Stock Exchange, a hotel, &c.

There are two structures remaining to be mentioned, which, from their antiquity, and the interest attaching to the associations connected with them, require a special notice each, and they are the CATHEDRALS OF ST. PATRICK and CHRIST-CHURCH. We will first notice—

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

This venerable pile is indeed "ancient of days." It was built about the year 1190, by John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, on the site of an old church, said to have been erected by the sainted patron of Ireland himself. It was destroyed by fire in the year 1362, and was rebuilt in the pointed Gothic style. It consists of a nave, transepts, choir, and a small chapel, which was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Among the many monuments which the Cathedral contains are two marble slabs, on adjoining pillars in the nave, to the memory of the celebrated Dean Swift, who had been for so many years Dean of this Cathedral, and to that of the unhappy Stella (Mrs. Johnson). The inscription on the former is—

Hic depositum est corpus‡
JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.,
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis,
Decani,
Ubi Sæva Indignatio
Ulterius
Cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator,
Et imitare si poteris
Strenuum pro viri
Libertatis Vindicatorem
Obiit 19no die mensis Octobris,
A. D. 1745, Anno Ætatis 78°.

This inscription (except, of course, the dates) was written by the eccentric Dean himself. On the other slab the inscription is as follows:—

Underneath lie the mortal remains of Mrs. Hester Johnson, better known to the world by the name of Stella, under which she is celebrated in the writings of Doctor Jonathan Swift, Dean of this Cathedral. She was a person of extraordinary endowments and accomplishments of body, mind, and behaviour; justly admired and respected by all who knew her, on account of her many eminent virtues, as well as for her great natural and acquired perfections. She died, Jan. 27th, 1727-8, in the 46th year of her age, and, by her will, bequeathed one thousand pounds towards the support of a Chaplain to the Hospital founded in this city, by Doctor Steevens.

Near the southern entrance to the nave, in an obscure corner, there is a small tablet of white marble, bearing the following description:—

Here lieth the body of Alexander McGee, servant to Doctor Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. His grateful master caused this monument in memory of his discretion, fidelity, and diligence in that humble station. Obiit Mar. 24, 1724. Ætatis 29.

The entire length of the Cathedral is 300 feet. "The choir," says Dr. Walsh, "at present 90 feet long, was probably originally only 60, the additional 30 feet being an encroachment on the nave, comprehending the space where the aisles cross each other, and separating, of course, the northern and southern parts of the transept, from which it is divided by plain, unornamented partitions of lath and plaster; while what we suppose the original choir is decorated with the usual ornaments of Gothic architecture. This portion of the choir is really beautiful; and the fine arch that forms its western termination, is at once bold, light, and elegant; the roof composed of groined arches, formerly of stone, but taken down a few years since, from an apprehension that the walls were too feeble to sustain its weight, is now of wood, retaining its former graceful form, is very pleasing to the eye. The Archbishop's throne, stalls, &c., though from their position they must unavoidably injure the architectural beauty of the choir, are in a good style, and neatly sculptured in varnished oak. The altar-piece, representing a curtain, behind a handsome Gothic arch, half-drawn, and presenting a glory to the view, has a fine effect; and the organ, which forms part of the screen, that separates the choir from the nave, is handsomely ornamented, and reported to be without a rival in this island.§

The exterior of St. Patrick's presents a very dilapidated appearance, which has by no means been improved by the repairs made from time to time, for they were executed without any regard to the architecture of the building. From the north-west angle of the building a square tower of blue limestone rises. It was erected by Archbishop Minot, about the year 1370, and in the year 1740, an extinguisher-looking spire was added: the height of the tower is 120 feet, and of the spire 101, making altogether an elevation of 221 feet.

St. Patrick's Cathedral is situated in the centre of the very oldest and poorest part of Dublin.* Not far from it, and at the end of Castle Street, Christ-Church Place, is

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, OR CHRIST-CHURCH.

This very ancient structure has even less pretensions to architectural beauty than St. Patrick's, in its present external appearance. Whatever it may have been in the olden time, length of years, tasteless alterations, and repairs, have all contributed largely to render its aspect in our days exceedingly unpicturesque.

It is said to have been founded A.D. 1038, by Sitric MacAulafe, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat, the first Ostman Bishop of Dublin. In the interior there are some remains, in the north side of the nave, of the original architecture of the edifice, in the pointed style. The form of the Cathedral is that of a cross, the length of the nave being 103 feet, the width 38 feet. The choir contains stalls for the Dean and Prebendaries.

Christ-Church contains numerous monuments of various dates. Some of these are very curious, and not a few have a claim to the character of beautiful. Strongbow, the famous Earl of Pembroke, who was one of the bravest of the Anglo-Norman Knights that laid the foundation of English power in Ireland, is said to be entombed within the walls of Christ-Church. He died in Dublin, in the commencement of the month of June, A.D. 1177, of mortification in the foot. The monument erected to his memory represents a recumbent figure of a warrior in armour, with a portion of a female figure by his side—the one Strongbow, the other Eva, his consort; both being of hewn stone. On a slab in the wall, above this monument, is the following inscription:—

THIS : AVNCYENT : MONYMENT : OF : STRANGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGVLENSIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND : OGNY : THE : FIRST : AND : PRINCIPAL : INVADER : OF : IRELAND : 1169 : QVI : OBII . 1177 THE . MONYMENT WAS BROKEN : BY : THE : FALL : OF : THE : ROFE AND BODY : OF CHRISTES : CHVRCHE : IN AN : 582 AND SET VP AGAYN AT THE CHARGYS . OF . THE . RIGHT HONORABLE SR HENRY SYDNEY : KNYGHT : OF THE . MOST : NOBLE : ORDER : L PRESIDENT WALES : L : DEPUTY . OF . IRLAND : 1570

Amongst the modern monuments, that to the memory of Lord Chancellor Bowes, A.D., 1767, may be particularized; and also the monument to Sir John Stevenson.

We will conclude this notice of the most conspicuous of the public buildings of Dublin with a few words on the

ROYAL BARRACKS.

An extensive series of buildings in the form of contiguous squares, which are open to the south. Behind these there is an immense quadrangle, called the Palatine-square, in which the infantry parade, &c. Accommodation can be afforded in these barracks to 6000 men. They are situated on the Northern bank of the Liffey, at the extreme west end of the City and close to the

PHŒNIX PARK.

There are few capital cities which possess so extensive and beautiful a domain for the recreation of their inhabitants as that which Dublin has in the Phœnix Park. Hyde Park will bear no comparison with it.

Its undulating surface diversified with gentle eminences and shady wooded dells; its thick groves, its green alleys and retired walks, skirted with gigantic hawthorns growing in nature's richest luxuriance; its long interminable avenues, lined on either side with tall stately trees—all form an *ensemble* presenting a succession of delightful prospects—a rich variety of landscape scenery that is exceedingly beautiful. It contains upwards of 1,700 acres, and within its limits are the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, which are well laid out in ornamental grounds, walks, &c., &c., and contain a very good collection of animals; the VICE-REGAL LODGE,† the summer residence of the Lord Lieutenant, seated in a pleasure-ground and gardens of 100 acres; the CHIEF SECRETARY'S LODGE, in a domain of upwards of thirty acres; the HIBERNIAN SCHOOL, an Establishment for Soldiers' Children; the ROYAL MILITARY INFIRMARY, and the POWDER MAGAZINE. On entering the Park, from Park Gate-street, the most conspicuous object is the WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, on the left—an obelisk 205 feet high: it cost upwards of £20,000, and its architectural pretensions are pretty correctly conveyed in the epithet, "an over-grown testimonial," which was sarcastically applied to it shortly after its completion. There is, however, a really beautiful work of art, somewhat farther on, in the interior of the Park, and nearly opposite to the Vice-Regal Lodge: it is familiarly called the Phœnix, and consists of a fluted and highly ornamented Corinthian column, raised on a pedestal; on the top of the column there is a Phœnix, finely sculptured, rising out of flames; the whole being about 30 feet high. This elegant monument was erected, in allusion to the name of the Park,‡ by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, in 1745, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The pedestal bears the following inscriptions:—

CIVIVM OBLECTAMENTO
CAMPVM ÆDIVM ET INCVLTVM
DIVRNI ITINERIS
PHILIPPVS STANHOPE,
COMES DE CHESTERFIELD,
PRÆFECTVS

IMPENSIS SVIS POSVIT
PHILLIPPVS STANHOPE, COMES
DE CHESTERFIELD, PRÆFECTVS.

On the other sides of the pedestal the arms of the Stanhope family are sculptured in relief.

The lands which form the Phœnix Park formerly belonged to the house of the Knights Templars at Kilmainham; they were given, on the suppression of that unfortunate order to the Knights Hospitallers, and continued in their possession until the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., when they reverted to the Crown. The idea of converting them to the purposes of a deer park was first formed in the reign of Elizabeth; but the first step to its formation was not taken till the year 1662, in the reign of Charles II., when the Duke of Ormond actively took up the matter. Many additions to its extent were subsequently made, and ultimately the completion was accomplished by Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, during his Vice-Royalty in the early part of the last century.

Nearly opposite to the entrance to the Park, and on the other side of the river, stands

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM,

on the site of the old Priory of Knights Hospitallers. It is an institution for decayed military officers and soldiers. It was founded towards the close of the reign of Charles II., and is a quadrangular building, inclosing an area of 210 feet square.

The general aspect of Dublin, as already observed, is very beautiful. In the better and more modern parts of the town, the streets are very spacious, regular, and well built. There cannot be finer streets than Dame-street, College-green, Westmoreland-street, and Sackville-street. The latter is much broader than any street in London, or even the widest part of the Boulevards of Paris, and has in its centre an elegant column to the memory of Lord Nelson, surmounted by a colossal statue of that great naval hero. But the most beautiful feature of the City in its magnificent squares, the smallest of which—Fitzwilliam-square—is large in comparison with many of the principal squares of London.

ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN,

is said to be the largest square in Europe, and incloses upwards of 20 acres laid out in shrubberies lawns, walks, &c. &c. In the centre of the inclosure is an equestrian statue of George II. Although the houses which encompass the Green are not regularly of the same height, some of them, are, however, noble mansions.

MERRION SQUARE.

This is, in all respects, the most beautiful of the squares of Dublin. The mansions are splendid, and of uniform height; the width of the road-way or street is 80 feet, and the undulating surface of the enclosure, which is disposed in ornamental grounds and shrubberies, comprises 12½ acres. On the south side of this square is the handsome mansion of Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

MOUNTJOY and RUTLAND SQUARES are to the north of the town· in the latter square are the Rotunda Gardens, a pleasant promenade, that was very much frequented in the summer evenings, before the opening of the PORTOBELLO GARDENS, which have proved more attractive.

The bridges that cross the Liffey are numerous; but, from the circumstance of the river being narrow, they shrink into insignificance when compared with the magnificent structures that span the Thames. The lowest on the river, next the shipping, is CARLISLE BRIDGE; then come, successively, the METAL BRIDGE, ESSEX BRIDGE, RICHMOND BRIDGE, WHITWORTH BRIDGE, QUEEN'S BRIDGE, BARRACK BRIDGE, adjoining which is a handsome Gothic gateway, at the entrance to the Military Road; KING'S BRIDGE; and, in the outlets of the town, SARAH BRIDGE, so called from the foundation-stone having been laid by Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, in 1791; it is composed of a single arch, 104 feet span.

Here we close our Topographical Notice of Dublin; which, taken with the minutely accurate and beautifully designed and executed view of that City, which our artist enables us to supply to our Subscribers, will, we trust, convey a tolerably ample and correct knowledge of the METROPOLIS OF IRELAND.

EMINENT PERSONS.

To make our Illustration of the Sister Capital as perfect as our limits admit of, we subjoin the following brief list of a few of the most distinguished persons who have been born in it:—

St. Lawrence O'Tool, Archbishop of Dublin, when it surrendered to Strongbow. Born about the year 1100; died in Normandy, on his return from Rome, A.D. 1180. Canonized by Pope Honorius III., A.D. 1225.

Christopher Penibridge, author of "The Annals of Ireland," published by Camden. Born 1547.

James Stanihurst, a lawyer, and Recorder. Born 1496. Author of "Pias Orationes Plures." His daughter Margaret was mother of Archbishop Usher. Died 1573

Richard Stanihurst, son of James. Born 1535; died at Brussells, Anno 1616. Took priest's orders abroad, and became Chaplain to Duke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands. He wrote—1. "De Rebus in Hibernia gestis;" 2. "Vita S. Patricii," 3. "Harmonia. Sex Cantus Diabetica in Psalmum," 4. "Translation of the First Four Books of Virgil's Æneas," written in uncouth English Hexameter—a scarce and curious work.

James Usher, the celebrated Archbishop of Armagh, born 1580, son of Arnold Usher, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, was the first scholar on the foundation of Trinity College, shortly after its establishment, in the reign of Elizabeth: elevated to the Primacy in 1626; eminent throughout Europe for his erudition, learned writings, and energy of character; died in London, 1656, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

William Malone, a learned Jesuit, author of writings in reply to Archbishop Usher. Born 1586; died in Spain, 1659.

Henry Fitzsimons. Became a Roman Catholic after quitting Oxford University, where he was educated, and afterwards entered the ranks of the Jesuits. He was one of the ablest disputants against Archbishop Usher and the Irish Protestant Clergy. Born 1590. Author of several polemic works in Latin and English.

John Perrot, a Quaker. Born 1595; made a journey to Rome to convert the Pope; got into the hands of the Inquisition; subsequently liberated as insane; and, on his return to Ireland, published a book, called "The Battering Ram against Rome."

Sir James Ware, author of the well-known work "The Antiquities of Ireland." Born 1594; died 1666.

Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesea. Born 1614, author of the curious and interesting "Memoirs of His Own Times."

Sir Richard Steele, a dramatic writer and essayist, editor of "The Tatler." Born 1671.

Charles Macklin (or Maclauglin), the celebrated actor. Born 1690; died at the age of 107 years, anno 1797, July 12, and was buried in the chancel of Covent-garden Church.

Thomas Fry, an eminent artist, celebrated for his exquisite Mezzotint engravings. Born 1710; died at London 1762.

Margaret Woffington, the celebrated and beautiful actress—Garrick's "Lovely Peggy." Born 1718; died 1760.

T. Sheridan, the actor. Born 1719.

Stranger Barry, the celebrated tragic actor. Born 1719; died 1774.

Thomas Leland, D.D., the historian, translator of Demosthenes, and author of several other works. Born 1722; died 1785.

James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont. Born 1728. He was the chosen President of the Irish Volunteers, at their formation in 1783. Died 1799.

Right Hon. Edmund Burke, the great orator, statesman, and philosopher. Born 1730; died 1797.

Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the celebrated dramatic writer, wit, and orator. Born 1751; died 1816.

Mr. T. Moore, the poet of our own day, is also a native of Dublin.

Those few names, taken at random from a numerous list, are all that our limits admit of our noticing in this brief and hastily-penned Memoir.

THE END.

☞ TO THE BINDER.—The *View of the City of Dublin* to be placed as Frontispiece to Volume VIII.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand; aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1846.—SUPPLEMENT.

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* The Dublin Society was founded in 1731, for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland, and was the first Agricultural Society established in Europe. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1749. Lectures on chemistry, botany, geology, &c., are given at stated periods; and there are annual exhibitions of cattle, agricultural implements, &c., and also of Irish manufactures.

In the house, there is a good library of scientific works, and a museum of objects relating to natural history, geology, mineralogy, &c., &c.

† Though not connected in any particular way with the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, yet as being a Society composed of merchants, mention may be made in this place of the QUEEN GALLEY, a name as singular as the origin of the Society to which it is applied was simple and natural. It was as follows: In the year 1700, during some protracted litigation respecting a ship, much legal difficulties and controversy on the case arose, and no satisfactory decision could be arrived at. Ultimately, in order to put an end to expense and delay, the case was referred to the arbitration of a body of merchants, who exhibited such acuteness, intelligence, and patient research in their investigation, and so much justice and fairness in their decision, that the judgment they pronounced in the case was readily acquiesced in by the litigant parties.

Convinced of the benefits to be derived from having a fair tribunal of arbitration to refer to, the merchants of Dublin, after this affair, formed a select number of their body into a Society for that purpose, which, from the name of the litigated ship that led to its formation, was called the QUEEN GALLEY. Its members consist of a captain, lieutenants, and crew, selected from the most respectable mercoants. They hold two or three convivial meetings annually, at which the general business of the Society is transacted; and they assemble when and when the captain chooses to order. The expense of these meetings is defrayed out of a subscription fund. When parties submit to their arbitration, any costs which may be decreed, are applied to charitable purposes.

‡ *i.e. Here* the body of Jonathan Swift, S.T.D., Deacon of this Cathedral Church, is laid, *where* fierce indignation can no longer lacerate the heart. Traveller go, and imitate him, if thou canst, as a strenuous asserter of liberty. Died the 19th day of October, A.D. 1745, in the 78th year of his age.

§ The organ is said to have been the gift of the Duke of Ormond; it was the work of Smith, the father, of Rotterdam, and intended for a church in Vigo, in Spain, where, however, it never was erected. When the Duke assisted in the attack made by the combined fleets of England and Holland, on the ships in the harbour of that town, in 1702, it had not been landed from the vessel which conveyed it from Rotterdam, and, of course, fell into the hands of the assailants.

* Within a few yards of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the visitor finds himself in the very heart of "*The Liberties*" of Dublin, a large tract at the western end of the City, which is at present the abode of want, wretchedness, and squalor, though formerly, when manufactures flourished in Dublin, it was one of its most opulent quarters, as the spacious streets and large lofty mansions, decorated with window and door cases of sculptured marble and stone, abundantly testify. Those once splendid residences, now crumbling to decay, are inhabited principally by poor artisans, to whom Dublin can now no longer afford employment. Among the few who do still eke out a miserable subsistence from their skill and labour, are those weavers who produce that beautiful fabric, the *Irish Tabinet*, or, as it is more usually called, the *Irish Poplin*, so justly celebrated throughout Europe and America. The trade, however, is not very extensive: of the large quantities of *Irish Poplin*, which are sold in London, not more than three to four-fifths are "the real thing" the "genuine Irish." The manufacture of this beautiful article, which has been as yet unrivalled in Great Britain, is said to have been introduced into Ireland by the French Huguenots, who settled there after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes

The principal street in the "Liberties," is Thomas-street, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was arrested in 1798, and "Emmet's habitation" broke out, as already mentioned. The name "Liberties" is derived from the fact of this district being independent of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and from having Manor Courts of its own.

† This is an unpretending stone building, having its north front decorated with an Ionic colonnade supporting a pediment.

‡ The name Phœnix, as applied to the Park, is a corruption of two Irish words, which, in pronunciation, very much resemble the English word Phœnix. They are, *Fhoun-uisge*—signifying clear or fair water the name borne from time immemorial by the manor out of which the Park was formed, and given to it from a clear chalybeate spring within its precincts, which still exists, not far from the entrance to the Vice-Regal Lodge, and is well known as the "Spa," and much frequented.

THE CORN-LAWS.

DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY OF THE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CORN.

[The following History is from the pen of a gentleman who is perfectly acquainted with the "facts" of the subject; and is, we believe, written as impartially as possible for an opponent of Protective Duties. Although we cannot altogether coincide in the views of the writer, yet we consider that our readers may glean from this brief History a correct narrative of the most interesting subject now before the British public.—ED. I. L. N.]

From the earliest ages, the production of corn and its commercial exchange have engaged the attention of legislators and statesmen. In ancient Egypt the Kings were accustomed, on public occasions, to evince their respect for agriculture by the semblance of going through some farming operation. We find, from the monuments, that accurate returns were made, by the Royal officers, of the amount of grain produced in every harvest, and that public granaries were established, to secure regularity of supply, and remedy any unexpected deficiency. The administration of Joseph, during the seven years of plenty and seven years of famine, is too well known to require comment; it is sufficient to observe, that the principle of public storehouses appears, from the narrative, to have been established at an earlier period, and to have been only enlarged by Joseph to meet a special exigency.

Tyre is the next state of which we possess some commercial information. The barren rocks of Phœnicia could not produce sufficient grain for the support of a dense population, and hence, the Tyrians were mainly dependent for their support on foreign supplies. We learn, incidentally, that they obtained large quantities of grain from Palestine, and that the mutual interests which grew up under this system of exchange kept the two nations at peace during the entire period of their independent existence.

The Athenian Republic affords a still more signal example of a community depending on foreigners for an adequate supply of the necessaries of life. So early as the period of the Persian Invasion ships were freighted with corn for the Athenian Harbour of the Peiræus from the countries bordering on the Black Sea: it is a singular instance of the permanence of commerce that the exportation of corn from these countries continues to the present day. During the Persian War armed galleys were stationed in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to guard the corn ships on their passage, and, during the whole continuance of the Athenian polity, one of the main objects of those entrusted with the administration of foreign affairs was to secure and preserve the friendship of the Thracian Princes, whose dominions commanded the narrow seas through which the corn trade passed. But the coasts of the Euxine were not the only places from which the Athenians imported corn: they derived large supplies from Syria, Egypt, Western Africa, and, more especially, from Sicily.

At first the interference of the State with the Athenian corn trade appears to have been confined to securing a safe passage for the grain vessels by furnishing them with convoys; but, at an early period, the exportation of agricultural produce of native growth was strictly prohibited, and only one-third of the corn imported from foreign countries was allowed to be re-exported. It is obvious that the object which such legislation aimed at was to render corn artificially cheap by making it artificially abundant, and, consequently, the purpose of the Athenian Corn-Laws was directly the reverse of the system which prevails in modern Europe. Unfortunately we have not the means of ascertaining the whole of the results of the Athenian system, but enough is known to show that the restrictions on re-exportation prevented the Peiræus from becoming the great market for grain to the rest of Greece. When prices in Attica were low the merchants sent their vessels to Corinth, or to some of the ports of the Peloponnesus, where commerce was at least comparatively free, and thus Attica was at once stinted in its supplies, and deprived of the profits of transfer.

The same ignorance of the natural laws of commerce was manifested in the severe enactments against engrossing and forestalling; it was ordained that no man should keep more than fifty loads of corn in store at a time, and that no one should receive more than a fixed and very moderate rate of profit on his sales. These regulations threw the corn trade out of the hands of the respectable mercantile, who could not endure to be harassed by spies and informers, and transferred this important branch of commerce to foreign adventurers and speculators, who constantly evaded the law by every species of fraud and artifice. The attempt to make corn unnaturally cheap too frequently rendered it unnaturally dear, and the State was often compelled to make large sacrifices of revenue in order to remedy its original blunder.

The Roman Corn-Laws had nothing commercial in their character; the State took upon itself the charge of supplying the people with grain, and for this purpose it levied corn-rents and grain-tributes on all the colonies and subject countries. There is, however, no trace of any interference with private enterprise; merchants were allowed to import corn as they pleased, for the great object was to obtain an adequate supply. But, notwithstanding all the vigilance of the State, Rome was frequently visited by famines and dearths even in the most flourishing periods of the empire, and the State was exposed to imminent danger from its failure to fulfil the obligations which it had unwisely contracted. The errors of the Roman system belong more to the vices of the political constitution both of the Republic and the Empire than to a prepense violation of the laws of economic science; the great trading cities of the Empire were allowed to follow their own course without interference; while Rome withered under excess of protection, the trading towns of Gaul, Southern Italy, and the Levant flourished under perfect Free Trade.

The invasions of those whom, with little discrimination, we are accustomed to stigmatise as the Northern barbarians, were more injurious to the landed proprietors than to the mercantile communities. It would lead us too deep into discussion, and too far away from our subject, to investigate the state of commerce in the dark ages, else we could show that sounder views of trade were entertained by the Goths and Vandals, who took common sense for their guide, than by the Romans and Byzantines, who sacrificed every principle to the narrow policy of selfishness. We shall, therefore, turn to the history of our own country, and examine the course of legislation on the supply and sale of grain.

Our earliest Corn-Laws were designed to secure an abundant supply of food to the people, at a moderate price, and, for this reason, they were all directed against exportation, which was absolutely prohibited by the statute of Edward III., in 1360. The natural result of this law was to diminish the growth of corn; the produce of 1360 having been sold at a price too low to yield profit to the cultivators, a smaller breadth of land was sown in 1361, and the amount of tillage was still less in 1362. Edward was not slow in discovering the mischievous result of his legislation, and in 1363, the King's subjects were permitted to export corn where they pleased, and were only prohibited from supplying the King's enemies. In 1436, however, exportation was only permitted when the price of corn averaged 6s. 8d. or under, at the place of shipment. This law appears to have led to many frauds in striking the averages: it injured the farmers by restricting their markets; it injured the consumers by discouraging the raising of an abundant supply; but it afforded the chances of large gains to the speculators, who, in fact, acquired the chief command of the market. It is for this reason that we find corn-dealers so severely treated by many of our old historians, and stigmatised as engrossers, forestallers, and regraters. Legislative interference had substituted an artificial for a natural market: the dislocation of the course of trade produced a corresponding change in the character of the traders, and they were condemned for adopting a course into which they had been absolutely forced by the laws themselves. In the scant notices of trade which are found in the early chronicles, it is not always easy to discover the precise cause of popular complaints; but the statute of Edward III., already mentioned, had reserved a power of prohibition to the Government. "Nevertheless," it declares, "the King will that his Council may restrain the said passage (of corn) when they shall think best for the profit of the realm." This reservation afforded unworthy favourites and greedy Ministers an opportunity for trafficking in prohibitions and licences, of which they seem to have largely availed themselves; for the preamble to the statute of Henry VI. complains bitterly of the restrictions on exportation; "for cause whereof farmers and other men, which use manurement of their land, may not sell their corn but of a bare price, to the great damage of all the realm." This is, we believe, the first legislative notice of the manurement of land; and it argues a great advance in economic science to have skilful cultivation set forth as a strong argument for free trade in grain. The English farmer of that day, relying on his own superior management, was so far from fearing foreign competition, that he sought permission to meet the foreign producer in his own markets.

The first known law against the importation of corn, is a statute of Edward IV., A.D. 1436. The preamble state, "Whereas, the labourers and occupiers of husbandry within this realm be daily grievously endamaged by bringing of corn out of other lands and parts into this realm, when corn of the growing of this realm is at a low price;" and it is then enacted that corn shall be admitted until the price at the place of import exceeds 6s. 8d. per quarter. At this price, exportation was permitted, and importation was prohibited, so that speculators had a double temptation to gambling in fraudulent averages. Legislation totally failed in producing anything like steadiness of price. In the interval between 1416 and 1463, the price of corn varied from 2s. to 16s. per quarter.

In 1534, we have an example of a Corn-Law setting forth sound principles in its preamble, and forthwith contradicting them in its enactments. This strange example of "free-trading in the abstract," sets forth that, "Forasmuch as dearth, scarcity, abundant market, and plenty of victual happeneth, riseth, and chanceth of so many and divers reasons, that it is very hard and difficult to put any certain prices on such things;" after which reasonable statement it empowers the Lords of the Council to fix the prices at which farmers shall sell their commodities. The greater part of the legislation of the 16th century was directed against the rapid rise of prices which then took place, and as corn never descended below the rate fixed by the statute of Edward IV., its prohibitory clauses were imperative, and the importation of corn was practically free.

Early in the seventeenth century, A.D. 1603, the importation of corn was prohibited until the average price had reached 26s. 8d. per quarter; and this average was raised by successive statutes, until, in 1670, importation was virtually prohibited. The statute 22nd Charles II., c. 13, imposed a duty of 16 shillings per quarter on foreign wheat when the price in this country was under 53s. 4d. per quarter; when above this average, and under 80s., the duty was 8s. per quarter; when above 80s., importation was free.

At no period of history was the rage for protective and prohibitory duties carried to such an extravagant excess as in the reign of Charles II. As an illustration of the absurd lengths to which the system was extended, we may mention the history of the law against the importation of black cattle from Ireland, which is equally amusing and instructive. The attention of the English House of Commons was called to the alarming fall of rents, consequent on the war with Holland, and all the ingenuity of statesmen was employed to account for this depreciation. The cause, indeed, was sufficiently obvious; foreign trade had been wantonly sacrificed, and home trade having declined in consequence, the farmers lost their best customers—the manufacturing consumers of agricultural produce. But this was too simple an explanation to be received, especially as it would have condemned the course of policy pursued by the Administration, and it was gravely declared that all the distress of England was caused by the importation of lean cattle from Ireland! The agricultural mind was deeply moved by this profound discovery; petitions against the obnoxious animals were presented to the King and Parliament in countless abundance; and a bill prohibiting their admission was introduced into the House of Commons. Its progress was arrested by the speedy termination of the Session; and the Great Fire of London, which took place about the time, seemed likely to divert attention from the subject. But the dispute about Irish cattle survived the flames, and even derived strength from the conflagration. When the news of the calamity was received in Ireland, the Irish resolved to send a present of cattle to relieve the sufferers. The faction of the Duke of Buckingham, who chose to represent the agricultural interest of that day, averred that this benevolence was only an insidious mode of introducing the dangerous cattle; the public clamour became louder than ever; a bill, declaring the importation of Irish cattle a *nuisance*, passed the Lower House with wondrous unanimity, and was sent up to the Lords. It was proposed to alter the word "nuisance" into "detriment and mischief," whereupon a fierce debate arose. Lord Arlington insisted that "nuisance" should be retained; Lord Ashley proposed that importation should only be deemed "præmunire or felony;" Lord Clarendon, with more wit and as much reason, moved that it should be held "adultery." Finally, the bill passed with the "nuisance" clause, and its result was that the Irish found better markets in France and Spain than those from which they had been excluded in England.

We have the high authority of Roger Coke to prove that this specimen of legislation for agricultural protection to corn and cattle totally failed in effecting its intended object. Writing in 1671, the year after the imposition of the prohibitory duties on the import of corn, he says, "The ends designed by the acts against the importation of Irish cattle, the raising of the rent of lands in England, are so far from being attained that the contrary hath ensued." He adds, what is confirmed by other contemporary writers, that much land was thrown out of cultivation in consequence of the change.

We can easily explain the cause of this result, which the protectionists had not anticipated. There is no more common and no greater mistake than to confound high prices with high profits. If high prices are the result of a high cost of production they will leave but a small margin of profit for the producer. Now, the restrictive laws of Charles II. greatly increased the cost of production to the farmer; they took away the profit he might have derived from fattening the Irish lean cattle, the supply of manure which he might have obtained from the same source, and the demand for articles to be exported to Ireland in exchange; on the other hand, they increased the cost of his seed and the price of the food of his labourers. There must be a previous outlay of grain to obtain a harvest of grain; the outlay is expended in seed and in the feeding of labourers and cattle; but when, by artificial means, the amount of this outlay is increased, the power of the farmer to cultivate is proportionally diminished.

The cheapness of wheat, which so alarmed the legislators of 1670, was, in fact, producing the most beneficial effects to the farming interests, by raising the standard of food among the poorer classes; they are described in contemporary publications as "traversing the markets to find out the finest wheats, for none else would now serve their turn, though before they were glad of the coarser rye-bread." Here, then, was an opportunity of introducing the best possible system of agriculture, in which, the inferior grain being applied to the feeding of cattle, abundant manure could be obtained to raise the finest wheat for the use of man. Prices, so far from being sustained by the new act, varied from 46s. to 27s. 7d. per quarter; there were no importations, but exportation was permitted at a nominal duty.

Such was the state of affairs at the period of the Revolution; and the gentlemen who represented the landed interest were exceedingly perplexed by the discovery that protection had not brought them any of the advantages which they had anticipated, but had in fact increased the evil which it was designed to remedy. Instead, however, of retracing their steps, they made a desperate plunge in advance, and introduced a system of bounties on exportation. In 1689 a bounty of five shillings per quarter was given on the exportation of corn, when the price in the home market did not exceed 48s. per quarter. We find it stated in the Report of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in 1821, that the amount of export bounties paid out of the public revenue between 1679 and 1773, reached the sum of £6,237,176—a tolerably heavy payment made by the people of England for the privilege of eating dear bread.

Between the years 1715 and 1765 there were only five deficient harvests, and the price of wheat rarely ranged above 35s. per quarter; indeed, for ten years, the average was only 29s. 3d. It has been remarked by Malthus and others, that though the price of provisions fell during this period, the rate of wages steadily rose. What was saved in expenditure on provisions was spent in the employment of labour, and hence all our historians describe the reign of George II. as the period of the greatest social enjoyment in England. The laws against importation were imperative during the whole of this time, for the prices in the English market were lower than those of the Continent, and exportation would have continued even if the bounties had been withdrawn.

Soon after the accession of George III., a series of bad harvests produced general distress; the quartern loaf rose to eighteen-pence in London; addresses, complaining of increasing misery, poured in from all parts of the country; exportation was prohibited by Royal proclamation, and strict orders were issued for enforcing the laws against forestallers and regraters.

The prohibition of exportation was repeated in the following year, and also in 1770 and 1771. In 1772, the ports were opened for the admission of corn duty free; and in 1773, the Corporation of the City of London offered a bounty of 4s per quarter for the importation of 60,000 quarters of corn between the months of March and June. These fluctuations and vicissitudes led many to reflect on the impolicy of legislative interference with the natural supply of provisions to the people; and several able tracts were published, advocating the removal of restriction on import, and bounties on export, as being equally contrary to the laws of sound policy and the dictates of common sense. In 1772, an act was passed removing several vexatious restrictions; and the preamble contains the following remarkable declaration in favour of the principles of Free Trade. It says, that the statutes proposed to be repealed "by preventing a free trade in the said commodities (corn, flour, cattle, &c.) have a tendency to discourage the growth and enhance the price of the same, which statutes, put into execution, would bring great distress on the inhabitants of many parts of this kingdom." This is a gratifying evidence of the progress which sound principle had made; there was, however, a very powerful party which still clung to the delusions of the protective system—while the thorough free-traders were men of the closet, possessing little political influence, still contrived to see their doctrines gradually working their way on the public mind.

Circumstances were so favourable to a fair consideration of the relative claims of producers and consumers, that the Government determined to prepare a permanent Corn-Law, and they succeeded in passing an act, which lasted longer and worked better than any Corn-Law before or since. In the preparation of this law the leaders of the Opposition are said to have laboured conjointly with the Members of the Administration, and both sought not the best possible system, but that which seemed the best possible to be obtained under existing circumstances. It was neither zealously supported nor vehemently opposed; all parties were heartily tired of the recent fluctuations and the irritating disputes to which they gave rise; and on all sides there was an obvious disposition to a reasonable compromise. The importation of corn at the nominal duty of 6d. per quarter was allowed when the price of middling British wheat was at, or above, 48s. per quarter: exportation and bounties ceased when the price fell to 44s per quarter: foreign corn was allowed to be warehoused in England, and to be re-exported free of duty. The admission of foreign corn to the home market was thus granted on very favourable terms; but the imports were so steady that they produced very little effect upon price. There were, however, occasional murmurings from the old advocates of protection; but these were quieted by conceding some alterations in the

system of taking the averages—alterations which, it must be confessed, were, in most instances, very desirable improvements.

The greatest defect in the act of 1773 was the fixing of the pivot price so high as 48 shillings per quarter—a price far above the average of the preceding half century, and calculated entirely from the years of recent scarcity. A higher fixed duty, placed on a much lower average, would have better answered all the purposes of the Government; it would have given a wider scope to commercial enterprise; it would have enabled the English farmer to calculate with more precision his chances of competition with the foreign producer; and it would have added considerably to the revenue—a matter of great importance at a time when questions of revenue were about to plunge the nation into a destructive war.

After a very careful examination of the debates and private letters of the period, we are forced to the conclusion that there were parties who assented to this act as a permanent settlement, with the secret determination of effecting a change at the earliest opportunity. This, indeed, is nowhere avowed explicitly, but we find frequent complaints of the nation being rendered dependent on foreigners for its supply of food, and numerous remonstrances on the necessity of giving greater encouragement to the home production of agricultural returns. The cry for protection to native industry was principally raised by Mr. Fox and his immediate followers, of whom Burke alone seems to have fully adopted the principles of Free Trade; but this was an age in which the obligations of party had so completely overwhelmed the duties of principle, that we can hardly quote parliamentary speeches as evidences of real opinion.

In 1787 a discussion took place in the British Parliament, involving every principle in which Corn-Laws are founded, though these laws were not so much as named from the beginning to the end of the debate. We allude to the debate on Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, the greatest advance to the recognition of free interchange of commodities, as the best security for preserving the harmony of nations, which is to be found in the world's history. Pitt was, on this occasion, opposed by Fox, and the great body of the Whigs, who dwelt strongly on the old national hostility between England and France, and on the illusory advantages expected from the Methuen Treaty with Portugal. But the most remarkable speech delivered against the great commercial treaty was that of Mr. Grey, the member for Northumberland, who subsequently, as Earl Grey, did more than any other statesman to counteract the opinions which he then enunciated. A few short years sufficed to place the parties in the very opposite positions: Pitt and his followers being the vehement assailants of France—Fox and his adherents professing themselves the friends of that country. This debate left consequences behind it, which those by whom it was sustained could not have been supposed to anticipate. The Free Trade doctrines of Pitt were very imperfectly understood by his supporters among the country gentlemen, while the appeals of Fox to their hereditary prejudices found a ready echo in their bosoms. The Minister was unwilling to risk power for an abstract doctrine of political economy, and his rival had precluded himself from exhibiting the danger to which the best interests of the country would be exposed by reviving the old notions of extravagant protection. The Minister was dependent on their support; the leaders of the Opposition were committed to their principles, when the advocates of agricultural protection carried the Corn-Law of 1791, probably the worst of the many bad laws which have ever been passed, to restrict commerce, in the supply to a nation of the necessaries of life.

The law of 1791 enacted that the bounty on exportation should be paid when wheat was under 44s. per quarter, and that all exportation should cease when it reached 46s. per quarter. This enactment was a dead letter, for, during the ten preceding years, wheat had been above the average when a bounty was admissible. The real object of the law was to prevent importation, and, for this purpose, it was ordained that, when wheat was under 50s. per quarter, it should be subject to the "high duty" of 24s. 3d. per quarter; between 50s. and 54s., to the first "low duty" of 2s. 6d. per quarter; and above 54s., to the duty of 6d. per quarter. Of course, the duty on wheat when the price was under 50s. per quarter, amounted to an absolute prohibition. The average price of wheat in the ten years ending 1775, was 40s. 8d., and in the ten years ending 1789 was 45s. 9d. per quarter. The excess of importation over exportation during the entire twenty years was about 660,000 quarters, a quantity not likely to produce any perceptible effect upon the markets. During this period of comparatively Free Trade, agriculture improved most rapidly, and, in spite of the disasters of the American war, the financial condition of the country indicated both prosperity and stability.

The design of the law of 1791 was to prevent, or at least to put a very severe check on the importation of foreign corn. We have seen that, under the circumstances of the year of 1773, the excess of imports over exports was very trifling; but, under the act of 1791, confessedly designed to prevent any excess, the imports overbalanced the exports in the thirteen years from 1791 to 1803, to the amount of about six millions and a half quarters of wheat and flour. Under the liberal system the average annual import was about 50,000 quarters; under the exclusive system it nearly reached 500,000 quarters. But this was not the only or the worst evil arising from the revival of the protective system. These imports were obtained at the cost of enormous sacrifices, and brought the nation to the very verge of destruction. In January, 1795, the average price of wheat was 55s. 7d., but in August it had risen to 108s. 4d., and the evils of famine were felt through the length and breadth of the land. Mr. Pitt acted with more promptitude and firmness than he had evinced in 1791: Parliament was assembled in October, and the Royal Speech mentioned the high price of grain as a subject of the greatest anxiety. Acts of Parliament were hastily passed, offering large bounties on the importation of wheat, until the quantities received reached the amount calculated to cover the deficiency, which was loosely estimated at rather more than a million of quarters. There was something supremely ridiculous in thus offering a bribe for the import of the corn which so short a time before had been excluded by a virtually prohibitory duty; and it is obvious from the debates that the Minister bitterly felt the degradation of the position which he occupied. But the matter had become too serious for ridicule. The corn-growers of the Continent, excluded from the English markets by the law of 1791, had of course made no preparations for such an unexpected event as the sudden opening of the ports; there was no surplus to spare in Europe; and the selfish tendency of our policy was not likely to incite to any generous impulses. The exigency of the moment neared, and vessels laden with grain were seized on the high seas, and the masters were forced to sell their cargoes to the agents of the British Government. Protection had to be supported by piracy. The excitement in the country was extreme, and there is reason to believe that Pitt was inclined to take advantage of it to propose to a more liberal policy in the Corn-trade, but he was dissuaded by his colleagues: and, instead of diminishing protection, he imposed a tax on hair-powder to lessen the consumption of wheat!

The violent passions excited by the French Revolution, and the fanaticism of those who looked to organic changes in the Constitution as a remedy for social evils, combined to render a discussion of the Corn-Laws on the naked ground of principle utterly impossible. It is unjust to throw all the blame of the calamities that occurred on the Administration of the day: their opponents deserve just as much blame, and the nation itself, which remained passive during the crisis, or was only active on matters totally unconnected with the evil, deserves more to be blamed than either. Something, however, may be pleaded in excuse. So long as a bounteous Providence, by sending good harvests, defeats the artificial legislation designed to produce high prices and scarcity, the operation of the Corn-Laws is not felt, and few trouble their head about their operation; when, however, these protections and prohibitions come into operation, their stringency increases so very rapidly as to overwhelm men with the dread of immediate famine, and lead them to seek an immediate, rather than a prospective remedy. Free trade would not have saved the nation in 1795; it would only have averted the recurrence of a similar calamity in future years; but men were too eager to avert immediate ruin to think of providing against prospective dangers.

In 1799, another set of extensive failures of the harvest occurred; wheat rose from 49s. 6d., in the beginning of the year, to 94s. 2d., at its close. Bounties were again offered, but no preparations had been made to meet this unexpected demand, and very little corn came in. Prices continued to advance, and in June, 1800, wheat was quoted at the average of 124s. 5d. the quarter; in consequence of some considerable importations, it fell to 96s. in August, but the harvest of 1800 having also proved deficient, it advanced to 133s. in December, and in March, 1801, it averaged 156s. 2d. per quarter. Universal misery was the result; but the landlords were cheered by the prospect of raising their rents, and those tenants who had leases began to speculate on enormous profits. Mr. Tooke, in his admirable work on the history of prices, insinuates that the landlords, as a class, and the tenants who had leases, did actually derive immense gains from the public calamity. Having very careful ly scrutinised the records of the period, we are convinced that both these classes suffered by the famine, as well as the rest of the community, and that advantages were only reaped by a few fortunate individuals. These exceptional cases, however, lured the classes to which they belonged into a course of policy which has not yet been abandoned. They persuaded themselves that high prices must, of necessity, produce high rents and high profits, and reasoned themselves into the belief that the interests of consumers were the last thing to be considered if, indeed, they would allow them to be considered at all—in protective legislation. Abundant harvests in 1801—2, and 3, brought down prices; in the beginning of 1804, wheat was only at an average of 49s. 6d. Meetings were immediately held, to demand additional protection to agriculture, and there were some circumstances which disposed the influential parties to lend a favourable ear to such a proposition.

Notwithstanding the enormous advance in the price of food in 1801, the wages of labour had not been increased in anything like the same proportion, and, in most instances, no addition whatever was made to the pay of the agricultural labourer. But the salaries of persons holding official situations under the Government had been raised, and it was feared that if bread became cheap they would be brought back to their former level. Hence the protectionists had very powerful support when they applied for the revival of the Corn-Law of 1791 early in the session of 1804. It is not uninstructive to consider the reasons assigned for rendering the Corn-Laws more stringent, by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the claims of the agriculturists. They state, that the "price of corn from 1791 to the harvest of 1803 had been very irregular; but, upon an average, increased in a great degree by the years of scarcity, had in general yielded a fair profit to the grower." Here they set out with a confession, that steadiness of price, one of the greatest of the professed objects of Corn Law legislation, had been found quite unattainable—that the prices with which alone they should be content must include years of scarcity in the calculation of their averages; and that the miseries of unsatisfied consumers are nothing when compared to the securing of fair profit to the grower. Assuredly, never before was such a candid document submitted to the world as the basis of what is called *protective* legislation. The Committee goes on to say, "The casual high prices, however, have had the effect of stimulating industry, and bringing into culture large tracts of waste land, which, combined with the two last productive seasons, has occasioned such a depression in the value of grain, as is feared will greatly tend to the discouragement of agriculture, unless sustained by Parliament." The grammar of this oracular sentence is much on a par with its reasoning; but the matter is too weighty for verbal criticism. It makes all the difference in the world whether a healthy or an unhealthy stimulus be given to industry: the duty of a legislator is not simply to see that labour is employed, but that it is profitably employed; labour forms part of the national capital, and when it is unprofitably employed, there is just so much of the national capital wasted. Yet there are men who write and speak as if it would be equally advantageous to employ labour in building Egyptian pyramids as in constructing railway. The value of labour in a country must be estimated, not by the amount of the labour expended, but by the value of the results obtained. Now if we examine the Report of the Committee, we shall find that their own arguments demonstrate the impolicy of their own demands. They declare that industry had been stimulated to an excess of production which could not remunerate the producer unless supported by Parliament. This actually was the fact,—the prices obtained by a few fortunate holders of corn during the time of high prices, produced a mania for agricultural speculation just as insensate as the railway speculation of the present year; ground was taken at exorbitant rents; corn was sown in soils utterly unfit for tillage; the production of wheat was supposed to be an operation analogous to coining, and the result was such an excess of supply over demand, as at once to produce a rapid fall of prices. It would have been the part of wise men to see that the stimulus to such unhealthy production should be removed; the very terms of their own Report showed that the system of protection had rendered the growing of corn a mere gambling speculation; but yet, with short sighted cupidity, they assigned these obvious results as the reason why for the continuance, but even for the extension of the protective system.

By the new Corn-Law the "high duty" of 24s. 3d. was to be paid when wheat was under 63s. per quarter, the first "low duty" when wheat was at 63s. and under 66s., and the nominal duty of 6d. when wheat was above 66s. per quarter. Thus, the free import or exportation point which had been fixed at 48s. by the law of 1778, had been raised to 54s. in 1791, and to 66s. in 1804, taking a stride of six shillings at one period, and of twelve shillings at another! It has been well said that protective cupidity, like other species of appetite, grows by what it feeds upon. The bounty of 5s. per quarter on exportation was to be paid when the average price of wheat was at or under 48s. per quarter, and when the average rose to 48s., exportation was to be prohibited. These two provisions of the act remained inoperative; and the legislators intended that they should be a dead letter. Before we come to examine the operation of this act, we may mention that in 1806 a law was passed, permitting the free interchange of every species of grain between Great Britain and Ireland. Thus, Ireland, which had been previously treated as a colony, was placed on an equality with the rest of the United Kingdom.

The crop of 1804 proved deficient; prices began rapidly to rise towards the close of the year, and the legislators complacently assigned this change to the operation of the new act, instead of attributing it to the dispensations of Providence. Wheat, which had been sold at 49s. 6d. the quarter in March, rose to 86s. 2d. in December. These great fluctuations in price were very injurious to the manufacturing and operative classes, and might have been ruinous, had not the continental wars prevented the growth of any rival industry. During the next three years the crops were rather above than below the average: but all the harvests of the five years between 1808 and 1813, were very deficient; indeed, that of 1812 was almost a total failure, both in quantity and quality. In the August of that year, the average prices were—for wheat, 155s.; barley, 79s. 10d.; and oats, 56s. 2d. Mr. Tooke, to whose accurate History of Prices, we have been largely indebted, informs us that samples of the best Dantzic wheat were sold in Mark-lane for 180s., and that oats, in one or two instances, were sold at the enormous price of 84s. per quarter.

The double extravagance of the protective system, which is designed to produce artificial scarcity, but which, when that scarcity approaches the pressure of a famine, compels us to import food at any cost and at all hazards, was frequently shown during this period. In 1810 we imported the great quantity of 1,500,000 quarters of wheat and flour, and 600,000 quarters of other grain and meal. This fact is worthy of remembrance, as being, in a remarkable degree, illustrative of the axiom that no difficulties interposed by a Government are adequate to prevent the transmission of grain to a profitable market. A large proportion of the foreign grain at that time imported was brought for consumption to this country from France; it was actually the produce of the soil of our most bitter enemy; and it surely should be sufficient for us to call to mind this fact, coupled with the remembrance of the deadly character then assumed by the contest between France and England, to be convinced that, so long as we possess the means of paying for the food which other countries can spare, we never shall be without an adequate supply of the necessaries of life.

There was a very large quantity of corn smuggled into English ports as Irish produce during this period, which was really the growth of foreign soils; the large fortunes made by the speculators dazzled those who were not in the secret, and greatly increased the public delusion respecting the profitable nature of a protected trade. There are no means available for calculating the extent to which this illicit trade was carried, but we have reason to know that more corn was imported into England from Ireland in a single year than the Irish soil could possibly produce in three.

Mr. Porter, in his valuable work on the Progress of the Nation, justly remarks that some abatement must be made in the estimate of these high prices on account of the depreciated state of the currency at the period. He says, "The average price of wheat in 1816 was 103s. 3d. per quarter; but this rate, owing to the then depreciated state of the currency, was not equal to more than 90s. if paid in gold. In 1812 the price advanced to 122s.; but the depreciation of the currency was then still greater, and the real price was not above £5 per quarter." This range of high prices, owing to a cycle of deficient harvests more than to any other cause, had been of such unusually long continuance that both landlords and farmers began to speculate upon its continuance. In too many instances they calculated on an average of produce sold at the prices of scarcity, and as a great amount of gain had been really distributed among the agricultural classes, it was difficult to convince them that their dream of prosperity was a mere delusion. Between 1809 and 1813 rents rose with unexampled rapidity; men totally unfitted for such an avocation, quitted the branches of industry to which they had been trained, and turned farmers, and this competition gave a fictitious value to land, which could not possibly be sustained when the return of average harvests reduced prices to a more natural level. After the abundant crop of 1813, the price of wheat fell to 73s. 6d. per quarter, and the harvest of 1814 being also favourable, the averages fell to 53s. 7d. per quarter. This depression of prices happening at the time when hostilities had been brought to a close, was very generally ascribed to the transition from war to peace, a cause which really produced a very trifling effect on the market. Agriculturists attributed their distress, not to the mistaken basis which they had taken for the calculation of their probable remuneration, but to the foreign competition likely to arise from the restored tranquility of the continent, and the consequent increased facilities of intercommunication.

A Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to consider the whole question of the Corn Laws. It recommended that the importation of corn should be absolutely prohibited so long as the price of wheat was under 80s. per quarter; so that protection, which had taken 48s. for the pivot point in 1773, after having advanced to 54s. in 1791, and 66s. in 1804, now took a further increase of 14s.; and, even with this amount, many ardent protectionists declared themselves dissatisfied, requiring that the ports should not be opened until the average price of wheat reached 86s. per quarter. The bill for giving effect to these recommendations was deferred to the ensuing year, but an act was passed abolishing the entire system of bounties and permitting the free export of corn at all times.

We come now to the year 1815, from which it is too much the fashion to date the history of the Corn-Laws, for the causes which led to the legislation of that year can scarcely be understood without a previous investigation of the course of previous legislation on the subject. At the beginning of the year the average price of corn was 60s. per quarter, and, as the averages were steadily rising, it was manifest that the pivot point fixed by the law of 1804, that is 66s, per quarter, would be soon reached when the ports would be thrown open for the admission of corn at a nominal duty. Under these circumstances a bill was introduced by Mr. Frederick Robinson, now Earl of Ripon, to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee of the preceding year. The measure was opposed, on the part of the manufacturing interests, by the late Sir Robert Peel, with great force of argument, and with an honourable zeal for preserving the rights of the class from which he sprung. A still more formidable opponent of the proposed Corn-Law was Mr. Alexander Baring, the present Lord Ashburton, who was supported by the whole weight and influence of the monetary and commercial interests. On the 3rd of March an effort was made to throw out the bill, but there were only 55 votes for the motion, while the numbers against it amounted to 218. A majority of 163 seemed decisive of the success of the measure. The greatest excitement, however, prevailed in the country, especially in the large towns and manufacturing districts. Placards were posted, protesting against levying a tax on the food of the people; violent harangues were made, which injured the cause they were designed to serve, by alarming the fears of the timid, and some foolish demonstrations of popular violence afforded a pretext for quelling resistance by the employment of a military force. On the 6th of March an excited multitude assembled round the doors of the House of Commons; members were stopped and questioned as to the vote which they intended to give, and some leading advocates of the measure were rather roughly handled. Ultimately the military were called out, and the streets cleared. This duty was not very gently performed; Mr. Lambton, the late Lord Durham, interrupted the debate, to complain to the House of the presence of a military force, and it was not without the difficulty that the Speaker succeeded in calming the excitement which this incident produced. Such indeed was the alarm which prevailed, that the gallery during that evening was closed against strangers.

The houses of several of the leading advocates of the Corn-Laws were attacked, and some injury done to the plate and furniture. Shots were fired at Mr. Robinson's house, at Mr. Robinson, now Lord Ripon, by which two innocent persons were killed, and the Coroner's jurors subsequently found verdicts of wilful murder against certain members of Mr. Robinson's household. Other advocates of the measure, including even the popular Mr. Wilberforce, had detachments of soldiers and police stationed at their houses. But the Government was not daunted; troops were marched to London from Windsor, Brighton, and all the neighbouring stations, so that for some days London had the appearance of a city occupied by a hostile garrison. In the mean time the bill was passed with more than usual rapidity through its stages in the Lower House, and sent up to the Lords.

The escape of Napoleon from Elba occurring at this crisis, gave such a diversion to the public mind as to withdraw attention from the progress of the Corn-Law. Its supporters took advantage of the conjuncture to accelerate its progress through the House of Lords; the motion of Earl Grey for time to collect additional information, was very unceremoniously rejected; and, on the 20th of March, the third reading was carried by a majority of 107, the numbers being 138 contents, and 21 non-contents. A very spirited and argumentative Protest, embodying the opinions of the minority, prepared by Lord Grenville, was entered on the journals. This celebrated document is still regarded as a kind of text-book, by the opponents of the Corn-Laws. The Corporation of the City of London, which had, from its first introduction, vehemently opposed the measure, addressed an admirable argumentative remonstrance to the Prince Regent, praying him to withhold the Royal assent from the bill. This Address was presented on the 23rd of March, and on the evening of the same day the Royal assent was given to the measure.

Protection had now touched the highest point of all its greatness. Until the average price of corn reached 80s. the ports were to be closed absolutely and effectually; even colonial wheat, though then produced in very inconsiderable quantities, could not be admitted until the averages reached 67s. per quarter. Even this stringency was also introduced by the system of striking the averages. It was provided that a new average should be struck quarterly, on the 15th of February, May, August, and November; but it was provided that if during the six weeks subsequent to any of these dates the average prices should fall below the stipulated amount of 80s., no supplies should be admitted for home consumption from any ports between the Eyder and the Bidassoa, that is from Denmark to Spain.

The professed purpose of this act was to secure to the farmer the following rate of prices for his produce:—wheat, 80s. per quarter; rye, beans, and pulse, 53s. per quarter; barley, 40s. per quarter; and oats, 27s. per quarter. Three deficient harvests in 1816–17–18 raised the prices above the rates at which foreign grain was admissible; and, in the two latter years, above 2,800,000 quarters were imported. But high prices produced their usual effect of affording temptation to extravagant speculation. A more extended breadth of country was placed under cultivation, and, Providence having granted a most favourable season, the crop of 1820 was estimated to have exceeded the average produce by one-third, or one-fourth. A tolerable harvest in 1821 did not tend to reduce the surplus, and the disproportion between demand and supply was further increased by the superabundant harvest of 1822, which, besides, came unusually early. Prices fell to a ruinously low point; farmers had covenanted for leases and rents, based on the confident expectation of being able to obtain the average prices which the Legislature had fixed as the limit of prohibition. In this confidence they had had fixed as the limit of prohibition. In this confidence they had had fixed as the limit of prohibition. In this confidence they had

columns, the prices sanctioned by the Legislature, the prices obtained in the market, and the difference between them, which may be taken as the measure of the farmer's loss.

	Legislative Price.	Market Average.	Difference per qr.
Wheat	80s.	38s. 5d.	41s. 4d.
Barley	40s.	29s. 4d.	10s. 8d.
Rye	53s.	23s. 6d.	29s. 6d.
Beans	53s.	28s 10d.	24s. 2d.
Peas	53s.	29s. 4d.	23s. 8d.
Oats	27s.	18s. 9d.	8s. 3d.

This ruinous speculation was obviously caused by the false expectations which the Corn-Laws had encouraged; they had led to an extent of corn-tillage more than commensurate to the average consumption of the country in favourable seasons, and, of course, there had been an excess of supply under the contingency of a succession of abundant harvests. It was confessed on all sides that importation had no influence whatever in producing these disastrous results; they were, obviously, the consequence of the system of protection, and yet a new form of protection was adopted as the proper remedy. A new law was passed in 1822, establishing a different scale of duties, which stood as follows:—Wheat at or above 70s., which was now made the pivot point, to pay a duty of 12s., and 5s. additional for the first three months; above 80s. and under 85s., the first low duty of 5s., with an additional 5s. for the first three months; above 85s., there was only a nominal duty of 1s. This law can hardly be said to have ever come fairly into operation; its stringency on importation, after the unfavourable harvest of 1826, was found to be dangerous, and a temporary act was passed, by which a considerable quantity of foreign grain was admitted for home consumption. But, in 1827, when Ministers were pressed to open the ports, they peremptorily refused; prices rose—scarcity threatened the industrious—dangerous tumults took place in the manufacturing districts, and the Government, in alarm, hurried a bill through Parliament permitting all the corn then in bond to be entered for home consumption, and granting the power of admitting half a million quarters of corn at a future time, should the ensuing harvest prove deficient. Such a contingency arrived, and in a more severe form than had been anticipated. The Ministers threw the ports open to certain descriptions of grain in September, and obtained an indemnity from Parliament in the ensuing session. Mr. Canning made an effort to pass a new Corn-Law, on the principle of permitting the free admission of corn at all times on the payment of certain duties graduated by the scale of average prices, or what is now called the principle of the sliding scale. This measure was defeated by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and abandoned. A temporary act was passed for liberating the corn in bond upon payment of duties according to a fluctuating scale. Nearly 500,000 quarters of wheat were liberated under this act, at a duty averaging above 20s. per quarter. The harvest had been abundant, and the high duty was paid to force the corn into consumption, as there seemed no prospect of such an advance in price as would produce a large diminution of duty. The merchants and importers suffered severe losses by this transaction, while the English farmer was not in the slightest degree benefited.

Before going further, we must notice a change made in the mode of striking and applying the averages in the year 1821. The weekly rates of sale were taken by inspectors in one hundred and forty-five towns named in the act; the average of six weeks of such averages determined the rate of duty in the scale at which imports were admitted, but this latter average was struck anew every successive week, so that the duty fluctuated every seven days. This element of uncertainty was united to the sliding scale proposed by Mr. Charles Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg) in 1828, the act establishing which received the Royal assent on the 13th of July. We shall insert a table exhibiting the differences between Mr. Canning's and Lord Glenelg's scales, and the duties imposed by each according to the average price of wheat.

Averages of Wheat.	Canning's Scale of Duties.	Glenelg's Scale of Duties.
s.	s. d.	s. d.
73	1 0	1 0
72	1 0	2 8
71	1 0	6 8
70	1 0	10 8
69	2 0	13 8
68	4 0	16 8
67	6 0	18 8
66	8 0	20 8
65	10 0	21 8
64	12 0	22 8
63	14 0	23 8
62	16 0	24 8
61	18 0	25 8
60	20 0	26 8
59	22 0	27 8
58	24 0	28 8
57	26 0	29 8
56	28 0	30 8
55	30 0	31 8
54	32 0	32 8
53	34 0	33 8

It is obvious that Lord Glenelg's scale is much more prohibitory and protective than that proposed by Mr. Canning; in the latter, there is a rest at the averages from 70 to 73 shillings, inclusive, at the rate of one shilling: while in the scale which received the sanction of Parliament there is a series of jumps in this interval which raise the duty from one shilling to 10s. 8d.; all the alterations made in Canning's Bill were decidedly unfavourable to the consumer, and we shall soon see that they brought no compensating benefit to the producer.

Under the article Corn Laws, in "Knight's Political Dictionary," an article to which we have been frequently indebted for the statistical information here collected, we find the following account of the effect of this act. "Wheat at 50s. paid a duty of 36s. 8d.; barley at 32s., a duty of 13s. 10d.; oats at 24s., a duty of 10s. 9d. Colonial wheat was admitted at a duty of 6d. when the average of the six weeks was at or above 67s.; and when below 67s. the duty was 5s. the quarter, and for other grain in proportion. Importation was free on payment of a duty of one shilling the quarter when wheat in the home market was 73s. the quarter; barley, 41s.; oats, 31s.; and rye, peas, and beans, 46s. the quarter."

The great evil of this sliding scale to consumers was that it levied a far heavier tax than it professed to raise. In years when the crop, though not deficient in quantity, was inferior in quality, the averages were struck on the price of bad wheat, and thus the nutritive grain was either entirely excluded, or could only be obtained at a most enormous price. This was, in fact, illustrated within the last ten weeks, when there was a difference of more than twenty shillings per quarter between the price of the best wheat and of the inferior qualities in Mark-lane. The cost of nutritive grain was thus fixed by the price of that which was less fit for human food. Lord Fitzwilliam early foresaw this result of the sliding scale, and protested against it with great sagerness and earnestness, but his warnings past unheeded, until the discrepancy became so glaring towards the close of the last year.

Another consequence of the sliding scale was to render the Corn-trade, to a great extent, a mere gambling speculation. "The gain of speculators," says Mr. Salomons, "is calculated not only on the advance in the price of corn, but also on the fall in the scale of duty; and, as the duty falls in a greater ratio than the price of the corn rises, the duty operates as a bounty to withhold sales. There was a great temptation to raise the averages by fictitious sales. Supposing corn to be at the average of 63s., the duty was 23s. 8d.; but, if the averages could be raised 10s. higher, the speculator could liberate his corn from bond at 1s.; and, if he had a large stock, the temptation to get it into the market at a low rate was all but irresistible. In the year 1838, the duty underwent thirty different changes, between January and November, and, in the short period of two weeks, went up from 1s. to 10s. 8d. per quarter; but this immense variation must be attributed to the jerks or jumps in Lord Glenelg's sliding scale.

We copy from the article in "Knight's Political Dictionary" an example of the great variations of the sliding scale in the short space of six weeks, of the year 1838:—

Week ending	Sept. 13th	.. ..	.. 1s 0d.
"	20th	.. ..	.. 2s 8d
"	27th	.. ..	. 10s 8d.
"	Oct. 4th	.. .	.. 16s 8d.
"	11th	.. ..	.. 23s 8d.
"	18th	.. ..	2.s 8d.
"	25th	. ..	. 22s. 8d.

During the week of nominal duty, no less than 1,514,047 quarters of foreign wheat were liberated from bond, and flung suddenly into the English markets, deranging every calculation of the merchant and farmer, but affording a rich harvest to the speculators. The cargoes which arrived too late to profit by the low duties perished in the warehouses, and were thrown into the sea when they became unfit for human food. It is obvious that such speculation could only be ventured upon in neighbouring markets—such as Hamburg, Dantzic, and the ports of the Baltic; hence there was a scramble, when the scale approached the lowest duty, in these markets, which deranged the whole course of English commerce. There could be no demand for our manufactures, no call for corn came by its sad starts, for which no mercantile provision could be made; and the export of bullion which thus became necessary, caused great confusion in all monetary affairs, and at one time threatened to drain the Bank of England.

Fluctuations of price were not prevented, as we have seen, from the variations in the rates of duty already noticed, and agricultural distress attained such height in the years 1833 and 1836, that it was noticed in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament; and Committees of Parliament were appointed in both years to investigate the subject, but without attaining any practical result.

The worst evils of the Corn-Laws were, however, felt in the manufacturing districts. In the autumn of 1838 an association was formed to obtain their repeal; and Mr. Paulton, with whom the movement chiefly originated, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Smith, delivered lectures on the subject in the principal towns of the kingdom. From this association sprung the Anti Corn-Law League, which has now become so powerful as a political body, though holding itself aloof from political party.

It was now obvious that the Corn-Laws, as they stood, could not be maintained, and Lord John Russell, as the organ of the Government, on the 7th of May, 1841, proposed that the principle of a sliding scale should be abandoned altogether, and a system of fixed duties established in its stead. The fixed duties proposed by Lord John Russell were as follows:—

Wheat	8s. 0d. per Quarter.
Rye, peas, and beans	5 0 "
Barley	4 6 "
Oats	3 4 "

It is not necessary to discuss the policy of a project which never passed into a law, and which has since been formally abandoned by its proposer. In the general election, which took place in June and July, 1841, the Government was defeated, and the preponderating influence of the agricultural interest led to the formation of a new Ministry supposed to be favourable to the continuance of agricultural protection.

The sliding scale was originally designed by its author, Mr. Huskisson, as a compromise between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. Having been rejected when proposed by Mr. Canning, it was rendered more stringently protective before it was again submitted to Parliament by Lord Glenelg. Its effects, however, had been so disastrous, that it was too generally condemed to be maintained; and, soon after his accession to power, Sir Robert Peel resolved that it should undergo some very important modifications. The uncertainty of its operations, the temptations it held out to tampering with the averages, and the inefficiency of the system as a source of revenue, are shown from the following return of the quantities of foreign corn admitted, and the rates of duty paid during the continuance of the first sliding scale, that is from the 15th of July, 1828, to the 29th of April, 1842. It will be seen that nearly one-half of the foreign wheat and flour was admitted at the lowest rate of duty, and comparatively little at the higher rates.

Duty.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.
1s.	5,788,045 qrs.	1,753,379 cwts.
2s. 8d.	2,880,613	862 262
6s. 8d.	1,997,226	510,123
10s. 8d.	826,342	243,120

We shall now compare Mr. Canning's proposed sliding scale, and that established in 1828, with the scale adopted by Parliament, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, in 1842.

Average per Quarter. Canning Scale. Glenelg, or 1828 Scale. Peel, or 1842 Scale.

s.	s.	s. d.	s.
73	1	1 0	1
72	1	2 8	2
71	1	6 8	3
70	1	10 8	4
69	2	13 8	5
68	4	16 8	5
67	6	18 8	5
66	8	20 8	6
65	10	21 8	7
64	12	22 8	8
63	14	23 8	9
62	16	24 8	10
61	18	25 8	11
60	20	26 8	12
59	22	27 8	13
58	24	28 8	14
57	26	29 8	15
56	28	30 8	16
55	30	31 8	17
54	32	32 8	17
53	34	33 8	17
52	0	0 0	18
51	0	0 0	19
All under	0	0 0	20

Without entering into any detailed comparison of these systems, we may note that Mr. Canning wished to secure the native producer a mean price of 66s. per quarter; Lord Glenelg, a mean price of 72s.; and Sir Robert Peel, a mean price of 56s. per quarter. It may be added that both sliding scales have failed in fulfilling the expectations they raised. Under Lord Glenelg's act the averages were as low as 58s. in 1832, 52s. in 1833, 46s. in 1834, 39s. in 1835, and 36s. in 1836. Under Sir Robert Peel's act, the averages were down to 45s. in the spring of last year.

The lowest rate of duty under Sir R. Peel's act occurs for rye, peas, and beas, when the price is 42s. and upwards per quarter; for barley, when the price is 37s.; and for oats, when the price is 27s. per quarter and upwards. One hundred and thirty-eight new towns have been added to the one hundred and fifty by which the averages were regulated under the former act. The average of six weeks regulates importation as before.

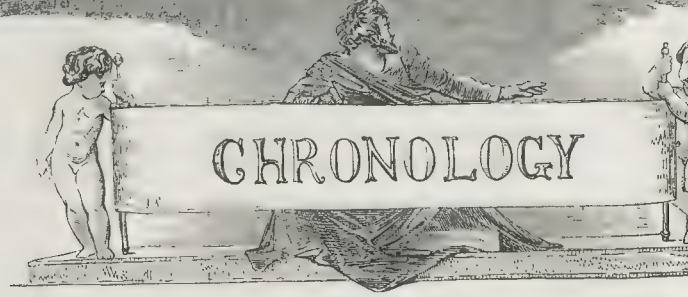
Further changes were subsequently made by Sir Robert Peel; one regulating the corn-trade with all the British Colonies except Canada; the other exclusively confined to the Canadian trade. It will be seen that both of these acts, but more especially the latter, grant great relaxations in the protective system. Under the act of 1828 the duty on colonial wheat was 5s. when the averages were under 67s. per quarter, but permitted importation at a nominal duty of 6d. when the averages rose above that sum. By Sir Robert Peel's act regulating the importation of colonial corn, the following rates are established:—

Under 55s. the quarter	a duty of 5s.
55s. and under 56s.	" 4s.
56s. and under 57s.	" 3s.
57s. and under 58s.	" 2s.
58s. and upwards	" 1s.

The Canadian Legislature, at the instance of the British Government, having imposed a duty of 3s. per quarter on all wheat imported into Canada, an Act was passed, which came into operation in 1843, admitting Canadian corn to be imported for home consumption at all times, on payment of a fixed duty of 1s. per quarter. Thus, we have at this moment three distinct sets of laws and regulations for the importation of corn—1st, the foreign sliding scale; 2nd, the colonial sliding scale; and 3rd, the Canadian fixed duty.

The progress of the party opposed to all restrictions on the importation of food is not accurately measured by the increase of support which Mr. Villiers's motion for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-Laws has received; but, even thus viewed, its advance is remarkable. In 1842, the supporters of Mr. Villiers's motion formed a minority of 92; their numbers increased to 140 in 1843; to 165 in 1844; and to 188 in 1845.

We have brought down the history of the legislation on the import of corn to the present crisis, when a further change is imminent. On the nature of that change we have no wish to speculate; instead of discussing a doubtful present, we have been anxious to exhibit the experience of the past, as a source of guidance and direction for the future.



JULY 1, TO DECEMBER 24.

JULY.

1. A splendid Hippodrome opened at Paris.—News received of an extensive fire at Calcutta, on May 13; and of the burning of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, June 11.—Terrible steam-boat explosion at New Orleans 30 persons killed or maimed.

3. The manufacturing town of Thuris, canton of the Grisons, destroyed by fire.—Great fire at Smyrna: 7000 houses burnt.

4. Funeral of Sir William Follett, in the Temple Church.—Continued disturbances by the Jesuits, at Lucerne.

5. Decrease on the Quarter's Revenue, £739,547.—Lord Huntingtower refused protection by the Court of Bankruptcy.—News of the burning and massacre of 600 Arabs by the French troops in Algeria

6. Destructive storm at Havre.—Insurrection in Catalonia.

7. A drunken juror committed by the Coroner to Gilmour street Compter.—Great thunder-storm at Nottingham.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly appointed Solicitor-General.

8. News of the death of Gen Jackson, June 8; and of an affray and slaughter in New Zealand.

9. In the House of Commons, the Ministry escaped a defeat only by a Majority of 9 on the Scotch Universities Bill.—Dr. Alderstallah, Chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

10. Robberies and assassinations continued throughout Greece.—Frightful ravages of cholera in Western India.

11. Dreadful shipwreck in the Black Sea: 130 persons perished.—The British and French ships of war prepared for action at Buenos Ayres.

12. Riot and loss of life at Armagh. -Continued insurrection and slaughter in Catalonia —The fine town of Termosa, in Bulgaria, destroyed by fire.—Third conflict in New Zealand between the settlers and Heki's party, the British troops repulsed.

14. The Exhibition of Cartoons in Westminster Hall opened gratuitously.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly returned M.P. for Cambridge, by a majority of 17 only

15. Grand Pas de Quatre at her Majesty's Theatre, by Taglioni, C. Grisi, L. Grahn, and Carlo.—The Royal Court of Paris decided dueling to be no crime, or offence.—A bill, legalising the London Art-Union, passed in the House of Commons.—Mr Chambers, the banker, obtained his certificate from the Court of Bankruptcy.—The admission of the slave-grown sugar of the Spanish Colonies into Great Britain negatived in both Houses of Parliament.—Great Agricultural Society's Meeting at Shrewsbury.—Grand Naval Review at Spithead, by her Majesty; and departure of the Experimental Squadron.

16. Death of Mr. Adolphus, the celebrated barrister.—Johnson, the Romford banker (once Lord Mayor), refused his certificate by the Bankruptcy Court.—Tom mea, Portuguese or Spaniards, tried at Exeter, for murdering several Englishmen on board a captured Slaver, off the coast of Africa; three days' trial, found guilty, three sequitted; the sentence subsequently reversed. Mexico declared war against the United States.

17. Death of Earl Grey, at Howick, aged 81.

18. Disturbances in Italy, in consequence of the suppression of the Jesuits in France.

19. Accounts of the burning of the *Uruguay* Indiaman, off the Cape de Verd Islands; loss £59,050.—News of the defeat of the Arabs by the Pacha of Damascus; 250 prisoners beheaded.—Terrific Fire in New York: 300 houses burnt.

20.—Frightful insurrections throughout Upper Albania, and in the north of Hungary.

21.—Retirement and dismissal of certain members of the Board of Ordnance, for trafficking in railway shares.—Government refused to remunerate the Peninsular officers for their military services. Opening of the New Hall of Commerce, at Ipswich.—Death of Viscount Canterbury, aged sixty-five.—Terrific hurricane at Halmstadt, in Norway.

22. Marshal Bugeaud declared responsible for the late massacre of Arabs by the French.—Verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of a man shot by the police at Ballinhassig fair, on June 30

23. Mr. C. Buller's motion for censuring the Government of New Zealand negatived by 69 to 20.—Great agitation in the Railway Market.

24. Arrival of the King of Holland in the metropolis.

25. Destructive overflow of the Vistula at Warsaw.

26 The *Great Britain* iron steam ship left Liverpool, on her first passage across the Atlantic.

27. A horse died of hydrophobia, at Cuckfield, Sussex.—At New Orleans and Quebec, the thermometer stood at 96 degrees; sun strokes frequent.

28. News of a second great fire at Quebec, on June 21; in this and the fire on May 28, 3000 houses burnt; loss, £1,250,000.—Intelligence of the annexation of Texas to the United States.—News of the rich city of Matanza destroyed by fire, on June 26.—Alarming accident on the South Eastern Railway.

30. Opening of the Eastern Counties Railway branch to Cambridge and Ely.—The Vice Chancellor refused to grant an injunction upon a second translation of a French farce. Violent collision on the London and Birmingham Railway: several passengers injured.—A man discharged from York Castle, after 29½ years imprisonment.—Great Regatta at Havre: first prize won by British sailors with one of the worst French boats.—Fall of snow, 3 inches deep, between Bangor and Bethesda.

30. During this month, gambling in railway shares rose to a desperate pitch.—Several Orange magistrates in Ireland dismissed for having presided at Orange meetings.

31. The *Cambria* steamer made the passage from Liverpool to New York in 11 days.

AUGUST.

1. The great arsenal at Toulon destroyed by fire; loss £1,000,000.—Death of Mr. J. Hickey, of Athlone, aged 105 years, 6 months.

2. Taglioni's farewell to the stage.—Terrific fire-damp explosion near Merthyr Tydvil: twenty-nine lives lost. —Escape of 209 convicts between Carthagena and Castile, and massacre of the troops conducting them.

3. Election of the Portuguese Cortes greatly in favour of the Government. -Three persons killed by lightning in a house at St. Genevieve, Canada The Argentine Squadron captured off Monte Video by the French and English.

4. Terrific accident on the Northern and Eastern Railway.—Meeting of the British Archæological Association at Winchester.—Chinese ransom money, 64 cwt. of silver, received at the Mint.—Disturbances in the Lebanon, among the Maronites and Druses.—A very rich mine of quicksilver discovered in Tuscany

5. Death of Baron Bosio, the eminent French sculptor.—Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, destroyed by fire

6. Great fluctuations in the English Money Market, according to the weather.—Religious riot at Halberstadt, at the Abbé Ronge's first sermon.—Two girls born in France united through the greater extent of their bodies.

7.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords sat thirteen hours on the London and York Railway bill.

8. -Parliament prorogued by her Majesty in person.

9.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked at Woolwich, on their tour to Germany. On their return, they embarked at Antwerp, September 7, and, on the following day, landed at Treport, to visit the King of the French. They reached the Isle of Wight on September 10.—Verdict of £200 damages, at the Croydon Assizes, in a libel case, Vallance v. the Duke of Brunswick

10.—The *Great Britain* steam-ship reached New York.

11.—A dividend of £1098 levied by a Coroner's Jury upon an engine during the late fatal collision on the London and Birmingham Railway.

12. -The Statue of Beethoven, at Frankfort, inaugurated with great ceremony, accompanied by festivals, for several days.—The Leicester Monument founded, at Holkham. -Great encampment at Bordeaux.—Religious riots at Leipsic.

13.—News received from Sir John Franklin's Arctic Expedition: all well.—Alarming accounts of the weather and the state of the crops in England. -Death of Mr. S. Wood, M.P. for Southwark.—Great distress and apprehended famine in Poland.

14. Return of Mr. Hudson, M.P. for Sunderland: the *Times* express of the intelligence travelled upwards of 300 miles in eight hours, and on railway at the rate of 75 miles per hour!

17. The Sultan summarily dismissed three of his Ministers.—First service in a church of the German Catholic sect, at Breslau, by M. Ronge.

18. Great Fire in Aldermanbury: £300,000 loss.—Dreadful Colliery Explosion near Dudley. Disturbances at Madrid the dynasty of Narvaez in danger.

19. Hurricane at Rouen, which swept away houses, trees, and crops, and overthrew three large factories: 65 persons killed, and many others seriously injured.—Destructive hurricanes in Holland. -Pine-apples sold in the streets of London at a penny a slice.—Gallant defeat of Malay pirates by the British, on the coast of Borneo.

20. Snow storm at Framlingham, Suffolk. Several persons drowned during a Storm at Aspatt, Cumberland-shire.—Great Protestant demonstration at Lisburn.

21. Explosion at Jarrow Colliery, by which 46 persons were killed. the Government instituted an official inquiry into the causes of the occurrence.—Serious riots in Berwickshire, and at Dunfermline.

22. Destructive Fire at Bordeaux: six persons killed by the falling of the ruins.

24. Several persons killed by the fall of a cotton-mill chimney, at Blackburn.

26 The Worcester Musical Festival commenced.—Violent hurricane at Paris.

27 News of continued disturbances in New Zealand. Three men killed on the works of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

30. Collision on the Birmingham and Gloucester Rail way: two persons killed, and several severely injured.—Hartmann's great works, at Chemnitz, in Prussia, totally destroyed by fire.—News of Count Mier's defeat by the Circassians The French retained possession of Tahiti —The town of Colonia, in the River Plate, captured by the French and English squadron.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Baron Achille Maquard committed suicide by throwing himself from one of the Towers of Notre Dame. at Paris. -The Rev. G. Ward, of Balliol College, Oxford, seceded to the Roman Catholic Church.

2 News of an Attack on Tamatave, Madagascar, by the French and English.—The King of Prussia ordered that each of the military as would forego their rations of brandy, might receive the value thereof in money.—M. Thiers arrived in Madrid. Eruption of Mount Hecla. —290 Italian soldiers drowned by the falling of a bridge between Modena and Felire.

5. Insurrection in Madrid; several persons killed and wounded.

7. Great Fire at Philadelphia.

8. Great devastation at Tortosa, by the inundation of the Ebro.

9. Meeting of the British Archeological Association, (now Institute,) at Winchester.

10. The Inquiry into the Management of the Andover Union transferred to the Hampshire Quarter Sessions.—Continued Insurrection in Madrid.—The Hanoverian Government resolved to suppress Dueling in that country.—Jugler Story died at Boston, U. S., aged 65.

11. Sir W. Molesworth returned M.P. for Southwark, by a majority of 766.—News of the defeat of the Russians in the Caucasus.

13. A labourer killed in the railway tunnel at Liverpool.—Fall of a Coffee-House at Salamanca; five persons killed.—Mrs. Theobald, of sporting celebrity, died of a fall from her horse.

14. Forty-six persons drowned by the sinking of a schooner in Great Roads.

15. The *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool, on her first passage from New York.—The settlement of the Railway and Share account in London proceeded satisfactorily.—The religious excitement continued in Germany; Ronge still received with enthusiasm.

16. Destructive fire at Sir Charles Price's oil and turpentine warehouse, Blackfriars.—The Great St Leger Stakes at Doncaster won by "The Baron."—The Cork and Bandon Railway commenced.—The Arabs, under Abd-el-Kader, cut to pieces a squadron of French cavalry.

17. A splendid gold dessert service presented to Sir E. Tennent by the Irish Society of London.—Extensive new tea warehouses opened in the London Docks.—The Norwich Musical Festival commenced.—Grand military manœuvres at the camp of St. Medard, near Bordeaux. —Continued disturbances at Barcelona; 12 insurgents shot.

18. Terrific explosion in the royal arsenal at Woolwich; seven persons killed. Great excitement and gambling in railway shares in the metropolis, and the large towns of England.—Failure of the potato crop through disease in England and Ireland, Holland and Belgium.

20. Congress of Italian Savans held at Naples.—70 houses burnt at Monte Hampstead, near Exeter.—Robbery and assassination very frequent in the environs of Paris.—News of Count Woronzow's sanguinary campaign in the Caucasus.—Death of Donald Ross, from more, aged 116 years

21. M. Rouge continued his triumphant course in Germany.—Railways proposed in the East Indies, with great success.—The Wuzeer of Lahore shot to death by his own troops.

22. Death of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—The celebrated Jenny Lind engaged for the Prussian Opera, at nearly £4000 per annum.—Three shocks of earthquake at Comrie, in Scotland.

24. A party of Italian refugees made an insurrectionary attempt in the Pontifical States, and took the town of Rimini by surprise. At Ravenna the rising took place on the 25th.

25. Great Repeal Demonstration at Tipperary: procession 5 miles long! 1200 persons at the dinner.

29. Alderman Johnson elected Lord Mayor; Alderman Wood being again passed over.—Frightful mortality from fever, on board the sloop *Eclair*; upwards of 60 persons dead.—Opening of the splendid new Theatre Royal, at Manchester.—The Regent's Canal sold conditionally to a Railway Company, for a million of money.

OCTOBER.

1. Death of Earl Spencer, in his 64th year, at Wiseton Hall, Notts.

4. Great Fire at Montreal.

5. Great Panic on the Bourse, at Vienna.

6. Hungerford (Charing Cross) Suspension Bridge sold to a Railway Company, for £226,000.—The Vintage in Portugal the worst known for twenty years.

9. Panic in the Money and Railway Share Market of Paris.—Resignation of Marshal Soult.

10. Arrival of M. Thiers in London.—Greece in a very disturbed state, from the excesses of the Albanian soldiery.

10. Terrific hail-storm in the Ionian Islands; some stones weighing three ounces.

12. Continued eruption of Mount Hecla.

13 Inauguration of the Madeleine, at Paris.—Alarming accounts of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

14. Death of the philanthropic Mrs. Fry, aged 66.

15. The Twelfth Eisteddfod of the Gymreigyddion, held at Abergwenny.—Destructive earthquake at Mitylene. a whole village destroyed.

16 Decline of the Railway Market, owing to the Bank advance in discount from 2½ to 3 per cent; Consols, 98¾

Great Repeal Demonstration at Sligo.—Mr. Banvil, the architect, killed by a fall from the west tower of Ely Cathedral.

18 Death of Count Cassini, the celebrated astronomer, aged 96.—Continued disturbances in the Papal States, 7000 persons in the state prisons.—Conflict of the French with Abd el Kader's troops.

19. Great panic in the London Stock and Share Market.—Duelling prohibited by the King of Prussia.

21 Great dinner at Sunderland, to Mr. Hudson, M.P.

22. The Lord Mayor formally excluded by the Governors from holding a Court at Christ's Hospital.—The Hull and Hamburg steamer, *Margaret*, wrecked off the Coast of Norden; 19 lives lost.

24. Deplorable accounts of the harvest received at Stockholm.

25. Extensive Fire at Gravesend.

27. A Commission appointed by Government to investigate the potato disease.—Defeat of the Arabs in Algeria, by the French troops: 300 killed.

28. Marble Statue of Queen Victoria inaugurated in the Royal Exchange. Great excitement of the Bourse at Paris.—News of the English and French squadron, in the River Plate, having commenced operations against Rosas.—Death of Sir Matthew Tierney, aged 68.—The bones of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, and of William de Warenne, her husband, discovered on the site of the Priory, at Lewes.

29. A whale, 24 feet long, captured in Belfast Lough

30. The Emperor and Empress of Russia visited Palermo. —The splendid new National Theatre at Lisbon opened

30. Lincoln's Inn New Hall and Library inaugurated by her Majesty.

31. Lieut. Waghorn arrived in London with the India Mail, from Alexandria, and Trieste, in 23½ days.—Thorwaldsen's Statue of Lord Byron placed in Trinity College, Cambridge.

NOVEMBER.

2. Great fall in the funds at Vienna.—Mount Hecla still in eruption: smoke 120 fathoms high.

3. The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh presented to Lord John Russell.— G. Maynard and D. Garrett sentenced, by the Central Criminal Court, to 14 years' transportation, for extensive railway robberies.—Professor Faraday announced his discovery of the direct relation of electricity and magnetism to light.—Great Medical Congress at Paris. 3000 practitioners present.

4. Grand Festivities commenced at Harewood House, near Leeds, and lasted to the 9th inst.—Julia Hickey died near Tralee, aged 112 years.

5. The merchants of Hong Kong memorialized Lord Stanley on their grievances.—Colliery Explosion near Newton, Lancashire; 9 lives lost.—Elopement from Brighton, of Lady Adela Villiers with Captain Ibbetson.

6. Monetary Panic at Copenhagen.

10. A railway superintendent and engineman sentenced by the Edinburgh Court of Justiciary, to 12 months imprisonment, for "culpable homicide."—Five soldiers condemned for insurrection at Valencia, and shot the next day.

12. Various meetings held in the Metropolis and the provinces to petition the Queen to 'Open the Ports," for the admission of foreign Corn, duty free.—The Earl of St. Germains appointed Postmaster General in the room of the Earl of Lonsdale resigned.—Catalonia in a state of siege, military executions frequent in Valencia.

13. The Trent Valley Railway commenced near Tamworth, by Sir Robert Peel turning the first turf.—The "Martyrs' Memorial" completed at Edinburgh.

14. Rouge received with great tumult at Weimar.

15 News from Burmah of the enthronement of Tharawaddie.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visited Plymouth. -Mr. Rutherfurd, M.P., elected Lord Rector of Glasgow.—Amateur performance by eminent authors and artists, at the St. James's Theatre.—The Civil Governor of Tambof announced the sale of 3769 peasants, belonging to a Russian nobleman, to pay his debts.

17. Deaths of the Earl of Vernlam; of the Dowager Lady Holland; and of Dr. Wade.

18. Famine much dreaded in Sweden.

19 Grand Fancy Dress Ball and Concert, at Guildhall, for the benefit of the City Ward Schools.—General Narvaez created Duke of Valencia.—Great excitement at Madrid: press prosecutions frequent.—The Glasgow City Theatre burnt.

20. Dr. W. Iberforce elected Bishop of Oxford; and Dr. Buckland appointed Dean of Westminster. -Commencement of the Sale of Lansdown Tower and its valuable contents, the property of the late Mr. Beckford, at Bath.

22. Railway and Commercial Crisis on the Paris Bourse —Lord John Russell addressed the Electors of London, advocating the total repeal of the Corn-Laws.

23. Death of Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Jerusalem.

24 A railway opened from Macclesfield to the Manchester and Birmingham line, at Cheadle Hulme.—Applications to be made to Parliament, next Session, for 600 new lines of railway in England and Wales: capital, £215,000,000.

25. A fine statue of Dr. Watts set up in Abney Par Cemetery. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia embarked at Plymouth.—Lord Morpeth joined the Anti-Corn law League.—Great boat race on the Tyne, at Newcastle, won by Clasper, of that place.—Navigation between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt stopped by the frost.—The practice of "Police Disguises" stated, at the Central Criminal Court, to be sanctioned by the Government.

26 Alarm about this time throughout France, on account of the dreaded scarcity of corn.—Revolt spread through Spain.—Dreadful explosion at the Bishopwearmouth iron-works four persons killed, twenty-two injured.—Ibrahim Pacha arrived at Toulon from Genoa.

30. Royal decree authorising the free admission of flour into Belgium until next June.—Nearly 800 plans of new Railways deposited with the Board of Trade.—The MSS. of the poet Gray sold by auction for £1500.

DECEMBER.

1. A verdict of Manslaughter returned by a Coroner's Jury against the driver of a pilot engine on the Midland Railway, which ran into another train, and killed a policeman.—Cooke's Circus at Glasgow destroyed by fire.

3. The Experimental Squadron, (except the *Daring*) arrived in Plymouth Sound.—Rouge returned to Breslau in great triumph.—Buenos Ayres still blockaded by the combined forces of England and France

4. Considerable excitement caused by its being stated in the Times, that Government would shortly propose the Total Repeal of the Corn Laws.

6 Great depression in the Railway Share Market.

8 A monk and three servants killed, a short time since, by the falling of an avalanche on the St. Bernard.—Mount Vesuvius had been for some time threatening an eruption.

9 M. Selling, a Lutheran minister, started as an apostle of temperance.—An iron suspension bridge at Chaussin (Jura), carried away by floods.

10 Sir Robert Peel and his Ministerial Colleagues resigned office.—The Smithfield Cattle Show opened; and continued till Saturday.

11. Lord John Russell sent for by her Majesty, and empowered to form a Ministry.—Great overflow of the Thames; much damage done.

13. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Rome.—A new planet discovered by M. Encke, of Driessen.

15 The Anti Corn Law movement commenced in the Metropolis.—Ten persons killed by a steam boiler explosion, in a cotton-mill at Bolton.—The Spanish Cortes opened with a speech from the Queen. English cotton manufacture to be admitted at a reduced duty.

17. The news of the resignation of the Peel Ministry, excited a great sensation in Paris; fall in the funds and railway shares.—A young woman committed at the Central Criminal Court, of murdering an aged woman in Westminster, by strangling and suffocating her.

19 Death of Lord Wharncliffe, in his 66th year.

20 Several Anti-Corn-law meetings held throughout the country during the past week.—Return of the Peel Ministry to office; Lord John Russell having declined to form an Administration.

22 The American President's Message received in London: the tone altogether hostile. — Messrs. Smith and Wilte's extensive foundry at Liverpool destroyed by fire: loss, £250,000.—Opening of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway.

23. Capt. Johnstone, of the ship *Tory*, committed for trial on the charge of murdering three of his crew.

24. The Railway Share Market continued much depressed.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The History of the Corn-laws is to be placed at the end of Vol. VII.

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